

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, April 18, 1865

THE FALL OF RICHMOND

The capital of the Confederate States has at length fallen, after one of the most memorable sieges that the history of the world can furnish. Yet it did not fall as fell Sebastopol; it did not succumb like Jerusalem of old, or even the great city of Troy itself. It was not taken by storm, nor was it starved into surrender, nor was it captured by stratagem. From the confused and meagre accounts that have reached us so far of the important event, it would appear that Lee assumed the offensive, not so much to drive away the besiegers as to cover his retreat from a city that had bid defiance for four years to the whole force of the Federal arms. From the time when Grant made his celebrated flank movement across the James river, it was evident that the Northern commander was determined to stick to Richmond and Petersburg so long as the Confederates attempted their defence. By a slow process of cutting off the supplies of the besieged, Grant hoped to attain his end as effectually as he anticipated when fighting the sanguinary battles of the Wilderness. One railway after another was demolished. Sheridan cleared the Shenandoah, and the grain of the valley was either destroyed or taken away, but Richmond still bid defiance to the North. Living was of course at famine prices in the Confederate capital, and Lee was no doubt reduced to straits occasionally to find provision for his troops, yet the inconvenience was endurable until Sheridan had destroyed the Richmond canal, which was the main artery that supplied the city. This was a severe blow, but even if it was not overwhelming, and Lee might still have adopted temporary makeshifts to mitigate the effects of the disaster. Another and more serious catastrophe, however, presented itself in the advance of Sherman through North Carolina. Here was a Federal general, after rushing through the centre of the Confederacy, capturing towns and destroying villages, making his way gradually to the Southern capital to add an army of sixty or seventy thousand men to the forces that were already pressing the South in its greatest stronghold—here was Sherman pushing forward to effect a junction with Grant. This was not all, however; with Sherman's advance the strategic points in South-western Virginia would have necessarily fallen into the hands of the Federals, and Lee would have been hemmed in that defeat at Richmond would have been his destruction. Accordingly, we find him suddenly assuming the offensive and making desperate efforts to keep open his last and only means of retreat by way of the Danville railway. The fighting was, no doubt, with all Grant's preparations, too premature for the Northern commander. It was not Grant's policy to assume the offensive until Sherman had entered Virginia and cut off Lee hopelessly from the west. It is not surprising, therefore, that at the outset the tide of fortune should have been with the Confederates. Their position was desperate and they made a desperate effort. We have no means of knowing, from the imperfect despatches before us, the extent of the losses on either side, but judging from the time both parties were engaged in conflict, from the 23d of March till April 3d, we should say they must have been almost beyond previous experiences.

The result of this last conflict is to give Richmond and Petersburg into the hands of the Federals; but in this victory the object of Grant's combinations has been to some extent defeated. Lee has made good his retreat—unless, indeed, Sheridan has really, as some of the despatches assert, obtained possession of the Burkeville junction. In this case the Southern general will find himself between two fires. He cannot continue his progress to Lynchburg; nor can he push his way down the Danville road to North Carolina, and in this quandary he will fall into the hands of Grant. Should, however, Sheridan's occupation of the junction be untrue, or should he be unable to hold it, Lee will still have western Virginia open to him as well as North Carolina. In the former case, however, while having Grant at his heels, he will be met by Thomas, who has left Tennessee and is marching on Virginia. In the latter course he will be less obstructed for in North Carolina he can specify get into a country of supply, and into one whose rail ways leading right into Georgia remain at present undisturbed. This is the only route that seems to offer any hope to the Southern commander. Here, joined by Johnson's army, he might still make a stand, and prolong the war for some time to come. The last accounts from the belligerents in North Carolina leave the Confederates about to evacuate Raleigh and Sherman's forces advancing upon the city. We do not believe, however, there will be much more bloodshed. Lee has simply been fighting lately for terms. He knows, and Davis knows, that the Southern cause is hopelessly lost; but he knows also that the North is pretty well tired of the contest, and that, therefore, if he could only impress upon Lincoln the probability of a long defensive warfare, the chances of securing favorable terms in the peace negotiations would be immeasurably enhanced. This hope is now pretty well extinguished, and we look forward, as the immediate sequel to the late Southern disaster, to an arrangement that will put a stop to hostilities, restore the country once more to concord and unity, and give back to the world the peaceful industry of twenty millions of the human family.

Later Eastern News

Further Particulars from Richmond

SHERIDAN CAPTURES A PORTION OF LEE'S ARMY

Jeff Davis Leaves in Haste

New York, April 4.—The reception of the Union troops at Richmond, exceeds all expectations. Many flags were displayed. "ARKER'S LANDING," April 5.—To Stanton, Lee telegraphed to Jeff Davis on Sunday afternoon that he was driven back and that he must evacuate. This was announced by Church by Davis. The rebel iron clads were exploded and the city fled. All the business portion of the main street was destroyed, also the bridges across the rivers. "I cannot state our loss. Only one General killed and General Porter dangerously wounded. Grant commanded the armies in person since the beginning of the battle." (Signed) DANA.

New York, April 5.—The colored troops were the first to enter the city. It was surrendered by the Mayor, who merely pleaded for the protection of life and property. Several banks and printing offices were burned. General Weitzel took Davis' house for his headquarters. General Weitzel captured in Richmond 1,500 prisoners, 500 wounded, 20 pieces of artillery, 5,000 arms, 28 locomotives and 150 cars. WASHINGTON, April 7.—Grant telegraphed last night that Sheridan was on the Danville road, south west of Amelia Court House, and that he sent word to Meade, who was following with the Fifth and Sixth Corps, that he hoped to capture or disperse the whole of Lee's army. It was moving with the left wing and will reach Burkeville to-night. I hope soon to hear that Sheridan has broken up the balance of the army in Western Virginia. In every direction I hear of men going home without arms. (Signed) STANTON.

Davis left at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening on the train for Danville, taking his horses and carriages, so as to take the country in case the road was intercepted. He expressed a determination not to give it up, though he had little to hope for. Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Extra Billy Smith remained in the city. The steamer Pacific, sails for Victoria on Monday evening.

LATEST REPORTED FALL OF MOBILE

We learn from Captain Finch that just as the Eliza Anderson left the wharf at Seattle on Monday the telegraph operator at that station came down and called out that a dispatch had been received announcing the positive capture of Mobile. THE JENNY JONES.—The irrepressible Jenny Jones, it appears, is determined to navigate his little steamer through all the quicksands and shoals that have threatened her destruction during the past few months, and to turn her, if he can, once more to profitable account. The following is a copy of an advertisement appearing in the Washington Democrat: Partner wanted—a good business man, with a capital of \$3,000 or \$4,000, can find good investment with the undersigned, in the ownership of the steamer Jenny Jones. For particulars, address me at Olympia, W. T. (Signed) JENNY JONES.

NAVAL.—The Valparaiso Mercury

The movement of men-of-war in our bay during the fortnight has been animated. Besides the French, American, and Russian ships, the whole English Pacific squadron will soon meet at Valparaiso. The frigate Sulist and the corvettes Glio and Aleat are already here and the frigate Leader, the corvettes Charlydis and Cameleon and the paddle steamer Desolation are momentarily expected. The steamers Leader and Shearwater are still in Callao bay, also the U.S. Flagship Lancaster, with all the vessels of the Spanish squadron.

TASMANIAN.—Madame Ristori is starting

in the Levant, with great success. At Athens she created a great sensation, going through her whole repertoire of classic impromptu orations from Medea to Euripides. At the conclusion of her engagement in Constantinople the Sultan presented her with a magnificent collar of diamonds.

FROM THE ANTPODES.—An ambassador

from Madagascar, are now on their way to New York, Paris, and London, to negotiate a treaty with the three countries.

LITERARY.—The Sultan of Turkey

has ordered Napoleon's Life of Caesar to be translated into Turkish. CELESTIAL PROGRESS.—By late advices we learn that the city of Hong Kong is now lighted with gas. VANRANBLES.—With this year the Imperial Parliament has been in existence 600 years, of which extended period Lord Palmston has had one tenth for his share.

SUMMARY COURT

Monday, 10th April. Before His Honor Chief Justice Cameron.

Sooke Mining Company v. Malouane.—An adjourned case for the recovery of calls. Mr. Copland for plaintiff, Mr. Drake for defendant. A voluminous number of books were put in on behalf of plaintiffs in support of their case, but it appeared that some of them had been altered and erased made as to the number of defendant's shares. The Chief Justice decided that as to the particular numbers in respect of which alterations had been made the defendant was entitled to his judgment, but as to the other shares in respect of which calls were claimed, he reserved his judgment. This case is of some importance as heavy suits are pending in respect of the same company.

Bendison v. Eys.—A Tipping Case.

The Tipler Tipped.—The plaintiff sued the defendant for \$14.90 for "refreshments." Defendant did not deny the justice of the plaintiff's claim, but claimed exemption under the Tipler Act (Geo. II, cap. 20). Mr. Bishop, pro. for plaintiff, called Mr. Bendison, who proved that he supplied the "refreshments" in the shape of beer and liquors to defendant and his workmen in March, 1864, to the amount named, \$14.90, one half of which at least was for beer, and other potations of the "John Barleycorn beverage." Mr. Copland, for the defendant, put his client into the box, who positively swore that not more than five glasses of "malt liquor" had been imbibed by himself and subordinates. The witness further evidenced that the whole had been drunk within two or three days. Mr. Miles was next introduced to the notice of the court, to prove on behalf of the defendant that defendant was only in the habit of indulging in "old tom" or "congenial spirits," but the Judge ruled this evidence inadmissible. As the Judge was summing up, Mr. Bishop suggested that it had been shown by defendant himself that he had contracted the debt within two or three days, which, under the Act, would entitle the plaintiff to receive, it being more than 20s. at a time. In this the Judge coincided, and gave a verdict for the full amount claimed.

LETTER FROM NANAIMO

NANAIMO, 10th April, 1865.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I purpose, with your permission, to supply a little information for the hon. gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, particularly to the member for Nanaimo. I am not one who believes in supporting a measure because this or that person says it is necessary, nor would I offer factions opposition to anything other individuals may propose, because not agreeable to my views. I like nevertheless to exercise my own judgment on all questions, and by it stand or fall, though always willing to listen with deference and attention to the opinions of any one else.

Nanaimo has been my principal place of residence for the past four years, and I am told, previous to the advent of a stipendiary magistrate, it was a very different place, populated, to what it is now. The people were not engaged with local political matters, as at this time, their harmony was not disturbed by anything of the kind. These, however, are matters of antiquity, and shall not divert me from my object, viz. to give information.

In your issue of the 7th instant, Mr. Bayley is reported to have said "he had presented a petition from Nanaimo against the vote (meaning \$1500 for purchase of Court House, &c.), but since that time he had presented a more numerous signed petition for the amount. The building was decidedly necessary and in justice to the inhabitants of Nanaimo the House should vote the money. It was a very small sum to vote for putting up permanent buildings in a growing town like Nanaimo, which contributed some \$12,000 to the revenue." What a statement! The \$1500 is for the purchase of a building already "put up" and this Mr. Bayley would like to know "Can the hon. member produce facts or figures to prove that \$12,000 is contributed to the revenue from Nanaimo? More than half an hour's fine flowery speech would be wanted to convince me of the truth of this statement.

A word or two about the more numerous signed petition. To say that a petition had been presented against the vote of \$1500 for a court house is simply untrue, and an insult to the sense of those who signed it; and let me say that the signers of the first petition were all residents of Nanaimo, and the names of owners of real estate can be seen among them to a greater number; I believe, that can be found on the second petition. Why, then, are there actually the names of settlers at Comox and Maple Bay, and those coaching on board the Fidelity, attached to the last counter-blast, as you call it, saying nothing about "new visitors" whose names I also see on the list?

We are glad to observe that hon. gentlemen are beginning to see the fallacy of paying \$1700 a year, beside pickings, to a Stipendiary to stir about the country. This question ought to have been weighed before, like the salary of a clerk. A Justice of the Peace, not too big for his position, would be acceptable to and respected by the people here; but a Stipendiary, appointed to now serve the interests of the public, who speaks of gentlemen not inferior to himself as demagogues and rabble, can never be expected to give satisfaction.

About the farmers in Cedar District, I wish also to say a word or two, and give the "scintilla" of light needed on the subject. You can notice how my statement agrees with that of the hon. member for Nanaimo, should he say to give information on the same point. Mr. Dunoon said the road through Cedar District would only accommodate some three or four farmers, Dr. Heintzen said the Colonial Secretary's letter stated that there were 17 farmers.

The bona fide settlers on land owned and presented in Cedar District are Mr. Frankland, J. P., Captain Ferguson, and Mr. Harland; in Nanaimo District, Dr. Benson, Mr. Nicol, agent of the Vancouver Coal Co., Mr. Jones, Mr. York, and Mr. Briggs; eight all told. Captain Ferguson and Mr. York are

the only two that reside on the land, the others have men employed on the ground to represent them. The road would be a decided benefit to most of the farmers, and to others who own land in Cedar District not under cultivation.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. ANTI-HAMBURG.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

MONDAY, April 10, 1865. The Council met at 3:30 p.m. Present: The Hon. Colonial Secretary (presiding), Attorney General, and H. Rhodes. GOLD MINING BILL. The consideration of this bill was resumed in Committee at clause 16, the Hon. Attorney General in the chair, and the remaining clauses passed with immaterial amendments. Council adjourned sine die.

British Columbia

LATER FROM CARIBOO

The U. S. S. Shabrick, Capt. Soammon, arrived at Esquimalt Wednesday at 2 p.m., from Fraser River, bringing Barnard's Cariboo Express. The steamer Enterprise arrived at 4:30 p.m., with twenty-one passengers and from \$3000 to \$10,000 by Dietz & Nelson's Express.

Our Cariboo advices are to the 29th March. They contain nothing of particular interest. The weather had been extremely cold, but was fast improving again.

(From the N. P. Times of the 12th March.)

There is very little interesting or exciting in mining or business generally on the creek, excepting the great flour spec. and the rise in "grub" of all kinds. The Jews and a Christian named Muller, or some such name, lately admitted into the Jewish Society, and a qualified member of the persuasion, are buying up all staple articles, such as butter, flour, candles, sugar, &c., in the hope that the bad condition of the roads will prevent grub from below arriving on the creek before the middle of June. The miners are very charitably wishing they may "slip up" on their calculations, and "bust" on the speculation. There is no doubt the merchants thus in league to raise everything to such enormous prices will injure themselves and others by keeping the miners below until prices are lowered.

INDIGNANT MEETING

A kind of mass meeting, or indignation meeting, is to be held on Sunday, when the miners will be asked to form themselves into companies of \$20 or \$100 each, and subscribe so much as \$200 each, and have their summer's grub direct from below. How "the system" will act I cannot say, but the measure is an evidence of the indignation of the miners at the merchants' conduct.

MINING NEWS

Barker company are sinking a new shaft. The Caledonia suspended work for a month, for what reason I cannot say, but am told it does not pay much, and the present prices of candles and other material increase the expense to more than they feel like paying. The California company have also quit for a while, till prices are reduced. The Canning has been in at work, and believe doing pretty well. The Nevada is driving a tunnel, and the boys feel very sanguine as to results. The Golden Hope and Pioneer in Stuart's Gulch are working and doing pretty well. The Cameron company are sinking a new shaft, where Cameron's Saloon and the Butcher's shop used to be. The Forest Rose are running an incline into the hill. Donald Rankin has taken the contract to run it for \$2,200. The Watson is putting in a wheel. It is supposed they will take out good wages all summer—from \$12 to \$15 per day—and perhaps strike something richer. The Bed Rock Drain is nearly up to the Lillooet grounds. A company styled the Australian have taken up half of Barkerville from Martin's Saloon downwards. A Flour is now 75c; sugar, \$1; butter, \$2; candles, \$1, and everything else in proportion. In one week it is expected flour will be \$1. Liquors are now fifty cents a drink.

PROSECUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The House re-assembled at three p.m. His Excellency Governor Seymour, accompanied by his private Secretary, Mr. Mansfield, entered the Council Chamber in full diplomatic uniform, and took the Presidential chair, the members all standing until his Excellency was seated. He then assented, and signed the International Telegraph Ordinance and proceeded to read the following speech: Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution, and to inform you that the same has been referred to the Executive Council, and that they have decided to assent to the same.

It is with much satisfaction that I find myself able to relieve you to-day from further attendance on your Legislative duties. The community is much indebted to you for the zeal and assiduity you have displayed during this important session. As the general principles of the most important Ordinances have been adopted unanimously, I allow myself to look with much confidence upon their probably beneficial influence on the public welfare.

The period of the year which relieved us from our duties as legislators is that upon which the most important of the works committed to the hands of the Executive must commence. Steps have already been taken to improve our communications with Cariboo, and I am not without hope that before the end of the year the wagon loaded in New Westminster will have no cause to discharge till it reaches the banks of William Creek. Successful efforts are being made to secure an easy access to the gold fields of the Kootenay and Columbia, and it is not improbable that steam vessels will shortly run upon the intervening lakes and the last named river.

The Electric Telegraph will ere long connect one at least of our principal mining districts with the capital of the colony, and through it with the larger part of the civilized globe. A prospecting party, ably commanded, with a few days proceeds to explore the districts lying between the richest of the gold mines.

Questions of local improvement, and the promotion of education among the younger members of the community, will engage my attention before I visit the mining and agricultural districts.

You, honorable gentlemen, will shortly be widely dispersed over this extensive territory, and will carry with you a knowledge of the motives which have actuated the Legislature in passing the measures by which this session will be principally distinguished.

I thank you for the candid, patient, and independent consideration which you have bestowed on all matters which have been laid before you. I now proceed to close this session. I therefore prorogue this Legislative Council, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly.

The speech was listened to with profound attention, and at its conclusion His Excellency left the Council Chamber and the House separated.

ACCIDENT.—An accident which might have been attended with serious results, happened on Monday to the Attorney-General and Mr. Walker. They were leaving the Council Chamber in a buggy, when some joker placed a long pole across the back of the vehicle. The Attorney-General pushed it away, and it fell between the wheels, causing the buggy to capsize when they attempted to turn it. Luckily the horse was a quiet one, and the occupants of the vehicle escaped with a pretty severe shaking and a few scratches.

ANTI-UNION PETITION.—On Monday last, in the British Columbian Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Holbrook moved that the consideration of the New Westminster anti-union petition be deferred until next session, as the Council had already expressed a strong opinion on the subject. The Hon. Mr. Elliott, according to the Pacific Times, thought it had better be postponed sine die.

The petition was a dirty thing, got up in a hole and corner way, on sidewalks and in public houses, and he was surprised that the Council should pay any attention to it. He thought it had better be thrown under the table, for it was signed by the scum of New Westminster, and not fit to lay on it. The hon. gentleman was taken to task for his remarks by the Hon. Attorney General and Hon. Mr. Homer. On the following day, the Hon. Magistrate for Lillooet was again taken to by Mr. Homer for the "base slander on the most respectable inhabitants of the colony," and was called upon to make an ample apology. Mr. Elliott defended himself, denied the slur, and offered an apology for anything damaging that had escaped his lips. He had meant to say that such a petition should come from the whole of British Columbia, and not from one corner only. After several members had commented on the affair, the apology was accepted and the matter dropped. The consideration of the petition was deferred for six months.

TOO SHARE.—A well-known, quiet, and respectable citizen, who had a business appointment in Langley street, about the time of the fight on Tuesday evening, was arrested and dragged to goal by the police on what seemed to be very slight grounds. He was questioned rather sharply by a man in plain clothes, who proved to be a policeman, as to the fight, and not answering satisfactorily, and also venturing to remonstrate with another officer, who was rather roughly handling a drunken man, he was seized by the police and violently dragged to goal, in which unsavory locality he would undoubtedly have been all night had not his friends heard of his mishap and bailed him out. The police should certainly be sustained in their duty, but there is no necessity for any display of officers and arbitrary authority, which is much more likely to provoke a breach of the peace than to conserve it. A particularly offensive habit practiced by some of the police, and one calculated almost more than anything else to irritate a population like ours, is that of putting their hands on bystanders and pushing them when dispersing a gathering. This practice is totally unbecoming, and should be summarily stopped by the authorities.

ACCIDENT TO ONE OF THE CREW OF THE SHABRICK

On her passage down the coast from the North an accident occurred to the carpenter of the Shabrick, which might have been attended with the most serious consequences. A party was engaged on shore cutting and when blasting was resorted to in order to expedite the work. The carpenter had inserted a fuse in a log, supposing that it would burn for about 30 seconds, but unfortunately the fuse exploded as soon as ignited, and the man was hurled with violence on the ground. He sustained severe injuries to his face and other parts of his body, but is now progressing favorably.

DISCREPANCY.—The British Columbian

New Westminster, publishes in its last issue a letter from Victoria, which for gross and infamous slander has never been equalled in any journal on this coast. The paper which can so profitably its columns by admitting such a scurrilous and malignant insinuation, is a crying disgrace to the press of British Columbia, and should be ostracized from every respectable family in the community. As for the contemptible wretch who penned the document, we have a clue to his name, and he hope soon to be able to hold him up to the public scorn by a richly merited exposure.

SIX OF A PORTER.—Mr. Wm. Henry

is son of the poetess; has recently been appointed British Consul at Buffalo, New York. PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.—The Duke of Sutherland is about to extend a line of railway to the most northern estates in Scotland, at a personal cost of \$500,000.

Libble Remedy. The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, April 18, 1865.

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Stiff Joints. In the London Dispensary, much less cure, an chronic stiff joints, whereas if this is effectually rubbed into such the effects will be immense.

Sore Throats. A severe sore throat is one of the most dangerous ailments. The Pills will speedily effect a cure.

Old Wounds. A severe sore throat is one of the most dangerous ailments. The Pills will speedily effect a cure.

SAUCES, JAMS & CO. & CO. From Adulteration.

BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS MANUFACTURES. Manufactured by J. Blackwell & Co. 25, Abchurch Lane, London.

MAGNESIA. A valuable medicine for various ailments. Prepared by J. Blackwell & Co.

Stomach, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion. A valuable medicine for various ailments. Prepared by J. Blackwell & Co.

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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 brilliance 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.]

DATES TO APRIL 8.

THE BATTLES AROUND RICHMOND.

Sheridan's Exploits.

SURRENDER OF LEE.

PEACE MOVEMENTS.

Attack on Mobile.

GREAT 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 brigade 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 McGilvray 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; and 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 General Johnston.

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 7th, 11 a.m.—The following telegrams have been received: BIRKBEVILLE 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 Birkbeville 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, Corso, 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 ungovernable. 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, 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. Dick Taylor was in command of the Spanish fort. The bombardment of the latter was commenced on the 28th. 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 22d 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 Amio are chemical 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 place. The Government took refuge in the caped at midday St. Mary. Four killed. The Star and Herald peaceful and harmonious ever her Senior Colenso, in as President. were dispatched the Provisional Government. A small police arrival. Three of then handed the ornament. Forces had been a similar object expected. In Panama en route by detectives. The City of been destroyed CALIF

SAN FRANCISCO

meeting ever the evening of the Commission. T. Asiatic. A large It is thought of the attack on to celebrate 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 will. The race was won by 2.37%.

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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 New York Fe letter say Chief of the Santa Fe, will be conferred to Mexico. The Franco- tion to Maz coast. They large number March, and

THE OPINION

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OFFICIAL

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

BRITISH

New West twenty-sev passed by the Council which have

by order of General... were treated by the... extrajudicial manner... was issued on April... having given pledges... Union cause... the obstructions... 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... ath, 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 enthu... siastic. 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 pacify 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 "autho... rized 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.

DALES 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:—Your note... APRIL 9.—To General Lee:—Your note... APPOINTMENT COURT HOUSE.—To General... APRIL 9.—I propose to receive the surrender... APRIL 9.—I have received your letter... WASHINGTON, 9—9:30 a.m.—I have order... SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Greenbacks... NEW YORK, April 10.—The Commercial's... PURSUIT OF LEE'S ARMY... GOLDENBORO, N. C., April 6.—Deserters... THE HERALD'S ACCOUNT OF THE PURSUIT... LOSS OF A MERCHANTMAN... BURIAL OF DR. WALLACE... THE CAMELEON... TOM KING IN A LAW COURT... AN ACTION, "LARKIN V. KING," WAS BROUGHT... MR. KENEALY, in opening the case, said... THE CANADIAN RAIDERS... TORONTO, April 10.—The raiders were... JEFF DAVIS... WASHINGTON, April 10.—The departments... SHERIDAN... NEW YORK, April 10.—The Herald's... THE GUERRILLAS... NEW YORK, April 10.—The Tribune's... DESTRUCTION OF IRON-CLADS... WASHINGTON, April 10.—Admiral Porter... PEACE PROCLAMATION... WASHINGTON, April 10.—The National... BOAT RACE FOR \$100—In chronicling... HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT... CALEDONIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION... THE ABOVE ASSOCIATION...

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 surre... der. 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 Go... vernment 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 Jet... terville on the evening of the 4th and found... the enemy in his front. He immediately... telegraphed to Meade that he was between... the rebels and Lynchburg, and requested... that the troops should move forward immedi... ately. Two divisions of cavalry, under Crooks... had been fighting the enemy since morning... Crooks struck the enemy's trains, destroy... ing three miles of wagons and their contents... The officers report that 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 Oulep... 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... 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TOM KING IN A LAW COURT... AN ACTION, "LARKIN V. KING," WAS BROUGHT... MR. KENEALY, in opening the case, said... 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 surre... der. 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 Go... vernment 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. 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FAREWELL ADDRESS... A correspondent at Lillooet sends us the... following for insertion: To Rev. R. L. C. Brown, M. A., B. A., D. D.,... 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... 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... Mr. 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... "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... 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. Desfontaines... (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 evening... Little need be said at the present day... of the importance of a knowledge of the... French language. It is the key to immense... treasures in literature and science; the 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.—Dys... pepsia, 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... CALEDONIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION... ORGANIZED NOV. 11, 1863... THE ABOVE ASSOCIATION... formed by Scotchmen for mutual provident... benevolent purposes and social intercourse... 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 War... den, T. Gorrie, Fort street, where they may see... the Constitution and By-laws of the Association, and... leave their names, residence 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 Highland Games, etc... Notice to Members.—The By-laws are now... strictly enforced. JAMES HENDERSON, Secy.

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.

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.

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 neighbouring 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.

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, and 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.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

SHOTA Friday, April 14.

FIRE.—The building formerly used as a square 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. Leneve.

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 lay 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.

Friday, April 14.

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 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 Haeckley, 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.

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 star PACIFIC, from San Francisco and Portland—C. 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 star ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Capt. Giddens, 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. O. Graves, B. Upson, P. F. Scott, W. Perkins, Chas. Keaney, 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 cts champagne, 70 cts bitters, 3 pipes gin, 95 lbs cognac, 4 cts cigars, 600 mats rice, 31 cts opium, 100 cts China wine, 50 lbs starch, 2 bales beans, 1 cts paper, 23 lbs coal, 7 lbs bitters, 150 lbs candles, 800 lb soap, 20 do oysters, 30 lbs syrup, 20 lb hams, 10 lbs hams, 25 cts lard, 10 lb hams, 12 cts cheese, 10 do prunes, 2 cts cranberries, 4 do raisins, 4 lbs apricots, 1 do white, 1 do glass, 5 cts nails, etc. 20 lbs starch, 6 nests tubs, 1 cts pepper, 1 cts wool hats, 2 bales wool socks, 1 cts table, 6 anchors, 27 coils cordage, 12 lbs brooms, 40 ears, 1 windlass, 1 cts—3 hds oakum, 1 cts mds, 1 cts corn starch, 14 cts peaches, 50 lbs lang, 8 cts sugar, 20 lbs coffee, 5 cts hardware, 18 do matches, 1 do fax thread, 25 bales walrus, 15 lbs whiskey, 6 cts Bpdm salts, 40 cts wine, 60 do claret, 700 lb sks flour, 3 hds oil, 15 cts furniture, 11 cts boots, 2 sales, 1 cts tartar, 25 do sugar, 40 lb hams, 4 lbs—10 cts red wine, 400 cts sks flour, 20 lbs corn meal, 25 lbs sugar. Value, \$36,125.

Per ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—15 sks oysters, 100 do eggs, 50 do cattle and calves, 145 hd sheep, 2 horses, 11 hogs, 42 sks potatoes, 435 sks bran, 25 bales bread. Value, \$9,124.

Per brig FRANKLIN ADAMS, from San Francisco—2 bbl glue, 2 do paint, 1 do fire clay, 2 cts turpentine, 2 do lard oil, 3 do N.F. oil, 1 do oil, 14 sbs buckwheat, 10 cts Dorrner's oil, 20 do opium, 100 cts China wine, 50 lbs starch, 2 bales beans, 2 do spades, 1 do hoes, 1 box blacking, 2 bales flax, 7 cts hardware, 12 bales rope, 12 cts powder, 1 cts sewing machinery, 60 do lard, 27 do cranberries, 4 do raisins, 4 lbs apricots, 20 cts vermouth, 16 lbs hams, 10 lbs hams, 25 cts lard, 10 lbs hams, 12 cts cheese, 10 do prunes, 2 cts cranberries, 4 do raisins, 4 lbs apricots, 1 do white, 1 do glass, 5 cts nails, etc. 20 lbs starch, 6 nests tubs, 1 cts pepper, 1 cts wool hats, 2 bales wool socks, 1 cts table, 6 anchors, 27 coils cordage, 12 lbs brooms, 40 ears, 1 windlass, 1 cts—3 hds oakum, 1 cts mds, 1 cts corn starch, 14 cts peaches, 50 lbs lang, 8 cts sugar, 20 lbs coffee, 5 cts hardware, 18 do matches, 1 do fax thread, 25 bales walrus, 15 lbs whiskey, 6 cts Bpdm salts, 40 cts wine, 60 do claret, 700 lb sks flour, 3 hds oil, 15 cts furniture, 11 cts boots, 2 sales, 1 cts tartar, 25 do sugar, 40 lb hams, 4 lbs—10 cts red wine, 400 cts sks flour, 20 lbs corn meal, 25 lbs sugar. Value, \$36,125.

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The Bank

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED by which the Bank of Montreal, and the London Bank of Mexico and South America, will act as Agents for the Bank of British Columbia on any of the enumerated places:

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Incorporated by Provincial Parliament. ESTABLISHED, 1818.

Paid-up Capital, \$3,000,000.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

Montreal, Kingston, Whitty, Stratford, Toronto, Cobourg, Peterboro, Pictou, Quebec, Belleville, Ottawa, Perth, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Simcoe, London, Brockville, Godrich, St. Catharines.

London Bank of Mexico and South America.

BRANCHES: Mexico, Vera Cruz, San Luis Potosi, Tampico, Lima.

D. M. LANG, Manager, Victoria, V. I., 4th April, 1865.

OPPOSITION

STEAMER DAY!

ELEVENTH OF EACH MONTH.

Opposition Steamship Line to New York via Nicaragua.

CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ASSAYERS' MATERIALS!

John Taylor & Co., 512 and 514 Washington St., SAN FRANCISCO.

ADD FORTLINGS AND BECKER & SON'S superior Assay and Bullion Balances, Gold Scales, Melting and Muffle Furnaces, Crucibles, Muffles, Ingot Moulds, Cupels and Crucible Tonges, Acids, Chemicals, &c., including a full and complete assortment of goods in full line required by Assayers, Mining and Mill Companies.

Druggists' Glassware, And Druggists' Sundries, Photographic Stock, etc.

Tobacco! Cigars!

WELL & CO., 226 Front Street.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF HALF POUNDS, equal in quality to the best Virginia:

PEACH OFFERING. GOLDEN CHARM. IMPERIAL. CAMELIA.

Besides light pressed Natural Leaf of every description. Also, by every steamer, a full line of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, in bond or duty paid.

226 Front Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOMBARD STREET & CHANCING CROSS LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1783.

THE PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relation with the public is estimated from the fact that since its establishment it has paid more than EIGHT MILLIONS STERLING in discharge of claims for losses by fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents for the above Company, are now prepared to effect insurance against fire upon Buildings and their contents, and Ships in harbor, wharf or dock, on the most favorable terms.

THOS. C. NUTTALL & Co., Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia, December 12, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE STRUCTURES to dispose of a share in a well established business in Victoria. Capital required, \$4000; half cash, half secured. There is