

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865.

NO. 23.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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(Sundays Excepted.)

HOLLOWAY, LONDON.

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as for the idea that because we were a small colony our voice would be any less heard in Downing street than that of a nation.

This time the machine was under the hands of Mr. DeCosmos on the Civil List question, and it ground out the following:—

"They do not ignore that fond delusion to which we so tenaciously cling, that the English Government admits into its decision the justice of a claim rather than the strength of a claimant."

Two days afterwards, however, it manufactured an article "Concerning Delegates" under the special supervision of a clerk in one of the Government offices, if we take its own line of reason for actuating motives, and in this, laudation, as will be seen, the patriotic steam had become condensed and was having nothing but cold, sceptical water.

The justice of the claim and the strength of the claimant's doctrine is repudiated, and we are told that

disobeying if the applicant be weak and his opponents powerful. Thus saith the oracle:

"When the interests of a little colony thousands of miles away would come into collision with the pockets of the shareholders of the financial Company endangering to any degree the popularity of the English Ministry, we do not think it hard to startle the result."

This is rather a startling somewhat; but as we proceed we get used to the amendment.

On Friday morning, April 7th, we are assured that our claim against the Hudson's Bay is a righteous one, and there is a kind of pleading hope expressed that His Excellency has added his "weighty remonstrance in favor of the justice of our plea." Says our omnibus:

"We have to remind our readers that we have sent home remonstrance after remonstrance, and petition after petition, and that to all that have done before we have added a report of the Lands Committee and a series of resolutions from the House of Assembly. These latter have been forwarded, through His Excellency the Governor, who doubtless in forwarding them, will have added his own weighty remonstrances in favor of the justice of our plea."

This was undoubtedly written under the instruction of some of the anti-Hudson's Bay Company members; but following out that impartial rule laid down by His Excellency in the delegation business, the Company must have their say as well, and so under the Tomlie or Helmecken influence we have the following rather conflicting statement in the issue of Friday last:

"If we had the best claim in the world on the Hudson's Bay Company (which we know we have not) and our delegate presented himself some fine morning at the Colonial office just about the time of the dissolution that chance would have of a hearing."

Here we have in one article the justice of our pretensions asserted, and in the other the writer, who says that our claim is a humbug. Verily this "Daniel comes to judgment" is determined to give a decision that will suit all parties. Putting aside, however, the little tumbling business, the argument advanced from his premises against any more active measures being taken with regard to our colonial difficulties is rather unique in its way. Because, reasons Profundity, we have sent remonstrance after remonstrance, petition after petition, Land Report and resolutions, to the Home Government without receiving a response, it is no use, nor is it desirable to take any more energetic steps. Ordinary minds by ordinary methods would draw a very opposite conclusion, and show that on account of these failures the necessity of "changing our base" was only the more apparent. When Dogberry's watchman after being instructed to call at all the ale-houses and bid the drunkards go to bed, propounded the serious question to his master—"How if they will not?" that functionary was in nowise disconcerted and replied—"Why then let them alone till they are sober; if they make you not then the better answer, you may say they are not the men you took them for." Our contemporary would make an excellent Dogberry. If you cannot, by petitioning the Home Government, obtain your rights, why, then, let the Imperial authorities "depart in peace."

Our space will not admit of much further allusion to our amusing neighbor, but we cannot close without giving one more of the thousand specimens of Chronicle consistency.

A few numbers back our contemporary, struggling heavily no doubt under the burden of the Crown Lands question, wished the matter settled, and considered that it would be well worth \$5000 if it could be accomplished.

"If we thought," says the sapient writer, "there was even a reasonable prospect of the settlement of the Crown Lands question alone, we would not object to paying the proposed \$5,000 for a delegate's expenses. We think that it would be worth that sum to get rid of a question that so much retards our progress."

Feeling relieved, probably, as he continued writing, we find him towards the close of the self same article repudiating the \$5000 arrangement with scorn, and declaring of imploring that the "most complete success" could not compensate the colony for the outlay. Thus:—

"The proposed sum of \$5,000 is another objectionable feature in the motion. It would be simply an investment in a chancery suit which had all the more hopeless appearance from being one decided against us. If we were even sure of the most complete success, it would be a very heavy sum to pay for such a purpose."

We cannot blame the unfortunate editor of the Chronicle for these vagaries any more than we can blame a landman for losing his balance on a ship's deck.

When his lack of knowledge, which makes him the helpless tool in the hands of designing men, ceases to make itself so glaringly apparent there will probably be a change for the better. In the meantime Heaven guard the public from the infliction of such vile rubbish as our contemporary has been lately placing before its readers. A postscript is bad enough, but a politician of the Chronicle's calibre is worse than tartar emetic.

BARREN HAND UPON ELLIX.—We observe that several Victorians have been called upon to give evidence pro or con before the Board of Enquiry sitting in San Francisco to investigate the character and antecedents of

testimony given by the Rev. Modeste Demers was not calculated to create a favorable impression on the minds of the Board.

I am Catholic Bishop of Vancouver Island; a short time ago O'Byrne arrived in Victoria, he applied to me for the loan of \$300, telling me that he had money coming to him from England. Trusting to his word, I saw Alexander McDonald, the banker, and told him that I would endorse O'Byrne's note for \$300, and that he was authorized to draw a note for that amount in O'Byrne's favor; I was in a hurry, and went into the private office and saw the note drawn up and lying on the table, and I endorsed it bona fide, and afterwards I saw that it was drawn for \$500; O'Byrne never paid the note, and I had to pay it, capital and interest, amounting to \$700, as near as I can recollect. It was distinctly understood between myself and O'Byrne that the note was to be for \$300. I discovered that the note was for \$500 before the money was paid, but I thought that if, as he said, he had money coming from England, the additional \$200 would not make much difference, and so I let it go. At that time I did not know much about the general character of O'Byrne; afterwards I knew his general character only from reports. Cross-examined—Cannot say whether O'Byrne was present when the note was endorsed, but think he was not; I suppose some of the clerks in the office drew the note. I did not give O'Byrne a check for \$300 or for any other sum; instead of a check I endorsed a note; I don't know that O'Byrne could not pay the note in consequence of being out of employment; as I said before, I endorsed the note on his representation that he had money coming from England.

STRUCK A SNAG.—The N. Y. Times relates the following circumstance: The steamer Hope, on her way up on Wednesday met with an accident which might have been very serious. She had just got above the Mission, and it had fallen quite dark, when she ran upon a huge snag. Luckily the snag was high out of the water, and caught her forward on the port side, close to the door of the Purser's office, smashing in the whole of the side, and passed through the hurricane deck, about a foot above the berth in which Captain Dodge was lying. From there it proceeded till it caught the smoke-stack, through which it was driven, protruding some fifteen feet on the other side. Of course the steamer was brought to a stand still, and the snag had to be sawed off, above and below. Great consternation was caused amongst the passengers by the crash of her striking, and many rushed aft and prepared to jump overboard. One female passenger was so terrified that in her frantic efforts to get out of her cabin she broke the key of the door and fastened herself in. The Purser, Mr. Cooper, was thrown down the fire-hole, in company with a pair of oxen, by the shock. The Hope had on board many thousand dollars' worth of freight at the time.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The British ship Boscawen which arrived at San Francisco April 1st, touched (en voyage) at Honolulu, and brought advices from that place to the 4th ultimo. The yacht Themis, No. 196, of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, whose crew are, patrons, their Majesties the Queen of Great Britain, the Emperor of the French, and the Kings of Belgium, Holland and Italy, and of which Lord Alfred W. Paget, M. P., is Commodore, and the Right Honorable Lord de Ros, Vice Commodore, came to anchor off Waikiki, at nine p.m., of the 27th ultimo. The arrival created a good deal of interest among the leading men of the Island. The Gazette is advocating the enterprise of sinking Artesian wells in the sterile plains so common on the Sandwich Islands. John H. Milne, aged twenty-one years, a native of the United States, was devoured by a shark on the 18th of March, while attempting to escape from the ship Kentuckian lying in the roads. An earthquake was felt at Honolulu on the 3d of March. It woke up the lethargic inhabitants a little, but did no damage.

VANDALISM IN VANCOUVER.—The residents in the vicinity of Craigflower have been much annoyed by the attempted destruction, by an individual whose utilitarian zeal greatly exceeds his love of the beautiful, of a large and fine maple tree which grew on the side of the road close to the school-house. The tree was not cut all in the way of passing vehicles, but because it encroached on the space left out for the road it was ruthlessly fired, and so nearly burnt down that its vitality is probably destroyed, and an ornament to the road and the neighborhood thus demolished.

SAN FRANCISCO GOSSIP.

We are indebted to a friend who has been spending a few weeks in San Francisco, for the following chit-chat from the Bay City:

JOHN A. BRADY, C. ADAMS, 56 Bond Street, San Francisco, on the evening of the 3d inst. for Paris, whether he had been ordered to

depart with all haste, by a special telegram from the French Government. He will not remain there, but will return at once to San Francisco, where he is said to have received a very high appointment. The object of his mission to San Francisco was stated by himself to be to demand general immigration to that State from California, and to demand the abolition of the gold standard. What he would do as a capitalist who would develop the mineral and other resources of the country, Mr. Brady states that General de la Roche, Maximilian's flag, had really under French rule, to be held as a guarantee for the abolition of the gold

standard in the U. S. Army, from Mexico, Simon, Dupont, Gibson, and the brother Hill, all young men well known in

Victoria, who recently went down to San Francisco, have taken the shilling, and enlisted in the Federal army. The shilling addressed consists of a bounty of \$100 in greenbacks.

Mr. George Barlow was so late for the East by the opposition steamer of the 13th. He has received a temporary appointment as traveling correspondent for the San Francisco Alta during the trip across the continent, and will probably visit Denver City, where he will probably arrive after visiting England.

Rev. E. J. Dundas preached last Sunday week in Grace Church Cathedral, to a crowded audience. In the evening he preached in Trinity Church, Pine Street. Previous to leaving for England Mr. Dundas will take a trip through the Yosemite valley.

Business in San Francisco is highly dull, even worse than in Victoria. Dry goods and clothing of all kinds are greatly reduced in price, and merchants are using their utmost endeavors to lessen their stocks. Nearly every store is placarded "selling out," from head to foot, and almost every description of goods may be bought amazingly cheap. The loss to many of the merchants will be ruinous, their stocks having been laid in when gold was high.

The attempt by our sister colony to subsidize a line of direct steamers to these colonies was, as previously reported, a complete failure. In fact, the Mexican trade is absorbing all the vessels to be had. Ben Halliday has sent for a new steamer to place on the Mexican line.

FROM JAPAN.—By the British ship Boscawen, which arrived at San Francisco on the 1st instant, in sixty days from Yokohama, we learn that the troubles of the foreigners with the Japanese are far from being ended. Horrible butcheries are being perpetrated by the subjects of the Tycoon, whenever opportunity offers; and the outrages have no palliation. They are caused simply by the feeling of hatred experienced by the Japanese toward outsiders.

THE TELEGRAPH LINE from Seattle had not connected with New Westminster when the Enterprise left on Saturday morning, but the position of the break was reported to have been traced to within the compass of a few miles, and it was confidently expected that a day or two would enable Mr. Haines and his men to repair the mischief and set the wires "a talking."

ANOTHER ASSAY OFFICE IN CARIBOO.—Mr. Edwin Russell, of the Bank of British Columbia, will leave to-morrow morning for New Westminster en route for Williams Creek, where he will remain for several months as manager of the Richfield Branch. Mr. Russell takes with him an experienced assayer, and all the necessary material for opening an assay office in connection with the bank.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.—The ship Merrimac, Leckie, from Port Ludlow, Puget Sound, with a cargo of spars and lumber for Liverpool, has put into San Francisco. She was struck aback by a southwest gale, at midnight, March 26th, carrying away her wheel, a portion of the rail, and severely injuring the captain. She also lost her head-sails, and received other damages.

GOING EAST.—Mr. James S. Jackson, well known in connection with the firm of Anderson & Co., merchants of this city, in which house he has held a responsible position for the last three or four years, will leave to-morrow morning by the Geo. S. Wright for Portland where he will proceed to Canada to visit his friends.

THE NEXT STEAMER.—The next steamer—Brother Jonathan—will leave San Francisco on the 27th for this port via Portland, and will be due here on the 4th May.

British Columbia.

LATER FROM CARIBOO.

The steamer Enterprise returned on Saturday from New Westminster, with 16 passengers and 100 tons of goods.

From the No. 10 steamer, which left from Mr. Marks, who left Williams Creek on the 30th ult., we have been furnished with the following items, to which we have added some extracts from our regular letter:—

The weather and traffic show a marked improvement at the mouth of the Fraser, and there are some prospects of a good season. The Fraser was frozen over at Quaslemouth, and weighing was in full force. Mr. Marks met about 500 men on their way to Cariboo, who were carrying the heavy loads of provisions, etc. Mr. Marks, Brown and Co. were the first to cross Spence's bridge in a wagon. Mr. Spence expected to have the road cleared for traffic by the 14th (to-day), and expects to have the road open by the 15th.

Becky had arrived at West Lake with 300 to 400 head of cattle, 100 head of sheep, and 900 head of cattle, had lost 100 head of the cattle above the junction looked in good condition, and little mortality had occurred. The flock of the Blue Ten, had not lost one out of his whole band.

PREVIOUS PRICES OF PROVISIONS.—Previous to the week were at the following prices: Flour, 70c; sugar, 21c; butter, 21c; beans, 37c; bacon, 62c; hams, 42c; gamboots, 21c; coffee, 65c; tea, 21c; beef, 35c to 40c; vegetables plentiful; and all in view of the season.

In anticipation of a fruitful season, several saloon-keepers are fixing up their places very stylishly. The Paris and London saloons are looking particularly well, having been newly papered, varnished and furnished. Harry Lemon's, next door is similarly furnished, with the addition of a new billiard table. Pat. Kerwin has restored Steele's old saloon to its former grandeur. The German Restaurant in Barkerville has also done up its spring gear, and looks quite tidy. Marshall's, the "Tybee" saloon of the creek, is undergoing some substantial alterations. The proprietors of the Parlor are building a new Music Hall, next door to their old place, and are getting it up quite in the Oxford or Canterbury Hall fashion.

The winter is now considered to be nearly over. At latest advices they were enjoying clearing spring swamps—days quite sunny and warm, and nights mild and moderate.

A troop of Fort George Indians arrived on the Creek recently—men, women, and children, and were very friendly.

There is a rumour of a marriage shortly to take place in Comox. There are three suitors for the fair one's hand, but it is not positively known which will be the happy bridegroom.

THE RELIANCE.—The steamer Reliance left for Harrisonmouth on Wednesday, with a large number of passengers and a full freight. The Hon. Mr. Hayes and party, and Mr. Dewdney and party went up on her—the former to proceed to his station at Osoyoos Lake, and the latter to superintend the construction of the Kootenay railway.

IMPUDENCE.—The Chronicle, with characteristic assumption, essays in its last issue to call us to account for endeavouring to allow the proper credit to be given to contributors to the Ladies' Bazaar. We suppose we should feel much indebted to our contemporary for the gratuitous and uncalled for lesson bestowed upon us, but inasmuch as we do not recognize in any of the compilers of that journal the capacity to dictate to us what is or is not fit matter for publication, any more than to acquaint us of the state of public feeling on any subject, the admonition is thrown away, and we would mildly suggest that future homilies be directed to some other channel.

THE ALEXANDRIA.—This fine stern-wheel steamer, after having had a thorough overhauling and refitting, has emerged from the hands of the painters looking smarter than ever she did. A number of persons accompanied her on a trial trip on Good Friday, when everything, we are informed, worked satisfactorily. She will leave at six o'clock this evening for Fraser River.

THE CALEDONIA.—This steamer having been thoroughly overhauled, repaired and repainted, will sail for New Westminster this morning at 11 o'clock from Nathan's Wharf carrying freight and passengers. She has had new boilers put in, and is expected to make much better time than formerly.

CRICKET.—A cricket match, the first of the season, is to come off shortly at Nanaimo, between the miners and the Nanaimo Cricket Club. Our champions of "the willow" must beat themselves, as they may soon receive a challenge from their energetic rivals in the North.

DANGEROUS.—A number of large dogs are a porker limb from limb in New Westminster to-day. So says the Columbian, adding that the number and ferocity of dogs prowling the streets imperil the comfort and safety of human beings.

RIVER OPEN.—The steamer Reliance has succeeded in getting up to Yale, although with difficulty, touching bottom several times. She will now run regularly.

Materials!

Washington St.,

San Francisco,

AND DEALERS IN

Materials!

Washington St.,

San Francisco,



Holloway's Ointment.

Contracted or Stiff Joints. All the medicines in the London Dispensary would barely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints...

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel. In any of the above complaints more benefit is derived in twenty-four hours by adopting the following simple means than is frequently brought about in six months by any other treatment...

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FEDERAL CELEBRATION.—Yesterday the steamer Geo. S. Wright, Eliza Anderson, and other American vessels in the harbor were gaily bedecked with flags in celebration of the great news received confirming the fall of Richmond and the success of the Federal Army in Virginia.

The Fall of Richmond.—The American colored citizens had a gala time last evening in celebration of the fall of Richmond, and the prospect of universal freedom in the States. A procession was formed and headed by a band, paraded the streets, stopping to pay their respects to the U. S. Consul.

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THE FIGHT IN LANGLEY STREET.—Captain Thomas Stratton appeared in the Police Court yesterday in answer to the charge of disturbing the peace by fighting with L. J. Shepard of the Confederate Saloon. Stratton stated that he was a pilot, had been a resident in this neighborhood for the last four years, and had never got into any disturbance before. He called the attention of the magistrate to the fact that his beard, which he had never shaved, and which reached almost to his waist, had been torn out by the roots in the tussle. Mr. Pemberton bound him over to keep the peace for six months, himself in \$100 and two sureties in \$50 each.

DANGEROUS.—A Punjabi Indian was brought up in the Police Court yesterday for brandishing a knife in Store street. The weapon, which was produced in court, was a most formidable one, the blade being about fourteen inches long, and double-edged, with a handle ornamented in the highest style of Siwash art. The owner of the weapon, a rather intelligent looking young fellow, pleaded that he had only put in here on a journey between Lunai Island and Pabiani, and he was accordingly discharged, with a warning.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dyspepsia, Disordered Digestion.—Some persons are particularly prone to stomach and liver complaints, induced by sedentary habits, irregular living, or mental disquietude. The liver and stomach being disordered, the heart and lungs soon sympathize with them, and both mind and body shortly suffer. These admirable Pills act directly on these organs, and soon restore them to a natural and healthy condition. The impurities are discharged from the system, the respiratory organs are relieved, the heated blood cooled, and the bilious secretion regulated, the heart's action becomes tranquil, the nerves acquire strength, and the benignly drawn energy supplies strength, and the patient is thoroughly restored to easy digestion, cheering thoughts, and refreshing repose.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGONE & BURBIDGES. EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST., LONDON.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 18 1865.

THE NEWS.

The news received yesterday brings the American civil war nearer and nearer its final close. The "hero of a hundred fights" has at length succumbed—the general whose genius has shed a military lustre around the Confederacy has surrendered with his defeated army to the victorious North. What ever may be said against the morality of the cause for which General Lee fought, and however gratifying it is to see the horrible strife come to a termination, there is something in the overwhelming and crushing defeat of so great a man that is peculiarly saddening. Napoleon, with all his desolating career, became in his lonely exile an object of the world's commiseration; and Lee, guiding star as he may have been of a slaveholding power, demands from us in his day of humiliation a tribute of pity. Above all the men that have been thrown to the surface in the Southern States, he stood pre-eminent. To his powers was the South indebted for all its early victories, and for that astonishing series of defensive combinations that held the immense Union armies and navies at bay for a period running over nearly four years. With the moral feeling of the world bearing generally against the cause he espoused—with scanty supplies for his soldiers and a half starved population to depend upon—with his army decreasing day by day without any hope of replenishment, compelling him to the necessity of hoarding up the lives of his troops as a miser does his coin, and in the face of all these disheartening circumstances, with his field of hostilities extending over a thousand miles of territory, and his enemy overwhelming in numbers and unequalled in resource, what miraculous heroism could save him from destruction? His cause is lost; the South has made her sacrifice in vain, and with all the brilliancy of his military genius, the halo which he surrounded the Confederacy has turned out nothing but the "halo hovering round decay."

Now that we have an account, even though imperfect, of the battles that preceded the surrender of the Confederate capital, we are able to form some idea of the fighting that took place on those momentous days which ended on the 2d of April, and which will become as celebrated in future history as the memorable days which embraced Ligny, Quatre Bras and Waterloo. In both cases the struggle was decisive, and in both cases there were times in which affairs appeared as critical to the victors as to the defeated. On Friday the 31st of March the Federal forces had evidently the worst of it, and not until Grant, with his discriminating eye, gave the command to Sheridan did matters work well. Then it would seem a new power had entered the arena. On the 1st of April the disasters of the previous day were retrieved, and work after work was taken from the Confederates. The impetuous Irishman, with his cavalry dashed against Lee's forces and pressed back an army of 60,000 men. Quick as lightning the Federal infantry were brought up and in a little while the whole Confederate army seemed in danger of being surrounded. Then followed the desperate struggle of men who saw they were outgeneraled and outflanked. Beaten from one position to another, their own artillery turned upon them in their retreat, and the enemy's cavalry driving them into confusion, they fought merely for escape, and 5000 prisoners quickly rewarded Sheridan for his exertions. The following day Lee's army being out in two, one portion tried to make its escape by fording the Appomattox near Petersburg, but came in contact with the enemy again, and the number of prisoners was raised to 9000. From this time Lee's forces lost all cohesion, and made a rapid retreat towards Danville. As they neared Burkeville Junction, however, they made a stand, but it was ineffectual. Sheridan was up with them almost before they could get into an attitude of defence, and the principal Confederate Generals were here taken prisoner. Lee with the small remnant of his army made another retreat, but according to the latest despatch, it was of no avail. Sheridan was too quick for him, and the Confederate commander surrendered.

With the surrender of Lee virtually terminates the war. In our last editorial on the "situation," we alluded to the probability of the Confederate commander, in the event of Sheridan being unable to bring him to a contest, pushing forward to North Carolina and forming a junction with Johnston. This was evidently what Lee was about to accomplish when overtaken by Sheridan at Burkeville Junction. His defeat and surrender at this place put Johnston in a helpless position and will compel him to suspend hostilities. It matters little whether he fortifies Raleigh or evacuates it. With Sherman to the South of him and Grant to the North, his case is hopeless. As for the detached portions of the Confederate army in other parts of the Southern States, when they hear of the fall of Richmond, the flight of Davis, and the destruction or surrender of the Confederate forces in Virginia, they will

be only too glad to lay down their arms and succumb to the force of events. That those events will bring immediate peace there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. Lincoln is losing no time in trying to bring about this desirable result, and it speaks well for his humanity and patriotism that he should have gone to Richmond, while the fires of defeated rebellion were yet burning, to lay his lenient terms before the Southern people. All it requires to restore harmony and quietude, and to crown the noble character of Lincoln is a display of that magnanimity—that quality which "blesseth him that gives and him that takes" and "becomes the monarch better than his crown."

[From the Oregonian.]

THE BATTLES AROUND RICHMOND.

Sheridan's Exploits.

SURRENDER OF LEE.

PEACE MOVEMENTS.

Attack on Mobile.

GRANT AND FINAL BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND ON SUNDAY, APRIL 2.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 2.—The outer-line of works, which we have been trying in vain for months to overcome, have at last yielded to our valorous army. The struggle by the enemy to retain possession of these works has been of the most desperate character. Orders of an attack on the line east and south of Petersburg by the sixth and ninth corps were carried out precisely at daylight, the artillery having been pounding away for the greater part of the night along the entire line held by the advance of the tenth corps. The troops engaged in the action were the second and third divisions, and a brigade of the first division. A charge was made in front of Worth's Hill and on the Jerusalem road, and by 8 o'clock, a.m. we were in possession of the fortifications of Fort Mahone, being the most formidable and extensive. The works mounted fourteen guns, some of which were at once turned on the enemy. Just inside, about one hundred yards from Fort Mahone, was another work, to which the rebels retreated from whence they threw a most destructive fire on our men, causing them to retreat from the northern end, when the rebels made a dash, thinking to recover it entirely. The guns on the right wing, as well as those in the centre, had been mainly spiked. The assaults were driven back from these until late in the afternoon, the enemy using every effort to retake the fort. About noon the chances seemed that we should lose it; but soon after the provisional brigade under General Callish, and the engineer brigades and a brigade of the eighth corps came on the ground and saved the gallant men from a defeat, and again caused the enemy to retreat. The fighting here was one of the most terrible and fearful character. General Wilcox, with a part of his troops, made an attack in front of General McGilvry near the Appomattox and broke part of the line, but he was soon after forced to retreat to his former position owing to a lack of support. We lost of the eighth corps from 800 to 1,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, among whom was General Porter, commanding the second division who was badly wounded in the groin.

The 8th corps struck the enemy in front of Fort Welch, near the celebrated works, and carried them with very slight loss, and at once pushed forward to the South Side railroad which they reached at 9 o'clock. In a very short time several miles of it was torn up and destroyed. They then moved down towards Petersburg, driving the rebels before them. Very close to the city we took 1,000 prisoners and 20 guns. The 23d corps holding the line north of Hatcher's Run, connecting with the 6th corps on the right, and the 2d corps on the left, advanced at daylight and took the works in their front with slight loss. Over 1,000 prisoners were captured here. The several corps who held the line from the Run, a mile and a-half west of the Vaughan road, delayed until Sheridan with the 8th corps were within supporting distance on the extreme left, when the entire line moved forward, carrying the works almost without opposition. The enemy was found to have fallen back from this part of their line, owing to the 6th corps cutting them off, they having reached the South Side railroad.

This cut the rebel army in two divisions, thus caught between the 6th and 7th Corps, and they at once struck across the South Side railroad toward the Appomattox, hoping to be able to ford it and thus escape capture. They ran against Sheridan. The 2d division of the Second Corps were at once sent to flank them, and if possible capture them. The losses of the day cannot be given. It is believed 2,000 will cover it. Our captures will sum up about 9,000 prisoners and 39 guns including those taken by Sheridan yesterday. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is not estimated. In front of the Ninth Corps the ground was packed and they were mowed down by hundreds at each effort to regain their lost ground. Gen. Ramseur is badly wounded and is a prisoner in our hands. General A. P. Hill is reported killed.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE'S ACCOUNT.

New York, April 5.—The Tribune's correspondent thus accounts for the operations on our left: At 4.30 a.m., on Sunday morning, April 2d, the 6th corps left its lines to attack the enemy's centre. It moved so as to enable the corps to throw its left flank upon the works of the enemy one after another. Soon a battery of four guns opened upon the first division, but by a rapid capture by the first brigade, it was captured. The batteries of the enemy now opened from every point, but

on went our gallant braves. The left soon reached some works in their front, and one by one they fell into our hands. At 10.30 a great picture of war presented itself, and our line of corps with its left in advance, was sweeping on towards two heavy forts. The rebels plied their guns vigorously, and shells burst thickly over our line. On pushed the left division until it struck the South Side Railroad, and against two forts swept the 2d division. Our artillery played upon the forts from commanding positions incessantly, until our men were close up to them; then a dash made upon the works was repulsed. Again it was tried, and this time met with success, but so resolute were the rebels inside, that some of them used the bayonet for a short time.

As these works fell into our hands a loud cheer rent the air, and the enemy were seen hastily retreating to their second line, which opened a sharp fire in the effort to stay our advance. While the above fighting was taking place, the Fifth Corps and the cavalry under Sheridan turned the right wing of the rebel army, taking 5,000 prisoners. The 2d Corps connecting with the right of the Fifth, was also victorious, notwithstanding they had much rough ground to fight over, and a brave and determined foe in the rebels' 3rd Corps. The line of defences in front of the Ninth Corps was stronger than those at any other point, and the corps received many assaults during the day and suffered much. In the fight it found itself close up to the main line of defences, but unable to go further. The 1st division of the 2d Corps aided the Ninth greatly.

SHERIDAN'S GENERALSHIP.

New York, April 4.—The World's account of Sheridan's generalship will take rank with any on record. It seems that Grant was not satisfied with Friday's work and placed Grant in supreme command of the Fifth Army Corps and all the cavalry. Sheridan charged with his cavalry, dismounting a portion of the rebels, and gradually pressed them back to their works amid the most terrible and desperate fighting of the war. While this was being done, Sheridan was also forming the infantry, showing the same generalship in infantry tactics that he has shown in cavalry. It was a noble sight to see so handsomely a force of cavalry press back and hold in check 60,000 infantry, still they did it in such a manner as to completely disperse with the use of our infantry. They were moving back step by step into their works. The signal was then given, and the infantry closed on their works like a huge barn door. The rebels saw their position, but did not appear to appreciate how desperate was their situation. They fell back to the left only to see the close advance of our infantry drive them across the field to the right. Our horsemen cornered them in their vain attempt to fight it out on the rear, and the cavalry began to assemble. Soon a cross-fire rolled along, cutting down their officers and sowing the field with bleeding men. Their own artillery was turned on them at last; the cavalry charged down upon them, scattering and trampling them into confusion. They had no commanding officers to lead them out of the trouble into which they had fallen. A command to die or surrender was given, and 5,000 men were Sheridan's prisoners. Those who escaped were pursued by the cavalry far into the desolate forest.

CAPTURE OF PETERSBURG—SURRENDER OF THE CITY.

Petersburg, April 3.—The army of the Potomac has been in and out of Petersburg this morning, making flying visits. The rebels commenced evacuating last night at 10 o'clock, and by three o'clock this morning were across the river, having burned about a million dollars worth of tobacco, the South Side Railroad Depot, and the bridge across the Appomattox. Our troops charged the inner line of works at daylight, taking a picket line of some 500 men. The troops, on entering the city, behaved most admirably. Not more than half-a-dozen stores were entered by them. Most of these contained tobacco, cigars, and liquors. The Provost Guard soon arrived and established order. The Mayor of the town met the troops as they entered and handed to the officer commanding the following communication: Lieutenant-General Grant Commanding the Armies of the United States and Major-General Commanding the United States forces in front of Petersburg. The city of Petersburg having been evacuated by the Confederate troops, we, a committee authorized by the Common Council, do hereby surrender the city to the United States forces with a request for the protection of private property of its inhabitants.

(Signed) N. H. SOWNES, Mayor, DAVID PAUL.

Protection was promised on the part of the troops, and the citizens have no cause of complaint. There is no instance on record, where an army after lying so long in front of a place of so much importance and losing so many men in efforts to capture it, have entered a city with less disorder and doing less damage to private property than in this case. The citizens did not show themselves in the fore part of the day, but after discovering that our troops were orderly and meant to behave themselves, showing no disposition to disturb or annoy any one, they began to make their appearance at the doors and windows of their houses. Later in the day many expressed their joy that the Confederates had gone, hoping that the war would soon be over.

For more than a month past, the rebel soldiers have been receiving less rations than ever before, only just enough being bought to last from one day to another. The inhabitants say they have suffered much. The rebels managed to get away with all their artillery, excepting one or two Columbiads and a few heavy mortars which they could not transport readily. A large number of men deserted and hid in the town until our troops entered, when they made their appearance and were taken into custody. It is believed the rebels retreated towards Lynchburg and Danville.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEFENCES OF RICHMOND.

The works in front of Richmond consist of three strong lines wholly enveloping the city. The outer ones are continuous, and the inner ones consisting of a series of strong redoubts and abatis forts. All of these mount upwards of three hundred guns, and would, had they been properly garrisoned, formed an almost impregnable series of defence. Torpe-

does were thickly strewn all over the ground, with little flags for the safety of the rebels, which they forgot to move in their hasty flight, thus saving the lives of many of our men when marching into Richmond. The second was found equally as strong as the first, excepting abatis and torpedoes. The third line is just outside the edge of the town and situated on high ground. These works like others mount heavy guns, and were built by the Confederates.

Davis took on the train in which he escaped horses and carriages, so as to take to the country in case the road was interrupted. He expressed himself as being yet determined not to give up, although it was certain that he had but little to hope for.

The Legislature was in session as late as 9 o'clock on Sunday night, when they left for Columbus by canal and the James river. Jeff Davis left at 8 in the evening for Danville.

It is understood that the Government archives were sent to Danville and Weldon, N.C. It is understood to have been the design and the endeavor to reach Danville, Va., and make another stand. This plan Sheridan frustrated, and Lee is now apparently endeavoring to get to Lynchburg. Breckinridge left the city as late as half-past six on Monday morning.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Surgeon General reports that Seward was thrown from his carriage this evening. His arm was broken and his body much bruised. His case presents no alarming symptoms.

New York, April 6.—The correspondent of the Herald says General Warren was relieved of his command of the 5th Corps on Saturday by order of General Sheridan. The cause is generally understood to be his tardiness or refusal to obey. Warren and his staff hurried to the rear, stopping but a few minutes at Grant's headquarters.

The rebels were supposed to be quietly located for the time being between Smithfield and Raleigh. Both Raleigh and Weldon were being fortified by the rebels, but they are in doubt as to which place Sherman will move upon.

New York, April 6.—The Herald's dispatch dated Russellville, Ala., March 24, with the cavalry column of Thomas' army, under General Nelson, says: Our forces consist of three divisions, and was soon to be joined by the 4th. Its destination was Selma, Montgomery and Mobile. The country so far as traveled contains only old men, women, children and negroes. Provisions were plenty. Our foragers found no difficulty in obtaining supplies. A few rebels appeared and skirmished with our advance. This was the only opposition we met with. Many rebel depots have delivered themselves up.

LATER.

SURRENDER OF LEE.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—To Major General Dix, New York: This department has an official report of the surrender of Gen. Lee and his army to Lieutenant General Grant, on the terms proposed by General Grant. Details will be given as soon as possible.

(Signed) EDWIN STANTON.

The above despatch was made public in this city last evening, creating the wildest enthusiasm. Bells were rung, and processions of startled citizens paraded the streets headed by music from every imaginable instrument that could make a noise. Fireworks, bonfires, and impromptu illuminations lighted up the night, and the air resounded with the shouts of the populace. The intelligence is generally accepted as an end of the rebellion and the re-establishment of peace and union.

LATER FROM SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 11 a.m.—The following telegrams have been received: BIRKESVILLE STATION, April 5, 11 a.m.—To General Grant: I have the honor to report that the enemy made a stand at the intersection of Birkesville Station with the road on which they were retreating. I attacked them with two divisions of the Second Army Corps, and routed them handsomely, making connection with the cavalry, then pushing on with both cavalry and infantry up to this point. We have captured Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Buntin, Corse, DeBarry, Curtis, Lee, several thousand prisoners, 14 guns and caissons, and a large number of waggons. I think it things are pressed, Lee will surrender.

(Signed) SHERIDAN.

CITY POINT, April 7.—The following further intelligence has just been received: (Signed) LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS, 2ND ARMY CORPS, April 6, 7.30 p.m.—To Major General Webb: Our last fight just before dark at Sailor's Creek gave us two guns, three flags, and a considerable number of prisoners, 200 waggons, 70 ambulances, with mules and horses to about half of the waggons and ambulances. There are between 30 and 50 waggons in addition, abandoned or destroyed along the road. I have already reported to you the capture of one gun, two flags, and some prisoners, and the fact that the road for over two miles is strewn with tents, baggage, clothing, some ammunition and materials of all kinds. Waggons are placed across the approach to the bridge, and it will take time to clear it. The enemy is in position on the heights beyond with artillery. The bridge is partially destroyed, and the approaches are of soft bottom mud, and we cannot advance to-morrow in the same manner we have today. As soon as I get my troops up a little way, I may push a strong column down the road.

(Signed) A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major General.

FURTHER FROM RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Richmond letters say that previous to the surrender of the city the Mayor ordered all liquors to be destroyed, and as a consequence the rebel rear guard became entirely unrefreshed. A terrible scene of pillage and ransacking. Stores were plundered and the whole city was in a tumult of riot. Great damage was also done by the exploding of one of the rebel magazines. Among the victims of the explosion were all the inmates of the almshouse. The damage done by the fire was enormous. That portion of the city bounded by Main street and the river, and 7th, 15th and 16th streets, was destroyed. The flames were finally arrested by blowing up the Negro

Traders' Bank building, by order of General Shipley. The negro troops were treated by the population in the most extravagant manner. The Richmond Whig was issued on April 4th—the former editor having given pledges of hearty support to the Union cause. The work of removing the obstructions from the James river is progressing rapidly. It is believed that some of our smaller vessels will be able to go to Richmond this week.

The prisoners who arrived at City Point number 14,500. Careful estimates of Lee's killed and wounded, reach 10,000 to 12,000. It is believed he cannot have exceeded 30,000 men left.

The Commercial's special despatch says: The work of repairing the railroad from Washington to Richmond is rapidly progressing, and it will be ready within a short time.

The Post's special despatch says: Hancock is on the war path, in the direction of the Shenandoah Valley.

WRIGHT AND LEE.

HEADQUARTERS, Second Corps, April 6th.—In pursuance of the instructions of this morning from General Meade, I moved from Kenkinville by the shortest practicable road to the left of Deaconville, with the object of the retaking of the position on the left of the Second Corps, striking the road running from Deaconville to Burke's Station. At a point a little to the northwest of the former, I found the Second Corps engaged to the front and right, and the cavalry heavily on my left moving down the road towards Burke's. I proceeded across, toward and parallel to the road, which the enemy was moving along, on which he had thrown up a line of entrenchments. As soon as the leading division (Gen. Seymour) could be formed it was moved up to the road held by the enemy, which was carried. Then turning to the left, it was advanced down the road against pretty strong resistance. By this time Wharton's division was put in position as rapidly as possible on Seymour's left. The lines were again advanced, and were swept down the road for a distance of about two miles.

On arriving at a deep and difficult creek, I found that the enemy had formed his line on the opposite side, where we checked and drove him to a point at a distance of half a mile. In the first attack a portion of the cavalry opened on the right flank, and in the subsequent attack the mass of the cavalry opened on the left of the enemy. The result has been a complete success. The combined force captured five General officers and a large number of prisoners. I shall go into camp about two miles beyond this point, and await instructions.

The 1st and 3d divisions of Wharton's and Seymour's army and the artillery were engaged to-day, and behaved splendidly. The corps has nobly sustained the reputation gained on the 2d, as well as on previous hard fought battlefields. (Signed) WRIGHT.

PEACE MAKING.

The Herald has information direct from Richmond, that Lincoln is there actively engaged in the business of peace; that yesterday evening he had a private conference with Judge Campbell, who, with the advice and consent of Jeff Davis, remained behind to see what could be done in behalf of his desponding associates. It is also understood that Wednesday is fixed for another interview, at Weitzel and others on our side, and prominent rebel leaders on their side, were to be present.

ATTACK ON MOBILE.

New York, April 6.—The steamer from New Orleans on the 26th, Southwest Pass on the 28th, and Key West on the 29th, has arrived. The Corcoran arrived at Key West on the 1st, and reports that the attack of the Union forces and gunboats on Mobile commenced on March 30th. No particulars were obtained except that the gunboat Milwaukee was blown up off Dog river bar. The Times' New Orleans correspondent, under date of the 24th, says: On the 18th Gen. Stahl and column started from Pensacola for Baranca for Blakely, for the purpose of flanking the defences of Mobile. It is thought they will compel the rebels to fall back up the Alabama, as it will be the only opening left them, if it be not already blocked. Wilson's cavalry was heard from and was doing well.

New Orleans, March 21.—The Times Delta says: Headquarters have received information that Canby's army was within a few miles of Mobile. Guns were in position and shells could be thrown into the suburbs of the city. An attack on Fort Bradley, the main defence, had already commenced.

The Herald's correspondent from the front of Mobile on the 24th, says: The whole of Granger's corps arrived at Denby's Mills on the 23d of March. On the evening of the 24th, the Sixteenth corps received orders to march next morning, which was received with cheers by the troops. The 13th corps, together with Canby and his staff, are to go with them.

EUROPEAN.

New York, April 5.—The Etina, from Liverpool March 23d and Queenstown 23d, has arrived. Political news unimportant.

London papers warn the House of Commons of the importance of the vote to be taken on the 23d on the subject of the Canadian fortifications.

The Moravia's news caused an improvement in 5-20s.

The London Morning Star in an article on the question of possible repudiation by the United States, asserts that the Washington Government is as incapable of repudiating its obligations as the Government of England. In the House of Commons, in reply to the enquiry by Gregory as to the protection of British property in the Southern States, Lord said that he supposed the question referred to cotton. As regards that destroyed by the Confederates, the owners must stand it and have no right to complain, but at the same time they have been urged to preserve authentic records of such property. As regards the cotton seized by the Federal Government, they have an undoubted right to remove it to the North, but the British Charge

at Washington has a confident hope that the Confederacy will be restored to such order that Berkeley again can be the scene of a war. A decision given in Bishop Colenso's favor would nullify the Queen.

A recent paper at Washington bet and Seward are and that Lincoln Empire at the term.

The Paris Convention of American and the United States more satisfactory.

The French Senate by a vote of 130 to

REVOLUTION.

New York, April 21st were the 31st.

The long looked for. The Government took refuge in the caped at midday St. Mary. Four killed.

The Star and Herald peaceful and harmonious ever last, Senor Colenso, in as President, were dispatched the Provisional Government.

A small police arrival. Three of them handed the ornament.

Forces had been a similar object expected. In Panama en route by detectives.

The City of been destroyed by CALIF.

SAN FRANCISCO meeting ever the evening of the Commission. T. Asiatic. A large It is thought of the attack on to celebrate the Francisco.

Fare by the \$170, \$120, \$75 classes of passage. The jury in the Great Republic guilty.

Notice is given mails will again Conner says the Sanitary about \$36,000, the 10th of M. contributed with missions.

The race was won by 2.37%.

Latest quote 66% Saturday held at old rate.

SAN FRANCISCO Press of this city of a letter General at the deed of the poleon of the aloe and Child of the Trustee accompanied by sufficient to pay.

New York Fe letter say Chief of the Santa Fe, he will confer to Mexico.

The Fronction to Maz coast. They large number March, and.

The Herald that within a period of the United States the country, did fleet and more ab.

The Opium organ, commutation in the rebels of hat that they rebels against their watch.

OFFICIAL Times, which constituted raised to state the allegatic Assembly of subject of the List had the Govern. The hon. positively a been receive such a reply by our repr.

BRITISH New West twenty-sev passed by the Council du which have

by order of General... were treated by the... extrajudicial manner... was issued on April... having given pledges... the obstruction... progressing rapidly... of our smaller vessels... go to Richmond this... arrived at City Point... of Lee's killed and... to 12,000. It is be... to exceed 30,000 men... special despatch says... the railroad from... mond is rapidly pro... ready within a short... despatch says: Han... in the direction of... AND LEE.

at Washington has been instructed to express... a confident hope that no obstacle will be in... terposed to the claims of British subjects in... respect to such action... Berkley again called attention to the prob... ability of a war with America, and com... plained of the negligence of the Government... in not making adequate preparation... A decision given by the Priority Council... in Bishop Colebo's case pronounces his re... moval from his Bishopric by the Bishop of... Cape Town null and void, that power resting... with the Queen... A recent paper asserted that negotiations... at Washington between Maximilian's agent... and Seward are progressing satisfactorily... and that Lincoln promises to recognize the... Empire at the termination of the war... The Paris Constitutionnel asserts that ap... prehensions of American aggression in Mex... ico are chimerical. The relations of France... and the United States never appeared to be... more satisfactory... The French Senate adopted the Address... by a vote of 130 to 2... REVOLUTION IN NEW GRENADA... NEW YORK, April 5.—Panama papers of... March 21st were received on the evening of... the 31st... The long looked for revolution has taken... place. The Government was quietly over... turned. The President abandoned the place... took refuge in the U. S. Consulate, and es... caped at midnight aboard the U. S. steamer... St. Mary. Four or five of his soldiers were... killed... The Star and Herald say it was the most... peaceful and harmless capture of a Govern... ment ever heard of... Senor Colon, revolutionist, was duly sworn... in as President. On Friday a body of troops... were dispatched to Aspinwall to re-establish... the Provisional Government... A small police force opposed them on their... arrival. Three of the police were killed. They... then handed the place over to the new Govern... ment... Forces had been sent to other places with... a similar object in view. No bloodshed was... expected. In Panama everything was quiet... A swindler from Paris named Beauregard... a relative of the rebel general, passed through... Panama on route for San Francisco, hunted... by detectives... The city of Carven, near Carthage, has... been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$3,000,000... CALIFORNIA NEWS... SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The largest... meeting ever held in San Francisco met on... the evening of the 6th in aid of the Christian... Commission. The meeting was very enthus... iastic. A large collection was taken up... It is thought that April 12, the anniversary... of the attack on Fort Sumter, will be chosen... to celebrate the recent victories at San... Francisco... Fare by the steamer to New York was... \$170, \$120, \$70, and \$40 for the different... classes of passengers... The jury in the case of the captain of the... Great Republic rendered a verdict of not... guilty... Notice is given by the Postmaster that the... mails will again be sent overland. Gen... Conner says the route is safe... The Sanitary Commission have remitted... about \$36,000 or equal to that in gold since... the 10th of March. Over \$20,000 has been... contributed within a few days to both Com... missions... The race between Patchen and Uillmore... was won by Patchen. Time, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37... Latest quotations Legal Tenders, 66 1/2... 64 1/2 Saturday afternoon. Flour and wheat... held at old rates... MEXICAN NEWS... SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The Democratic... Press of this evening says, upon the auth... ority of a letter from Mazatlan that the French... General at that place had received a copy of... the deed of cession from Maximilian to Na... poleon of the State of Sonora, Durango, Sinaloa... and Chihuahua, also that Gen. Gwin is one... of the Trustees, and will return in June, ac... companied by Marshal Bazaine, with a force... sufficient to pacificate the country... New York, April 8.—The Tribune's Santa... Fe letter says: Gen. Ortega, Commander in... Chief of the Mexican forces, has arrived at... Santa Fe, New Mexico, where it is presumed... he will confer with our Government in refer... ence to Mexico. Juarez is offering very lib... eral bounties to American volunteers... The French have abandoned the expedi... tion to Mazatlan, and other places on the... coast. They seem to be going home; a... large number left on the steamer of the 16th... March, and others in transports... EUROPEAN... The Herald's London correspondent states... that within a couple of years the Prince Im... perial of France is to make a royal visit to... the United States, and take a tour through... the country. He will be attended by a splen... did fleet and two or three ministers of state... and move about with brilliancy... The Opinions Nationale, Prince Napoleon's... organ, commends Sherman's operations and... tactics in the highest terms, and accuses the... rebels of having fired Charleston. It adds... that they have never been anything but... rebels against a just Government, having for... their watchword, "Slaves and Slavery!"... OFFICIAL CORRECTION.—The Vancouver... Times, which appears of late to have been... constituted the Government organ, is "auth... orised to state that there is no foundation for... the allegation made in the Legislative... Assembly that additional despatches on the... subject of the Crown Lands and the Civil... List had been received by His Excellency... the Governor, and not laid before the House... The hon. member alluded to did not... positively allege that such despatches had... been received, but expressed his belief that... such a thing was probable, as will be seen... by our report of the debate... BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATION.—The... New Westminster papers publish a list of... twenty-seven ordinances which have been... passed by the British Columbia Legislative... Council during the session just closed, and... which have received the Governor's assent.

Later Eastern News... DATES TO THE 10TH... PARTICULARS OF LEE'S CAPITULATION... SHEERMAN IN POSSESSION OF RALEIGH... LINCOLN AND THE PEACE MOVEMENTS... STONEMAN IN THE REAR OF DANVILLE... TERMS OF LEE'S SURRENDER... APRIL 9.—TO U. S. GRANT, LIEUT. GENERAL... APRIL 9.—TO GENERAL LEE... APRIL 9.—TO GENERAL LEE... APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE... THE GUERRILLAS... DESTRUCTION OF IRON-CLADS... PEACE PROCLAMATION... LOSS OF A MERCHANTMAN... BURIAL OF DR. WALLACE... THE CAMELEON... Lought bravely, falling back, when they were... reinforced and the rebels driven and followed... closely until night set in. The rebels had... been driven twenty-two miles and routed at... every point, losing men, arms, wagons, etc... Our whole loss was not fifty. On April 4th... the march was resumed and continued until... afternoon, when they were overtaken and... skirmishing ensued, which continued till... night... THE CANADIAN RAIDERS... TORONTO, April 10.—The raiders were... brought before the Council this morning, and... all discharged except Young, who was com... mitted for trial... JEFF DAVIS... WASHINGTON, April 10.—The departments... are all closed to-day. Everybody is keeping... holiday. Stanton expresses the opinion that... there will be no more heavy fighting; it is... expected here that Johnston will surrender... Lincoln has retired, and is closed with his... Cabinet. There is reason to believe Jeff... Davis was at Danville, Virginia, on Satur... day night, the 8th inst., trying to join John... ston with the archives of the late rebel Gov... ernment and a large amount of specie. Re... liable information from a gentleman who left... Richmond lately says that General Shipley... by order of the President, has given a safe... conduct to R. M. T. Hunter to come and... go from that city; he is supposed to be on... his estate in Essex county, fifty miles from... Richmond. There were no papers offered... in the churches yesterday, for the President... and none for the Confederacy. The citizens... generally regard this war as over and fur... ther resistance as unwise... SHERIDAN... NEW YORK, April 10.—The Herald's... second corps special correspondent, under... date of April 4th, says a large number of... prisoners, stragglers, and deserters from the... rebel army have been brought in during the... day. It is said that the woods on the flank... of our column are filled with them. The... same correspondent says Sheridan, with the... fifth army corps and cavalry, reached Jett... ville on the evening of the 4th and found the... enemy in his front. He immediately tele... graphed to Meade that he was between the... rebels and Lynchburg, and requested that... the troops should move forward immediately... Two divisions of cavalry, under Crooks, had... been fighting the enemy since morning... Crooks struck the enemy's trains, destroying... three miles of wagons and their contents... The officers report that with another brigade... he could have captured the entire train... 2,000 prisoners, and a battery of Armstrong... guns, were captured... THE GUERRILLAS... NEW YORK, April 10.—The Tribune's... correspondent says three companies of Mosby's... guerrillas disbanded on the 5th at Oulepsy... and dispersed for their homes. Mosby has... less than 300 men, mostly operating on the... neck of land running down to Aquia Creek... and Fredericksburg... WASHINGTON, 9-30 a.m.—I have order... ed a salute of 200 guns to be fired by all... Headquarters, Forts and Armories in the... United States, on reception of this order, in... commemoration of the surrender of Lee and... the army of Northern Virginia... STANTON... SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Greenbacks... 70%... NEW YORK, April 10.—The Commercial's... dispatch says an order will be sent to the... Generals everywhere to open communication... with the commanders of the rebels in their... front and offer the same terms which were... accepted by Lee. No difficulty is anticipat... ed except in Texas... PURSUIT OF LEE'S ARMY... GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 6.—Deserters and... refugees report the evacuation of Raleigh... and that the enemy were throwing up works... on Tar River at Rocky Mount, about 40 miles... from here, towards Weldon, on the Weldon... and Wilmington Road. The enemy are... burning bridges, etc., on the road and carry... ing off the rails. It is thought Johnson will... go to the relief of Lee. His army is much... demoralized... The Herald's account of the pursuit of Lee... says the whole army in the morning moved... five miles on the road to Deaconsville, and... in the forenoon the 2nd and 5th corps succeed... ed in falling on Gordon's camp, guarding Lee's... army in the vicinity of Deaconsville. They... stormed a portion of it, and made many cap... tures of men and material. Gordon took up... one position after another on the hill tops... and succeeded in retarding the pursuit to a... limited extent. Refugees and deserters state... that the rebel army was falling to pieces... Refugees also said that trains were running... from Richmond to Danville all day, and that... Jeff. Davis and Cabinet reached there in the... afternoon, and were taken to the residence of... Sutherland. A refugee says also that Beauregard... telegraphed that Stoneman was on the... Danville and Greensboro road, tearing it up... between those places. The Herald's corres... pondent with the cavalry counts the move... ments of this arm of the service in pursuit... of Lee. The rebel home guard, numbering 320... was overtaken and found strongly entrenched... across Namosine Creek, having destroyed... the bridge across and the ford to impede the... pursuit. On advancing the enemy opened... fire, which was returned with vigor; they... were finally shelled from their position. A... number of men were soon dismounted, the... obstructions were removed and the command... crossed. Evidence of the demoralization on... the part of the enemy were at once apparent... The road was strewn with all sorts of mun... ition and debris. Cannon and ammunition... were discovered secreted in the woods... Pushing on, Caringer's brigade of rebel cav... alry was soon encountered by our second bri... gade, Colwell commanding. The rebels... scattered like a flock of sheep on being fired... upon. In this charge, Lieut. Custer, brother... of the General, got detached from his com... mand, but came in with a rebel battle flag and... fourteen Johannes. Colonel Capless' brigade... about the same time overtook the enemy near... Draivesville. Spreading on each side of the... road our men went in under the widest ex... treme. General Custer, seeing that unless... we covered the ground with cavalry many... more rebels would escape, sent back and bur... ied up the first brigade. Several miles were... thus passed over, many rebels and munitions... gathered, and finally the rebels concluded to... make a stand. Our cavalry formed for the... charge, when a strong force of rebel infantry... was discovered in the rear. Our troops

TOM KING IN A LAW COURT... AN action, "Larkin v. King," was brought... in the Court of Common Pleas, on Thurs... day, to recover damages for an assault, said... to have been committed by Tom King, the... well known pugilist... Mr. Kenesly, in opening the case, said... that a person named Bush, who kept a bet... ting office in the city, had promised the plain... tiff, who got his living by making bets upon... commission, £5 in reference to a race at... Goodwood, where an outsider won. On the... 23d of May last the plaintiff saw Bush and... King walking at Tattersall's, and asked Bush... for the money. Some few words passed, and... the defendant struck the plaintiff on the... back of the head. The blow sent him down... as though he had been hit by a cannon ball... The defendant has pleaded that the plaintiff... had first assaulted him, but the plea is ab... surd; for the plaintiff was a man about five... feet high, and between 50 and 60 years of... age, whilst the defendant was one of the... most powerful men in the world and in the... prime of life... James Larkin, the plaintiff, said that Mr... Bush kept a betting office in Bell yard, Grac... chutch street, and witness had been in the... habit of doing business with him. Bush... backed King in his fights, and King went... about with Bush to protect him. When he... asked Bush for the £5, King said, "No; get... away, you scamp." Plaintiff said, "It is... nothing to do with you; what is a man but... his word?" King then said, "I will give... you £5," and struck witness on the back of... the head, and knocked him down on the... pavement. King and Bush then got into a... cab and drove away. Witness had his... wounds dressed at the hospital. His fore... head, nose, cheek, and back of his head were... cut by falling on the pavement, and his... coat and waistcoat were covered with blood... The next day was the first day of the races... at Epsom, and witness was not able to go... there. Mr. Justice Willes: "Are you in the... ring, a light weight, or anything of that... sort?" Witness: "No." Mr. Justice Willes: "I... asked with perfect simplicity, because... you seem a small man for anyone to... strike, even if angry with you." Witness: "The... injuries were not cured for three... weeks." Cross-examined: "Witness did not... sell cards on race-courses. When he first... came up to Newmarket, if a gentleman came... and asked him for a card, and he had one, he... gave it him and received money for it. (A... laugh.) He had never sold penny handicap... books." Witness admitted that he had had... a glass or two extra when he spoke to Mr... Bush; but he was not drunk and incapable... Several men who were in Tattersall's yard... were examined, and they said that a blow was... struck by King... Tom King himself was afterwards exam... ined. He said that he had now left the... prize-ring. He was not at Tattersall's in... May, and what took place was a month or... two after that. The plaintiff was drunk. Mr... Bush was walking up the yard six or seven... yards ahead of witness. Larkin went up and... spoke to Mr. Bush about some horse, and... Bush said, "Get away, you scamp." Larkin... went up again, and got hold of Mr. Bush's... coat and pulled a button off. Witness went... up and said, "Do you know what you are... doing, you scoundrel?" and Larkin then came... at witness, and witness put out his arm, and... Larkin ran against it and fell. (Laughter.)... Witness never struck him. Larkin got up... and blackguarded them scandalously. Witness... saw Larkin at the Cambridge meeting in... October following, but Larkin said nothing... to him, and witness heard nothing about any... assault until November, when a lawyer's... letter was sent to Mr. Bush's for him. There... was no pretence for saying that witness went... about with Mr. Bush to protect him... Mr. Bush said that he had never promised... the plaintiff £5. The plaintiff was drunk... and he went up to witness and said, "Put me... on something." Witness told him to get... away. The plaintiff went up to him again... and laid hold of his coat, and when witness... pushed him away a button was torn off. The... plaintiff would have fallen, but there were a... good many people about him, and they kept... him up. He followed abusing witness, and... he also abused King when he came up. King... gave him a shove, and down he fell. The... plaintiff got up and followed them, and tried... to prevent witness getting into his carriage... The plaintiff's nose was then bleeding... Mr. Scott gave similar evidence... The jury found for the plaintiff—damages... £5. Mr. Kenesly applied for a certificate... for costs. Mr. Justice Willes said he should... allow the law to take its course. He should... not interfere on either side.—Despatch... BOAT RACE FOR £100.—In chronicling... another sculler's race in this early part... of the season, we have great pleasure in... again introducing Tom King, the ex-champion... of the prize ring, to our readers, and it will... be seen that within a fortnight he has won... two races of £100 each. His opponent yesterday... was Frederick M. Mahon, attendant at a... London rowing club boat-house, Putney, a... very fast starter, and good at a two-mile... row, and the race was from Putney to Ham... mersmith-bridge, nearly two miles, for £50... a-side. M. Mahon has only rowed two races... and those last year with one Joseph... Green, of Putney, whom he once defeated... and with whom he once rowed a dead heat... for £50. He is 24 years of age, and weighs... about ten stone, while King, four years his... senior, weighed yesterday 13 st. lb. The... Citizen E. Captain Turner, accompanied the... race, with a large party, and a very excellent... view was obtained from beginning to end... Mr. J. Ireland was referee, Mr. Wilcox um... pire for King, and George Kippen for... M. Mahon, who won the station. Betting was... three and four to one on King, which increas... ed as half a gale from the N. E. sprang up... making chances strongly in favor of the... heavier man. After a little dodging, M. Mahon... dashed away with a strong lead, and cleared... himself well at the Star and Garter. Here... however, King had settled to his work, and... gradually coming up, they were level at the... London boat-house. A good race ensued to... the point, but on rounding the wind broke... out in all its force, the labor was very severe... and King's weight told. He went gradually... away, and though M. Mahon rowed a game... stern wager, the ex-champion won by six... lengths, in about 13 minutes on a bad tide... Neither appeared distressed.—Eng. Paper.

FAREWELL ADDRESS... A correspondent at Lillooet sends us the... following for insertion: To Rev. R. L. C. Brown, M. A., B. A., B. DIV. We, the inhabitants of Lillooet, hearing... with regret that you are about to leave here... it would be evidence of want of appreciation... on our part of charity and goodness if we... would not express to you our gratitude and... respect for the earnest, sincere, Christianlike... interest you have always shown since you... came among us for our spiritual welfare, and... though we are bound not to forget your good... services in this respect, we shall feel it... equally impossible to forget your kind friend... ly everyday manner towards us, that was so... free from pride and airs as it was genuine... and true. We are very glad to hear there is... a hope you may return in a few years, with... the sincere wish that we may have the... benefit and pleasure of having you to resume... your duties here again. We beg you to... accept our grateful esteem, and also the ac... companying purse. A deputation consisting of the following gentlemen presented the address to the Rev. R. L. C. Brown: F. W. Foster, B. Marshall, C. E. Pope, E. Kelly, J. Cue. MISS BATEMAN AS "JULIA."—On the 30th... of January Miss Bateman appeared at the... Adelphi Theatre, London, as Julia, in the... "Hunchback." All the papers speak of her... performance in the highest terms. The... Times says: "Miss Bateman having played... no other character than Leah, in the drama... of that name, during her brilliant career in... London and the provinces, the announce... ment that she would perform Julia, in the... "Hunchback," filled the Adelphi Theatre... last night with a most expectant audience... For the present it is sufficient to say that... the ordeal was triumphantly passed, and that... those who hesitated during the first act rose... to acclamation at the fourth. The young... lady had to prove that she is not a 'one... part actress, and her proof has more than... surpassed all expectations." TEETH LIKE PEARLS AND BREATH OF... SWEETNESS obtained by the use of a popu... lar Dentifrice, Fragrant "Sododont," a com... position of the choicest and purest ingredi... ents, the three most important requisites... cleanliness, efficacy and convenience being... present in the highest possible degree of... perfection. It removes all disagreeable odors... scurf and tartarous adhesions, insuring a... pearl like whiteness to the teeth; gives tone... to the breath and a cool delicate aromatic... fragrance to the mouth, which makes it really... a toilet luxury. Sold by Druggists everywhere at 75 cents... per bottle. NOTICE TO MINERS.—Every one who is... going to Cariboo or Kootenay where they... cannot apply to an experienced dental Sur... geon whenever they require his assistance... should have their teeth examined and put in... order before leaving Victoria. Mr. F. W... O'AVR, Surgeon Dentist, Trousseau Alley, Government street, is the most qualified per... son they can apply to, and his charges for... filling, drawing, and scaling teeth, or for fit... ting artificial teeth singly or in set, are... moderate as those usually made in the large... cities of England and the East.

A CARD... G. W. Cool, Dentist, returns his sincere... thanks to the citizens of Victoria for the... liberal patronage he has received from them... for the last three years, and would respect... fully inform them that he intends leaving... about the 25th April, and all who desire... a first class work done at New York prices... should call immediately. Teeth extracted... for \$1; and full upper sets for \$40, and... all other operations in proportion. Office—Langley street. FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Mons. B. Deffaux... (Graduate of the Academie de Paris) intends... opening a new class in French for beginners... on the 29th instant, at 7 o'clock in the even... ing. Little need be said at the present day... of the importance of a knowledge of the... French language. It is the key to immense... treasures in literature and science; the medi... um of communication in European diplomacy... and is confessedly an indispensable accom... plishment of the modern traveler, and the... man of liberal education. Address—Trousseau... Alley. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dyspe... psia, Disordered Digestion.—Some persons are... particularly prone to stomach and liver com... plaints; while in others these diseases are... produced by sedentary habits, irregular living, or... mental disquietude. The liver and stomach being... disordered, the heart and lungs soon sympathize... with them, and both mind and body shortly suffer... These admirable Pills act directly on these... organs, and soon restore them to a natural and... healthy condition. The impurities are discharged... from the system, the respiratory organs are re... lieved, the heated blood cooled, and the bilious... secretion regulated, the heart's action becomes... tranquil, the nerves acquire strength, and health... benignly dawn again, happiness returns, and the... patient is thoroughly restored to easy digestion... cheering thoughts, and refreshing repose. CALDONIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION... ORGANIZED NOV. 11, 1863. THE ABOVE ASSOCIATION... formed by Scotchmen for mutual provident... benevolent purposes and social improvement... based on the model of the Caledonian Highland... Society of Scotland, is now in full working order... The members pay a small monthly fee, the pro... ceeds of which are accumulated as a fund to meet... the wants of any of their members who may require... the same on account of sickness or destitution... All Scotchmen who may desire to join the body... are requested to call at the residence of the Work... ing Committee, T. G. G. Forster, where they may see... the Constitution and By-laws of the Association, and... leave their names, residences and references. The... Association meets on the first Friday of each... month. Steps are being taken to hold an annual Gathering... for camp fire on the Highland Games, etc. NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—The By-laws are now... strictly enforced. JAMES HENDERSON, Secy.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 18, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. De Cosmos, Powell, Franklin, McClure, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Barnaby, Duncan, Denness, and Carawell.

The Speaker read a communication from His Excellency the Governor, handing down a Bill to Impose Customs Duties on Stock, Carcasses, and Vegetables, in accordance with the resolutions from the Ways and Means Committee.

The Bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House went into committee on the question, Mr. Franklin in the chair.

A pause of a few moments occurred, broken by a call of "question."

Dr. Helmcken said it was not his intention to attempt to sway the House by any display of eloquence on the question, as really there was very little to say. Every hon. member must be fully aware of the simple facts of the case. If we looked around the country we found that the pre-emption law was more or less abrogated; Indian affairs were in confusion; the gold policy of the country was at a dead lock; the salaries of some of the civil servants were unpaid. We could not move one side or the other without finding this Civil List question coming up and interfering. If we took Mr. Cardwell's despatch, we found that none of the civil salaries were to be paid by the Crown Revenues, except the Governor's and Colonial Secretary's. This was a very serious conclusion that the Home Government had come to. He thought there could be no real doubt as to the meaning of the despatch. This question had been mixed up with the claims of the colony against the Hudson Bay Company, whether of a real or fancied nature. He maintained that taking over the Crown Lands would not affect this question in the slightest degree whatever (hear, hear, and no, no!). If he had thought it would have that effect he would have been the last man to have brought it forward. The resolutions he proposed were straightforward and honest, and he did not wish to deal in any political chicanery in the matter. The senior member for the city had said that Civil Lists were passed during the lifetime of the reigning monarch and for a certain time after. Although this might be customary, it did not follow that it must always be done. If the Crown could part with the lands for a whole lifetime it could do so equally for part of a lifetime. In making this proposition for two years he did it simply and only to give time for union (hear, hear). If that came earlier, the Civil List would not have to be paid so long. We could easily pay it for the two years from the Crown Lands revenues. If the House thought the Civil List too much, it would be very easy at the end of the two years to reduce it to meet the capacity of the colony. It had been objected that the Act could not be repealed without the consent of the Crown, but union was so certain to take place within the two years that the Act would not require to be altered. But at any rate it could easily be arranged by an amendment to the resolutions. The hon. member for the city said we must have union first and the Civil List after; but he maintained that this was not necessary. By voting this Civil List for two years, we could throw no greater burden on the colony, because the money was in the lands now. The hon. gentleman said if we took the Crown Lands we swallowed the Hudson Bay claim and everything else connected with them. He maintained, however, that this was not the case, and the late despatch from the Executive stated the same—that accepting the Crown Lands would not affect the claim against the Hudson Bay Company one jot. His Excellency was not a friend to the company, but had done all in his power for the colony. As to the House being treated with silent contempt by Her Majesty's Government, he (Dr. H.) knew that the Report had been taken into consideration, and they had arrived at a decision, which was perhaps already in the hands of the Government here; the Executive, however, said it was not. The hon. member for the city had proposed to loan the sums necessary to pay the civil salaries to the Government; but he would like to ask how the general revenue was to raise \$10,000 to do this, when they found such a difficulty in raising the current expenses of the colony. Besides they already owed the Home Government \$15,000, which must be paid. He took up this question more in regard to union than any other point, and he would like this House to show that they were actuated by no spirit of hostility to the Home Government or the neighboring colony. (Hear, hear.) There were many more things wanted from the Home Government than union, and it would be well to show a friendly feeling, by which we would be more likely to obtain what we wanted; than by throwing obstacles in the way of the Home Government. He did not feel it necessary to add anything further. He believed that by taking over the Crown Lands and the Crown Revenue, this House would be taking the best method to advance the interests of the colony. It might be said that the Crown Revenues would not in a few years be worth the Civil List, but he did not believe anything of the kind. A few years ago the House was very anxious to take over the Crown Lands and vote a Civil List, but the lands did not then belong to the Crown, as they do now. He would not occupy more time, but he would ask hon. members to look on the matter in a colonial point of view, not to attempt to throw this colony into opposition to the Home Government, as this would only be injuring the colony. (Hear, hear.) By so doing, we would only offend the Home Government, and not only risk the loss of union, but these other little things which were quite as important to the colony.

Mr. Franklin had great pleasure in listening to the temperate and sensible remarks of the hon. member for Metchois. The country was certainly in a state which required the most careful and prudent legislation. He had always maintained that we should vote a Civil List and take the Crown Lands, but

we must know what these Crown Lands were. The colony literally had been paying the Civil List ever since it had a government (hear, hear). In accepting the Crown Lands, however, the Hudson Bay Company inevitably came up. The House could not stultify itself by throwing overboard an opinion which it had arrived at after years of argument and mature deliberation. As to union he maintained that the obstacle was not the non-acceptance of the Crown Lands (hear, hear), but the hesitation of British Columbia in assenting to union (hear, hear). He could not forego his position that the Hudson Bay Company's claims must be fairly secured against the resolutions; if they were amended to meet his views on this point he would support them.

Mr. Denness moved the following resolution: "That this House, after having had under consideration the despatches of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the granting of the Civil List, proposed in the despatch of June, 1863, on condition that the Crown Revenues and Crown Lands be placed under the control of the Local Legislature, considers that the scale of salaries is far too high for so small a colony as Vancouver Island, and as the House has during the present session, expressed a desire to establish a settled policy conducive to the furtherance of Imperial and local interests, by declaring itself in favour of such a Constitution as may be granted by the Imperial Government it is fully convinced that it is advisable under the circumstances to defer the granting of a Civil List chargeable on the consolidated revenue till such union shall have taken place, inasmuch as the united colonies would be able to make a more ample provision for the support of the dignity of Her Majesty's Representative, the Judiciary, and heads of Departments, and at the same time be less burdensome to the country than it would be wise or politic to do whilst we remain a separate colony. And this House pledges itself when union shall have taken place to accept the Civil List proposed in the despatch of June, 1863, on the Civil List adopted by British Columbia on condition of granting to the local legislature the control of the Crown Lands and revenues; Provided always that the acceptance of the Crown Lands and revenues shall in no way prejudice the right of the colony to any land or arrears of sales of Crown Lands set forth as due to Crown revenue, in the address to His Excellency the Governor of July, 1864, the details of which are particularly described in the report of the Crown Lands Committee.

Dr. Helmcken did not see what the resolutions meant, who were they intended for? what was intended to be done with them?

Dr. Powell—They are intended to be passed! [laughter].

Dr. Helmcken said the resolutions made no provision whatever for the salaries which were to be paid; they merely put off the matter. Mr. DeCosmos said he was not in a state to make a three days speech, but if he thought the House had any sober intention of accepting the Civil List he would be tempted to make a very long speech and go into many details. The tendency of accepting the Civil List either for the reign or for two years, was to secure the continuance of the administration, and he did not suppose that our officials were any more patriotic than those in other countries. He would ask why a cry had not been made in British Columbia that the Crown Lands had not been handed over to the Legislature there. If we proposed a union, it was a remarkable thing that the local legislature on one side had the Crown Lands handed over to them while the other had not. He maintained, with the hon. chairman, that the Crown Lands question was an after thought. The only way to look at the Crown Lands question was as an after thought. He would call the attention of the committee to the fact that the first despatch from the present Executive was in favor of union, and utterances from the same source time after time were in favor of union, and when this House came to the deliberate opinion that union was necessary we found that the utterances of the Executive had found an impediment to union in the Crown Lands. He fully believed that if the Crown Lands were accepted now we shall not have union during the term of office of the present Governor (hear, hear). When he found our Executive utterance to one man stating one thing, and another utterance to another man stating a totally contrary thing, he must come to the conclusion that there was some deep laid plan to obtain a certain end.

Mr. Cochran here entered the House.

Mr. DeCosmos would ask the hon. Speaker what was to prevent any reasonable or rational Executive from using the Crown revenue in paying these salaries—using them for the good of the colony. The hon. Speaker had alluded to the despatch of Mr. Cardwell; he (Mr. DeC) believed further despatches were perhaps now in the archives of the colony fully explaining the views of Her Majesty's Government on the matter. When we found one utterance promising union, if certain things were done, and the same high authority giving forth another utterance directly the opposite, he believed in disregarding the utterances of such an oracle, and going by his own judgment and the judgment of his hon. fellows. His hon. junior colleague had argued that we were a poor weak colony, and should not attempt to oppose the Home Government. We had not the Imperial Government opposed to us, but only a colonial Governor, and a Colonial Secretary here; and a Colonial Secretary of Her Majesty's opposition, and the people of England against us, we might be disposed to give way. The resolutions of the hon. member for Salt Spring he entirely concurred with, and should they pass the House, he would move an additional resolution making provision for the payment of the salaries now proposed for.

The House rose, and reported progress, and adjourned till Thursday next.

DEATH AT SAN FRANCISCO.—We much regret to learn that a telegram was received by Mr. C. W. Wallace at Portland, announcing the death of Mr. Lot, the talented manager of the San Francisco house of Dickson DeWolfe & Co. Mr. Lot was suffering from illness when Mr. Wallace left the Bay City.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHOTA Friday, April 14. FIRE.—The building formerly used as a squaw dance house, near Spratt & Kriemler's foundry, was totally consumed by fire last night about nine o'clock. The fire companies were speedily on the spot, but before the alarm reached town the whole structure was a mass of flames. The property was owned by Mr. Leneveu.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—During the excitement of the fire last night, some ruffians effected an entrance to the back part of the premises of Mr. Wm. Wilson's clothing store, Government street, and set fire to some empty boxes that were lying in the yard. By the merest accident, Mr. Joseph Wilson's attention was drawn that way, when he discovered the boxes, which had been piled up against the woodwork of the house, on fire. By dint of great exertions he subdued the flames, but not before several panes of glass had been cracked by the heat and the house thoroughly charred in the vicinity of the boxes. In another minute the house would have been on fire and the best part of Government street probably burned down. The attention of the police cannot be directed to more necessary channels than the discovery of these prowling and cowardly villains whose mission is wanton destruction.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A man was handling a loaded pistol in the Globe hotel last night when it went off, and the bullet entered Buler's shop door on the opposite side of the street, almost grazing the person of a lady who was in the store. The bullet struck a thick buckskin glove, ripping a hole in it, and then bounded back on to the floor. Had not Buler happened to have called the lady back as she was going out the bullet would almost certainly have struck her. The careless fellow who held the pistol bolted the moment the accident occurred.

LEECH RIVER.—Barnett, the expressman, informs us that heavy rain fell throughout Wednesday night at Leech River, causing the stream to rise and temporarily stopping work. The miners are pleased with the Governor's assent to their petition to have claims laid out until late May. Snow is vanishing from sight faster than ever. The Cornish Co. have dug a ditch to lead water on to their claim from the opposite side of the river.

GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.—The Hudson Bay Company's officers here having received authority from head-quarters, offered 25 acres of land on the Esquimaux Road to His Excellency as a site for the Government House. The offer has not, however, been accepted. Mr. R. Finlayson has offered 10 acres on the corner of Quadra street and Queen's avenue, for the same purpose.

THE PACIFIC left Esquimaux yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock for San Francisco direct. She did not carry many passengers.

The remains of the late Dr. Wallace were brought up from San Francisco by the Pacific for interment in this city.

Monday, April 17.

GOOD FRIDAY was almost universally observed in this city as a holiday, all the public offices and places of business being closed, and the citizens generally being "out of town." Riding, driving, boating and walking parties were out in all directions. Saugster's Plains, Goldstream, Saanich and Cadboro Bay attracted the greater number of the equestrian pleasure seekers, while the beautiful waters of Victoria Arm were dotted with a flotilla of boats, who darted through the foaming gorge and spread themselves along the romantic shores of the Upper Arm, till every wooded headland and grassy knoll smoked with the fires of the gay picnic groups, and the sweet sounds of cornet and flute echoed and re-echoed round the rocky hills and winding creeks, adding fresh charms to the spot. The day passed merrily with all, no accident or mishap occurring to mar the general enjoyment.

THE Easter Services yesterday at Christ Church, St. Johns, and the other places of worship in the city were highly impressive; great pains were taken by the respective choirs to render the anthems and other sacred music worthy of the occasion. The performance of De Monti's Grand Mass at St. Louis College Church attracted a large number of persons who were much struck by the very efficient manner in which the beautiful music was rendered by the Orchestra and Choir under Messrs. Sandrie and Palmer.

THE U. S. S. SHUBRICK arrived here early on Friday morning from Seattle, bringing us later telegraphic despatches from the seat of war. The Shubrick only remained a short time, and sailed for San Francisco direct.

COMMERCIAL.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Rival, Blair, Master, arrived in Royal Roads night before last, and was towed into port by the steamer Union yesterday morning. She has been twenty-five days on the way, six of which were in the Straits; light head winds most of the passage. She brings 114 Chinamen, and a large cargo of general merchandise consigned to Pickett & Co.

FOR NANAIMO.—The ship Aquilla, Capt. Sayward, arrived outside yesterday, and was taken in tow by the steamer Geo. S. Wright for Nanaimo, where she will load with coal for San Francisco.

ON THE BERTH.—The bark Tempest, Captain Hieckley, and schooner Sarah, Captain Hewitt, were loading in San Francisco for this port.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer Pacific arrived yesterday morning about three o'clock, with some forty passengers and a small cargo of goods.

FROM PORTLAND.

The schooner Crosby arrived from Portland and Astoria yesterday afternoon with 30 tons of flour and a quantity of wheat, oats, &c. The principal part of the cargo is for Nanaimo. The Crosby left Portland last Thursday at midnight (hear, hear) (hear, hear).

Monday, April 17. FROM NANAIMO.—The steam tug Diana, Capt. McCulloch, arrived from Nanaimo on Saturday afternoon with a few passengers and towing the Company's barge with 90 tons of coal to R. Brodick. The Diana passed H.M.S. Chameleon in Nanaimo harbor on Wednesday morning bound for Burrard's Inlet. The ship Aquilla, in tow of the G. S. Wright, arrived on Thursday and commenced discharging ballast.

FOR PORTLAND.—The steamer Geo. S. Wright is advertised to sail for Portland to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

FOR VALPARAISO.—The ship Frigate Bird is now ready for sea and will probably sail to-day for Valparaiso.

THE ALEXANDRA.—This steamer will sail for New Westminster and Harrison river this evening at 6 o'clock.

PASSENGERS.

Per steam PACIFIC, from San Francisco and Portland—G. W. Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, A. Lewis & wife, S. Oppenheimer, John Bolton, Paul Hunt, Da. Id. Mantell, John McKu, Mr. Starr, Mr. Collins, Mr. Mackenzie, George Hecken, W. J. Loudon, Mr. M. Milby, James Moorhead, M. Obern, J. Dunn, M. Adams, Mrs. Kranz and child, Thos. Coleskey, S. Thom, J. Fred, M. Miller and 7 Chinamen.

Per steam ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Capt. John Glidden, Messrs. Sawyer, Thomas Kelly, Lamington, Lakin, John Myers, H. Ross, John Hallit, Bartlett, Wilby, A. McCrea, Craswell, R. Holmes.

Per brig FRANKLIN ADAMS, from San Francisco—Mrs. & Mr. R. C. Graves, B. Upson, P. F. Scott, W. Perkins, Chas. Kelsey, J. Rodgers, S. Montgomery and 25 Chinamen.

IMPORTS.

Per bark RIVAL, from San Francisco—2 bales hops, 10 cwt. white wine, 256 lbs tea, 18 lbs brandy, 155 c. champagne, 70 c. bitters, 3 pipes gin, 95 c. cognac, 4 c. cigars, 600 mats rice, 31 c. shells, 100 c. China wine, 45 lbs mace, 31 lbs beans, 1 c. paper, 23 lbs coal, 72 lbs butter, 150 lbs candles, 800 lb soap, 20 do oysters, 30 lbs syrup, 20 do hams, 10 lbs hams, 25 c. lard, 10 lb hams, 12 c. cheese, 10 do prunes, 2 c. cranberries, 4 do iron, 4 do axles, 4 lbs spades, 1 c. shells, 10 do hams, 11 c. hams, 1 do wheels, 1 do wheels, 1 do glass, 5 c. nails, etc. 20 lbs starch, 6 nests tubs, 1 c. pepper, 1 c. wool hats, 2 bales wool socks, 1 c. table, 6 anchors, 27 coils cordage, 12 lbs brooms, 40 ears, 1 windlass, 1 c. — 3 lbs oakum, 1 c. mds, 1 c. corn starch, 14 c. peaches, 60 c. China wine, 3 c. hams, 3 c. oysters, 6 bales cotton duck, 4 bales shiraz, 1 c. hardware, 18 do matches, 1 do fax thread, 25 bales walrus, 15 lbs whiskey, 6 c. Bpdm salts, 40 c. wine, 60 do claret, 700 lb. sks flour, 3 hds oil, 15 c. furniture, 11 c. boots, 2 sales, 1 c. tartar, 25 c. sugar, 40 lb hams, 4 lbs—10 c. red wine, 400 c. sks flour, 20 do corn meal, 25 lbs sugar. Value, \$36,125.

Per ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—15 c. oysters, 100 do eggs, 55 do cattle and calves, 145 hd sheep, 2 horses, 11 hogs, 42 c. potatoes, 435 c. bran, 25 b. bread. Value, \$9,124.

Per brig FRANKLIN ADAMS, from San Francisco—2 bbl glue, 2 do paint, 1 do fire clay, 2 c. turpentine, 2 do lard oil, 3 do N.F. oil, 1 do oil, 14 c. hams, 10 c. Dorner's oil, 20 do oil, 20 do hams, 20 c. pumps, 1 c. vessel, 1 c. oak hardware, 25 grades and fixtures, 25 c. shovels, 2 do spades, 1 do hoes, 1 box blacking, 2 b. hams, 7 c. hardware, 12 b. rice, 12 c. powder, 1 c. mds, 50 do lard, 27 do oil, 15 c. hams, 10 do sugar, 3 c. hams, 2 c. hardware and plow fixtures, 12 grindstones, 60 kegs nails, 1 hd handies, 2 do scales, 400 mats rice, 7 bales hops, 2 pigs children's carriages, 3 do willow wagons, 2 do wheelbarrows and chairs, 1 do broom, 1 do brush, 1 do soap, 1 do oil, 1 do turpentine, 1 do paint, 1 do fire clay, 1 do glue, 1 do lard oil, 1 do N.F. oil, 1 do oil, 14 c. hams, 10 c. 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