

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1864.

NO. 29.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

EVERY MORNING.

Published for the Proprietor, by J. BARNARD, at the Office of the British Colonist, No. 11, Water Street, Victoria, B. C.

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THE HARBOR DEBATE.

The debate yesterday on the Harbor Improvement gives us a more hopeful prospect than the previous discussions. The members are gradually arriving at the wise conclusion that the harbor, like everything else in the colony, must be improved just in proportion to our means—that we cannot afford to indulge in any more extensive loans yet, and that the taxation very judiciously for the purpose of entering into an experimental work. The petition of the Chamber of Commerce, presented by Mr. DeGonnon, is a short and modest document, and shows that whatever grand ideas may have been first formed on the harbor improvement, the merchants as a body are determined to look the matter now in the face in only a practical light. They desire the loan of the money to be repaid for themselves, and that the yearling of the harbor improvement be a permanent benefit to the colony.

Commodore's report on the latter coast would be required at a total cost in round numbers, of \$6000 a year. The present labor is essentially adapted to the work, and would, no doubt, succeed as well here, as in any other country. Should, however, the House conclude to postpone action on the question till the next session, no great injury can possibly accrue, for, as Dr. Tottin showed, no work of any importance will be likely to take place, on account of the weather, between October and March of the following year. The dredge and appliances will not, under any circumstances, be ready for operation before September or October, and we may, consequently, safely assert that nothing will be accomplished the present year. Whether, therefore, it is decided that an experiment shall be made, and money appropriated for that purpose, the harbor improving scheme will be thrown upon the next, (those the result will be of but little importance, because, as we have previously said, there is every probability of the next session commencing before the machinery can be got into working order.)

Arrival of the G. S. Wright.

The steamer G. S. Wright has just arrived from Portland, which she left on Saturday evening, bringing the following dispatches:—

Washington, May 24.—The Union State Convention of Massachusetts met in Boston on the 10th and appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Resolutions were adopted recommending the nomination of Mr. Lincoln.

New York, May 24.—The Herald's correspondent says that Hancock's corps moved at midnight on the 20th, following the road opened by cavalry, and marched to Boon Hill Green, crossing the Mattaponi at the Ford, without opposition. After proceeding along directly south, Hancock halted his column and formed in line of battle in a commanding position on the crest of a hill. He is confident that he can stand against any force that Lee will deem it prudent to concentrate in an attack. We occupy the railroad between the rebel army and Richmond, over which Lee transported all the supplies for his army.

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THE WAR AND HEROES WHO HAVE FALLEN.

The following is an extract from the *Atlas* report of the Rev. Dr. Bellows' introductory address to the pro. of San Francisco:—

The distinguished philanthropist, before concluding, spoke of the obsequious prospect now laid out for an overwhelming victory to the Nation's arms. We should not be dismayed by the croakings of the doubting, false reports disseminated by the enemies of liberty. These are foul mouthed auguries. The hosts of the Union soldiers now below the Rapid Ann were sure to achieve a victory over the enemy, brave and undaunted as they are, and as they are by their able and strategic Lee. But the leader had another now to outface him, who was to have the same success by defeating his will, for the Union soldiers were to be the victors in the end. The enthusiasm of the soldiers could not be longer maintained. There, upon others' long, loud and wild, went up for Grant, Butler, and our noble troops. The Doctor, accustomed as he is to enthusiastic assemblages in the Atlantic States, was seriously impressed with these magnificent demonstrations of loyalty, wrought out here, thousands of miles from the scene of strife. Silence being restored, the speaker enquired the brave Generals who but yesterday, as it were, laid down their precious lives on the altar of their country. Those heroic soldiers, whose death we lament, had been seen in his tent, active, watchful, and a man who for three years had unflinchingly continued in the service of his country. The tribute he paid the dead heroes brought tears to many eyes, and to weeping, it was a paucity of words, impassioned and sincere, and a man who for three years had unflinchingly continued in the service of his country. The tribute he paid the dead heroes brought tears to many eyes, and to weeping, it was a paucity of words, impassioned and sincere, and a man who for three years had unflinchingly continued in the service of his country.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

San Francisco, May 25.—Gen. Chipman was released from Alcatraz today, on taking the oath, and giving \$75,000 dollars.

The case of Levy and McDougal, parties engaged in the shooting affray in which they were accidentally shot, were tried, the former \$100, and the latter \$50. The charge of attempt to murder against Levy is not yet determined.

Private telegrams say that the Excise duty on spirits will probably be \$2,000 per month from the 1st of June.

Flour sales—Alton 3; Golden Gate, 250; Superior, 770; Wheat 1000, 200, 500, 200, 200; 270; Barley, 350; 270; Oats, 287; 325.

Legal notices 57 1/2; 58 1/2.

EUROPEAN.

London, May 25.—The Asia from Liverpool arrived at the dock, has arrived. She had the red flag Advance of Tuscany.

Correspondence, May 10.—The Government has concluded a treaty of commerce with the Sultan of Turkey, extending to the 31st of December.

HOW ABOUT QUARANTINE?

London, May 25.—The House of Commons has passed a resolution that the Government should consider the expediency of extending the quarantine laws to the coast of Africa.

FREIGHT.

GER LINE

GES!

st day of May

Line will run as follows:

TRIP.

ondays and Fridays

S. A. H.

Suspension Bridge and

Osborne by daylight and

the Creek in time to connect

Stern-wheel Steamer

PRIZE.

AYS & MONDAYS

reaching Quesnelle City

N TRIP.

ck on the arrival of the

Tuesdays & Thursdays,

in time to connect with the

New Westminster.

F. J. BARNARD.

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PRESS.

Passenger Line.

AGES!

Freight.

IPPING FAST FREIGHT

City or Cariboo, are advised

might exceed 100 lbs weight

to be taken from the Queen.

ights, including 10 lbs.

Queen will average Freight

at a rate of 10 cents, if desired,

as 10 lbs.

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Published for the Proprietor, by G. S. Wright, at No. 11, Market Street, Victoria, B. C.

Noticed: L. P. FRENCH is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

John Meakin, Nanaimo
Clarkson & Co., New Westminster
Dix & Neeson, Yale
Bernard's Express, Quenelle, B. C.
" " " Lytton
" " " V. S. Shikie
" " " Richfield
" " " Ba kerville
" " " Cameron town
W. R. Burrage, Comox
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco
F. Algar, Clement's Lane, London
G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.

THE HARBOR DEBATE.

The debate yesterday on the Harbor Improvement gives us a more hopeful prospect than the previous discussions. The members are gradually arriving at the wise conclusion that the harbor, like everything else in the colony, must be improved just in proportion to our means—that we cannot afford to indulge in any more extensive loans yet awhile, or increase the taxation very visibly for the purpose of entering into an experimental work. The petition of the Chamber of Commerce, presented by Mr. DeCosmos, is a short and modest document, and shows that whatever grand ideas may have been first formed on the harbor improvement question, the merchants as a body, are determined to look the matter now in the face in only a practical light. They wish the burnt of the outlay will have to be borne by themselves, and that a yearly drain of undefined expenditure, for even so faintly as the "making a harbor," (according to Mr. Pemberton's magnificent calculations) may be really paying "too dear for the whistle." They are content with the removal of the sand spit of Shoal Point, and merely ask for an appropriation to test the thing for twelve months. The petition which was presented by the same gentleman, from the merchants and tradesmen, was of a similar tenor. It prayed for an appropriation of the harbor dues for one year—about \$17,000—feeling satisfied that the urgent requirements would be met by this small outlay. Mr. DeCosmos withdrew his motion in favor of Dr. Powell's, who aimed at a compromise between the ideas of the former gentleman and the motion of Dr. Helmecken. Major Foster withdrew his previous motion and presented another, and Dr. Trimble, Mr. Franklin, and Dr. Tolmie, not to be behind hand, drew out each a motion for himself, leaving the Chairman and May's Parliamentary Practice completely enveloped beneath this rather unparliamentary load of legislative lucubrations.

FREIGHT,

AND—

GER LINE

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3 A. M.,

Suspension Bridge and

Canons by daylight and

da Creek in time to con-

Stern-wheel Steamer

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PRESS,

Passenger Line.

AGES!

Freight.

IPPING FAST FREIGHT

City or Cariboo, are advised might exceed 100 lbs weight. It is taken from 1 1/2 to 2 cwt. depending on the weight of the goods. Freight on at going rates, or if desired, see rates.

F. J. BARNARD, ma 6 11 20p

Commissioner eleven of the latter class would be required at a total cost, in round numbers, of \$6000 a year. The prison labor is essentially adapted to the work, and would, no doubt, succeed as well here as it has in other countries.

Should, however, the House conclude to postpone action on the question till the next session, no great injury can possibly accrue; for, as Dr. Tolmie showed, no work of any importance will be likely to take place (on account of the weather) between October and March of the following year. The dredge and appliances will not, under any circumstances, be ready for operations before September or October, and we may, consequently, safely assert that nothing will be accomplished the present year. Whether, therefore, it is decided that an experiment shall be made and money appropriated or that the work of the harbor improving scheme shall be thrown upon the next House, the result will be of but little importance; because, as we have previously said, there is every probability of the next session commencing before the machinery can be got into working order.

Arrival of the G. S. Wright

TUESDAY, May 31—6 a.m.

The steamer G. S. Wright has just arrived from Portland, which place she left on Saturday evening, bringing the following dispatches:

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NEW YORK, May 25.—The Herald's correspondent says that Hancock's corps moved at midnight on the 20th, following the road opened by cavalry, and marched to Bowling Green, crossing the Mattapony at the Ford, without opposition. After proceeding almost directly south, Hancock hailed his column and formed in line of battle in a commanding position on the crest of a range of hills, where he is confident that he can stand against any force that Lee will deem it prudent to concentrate in an attack. We occupy the railroad between the rebel army and Richmond, over which Lee transported all the supplies for his army.

Another correspondent says that Lee in his position in front of Spotsylvania completely turned, and is compelled to abandon it.

It is now a race to see who will first reach the next line of rebel defenses, which is supposed to be on the South Anna. Lee is a trifle ahead. Our army is in good condition.

On the afternoon of May 21st, Gen. Wright was attacked, but soon put the rebels to flight.

Another correspondent says of the fight at Millford Station that French's battery amused the rebels while a cavalry force flanked their position, when they beat a hasty retreat, leaving their battery, six officers and sixty men, besides a quantity of defences, wearing apparel, &c., sent from Richmond the day previous, in our hands.

New York, May 25.—A correspondent in the 9th corps says: "Simultaneously with the attack on our left, on the night of the 19th, a division of cavalry attacked our extreme right wing, composed of Ferrero's colored troops. The attack was impetuous, but was met with great steadiness. Heavy volleys from the files of the colored troops soon brought the rebels to a halt. They formed again, however, and advanced more steadily, but were again met with unflinching bravery, and finding they could make no impression on our brave troops, they left the field. Next morning not a rebel was to be seen on our front. Here, as on the left, the rebel strategy, so often successful, of cutting off our supplies, failed, and they abandoned the attempt with disgust.

Advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated the 22d, says the army under Hancock arrived at Millford yesterday, and met a force of the enemy said to number 13,000 men, drove them through the town and pursued them some distance. Our loss is unknown.

An attack was made on our headquarters train near Guinea Station yesterday evening. The rebels were repulsed. Some prisoners were taken.

A dispatch dated headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, May 22d, ten o'clock, p.m. says:

Hancock is seven miles south of Bowling Green, and occupies the bridge over the Mattapony river. Our cavalry had a good deal of fighting had been done by our cavalry, who drove the enemy all the time. Our position is deemed important, and Richmond is considered in greater danger than before.

The War Department had received a despatch from Grant dated 11 o'clock on Monday night, which states that the army had moved from its position on North Anna, following Lee's army closely. The 5th and 6th corps brought the rebels to a halt. They formed again, however, and advanced more steadily, but were again met with unflinching bravery, and finding they could make no impression on our brave troops, they left the field. Next morning not a rebel was to be seen on our front. Here, as on the left, the rebel strategy, so often successful, of cutting off our supplies, failed, and they abandoned the attempt with disgust.

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rebels have suffered severe punishment in their attempts at night surprise.

They have buried their dead under a flag of truce. 3,400 wounded have been brought James river since the army landed.

NASHVILLE, May 24.—The Journal is advised that Gen. John H. Morgan at the head of 5000 or 6000 cavalry at Abington, Va., contemplates an immediate raid in Kentucky via Pound Gap. Our forces are ready to give him a warm reception.

Portland. The steamer Leviathan has been sold to Mr. W. H. Evans as agent for the Government and will be brought to Victoria as a pleasure boat.

A portion of Capt. Drake's command under Lieut. McCall and Watson, attacked the Snake Indians who were strongly entrenched behind rocks, but after a loss of four killed and 8 wounded, the troops were drawn off to await assistance. In the meantime the Indians fled and their camp was burned. Lieut. Watson was among the killed. The Indian loss is supposed to have been great.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Gen. Chipman was released from Alcatraz to-day, on taking the oath, and giving five thousand dollars bonds.

The case of Levy and McDougall, parties engaged in the shooting affray in which a lady was accidentally shot, were fined, the former \$100, and the latter \$10. The charge of attempt to murder against Levy is not yet determined.

Private telegrams say that the Excise duty on spirits will probably be \$2,000 per gallon from the 1st of June.

26 h Flour sales—Alviso, 9; Golden Gate, 850@855; Sun-bine, 775@775; Wheat, 1000 sacks, 200; 500 sacks, 200; 270; Barley, 350@375; Oats, 287 1/2@292 1/2; Legal tenders 57 1/2@58 1/2.

The Pacific has arrived from Victoria.

EUROPEAN.

HALIFAX, May 25.—The Asia from Liverpool the 14th via Queenstown on the 15th, has arrived.

COPENHAGEN, May 10.—The Government has ordered a force of one month, commencing the 12th; the allies are to remain in possession of Jutland and the Danes of Aleson.

HOW ABOUT QUARLES?

EDITOR COLONIST.—A fortnight ago, the public were startled with accounts of the gross improprieties of the prisoner Charles Quarles, who was everybody's mouth-piece in the city of Quebec.

At that time, the excitement was of an ephemeral nature, and the matter has now apparently lost all interest, even among those who were the greatest sufferers. Two charges of fraud have been made against the alleged offender, upon both of which he has been committed for trial. Of these charges it is not my province to speak, let them rest on their merits; but while Quarles was yet at large we heard a good deal about another, which it substantiated, would far outweigh any other fraudulent transaction yet revealed. I allude to a statement freely circulated that the fugitive had sold, or otherwise raised money upon certain casks purporting to contain wines or spirits, and which upon subsequent examination were found to contain water colored with molasses. Now if there were any grounds for this allegation, why may I ask, has no notice been taken of it? Is protection to trade of so little moment that a heinous offence of this description is to be committed with impunity and pass unnoticed? It is not from my desire to see oppression exercised in this case, but the interests of commerce demand a full investigation into the entire dealings of the bankrupt prisoner; and if he is innocent of so flagrant a charge, it is unfair to allow the imputation to rest upon him, and possibly to weigh prejudicially with the jury charged with his trial.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, May 31.

Council met at 2 30 p. m. Present: Hon. the President, Attorney-General, Treasurer, and Donald Fraser.

REAL ESTATE TAX.

The one per cent. tax bill was read a second time.

VICTORIA AID BILL.

Was read a second time.

DANGEROUS WELLS.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

REAL ESTATE TAX.

The House went into committee on the bill to levy a tax of one per cent. on real estate in the City of Victoria, the Treasurer in the chair. After a lengthened debate the committee rose and reported progress.

THE VICTORIA AID BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill, and after a short discussion the bill was passed and ordered to be engrossed, and brought up for a third reading at next meeting.

Council adjourned till Wednesday next, at 2 30 p. m.

SLAVERY AND THE WAR.

The Times, after two years of resistance, at last acknowledged on Thursday that the American war will, in all human probability, terminate slavery, and that at this moment the most conspicuous result of the American war is a gradual elevation of the black race in social and political position. There is another result of another kind which we shall one day learn to ponder, and that is the proof afforded by the war that democratic ideas are not in a military sense weak.—Spectator.

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The following is an extract from the Alta's report of the Rev. Dr. Bellow's introductory address to the people of San Francisco:

The distinguished philanthropist, before concluding, spoke of the cheerful prospects now held out for an overwhelming victory to the Nation's arms. We should not be dismayed by the croakings of the doubting, or false reports disseminated by the enemies of liberty. These are foul mounted arguings. The hosts of the Union soldiers now below the Rapid Ann were sure to achieve a victory over the enemy, brave and unflinching as they are, and marshalled as they are by the able and strategic Lee. But this leader had another now to confront him who was to have his fame enhanced by defeating his wily foe.

In the midst of his apostrophe to the heroism of our gallant army, the enthusiasm of the audience could not be longer controlled. Cheers upon cheers, long, loud and wild, went up for Grant, Butler, and our noble troops. The Doctor, accustomed as he is to enthusiastic assemblages in the Atlantic States, was evidently impressed with these magnificent demonstrations of loyalty, away out here, thousands of miles from the scene of strife. Silence being restored, the speaker eulogized the brave Generals who but yesterday, as it were, laid down their precious lives on the altar of their country. The heroic Sedgwick, whose death we lament, he had seen in his tent, active, watchful, earnest—a man who for three years had uninterruptedly continued in the service of his country. The tribute he paid the dead hero brought tears to many eyes unused to weeping. It was a paengetic lofty, impassioned and sincere.

General Wadsworth, too, he knew well. A man of immense fortune, he forsook his luxurious home in the Valley of the Genesee to devote his wealth, his services, his life, for that cause so dear to him—the cause of his country. Of his benevolence and generosity the speaker gave a notable example. He one day rang the bell at the private study of the Doctor, and begged of him to transmit the sum of \$5,000 to two suffering soldiers of his division, incarcerated in rebel dungeons. The Doctor could not send any moneys other than to the general fund. He asked the General to place his check at the disposal of the Committee. The magnificent man promptly and cheerfully complied with the request.

In a glowing peroration the orator pictured the dying soldier on the field of battle. To him the humblest was as dear as the highest officer. That soldier in his last moments had a consolation far greater than could be bestowed by mortal hands. He looked on his life blood, his glory, and his reward was the highest and most immortal.

The Sioux War.—The St. Paul papers publish some interesting news from the Indian country. The following confirms a previous telegraphic report:

Major Hatch has informed General Sibley that his application to Governor Dallas for permission to cross the line and attack the Sioux has been granted, on condition that our forces do not interfere with the settlements. From other news which we have, it seems likely that this permission comes too late, as the Indians have moved off toward Missouri, and Major Hatch's command is so poorly mounted that he can not pursue. We should be pleased if it proves otherwise, but from our present information, attach but little importance to this concession of Governor Dallas, though it had been made three months earlier, it would have been of immense value. It is also stated that detachments from General Sibley's scouts at the head of the Coteau, Fort Abercrombie, confirm the reports previously received, that the different bands of Missouri Sioux are concentrating for warlike purposes at some point near Apple Creek. The Sissetons are for the most part anxious for peace, but the other bands are hostile, and will probably be joined by the refugees from the British possessions. The scouts at the "Head of the Coteau," north-west from Lake Travers, have written to Gen. Sibley under date of the 24th ultimo, that they have held communication with some of the Sioux Indians from the upper country.—These Indians report that most of the Sissetons are, as before stated, anxious for peace. They are encamped near "Big Mound," on the Missouri Coteau, to the number of two hundred and twenty lodges. The Yantronais are expected to arrive in the same neighborhood shortly. The Teton Sioux are assembling on the bank of the Missouri river, preparatory to crossing to this side, as they say they will state if they remain there. They will be governed by the course of the Yantronais as to peace or war with the Americans. An attack upon Fort Union, on the Missouri, is apprehended; the Sioux threatening to make an assault to secure the large amount of ammunition stored at that post.

SPORTING LAW.—A case in which the sporting world is supposed to take a great interest was disposed of at Cambridge before the New Prison Court on the 22nd inst. Mr. W. Willes, writer in the Morning Post, offended the Jockey Club by some comments, and they warned him off the Newmarket course. He disputed their right to warn him off a place so public, and the Club brought an action of trespass to try the right. The judge held that the right to warn persons of a racecourse adhered to its proprietors, and the jury consequently found a verdict for the plaintiffs, with nominal damages. It would have been rather a serious matter for the turf had the decision gone the other way, as this is the only check possessed by the Club over persons of a very different character from Mr. Willes; but the Club is a private body and the authority of a public one.—Spectator.

at as the Penn mentioned river low river, it is not may yet be met the general direct the main quar to follow the unbody, R.E., after parks and the cons of which he actual experience, been laid on the not spot self must vents if they did virtually invested with much clear-plendid future be British Columbia, it could be in-tion rider.

Livingstone is no have been wounded the Mangajia and schmen taking the the Ajaras, who the effects of his proper medicines, great missionary, it ed. No more, of rd of the Central- con with the deplora, and was en policy to back up of another—the very soon disc vered befriended, and tur no better in principle ir neighbors.—Cor.

—An exciting erday between four en who deserted from rs that information to that some deserters in a boat, four of the ed rovers, left in the d proceeded as far as nothing of the fugi- gain, when they desce of making for the ave chase and after a unaways and brought

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firming the election of owne to the Bishopric of chapter of the do- parish church of St. ide, on the 19th March. to be consecrated in ou Tuesday in Easter

FREIGHT,

AND—

GER LINE

GES!

st day of May

Line will run as follows:

TRIP,

ondays and Fridays

3 A. M.,

Suspension Bridge and

Canons by daylight and

da Creek in time to con-

Stern-wheel Steamer

RPRISE,"

AYS & MONDAYS

reaching Quenelle City

N TRIP

week on the arrival of the

Tuesdays & Thursdays,

in time to connect with the

New Westminster.

F. J. BARNARD,

PRESS,

Passenger Line.

AGES!

Freight.

IPPING FAST FREIGHT

City or Cariboo, are advised might exceed 100 lbs weight. It is taken from 1 1/2 to 2 cwt. depending on the weight of the goods. Freight on at going rates, or if desired, see rates.

F. J. BARNARD, ma 6 11 20p

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, May 21, 1864

THE BATED PASSIVITIES

The 24th of May past, was perhaps the most thoroughly and completely recorded general holiday that any festive occasion which has ever been observed by the population of this colony... The day was the most joyous for years.

THE AMERICAN

The news from New Zealand is favorable to the prospects of a speedy return to peace. The relief parties have collected their arms and placed them in the hands of the British troops.

THE PORT MADRID

Which arrived on Tuesday morning, was the first of the destruction of the island of Port Madrid.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE

Prize Medal for the best match. BRYANT & MAY'S Patent Special Safety Matches.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

ARRIVAL OF THE BATTLESHIP. The Government of Great Britain has consented to accept the mediation of Portugal in its dispute with England.

THE OREGON NEWS

The Oregon news is an account of a melancholy occurrence which took place at Hood River on Saturday last, resulting in the drowning of a Mr. Jenkins and his son.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 21, 1864.

AN INDIAN POLICY.

The recent tragedy on the Bate Inlet route is supplemented by another atrocious massacre of four white men at Benshee Lake. The account of this second murder, given in another column, shows that after giving Brewster's party, the Indians proceeded to the junction of the Bate and Bentinck Arm routes, where they found Manning and his three companions, who had been previously sent up to work from the junction down to where they might meet Brewster. These four men, like their "coadjutors," were murdered in cold blood, and the ruffians, unopposed with the lives they had already taken, started off again, to slake their thirst in the blood of new victims. McDonald's party had left Bella Coola on the 17th of the present month for the junction of the Bate Inlet and Bentinck Arm routes; but whether they will escape the fate marked out for them by Klattsen and his companions will depend on the merest accident.

The news of this last murder, taken in conjunction with the various incidents narrated, explodes at once the idea that plunder was the actuating motive. The same cause that has produced native wars in other parts of the American Continent—that has brought England into conflict with Caffres at the Cape and Maories in New Zealand—has been working with the Chilcatsen tribe: the real or supposed encroachment of the white man upon their property. It is evident, therefore, that spoliation was the secondary consideration with the Indians in the recent massacre. Their principal object was to stop at once and for ever, by a terrible and wholesale assassination of the workmen, the road about to be constructed through their territory. Looking at the matter in this light, which we believe to be the true one, it must be seen how necessary it is that something like an Indian policy should be inaugurated at once. We cannot afford to depend any longer upon the "bread and molasses" diplomacy of the past. While we look to the natives for an accountability of action, let us not shrink our responsibility to them. The bad faith which has heretofore characterized the conduct of our Government with the various Indian tribes, as well as the almost total immunity which the savages have possessed in their outrages on the white population, has produced the natural fruit. Two greater blunders could not possibly have been made with the native tribes. To act honestly and compel others to do the same is about the maxim of rational government, whether amongst savage or civilized. To treat the Indians as we like and then allow them to reciprocate by treating us as they like is the surest possible way to bring about those endless calamities called Indian wars. The natives have been taught by this policy to look upon the white man as little better than a dressed Indian, who must come under the aboriginal law of revenge and retaliation—of death for the slightest offence; of assassination on the merest suspicion.

It is scarcely necessary to say that if we are to go on opening up new routes or new sources of wealth in the neighboring Colony as well as our own, we must have very different relations with the Indian tribes. We must have every aboriginal claim, real or otherwise, definitely settled. We must have a more perfect knowledge of the natives, their numbers, and their chiefs; and, above all, a system by which each tribe will be made responsible to the Government for the crimes of its members. We must indelibly impress upon the native mind that while we are determined to act justly towards them—to protect them as we would ourselves, we shall be equally punishing in our efforts to punish the guilty—that neither one nor both will deter us from following up and bringing justice to the perpetrators of outrages against our laws. So far as the recent tragedy is concerned, there is no great reason for supposing that it will lead to any serious collision with the aboriginals, or call for extreme measures. The "murderers," from the numerous marks of identification, will, no doubt, be quickly caught; a bloody example will be set the Chilcatsen as well as other tribes; and works may be again prosecuted along the North-West coast with some degree of safety; but if we stop here our progress will be arrested. The "ulcer" may be temporarily healed; but the cause will be still, though perhaps quietly, working, and will produce at some future time an outbreak probably of a more serious character and in a more dangerous quarter. It is the duty of the Government of both colonies to take up this question with all the gravity it demands. Wealth and industry are but unstable items in a country's prosperity if life and property become insecure. If treacherous savages can arise at any moment and interfere with the public or private works of the country, there is an end to progression. Let, therefore, a definite Indian policy be inaugurated. Let the natives be brought into more immediate connection with the Government, and taught the lesson of responsibility. Let every tangible grievance of which they complain be redressed; and every breach of faith made good. Let this perpetual suspicion of the white man's land-stealing propensities be lulled to rest by honest dealing with the Indian titles. We cannot bring back to life the mangled corpses of the murdered men, but we may, by a judicious exercise of the power of punishing, and an undiminished determination to mete out justice to the Indians as well as to the white, save the country from a repetition of those tragedies we have recently had the painful duty to record.

Liste, the celebrated pianist, has it is said to depart with him, entered the Court of St. Onofrio at Rome.—English Paper.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, May 20.

THE PARTIAL ECLIPSE CASE.—Says the Canadian "arrested for assaulting William Calverwell on Wednesday, appeared yesterday in the Police Court, to answer to the charge. Mr. Bishop appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Copland for the defence. Mr. Bishop applied for a remand, stating that Mr. Calverwell was suffering too much from injuries received to be present. De Haggis was in attendance and said that the prosecutor had received a confused wound over his eye, and complained of pains in his back and head; he thought that he might be able to attend in two or three days. Some discussion took place between the learned gentlemen. Mr. Bishop stated that the client intended to take the case to the higher Court, and would have applied for a writ, but could not make an affidavit of the accused being possessed of means to meet damages. Mr. Copland advised the idea of an action for damages, and said he was instructed to take the case to the higher Court, and would have applied for a writ, but could not make an affidavit of the accused being possessed of means to meet damages. Mr. Bishop stated that the client intended to take the case to the higher Court, and would have applied for a writ, but could not make an affidavit of the accused being possessed of means to meet damages.

FIRE ON MAGAZINE ISLAND.—The dwelling house of the naval magazine keeper in Esquimaux harbor took fire from some unexplained cause yesterday at 12:30 p. m., and in exactly one hour was consumed to the ground. The building was part of the old Sanatorium, and being constructed wholly of Eastern pine, burnt like tinder. The fire was not discovered till the flames were bursting from the roof, when a number of boats were at once despatched from the fleet, and proper steps were taken to protect the magazines from every possible danger, although being situated at the other extremity of the small island, and being also completely covered with zinc plates, the risk was comparatively trifling. The loss caused by the fire is small.

STARTLING.—Some culpably careless individual, discharged a rifle on Government street, a day or two ago, and the ball passed through the window and blind of a private residence on Broad street, and struck against the wall, rebounding thence to the door, where it was picked up by the owner of the house. The perpetrator of such a stupid and dangerous trick deserved an enforced residence in castle Pemberton for his pains.

THE CITY VACANCY.—A requisition numerously and respectfully signed was in circulation yesterday, requesting Mr. Chas. W. Wallace, Janr. to come forward as candidate for the vacant seat in the House for this city. We understand that Mr. Wallace has signified his willingness to stand.

THE NANAIMO EXCURSION.—The steamer Fidelity started from Nanaimo at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning on an excursion to New Westminster, having about fifty pleasure seekers on board. She returned Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—William F. Korte, the colored man who was arrested on a charge of cutting and wounding another colored man named Burns, was yesterday fined by the police magistrate \$10 or one week's imprisonment.

QUICK STEAMING.—The Fidelity, on the last trip up to Nanaimo, made the run in 6 hours and three-quarters—the quickest time we believe that has yet been made between this city and Nanaimo.

A CLEVER ARREST.—Among the number of lookers on at the departure of the Otter last evening was Mr. Naylor, our worthy Sheriff, who, strolling about with his usual quiet demeanor look, attracted no particular attention. From some significant nods and winks, however, which were observed to pass between that officer and two suspicious looking individuals on the steamer as she moved from the wharf, the knowing ones "smelt a nice," and accordingly kept their "weather eyes" open for an incident. The Otter moved slowly from the wharf, and headed round towards the entrance of the harbor, and the crowd, after seeing her off, gradually dispersed. Just as the steamer passed Laurel Point, however, a small boat carrying one passenger, shot out from the other side and pulled rapidly towards her. The Sheriff, who had been sauntering unconcernedly along the wharf, now seemed struck with a sudden interest in the movements of the small craft, and together with the few who had waited on the wharf suspecting a scene, watched with eager eyes what was going on. The boat quickly neared the steamer, which in answer to a hail obediently stopped. In a moment the steamer was alongside, and the solitary passenger sprang hastily from her bows, and seizing a friendly rope clambered up her side. But he was not destined to reach the sanction of the steamer's deck. A slight commotion became visible from the shore; the would-be passenger tumbled back into the boat quicker than he went up; followed by two other forms, and the boat pushing off from the steamer turned its head shoreward, while the Otter slowly resumed her seaward course. The boat soon reached the H. B. Co. wharf, where the Sheriff was politely in attendance, and presented the reluctant wayfarer with a printed bill of fare for the "Hotel de Pemberton," to which hospitable mansion he was escorted forthwith.

SUDDEN DEATH AT NANAIMO.—A man named Baze, fell down suddenly on Thursday, at Nanaimo, and expired. Death was supposed to have been caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel.

THE DEATH OF ROBERTS.—A MAN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Robert, a native of Alexandria, British Columbia, was brought down yesterday by the Fidelity, having been arrested under the following circumstances: The prisoner formed one of the party under Judge Brew, who proceeded to search for the bodies of the murdered men at Bate Inlet, and returned with Mr. Waddington to Nanaimo. While there he indulged in drink and under the influence of liquor made a random statement to some of his companions that he had secured in the burial of three murdered men, one of whom was named Roberts, a tall man with dark whiskers. The remark was overheard by some person who reported the circumstance to Mr. Franklin, J. P., and the man was immediately taken before the magistrate and committed to prison. The boatman of the Fidelity was subsequently sworn in as a special constable and charged with the delivery of the prisoner to the authorities in this city. On the arrival of the steamer at Esquimaux, Sergt. Blake brought the prisoner in handcuffs to the city jail. No disposition has been received as yet from Nanaimo, and therefore nothing definite is known as to the precise nature of the evidence against the man. In the meantime it is but due to the accused to say that an impression prevails that his remarks had reference to the three men whose bodies were found and buried at Bate Inlet.

THE HARBOR QUESTION.—A meeting of merchants was held yesterday to consider the question of the improvement of the harbor. The necessity of the work being carried out was unanimously admitted, and a Committee consisting of Messrs. Rhodes, Southgate, C. B. Young, and J. P. Couch, appointed to draw up a petition to the Governor on the subject, and obtain signatures thereto. Much astonishment was expressed by several gentlemen at the meeting at the enormous amount which had already been expended in machinery, contracts for vessels, &c.

INDIAN MURDERERS.—One of the supposed murderers of the Sanich Indians whose heads were exhibited at Comox lately while being taken North, was arrested in this city yesterday afternoon in Kanaka Road, and placed in jail. Several others of the gang are reported to be in the vicinity, and the police are on the look out for them.

THE QUINCY TRIP.—The officers of the Enterprise take exception to an item which appeared in the Colonist yesterday, stating that the Fidelity in making her last run to Nanaimo in 6 1/2 hours had performed the quickest trip on record; they claim to have made the time with the company's steamer in 6 hours and 20 minutes.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE TO BE STOPPED.—We understand that the Coroner yesterday waited upon His Excellency the Governor and submitted to him the special finding of the jury in the recent inquest held on the poor little boy killed by the upsetting of a wagon on Broughton street. Governor Kennedy evinced the liveliest interest in the subject, and gave Dr. Dickson to understand that he should forthwith instruct the Chief Commissioner of Police to cause the law providing for the punishment of persons endangering life and limb, or the destruction of property to be rigorously enforced. His Excellency added that he had never before seen the dangerous practice of furious riding and driving and careless neglect of teams indulged in with such impunity as in this colony, and instanced a case which lately occurred where one of his own detachments narrowly escaped being injured from the reckless riding of some horseman. The public will do well to take timely warning from this instigation. The Highway Act which is in force in this Colony empowers any passer-by to give in charge persons, load, driving or riding who offend against the public way, or neglect their teams so as to endanger the lives of passengers; and it will perhaps be as well to add that in cases of conviction of the above offences the offender is liable to a penalty not exceeding 25, with six weeks imprisonment, and if the owner of the vehicle, to a penalty of 50. And in cases the driving of any such vehicle refuses to disclose his name, he is liable to three months imprisonment.

STRIKING COURT.—Yesterday the following cases were disposed of by the Chief Justice: Banks vs. Barnes—Judgment claimed for \$31; plaintiff non-suited. Ker vs. Nicholls—\$11 for \$20 for real estate tax; judgment for plaintiff. Harris & Co. vs. Hillard, Hollingsworth, and Campbell—Judgment for plaintiffs. Higgins & McMillan vs. Hollingsworth; judgment for plaintiffs. Several other minor cases were disposed of, and judgment was reserved in the matter of Bunting & Duds vs. Walton, and James vs. Veir.

THE BUTE MASSACRE.—We are informed upon credible authority that the Indians on the other side of the Sound, in the neighborhood of Cape Flattery and Neah Bay, were acquainted with the fact of the recent massacre at Bate Inlet before the official information had arrived from Victoria. This shows how quickly Indian news travels, and strengthens the hope that McDonald's party will have received information at Bentinck Arm in time to save them from destruction.

DEPARTURE OF AN OLD SETTLER.—The gunboat Grappler carried up to Cowichan yesterday Mr. James T. Skinner and family, who after a residence of many years in the vicinity of Esquimaux, have been obliged to give up the old home, and begin life anew in a remote settlement. Mr. Skinner is well known to very many of our citizens, and we are sure that their sympathy and good wishes will attend him and his family, in their distant and lonely residence on the outskirts of civilization.

ARE WE TO ENCOURAGE SHIPPING TO OUR SHORES?

Our attention was yesterday drawn to the following circumstance, which we conceive to call for special notice. The British ship Granada, Capt. Bartlett, took a cargo of lumber at Port Gamble, Washington territory, for Buenos Ayres. Upon completion of her lading, the master, being in want of hands, brought his ship over to Esquimaux, where she arrived on Saturday week. Capt. Bartlett was strongly advised on the other side to follow the frequent practice adopted by shipmasters, of leaving his vessel at Port Townsend and coming over here to procure a crew; knowing, however, that Victoria was a free port, he saw no reason why he should not bring his ship over here and avoid delay. The Granada has been invariably drafted for port, and during the interval she has been the means of circulating a considerable sum of money for the benefit of the Island. Captain Bartlett states that he informed the harbor-master of his arrival here that he had put into port to clear; and did not require to enter or discharge cargo, and that he was to be paid for the interval she had been the means of circulating a considerable sum of money for the benefit of the Island. Captain Bartlett states that he informed the harbor-master of his arrival here that he had put into port to clear; and did not require to enter or discharge cargo, and that he was to be paid for the interval she had been the means of circulating a considerable sum of money for the benefit of the Island. Captain Bartlett states that he informed the harbor-master of his arrival here that he had put into port to clear; and did not require to enter or discharge cargo, and that he was to be paid for the interval she had been the means of circulating a considerable sum of money for the benefit of the Island.

ISLAND GROWTH.—We were yesterday shown some splendid Island green peas (the first, we believe, brought to market this season). They were raised by Mr. J. Warner, of the Union Bakery, Johnson street, on Topaz Avenue, near Finlayson & Work's property. Mr. Warner has also in his yard, several varieties of vegetables, now in a forward state, and fit to compete with any yet grown in this neighborhood.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—We understand that D. O. Magellan, Esq., Private Secretary to Governor Kennedy, will leave for New Westminster this morning by the Otter, and will officiate as Private Secretary to Governor Seymour. Capt. Holmes, at present Secretary to Governor Seymour, is to be appointed Acting Secretary-General of British Columbia during the absence of Joseph W. Traub, Esq., who will shortly leave for England.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Two well known citizens were yesterday arrested upon the charge of committing a serious offence upon the person of a married female. The case will probably be heard in the police court this morning. The accused were both liberated upon giving satisfactory bail.

FOR COWICHAN.—H. M. gunboat Grappler, Lieut.-Com. Verney, sailed for Cowichan yesterday morning. Lieut. Verney will visit the settlement in his magisterial capacity, and that everything is going on rightly. The gunboat will return in a day or two.

APPOINTMENTS.—The appointment of Henry Wakeford, Esq., to be Acting Colonial Secretary, and William Alexander George Young, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of this colony appears in this morning's Government Gazette.

CENTRAL UNION.—Mr. Day-Hong was yesterday united in wedlock by the Rev. Dr. Evans with Miss Qui Young. This, we believe, is the first Christian wedding of natives of the Celestial Empire recorded in this city.

BRANCH BANK AT NANAIMO.—Mr. Lang, Cashier of the Bank of British Columbia, left yesterday by the Fidelity, to open a branch office of that bank at Nanaimo.

CITY COUNCIL.—MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20.—Present—His Worship the Mayor and Councillors McDonald, Wallace, Ewing and Gramshaw.

UPON MOTION OF COUNCILLOR McDONALD, seconded by Councillor Wallace, it was agreed that application be made to His Excellency the Governor respectfully asking him to cause the sum of six thousand dollars (paid by the House of Assembly for the purpose of enabling the Council to meet their liabilities), to be placed at their disposal so soon as convenient.

MOVED BY COUNCILLOR GRAMSHAW, seconded by Councillor Wallace, and carried, that two accounts against the Corporation, furnished by Mr. J. S. Williams, amounting to \$625 be referred to the Finance Committee. Agreed upon motion of Councillor Ewing, seconded by Councillor Gramshaw, that an advertisement be inserted in the Colonist newspaper that all claims against the Corporation be sent in forthwith; that they may be examined.

COUNCIL adjourned to Monday evening next at the usual hour.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS are looking remarkably healthy this season, and the fruit is fast ripening in the gardens around Victoria. The wild berry has been in the market for some time.

STOCK GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.

(Correspondence S. P. Bulletin.)

I can appreciate now somewhat the difficulties which beset a correspondent for a newspaper in gathering items of news, gossip, and general interest. I am relieved from any special embarrassment because I am not your "Regular," nor do I claim to be in any manner a "reliable" correspondent. If I send you any prophecies, do not trust them unless you know. If I send any news, do not believe it until it is confirmed. If I hazard an opinion do not endorse it because I may change it by the next letter myself.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF GOLD.—THE STOCK MARKET.—Yesterday gold touched 190; at 11 o'clock it fell to 184; at 2 o'clock advanced to 185, and closed at 176; and to day it opens at 178. Thus in 24 hours there was a difference of 16 cents on the price of that commodity which regulates our trades, governs all merchandise and controls the operations of the government. The barometer of our commerce thus in one day rises and falls. The war which indicates how the millinery wind blows, thus varies and shifts. Now, conceive what must be the condition of a business community, and how can there be any transactions other than those of the strictest nature. Bonds, stocks, merchandise, produce, real estate, and indeed all property, dances and sprays up and down—now buoyant and now in a panic, like a dancing-jack with the wires pulled by the gamblers of Wall street. The whole business community are gambling—it is nothing else. Everybody expects and is waiting and holding his breath for a crash. The immense inflation of currency gives false value to everything. There is no scheme, however wild or improbable, that does not find encouragement.

ILLUSTRATIVE CALIFORNIA STOCKS.—Take, for example, the Mariposa estate mortgaged for \$1,400,000, stocked at \$10,000,000, with a floating debt incurred within three months for working of \$100,000, wanting to borrow \$2,000,000 more, and the mine running in debt every day, with not one chance in a hundred for a legitimate dividend; and yet the stock commands a good price! Take the "Quicksilver" Company, re-organized in California for ten years past as good property, worth \$2,000,000, stocked at \$10,000,000, and selling at the rate of \$8,000,000 in the public market! There are mining companies organized for Colorado, Humboldt, Pike's Peak, and Arizona, whose only lead is in Wall street, with capital stock of \$2,000,000 in \$5,000,000. Gen. Frisbie, of Sulphur, late Capt. Frisbie, of Vallejo, has just issued his prospectus for the "Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company,"—properly at Napa—capital stock only \$2,000,000! Everybody goes!

A COUPLE OF "OPERATORS."—On Friday last I visited the Board of Brokers. I went into the regular Board by the invitation of a friend, from whom, when I parted, as I went to California in 1849, I left a poor young struggling lawyer. He is to-day worth \$500,000; drives four horses in the Central Park; his wife drives two, and his children appear in a pony phaeton; his stables cost \$60,000; he keeps a private theatre, now running for the Sanitary Fund; he lives in a palace, and owns a first-class daily New York journal, to control his money affairs; owns a yacht; runs a course, a picture gallery, and talks with all the aristocracy of an aristocratic San line gentleman. Frank Baker operates in Wall street, and imitates, at a humble distance, the follies, extravagancies and absurdities of richer snobs; drives \$15,000 horses with Vanderbilt and other horse jockeys in Harlem lane.

A VISIT TO THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—BREAD AND BROKE LOOSE.—I wish I could describe to you the Stock Board. It is the most ludicrous, absurd and remarkable of all the scenes I have witnessed in New York. Imagine a room of the size of the San Francisco Bank Exchange billiard room; with raised seats arranged like a second class enclosure. There are a presiding officer with a wooden hammer to pound his desk in one hand, and a dramstick to beat a gong in the other, shall it "dozen" secretaries, three headed, well-dressed, "bright" and "all-wise" business men. It is confusion all the time—a babel of tongues. Everybody has his hat on, with a memorandum book and pencil in his hand, standing up. A stock is called, and pandemonium breaks loose. Half the body runs to the centre of the hall. Everybody at the same time, as loud as lungs can blow, shouts and bellows and roars in senseless jargon his offers to buy or sell, gesticulating with both arms, shaking every finger, dancing like a howling dervish, bobbing up and down like a shaking quaker. There are all tones from the gamut of a good stringed Chinese fiddle to the deep bass of the trombone, or the shrill shriek of a locomotive whistle. The pencil and the memorandum book note the cash sales, the recording secretaries note the time sales till when they have faded themselves hoarse, and turned red in the face, they are brought up with a shout and hammer and gong. The President pounds, and those hot operating in that particular stock hiss and call order till the temple subsides, and the next stock called is the renewal of a similar scene. No language can describe a New York Stock Board. Take the raving maniacs from a mad-house, make them all drunk on tarantula juice, put them in a hot room with scotch snuff and red pepper on the stove—and you have an idea of the New York Stock Exchange in an excitement, or a panic.

THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK BOARD A PLACE OF PRAYER (COMPARATIVELY)—A MORAL FOR GREENBACKS.—The San Francisco Board is a prayer meeting in comparison—I mean to point out some of the high rates of tuition; a tender years to leave home, safely said that the children of mechanics in the suburbs, not the children of the town,—swell the sum of uneducated help. It is sad to think of our ignorance growing up in our midst.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 21, 1864.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN LAW.

A few numbers back, we alluded to an amendment which had been recently introduced into the British Columbian Customs Act of 1859, and which prohibits vessels lying at Victoria for British Columbia north of the Fraser. Our remarks occasioned a call for an article in the British Columbian, which endeavored to bring the attention of Governor Seymour to the necessity of having a revenue extending one of the gun-boats into after supposed smugglers along the Coast. We have no intention of the recent action of the Legislature of the neighboring colony, or to imply that their amendment is a Victoria, for we are well aware of its utility which is felt by these at any misfortune which might befall our Island commerce; but we do not think that in this particular instance simply—to use a rather unclassical "gutting off their nose to spite the eye." In another column it will be seen, with cargo and passengers at the wharf here bound for Port opposite Port Rupert, for the starting a loggia camp; for spaying to establishing an extensive. The Captain cannot take his New Westminster at a less cost \$40 to \$100, and is therefore to risk a trip in the hope of obtaining a clear the New Westminster authorities dragging his craft tediously up. If he cannot obtain this "privilege" to give up his trip, and as which promises results so important neighboring colony will have, for least, to be abandoned. This is the numerous aggravating cases quickly making their appearance new law. A large and growing trade Northern coast will be the had, and the development of resources of the coast line of B. umbia by Vancouver Island indeed to come to a summary. If there is any satisfaction in Victoria, the Sons of the Colony may rejoice; but they learn, perhaps, when it is too late, they have "killed the goose the golden egg." They will find either one of two results—that a system that is only irregular than one that is injurious in its the sake of British Columbia as Vancouver Island, we wish to see imperial Customs amendment, opportunity, repealed.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

A few days since, we noticed a column that a petition had been round for signature, requesting the Government to take some steps as to the present until a school bill should be law, to enable the numerous school around Victoria to obtain an education. The result of the petition of the general expression most vitally concerned in the subject, gives us some interesting and worthy notices. It appears a very imperfect canvass, extending very few instances to the names in the suburbs, 140 persons, the petition, whose children are the principal portion being of age. The children of those who have been canvassed will probably amount more, making a total of 550, or years. Deducing from this number "age" unfit them for attendance, and we shall have some neighborhood of 400 boys and girls the supervision of the schoolmaster, the 350 children represented on there are but 200 attending school whose parents are unable to send of the high rates of tuition; a tender years to leave home, safely said that the children of mechanics in the suburbs, not the children of the town,—swell the sum of uneducated help. It is sad to think of our ignorance growing up in our midst.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 31, 1864.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN CUSTOMS LAW.

A few numbers back, we alluded to the amendment which had been recently made to the British Columbian Customs Proclamation, 1859, and which prohibits vessels from clearing at Victoria for British Columbia ports north of the Fraser. Our remarks on that occasion have called forth an article in the British Columbian, which endeavors to press on the attention of Governor Seymour the necessity of having a revenue cutter, or of turning one of the gun-boats into a cruiser after supposed smugglers along the Northern Coast. We have no intention of dwelling at the recent action of the Legislative Council of the neighboring colony, on the ground simply that their amendment is injurious to Victoria, for we are well aware of the little consistency which is felt by these gentlemen at any mistake which might happen Vancouver Island commerce; but we wish to show them that in this particular instance, they are simply to use a rather unclassical phrase—"cutting off their nose to spite their face." In another column it will be seen that a schooner, with cargo and passengers, is lying at the wharf here bound for Port Neville, opposite Fort Rupert, for the purpose of starting a logging camp for spars, preparatory to establishing an extensive saw-mill. The Captain cannot take his vessel up to New Westminster at a less cost than from \$80 to \$100, and is therefore obliged to risk a trip in the Otter in the hope of obtaining a clearance from the New Westminster authorities, without dragging his craft tediously up Fraser river. If he cannot obtain the "privileges," he will have to give up his trip, and an expedition which promises results so important to the neighboring colony will have, for the time at least, to be abandoned. This is only one of the numerous aggravating cases which are quickly making their appearance under the new law. A large and growing traffic with the Northern coast will be stopped in the bud, and the development of the varied resources of the coast line of British Columbia by Vancouver Island industry promises to come to a summary termination. If there is any satisfaction in injuring Victoria, the Selves of the neighboring Colony may rejoice; but they will also learn, perhaps when it is too late that they have "killed the goose that laid the golden egg." They will find by and by either one of two results—that a total cessation has taken place in the speculative and industrial projects of the North west coast, or that smuggling has increased to a degree that will very seriously affect the customs revenue. It will never pay men to take their vessels up to New Westminster, to clear, nor will it be at all feasible for the captains to run to the Fraser on the occasional steamers to get their necessary authority. Such restrictions on a small but rapidly extending traffic will, as we have said, either kill the trade or create the smuggler. There is no medium, and in any of the extreme British Columbia in bound ultimately to be the greatest sufferer. It may be amply true to have vessels clear at Victoria for places north of the Fraser, when New Westminster is the only port of entry; but the anomaly has grown with the emergency of the case, and it is much safer to continue a system that is only irregular in its form than one that is injurious in its results. For the sake of British Columbia as much as for Vancouver Island, we wish to see the recent impolitic Customs amendment, on the first opportunity, repealed.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

A few days since, we noticed in our local columns that a petition had been going the rounds for signature, requesting His Excellency to take some steps as a temporary expedient until a school bill should become law, to enable the numerous schoolless children around Victoria to obtain a modicum of education. The result of the petition, independent of the general expression of those most vitally concerned in the subject of education, gives us some interesting statistics which are worthy of notice. It appears that after a very imperfect canvass, extending in but very few instances to the numerous families in the suburbs, 140 persons have signed the petition, whose children number 350—the principal portion being of school-going age. The children of those who have not been canvassed will probably amount to 200 more, making a total of 550, under sixteen years. Deducting from this number those whose age unfits them for school attendance, and we shall have something in the neighborhood of 400 boys and girls requiring the supervision of the schoolmaster. Out of the 350 children represented on the petition, there are but 200 attending school; about 100 whose parents are unable to send, on account of the high rates of tuition; and 50 of too tender years to leave home. It may be safely said that the children of laborers and mechanics in the suburbs, not represented on the petition, are in a worse plight than those in the heart of the town—swelling up, therefore, the sum of uneducated helplessness to a figure that reflects disgrace, if not indeed calamity, on the members of our Legislature. It is sad to think of such a mass of ignorance growing up in our midst, through the

THE BUTE MASSACRE.

Further Particulars.

By the arrival of the Otter on Saturday night from New Westminster we are in possession of further details of the proceedings of the Expedition recently sent up on the gunboat Forward to Bute Inlet, which throw some additional light on the late tragedy. The following particulars we extract from the Columbian, omitting such portion of the details as have already appeared in the Colonist. The following day (21st) an inquest was held upon the remains that they were interred. The party then returned to the Inlet, intending to come back to New Westminster by the gunboat. When about to weigh anchor the cause bearing despatches from His Excellency Governor Seymour came in sight, and the change of program indicated in the commencement of this article was the result. We have to add that on the party reaching the ferry on their return they discovered about half a ton of provisions which the Indians had concealed in the rocks. We understand that all idea of penetrating the interior from that point has been abandoned as utterly impracticable, on account of the character of the route. We also learn, with more regret than surprise, that enough is transpired in the evidence taken by Mr. Brew, corroborated by other circumstances, to justify the assertion that the massacre was far from being unprovoked. The following has been sent to us by the Colonial Secretary: MEMORANDUM RECEIVED FROM MR. BREW, MAY 25TH. It would appear that most of the Chilacoosts who are concerned in the massacre are new faces, and came to the head of Bute Inlet for the first time this spring. Klaitasine, who murdered Smith at the Ferry, had intended returning to Benches Lake by the Menezes and Bridge River route, when his boy Pierre, an 18 years old, accompanied the packers to the Ferry, April 20th, while the other Chilacoosts there had a long talk with him. The boy, returned on Friday the 22nd with the packers, and on the 23rd his father, Klaitasine, immediately changed his mind, as he told the packer Sampson on Saturday morning. He had been asking after Mr. Waddington every day, and whether he would bring any men and provisions, and said he wanted him to get his daughter back from the Enclatas. He was, however, given them a canoe, six blankets, and two axes for her, and started on Tuesday morning, April 26th, for the Ferry, with his son, two men, and three women, about half way house, slept again near Boulder Creek, and reached the Ferry on Thursday morning about 9 o'clock. He probably murdered Smith the same evening. One of the men with him was 19 or 20 years old; had a long coat and looked like a priest, with long black hair, and a long black beard. The other was a fine, stout-looking warrior, about 25 years old. He was, however, given them a canoe, six blankets, and two axes for her, and started on Tuesday morning, April 26th, for the Ferry, with his son, two men, and three women, about half way house, slept again near Boulder Creek, and reached the Ferry on Thursday morning about 9 o'clock. He probably murdered Smith the same evening.

THE COWICHAN MURDER.

Editor British Colonist.—In your paper of the 9th, you publish an account of the capture of the murderer, which is, in some respects, a variance with the facts of the case, and as it is desirable to the public mind that only the truth should appear, I wish to observe that the priest was from his home at the time; in fact was on his way back from Victoria. But his assistant, a layman, was the person who prevailed upon the murderer, after the latter had been lodged, to surrender himself to Mr. Smith. The other details may be considered as the embellishment of the case. It is quite true that How-a-matcha had been drinking, that the murdered man had provoked and quarrelled with him—and I think when the trial is on it will be proved that the unfortunate man was the first to draw his knife, and that the prisoner endeavored at first to prevent his doing so. By inserting these few you will much oblige. Yours, obediently, H. W.

WHAT THE HYACKS CAN DO.

Our British Columbia contemporary, in giving a description of the burning of the theatre at the Royal Engineer Camp, makes the following assertion, which our Victoria friends may swallow if they can. "Although the fire company did not arrive till the buildings were far gone yet the quickness of their movements was none the less creditable to them. Precisely ten minutes from the time the first reel of the fire bell was heard, a stream of water from the 'Fire King' was playing upon the flames! When it is remembered that the engine had to be drawn about a mile, and much of the way up a steep grade, this was wonderfully quick!" Quick we should think so. Allowing only four minutes for the necessary delay after the alarm was sounded, and fixing the hose and pumping after reaching the spot, the engine must have been taken up, this step grade at the moderate rate of ten miles an hour. Truly the "Hyacks" are well named!

THE LATE NEWS FROM SKIDGATE.

The necessity of receiving with great reservation the reports which some times find currency respecting strikes made by mining companies is fully verified by the following contradiction appended by the Columbian to the notice inserted by a contemporary of the recent report from Skidgate: The paragraph from the Chronicle of the 22d was requested to correct by the Rev. Mr. Fougnet, the Catholic priest, alluded to. What that gentleman stated was that the miners had got their shaft down to a depth of sixty feet, and appeared confident of ultimate success, but they had not struck the vein. Verily, the Victoria mining stock market must be easily affected.

DISCOVERY OF RICH SILVER ORES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A vein of exceedingly rich silver ore, said to resemble that of the Otter lead in Washoe, has recently been discovered in the Shuswap country. A portion of the rock, taken from the surface, forming a very indifferent specimen of the lead, has been sent down to this city for assay, and found to contain over \$600 to the ton. A company of influential gentlemen was formed yesterday, and active operations will be forthwith commenced. A gentleman upon whom implicit reliance can be placed is conducting the up country arrangements.

GOOD NEWS FROM EUROPE.

MORE CAPITAL COMING.—We are much gratified to learn from a gentleman in this city that the well-known wealthy European firm of Erlanger & Co., who negotiated the Parisian Confederate loan of \$15,000,000, are about to open a branch in this colony. The local agency will represent a large number of Parisian and German capitalists, for the purpose of investment in landed and other property. Messrs. Pioche & Co., of San Francisco, are the Californian agents for the same house.

APPOINTMENTS.

The appointments of Joseph William Trutch, Esquire, to be Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General of British Columbia, appear in the Government Gazette of Saturday.

ANOTHER INDIAN MASSACRE.

While the public mind is still agitated with the sad intelligence which recently reached us from Bute Inlet, another report of further Indian atrocities, has come to hand, leaving but little room to doubt that a number of unsuspecting colonists have again fallen victims to the thirst for blood which has taken hold of the band of savages now overrunning the country on the Bute and Bentinck routes. The following letter kindly sent us by two well-known Victorians en route to the mines furnished the little that is at present known, and the probabilities are that none of the party survived to tell the tale, details of the butchery may never reach mortal ears unless disclosed by some of the murderers themselves. SODA CREEK, May 2nd, 1864.

THE GREAT INDIAN GATHERING AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

From the Columbian of Saturday. The great and novel feature of the day was the Indian demonstration. It was entirely new and altogether most impressive. No part of the "coming" of the North American could have exhibited such a fairly scene as that on the beautiful extensive sheet of the Fraser, opposite to and above the Camp at New Westminster. At about 11 a.m., a mile of the opposite shore glittered in the bright sun from the paddles of 5000 canoes taking their places to cross over to Governor Seymour's residence. They started, and in a quarter of an hour the placid expanse of one and a half miles, was covered from end to end and side to side by 5000 canoes, which proceeded, a slow and hum ascending to the sky. What a sight! and what a control this mass of the North American! The Rev. Pere Fouquet, after five years of indefatigable labor and philanthropy in the cause of civilizing the Indians, his temperance flag waved over 3000 men in the canoes who had taken the temperance pledge from him. An interesting part of the day's proceedings was Governor Seymour's distribution of prizes to 40 Indian boys of the Educational and Industrial Establishment at St. Mary's (on the Fraser), for the improvement of the Indians. Not one instance of intoxication or irregularity occurred during the festivities.

LETTERS FROM CARIBOO.

We have advices from Cariboo on the 19th inst., containing very little, however, in addition to what we have already published. The Wake-up-Jake claim continues to yield from 200 to 300 ounces a day, thirty feet from the surface! ARRIVAL OF TREASURES.—The steamer Reliance arrived last evening, bringing Metz & Nelson's Express, with \$25,000 in treasure. GOVERNOR'S RETURN.—His Excellency Governor Seymour left on Thursday for Bute Inlet on board Her Majesty's gun-boat Forward. His Excellency's return is looked for about Wednesday next. GOING TO CARIBOO.—Captain Holmes and Surveyor General Trutch left for Cariboo on Thursday. Mr. Trutch goes to survey the proposed wagon-road from the Mouth of Quesselle to Williams Creek, and as it is presumed Capt. Holmes will be appointed Acting Surveyor-General during that officer's absence, he has probably undertaken the present trip in order to make himself personally familiar with the route and other particulars in the colony. NOT MUCH HEARD.—We are happy to learn that the injury sustained by Mr. Dumbart while firing the salute to Governor Seymour on his leaving Yale is very slight indeed. THE WATERS FALLING.—The waters of the Fraser have fallen several feet at Yale. CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, 21st May, 1864: Duties, £1284 14 4; tonnage dues, £15 4 4; head-money, £24 4; Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 171.

LETTERS FROM CARIBOO.

A fire broke out in the Theatre at the Royal Engineers' Camp on Wednesday, and destroyed that building and the adjoining one, occupied by Mr. Deacy and his family, who with difficulty escaped. Mr. Deacy's household furniture was entirely destroyed, and nothing belonging to the Theatre except the library, was saved. The Hyacks, and a number of citizens and Indian, were on the spot, and rendered effective service. A NUMBER of "July tars," from the fleet have been on leave the last couple of days, and indulging in their characteristic pranks.

ADDRESS ON INDIAN CHIEFS TO GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

[From the Columbian.]

We are indebted to the politeness of the Rev. Mr. Fougnet, for the following correct copy of the address of the native Chiefs to Governor Seymour. We should explain that the form of address was submitted previously to all the Chiefs, and agreed to; and it was arranged that the three Chiefs who addressed His Excellency on Tuesday were to represent all the others. The assembled Indian Chiefs of the Districts of New Westminster, of Fort Yale, of Fort Douglas, of Lillooet, have resolved to address the Governor, the representative of Queen Victoria, through their representatives, as follows: We bring that good heart with you, so we are happy to welcome you. We wish to become good Indians, and to be friends with the white people. Please to protect us against any bad Indians; or any bad white men, who are not like the good white men, as an exchange for our land occupied by white men. Our heart will always be good and thankful to the Queen, and to you, Great Chief. We finish to speak to you. We wish to see your Excellency's return. MR. INDIAN'S FRIENDS.—I am glad to see you and to find that so many have come down to show their loyalty to our Queen. You are the good Indians. I shall be good to them, but harsh and severe to the bad ones. I will punish them as they deserve. I am glad to find that you have given up strong drinks. They are not good for you. As you say, there is plenty of land here for both white men and Indians. You shall not be disturbed in your reserves. I shall protect you both from bad white men and from bad Indians. I am glad you wish to be civilized and raised to an equality with the white men. Cultivate your lands. Send your children to school. Listen to what the stragglers tell you, and believe in it. I am a stranger here and don't yet speak your language, but I am a good friend to you in heart as my predecessor. Give your little trifling presents now; but next year on the Queen's birthday, I shall give better ones to all good Indian Chiefs. Those who behave badly shall have none. I wish you all good bye, and hope you will have a pleasant day.

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Tuesday, May 31, 1904.

SEASIDE IMPROVEMENTS

The adjourned debate on this subject came up today to the Assembly. A week has elapsed since the last discussion...

FRANK APRIL 31 EVENING

Admission received here from Constantinople dated yesterday, says that the Ottoman Government had consented to return up to Bosnia a Pole who escaped from...

CITY INTELLIGENCE

The funds are steady with a moderate amount of business. The great excitement of the department associated with bank and street reconstruction...

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REUTERS TELEGRAMS

The following telegrams were received prior to the departure of the last mail from England, April 30th.

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EXPRESS, FREIGHT, PASSENGER LINE

After the 1st day of May The Coaches of this Line will run as follows:

UP TRIP

Leave Yale on Mondays and Fridays. The Coaches of this Line will run as follows:

DOWN TRIP

Enterprise on Tuesdays & Thursdays. Arriving at Yale in time to connect with the steamers for New Westminster.

EXPRESS

Freight & Passenger Line. At daylight, reaching Queenella City same day.

FAST FREIGHT

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S Chlorodyne. Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Vomiting, Stomachic, Biliousness, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Consumption, Asthma, Cough, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S Chlorodyne

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Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Vomiting, Stomachic, Biliousness, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Consumption, Asthma, Cough, &c.

Drugs and Chemicals

George, Curling & Company, Wholesale Druggists, 16 COLLIER ST., FRENCHURCH ST., LON.

AMMUNITION

Target, Rifle, Pistol, Shotgun, Revolver, Cartridge, Bullet, Powder, Fuse, etc.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

Double Waterproof Central Fire Cap, Belt, Vest, etc.

Any One Can Use Them

Judson's Simple Dyes, Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow, Shavings, etc.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO., MARINE ARCHITECTS, 10, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

Worcestershire Sauce

Worcestershire Sauce, Green & Rhodes, 10, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

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THE SURPRISE'S BEST FRIEND

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for indigestion, biliousness, etc.

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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

The Danish question seems by rights to be unchanged since our last review.

Nothing of importance resulted from the Conference, and appear that but little satisfaction...

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Tuesday, May 31, 1864

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Monday, May 30, 1864. House met at 3 1/2. Present, Messrs. De...

Mr. DeCosmos said the views of his hon. colleagues were the same as his own...

Mr. DeCosmos said the question resolved itself simply into this: Their constituents wished the House not only to vote the balance of the loan...

Mr. DeCosmos said he had a petition from a very large number of the property holders in the city with reference to the improvement of the harbor...

The Hon. Member for the City of Victoria, Mr. DeCosmos, presented a petition from the members of the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island...

Respectfully sheweth that a meeting was convened on the 28th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the provision of funds for working the dredging machine...

It is respectfully sheweth that the members of this institution have carefully examined the improvements proposed to be effected in the harbor of Victoria...

On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, Chas. W. Wallace Junr., President.

Mr. DeCosmos said he had another petition in regard to the Harbor of Victoria...

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CRICKET CLUB

Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated in Nanaimo by the members of the Cricket Club playing their opening match of the season...

There was also a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen on the ground. The sides were chosen by Mr. Cooper, one of the Vice Presidents, and Mr. Platt, Secretary...

The scores did not range high, several members not having handled the "willow" for the last few seasons. Still, some good play was exhibited, and as the season advances no doubt the Club will attain such a state of efficiency as to be able to meet any eleven on the Island. Appended is the score:

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—1st INNINGS. Cooper, 7; Platt, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—2nd INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—1st INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—2nd INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—3rd INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—4th INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—3rd INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—4th INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—5th INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—6th INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—5th INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—6th INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—7th INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—8th INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—7th INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—8th INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—9th INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—10th INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—9th INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—10th INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—11th INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—12th INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—11th INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—12th INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—13th INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—14th INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—13th INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—14th INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—15th INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—16th INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—15th INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—16th INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—17th INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. COOPER'S ELEVEN—18th INNINGS. Cooper, 1; Platt, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—17th INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

MR. PLATT'S ELEVEN—18th INNINGS. Platt, 1; Cooper, 1; ...

COMMERCIAL

Per bark ELIZA ANDERSON from Olympia, 1st inst. ...

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 1st inst. ...

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 2nd inst. ...

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 3rd inst. ...

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 4th inst. ...

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 5th inst. ...

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 6th inst. ...

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Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 22nd inst. ...

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Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 29th inst. ...

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 30th inst. ...

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 31st inst. ...

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 1st inst. ...

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Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 5th inst. ...

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 6th inst. ...

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 7th inst. ...

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BOARD

Wednesday, May 25. Sangster, 50 shares sold at 150 ...

Thursday, May 26. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Friday, May 27. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Saturday, May 28. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Sunday, May 29. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Monday, May 30. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Tuesday, May 31. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Wednesday, June 1. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Thursday, June 2. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Friday, June 3. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Saturday, June 4. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Sunday, June 5. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Monday, June 6. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Tuesday, June 7. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Wednesday, June 8. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Thursday, June 9. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Friday, June 10. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Saturday, June 11. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Sunday, June 12. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Monday, June 13. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Tuesday, June 14. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Wednesday, June 15. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Thursday, June 16. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Friday, June 17. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Saturday, June 18. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Sunday, June 19. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Monday, June 20. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Tuesday, June 21. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Wednesday, June 22. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Thursday, June 23. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Friday, June 24. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Saturday, June 25. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Sunday, June 26. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Monday, June 27. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Tuesday, June 28. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Wednesday, June 29. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Thursday, June 30. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Friday, July 1. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

Saturday, July 2. Skidgate, 40 shares sold at 150 ...

MEMORANDA

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 1st inst. ...

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 2nd inst. ...

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 3rd inst. ...

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 4th inst. ...

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Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 6th inst. ...

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 7th inst. ...

Per bark W. B. SCRANTON from San Francisco, 8th inst. ...

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

In re the Estate of FRANCIS DECAUX, deceased.

In this city, on the 27th inst. by the Rev. Matthew Macdonald, Charles Edward Bunting, Esq., T. C. to Miss Jeanne, daughter of Hugh Macdonald, Esq. of New Westminster, B. C.

On Tuesday morning, the 27th inst. at Oak Bay House, by the Rev. J. H. Hall, John S. Bowker, Esq., to Mary, second daughter of the Hon. John Macdonald.

At Olympia, W. T. on the 22nd inst. by the Rev. Mr. Guthrie, Mr. John Dickson, of Victoria, V. I. to Miss Susan S. Dixon, of Douglas County, Oregon.

At a Wesleyan Church, Victoria, V. I. on the 30th, by the Rev. K. Evans, D. D., Mr. Du Ross, to Miss G. Young, both of Victoria, and formerly of Canton, Ohio.

In this city, on the morning of the 24th inst. James C. Latham, aged 9 years and 6 months.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia. In re the Estate of FRANCIS DECAUX, deceased.

Having the day granted Administration to the effects of said deceased to the said Charles Edward Bunting, Esq., T. C. to Miss Jeanne, daughter of Hugh Macdonald, Esq. of New Westminster, B. C.

And all persons having any property belonging to or claimed by said deceased, are forthwith to deliver the same to the said Charles Edward Bunting, Esq., T. C. to Miss Jeanne, daughter of Hugh Macdonald, Esq. of New Westminster, B. C.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this 27th day of May, 1864.

JOHN H. HALL, JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE BRITISH COLONIST PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE BRITISH COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, 111 WATER STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Tuesday morning, May 31, 1864.

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BRITISH COLONIST-SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1864.

NO. 29.

THE NEWS.

The intelligence from the seat of war since our last article on the condition of affairs between North and South, fully sustains the interest with which the American news has been recently invested. The army of the Potomac as well as the Confederate under Lee, are evidently taking a breathing spell after the desperate and prolonged struggles which we have already recounted. Butler, with his forces south of Richmond, and Sherman in Georgia, have, however, filled up the blank which the recent inaction of Grant and Lee would have made in the budget of news. In our article of Monday morning, we alluded to the necessity of Beauregard attacking Butler, on account of the gradual isolation which the Northern general was drawing around the Confederate forces in Petersburg. Our late news bears out the correctness of our prediction, and gives us the details of an engagement which had taken place at Palmer's creek, between Beauregard and Butler. The Confederates numbered 15,000, leaving several thousand behind in the Petersburg fortifications. Butler's force must have been almost equal to that under Beauregard. For although the largest portion of the James river army was making preparations for an immediate attack on Richmond, and another heavy force was besieging Fort Darling, still there were probably from twelve to fifteen thousand men left to watch the operations of Beauregard. On the morning of Monday, the 16th instant, this latter body of troops was attacked by the Confederate general. A heavy fog favored the assailants, who for some time pressed the Federal forces back with great slaughter. Gradually, however, the fighting became more favorable to the Northern troops, and Beauregard was repulsed, with heavy loss in every attack. Nothing of a decisive nature appeared to result. Butler retired in good order to his intrenchments, and Beauregard leaving a thousand men killed or wounded on the field thought it prudent to retrace his steps, and content himself with the moral prestige of having forced his antagonist back to his fortified position. The result makes no change whatever in the disposition of the Federal south of Richmond. By the gradual destruction of the railway communications round about Petersburg, Beauregard is obliged to risk a series of battles without the chance of being reinforced, while if he manages to take his troops to Richmond, Petersburg falls into the hands of Butler and gives him the most important Southern military point, outside the James River fortifications from which to operate against the Confederate capital.

Between Sigel, Sheridan, and Kurts's raid, both Lee and Beauregard's forces are placed in the most serious predicament. Should the communications which have been destroyed by the former generals be retained for even a few weeks in their present condition Richmond will not only fall, but the Confederate army in Virginia will be reduced to actual starvation. Already it is said by prisoners taken by Grant that Lee's soldiers are on quarter rations, and unable to obtain supplies from either Lynchburg or Richmond. The last link has been severed by the destruction of the Appomattox bridge by Kurts on the Danville railway—a feat that still remains unaccomplished when we previously wrote.

To make the destruction of this line of communication, however, more complete, Gen. Kurts has started off to blow up the large bridge over the Staunton river, at Roskoek, between Danville, which is close to the border of North Carolina, and Burkeville Junction. Gen. Sheridan, another demolisher, has just finished one of the most successful as well as extraordinary raids that have yet taken place during the civil war. After destroying the railway line for a number of miles between Gordonsville and Charlottesville, which cut off Lee's supplies from Western Virginia, Sheridan blew up a number of bridges, destroyed the railroads of 15,000 Confederates, along with the railway depot, locomotives and carriages, and succeeded in getting completely to the rear of Lee's army, capturing Ashland station on the railway between Richmond and Saxon's Junction. Here the work of demolition again commenced, and rails, bridges, culverts, carriages, supplies, &c., were speedily destroyed. Concluding his march towards Richmond he met the Confederate General Stewart with a force of cavalry. Sheridan gave battle, and defeating his opponent, captured a portion of the enemy's order works near the capital. With equal tenacity he passed between the first and second line of works at Richmond, came upon the Confederates again when crossing the Chickahominy, defeated them, and at length reached Butler's forces on the 6th day, having destroyed \$10,000,000 worth of property and cut several important lines of communication.

The fighting in Georgia is given in more detail than usual. The result, so far as loss of men is concerned, is in favor of the Confederates, who killed and wounded were 2,000, while the Federal loss was 3,400, but the forced evacuation of so strong a position as Dalton far outweighs any such comparative success at the battle of Resaca. This latter town is situated about fifteen miles due south of Dalton, but is of no more importance in itself than any of the numerous towns that lie on the railway line between Dalton and Atlanta. Dalton, however, is the centre of several lines of railway which run through Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, and occupies a strong position in a military point of view. The latest intelligence from this part of the Southern States left the Confederates under Johnson retreating, closely followed by the Federal troops.

So far, the late news is seriously against the Confederates. On almost every point where the belligerent armies confront each other, the Federal forces have the game in their own hands. They can force their opponents, play, or quietly sit down and wait for those results which usually follow in the wake of military operations. Grant can remain passive but Lee cannot. Butler can attack Fort Darling or make an advance upon Richmond, or he can retrace to the James river and take things easy, so long as Sheridan and Kurts are looking after the Southern communications; but the Confederate army is in and south of Richmond must look out for something for itself. Beauregard may march to the capital, or join Lee, but he will be simply carrying so many empty stomachs to empty granaries. We again repeat that the existence of the Confederate armies in Virginia depends on the communications which are temporarily at least destroyed. Should any of these lines be reconstructed, the active Federal cavalry generals will soon make new breaks. Railway bridges cannot be built, nor many miles of broken road re-laid in a day; and when it is considered how completely the Virginia forces are dependent on railways for transporting their supplies, we can easily imagine the position of Lee before his well-equipped, well-provisioned, continually-reinforced Northern enemy.

ANOTHER SCENE IN COURT.—One of those "rows" which so frequently disgrace our Courts, occurred yesterday in the Supreme Court, in the case of Briggs v. Reid. Attorney General Cary, for the plaintiff, asked to be allowed to add a sur-rejoinder to the defendant's rejoinder. Mr. McCrei, for the defence, objected, and the Chief Justice sustained his objection, refusing to grant the request, upon which Mr. Cary banged his brief upon the table in a towering passion, and shouting that he would never practice in that Court till a new Judge sat on the bench, he rushed into the open air to cool his rage. His Honor said it was really too much of a good thing for the Court to be retarded, and the jury kept waiting their time for nothing in this way. This case had been up on Thursday and Friday, allowing the best counsel for the plaintiff plenty of time, and now, instead of going on with the case, the time of the Court was wasted in this ridiculous manner. His Honor ordered the case to go on, saying if the counsel chose to neglect the interests of his client, he could not help it. However, at the urgent request of Mr. Drake, who asked for a postponement to gain time to instruct another counsel, he consented to a postponement till next day at 10 o'clock, the costs of the delay to be paid by plaintiff.

THE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—We recently announced the commencement of a suit to recover damages to the extent of \$10,000 for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. The effect of this short paragraph, suppressing as it did the names of the parties involved, was magical; not only did it cause consternation in several nameless quarters, but it moreover struck terror into the guilty conscience of the gray-deviser himself, who immediately waited upon the forsaken lady and sought a compromise which he had previously scorned. The lady, with high-minded feeling and an *amour propre* which does her infinite credit indignantly refused, as she from the first had done, to derive any pecuniary advantage whatever for her injured feelings, and consented to withdraw proceedings upon payment of a sum barely sufficient to defray the expense incurred by her in a wedding outfit. We regret to notice that a contemporary has most ungenerally slandered the fair one in an item headed "the price of a heart," and we hope it will yet have the good taste to place the conduct of the injured lady in its proper light and give her credit for honorable instead of sordid motives.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—We are requested to state to the friends and adherents of the Church of Scotland that the Colonial Committee of that church has decided to continue its operations in this city, despite the urgent representations which have been made to the contrary. The position of the Mission in this city is to be brought before the General Assembly now sitting with a view to an appeal being made to the church and the country for liberal aid towards the erection of the requisite church buildings.

THE BUTE TRAGEDY.—From Mr. Samuel Bray, a passenger from Nanaimo on the Early Harris Thursday, we gather the following particulars of the steps taken by the party sent up from New Westminster to the scene of the late fearful massacre at Bute Inlet. Mr. Bray received the facts from Mr. Waddington himself.

The gunboat Forward called at Nanaimo on Wednesday morning to coal, having on board Mr. Waddington and five of the volunteers, en route to New Westminster. The remaining 21, under command of Judge Brewster, remained at Bute as a demonstration to keep the Indians in awe. The party on being landed at the site where the Forward proceeded at once to the scene of the massacre, on reaching the first camp, where the ten men were murdered, they were unable to find any of the bodies; the only trace to be found was the coat of Baptiste, the cook, which was pierced with bullet holes. They also found traces of where the bodies of the murdered men had been dragged down and thrown into the river, the ground and logs being still stained with their blood. Mr. Waddington learned from the friendly Indians that Baptiste had run down when wounded and jumped into the river. The most rigorous efforts were made to find the bodies, but without effect. The tents of the road party, twenty-two in number, were found torn to shreds. About 2000 worth of bacon and other provisions were found a short distance above this camp, where they had been concealed by the Indians on their way up the river. Mr. Waddington, with a portion of the party, then proceeded up the trail to the second camp, and found close to the trail the bodies of Brewster, Clarke and Gaudet. The corpses of the unfortunate men were horribly mutilated, Brewster's left breast having been cut open and his heart torn out, and, according to the statement of the friendly natives, having only been eaten by the savage murderers. The reason for this heinous act was said to have been that he was the "tyee" of the party. The natives also stated that the murderers had been concocting their villainous scheme for some time, and had waited over a week for the arrival of Mr. Waddington, hoping by his death effectually to bar the road to the undertaking. This from what could be gathered from the coast Indians, seems to have been their main object, rather than mere plunder. The other two bodies were also frightfully cut up with knives and axes. The sight was and the other camp was most appalling, the ground round being dabbled with blood. The savages had wantonly destroyed everything they could not carry off, even to the few books in the possession of the unfortunate party. At the ferry about 50 feet square of the ground was completely swept with axes, knives, spears and other stores, and several articles about and trampled under foot. No trace whatever could be found of Smith the ferryman's body, but the bullets which were supposed to have passed through his head were cut out of the tree by Mr. Waddington, who has it now in his possession. The bodies of Brewster, Clarke and Gaudet, although very offensive, were carefully taken up and buried where they were found.

Mr. Waddington's intentions in going to New Westminster were to lay the proceedings of the party before Governor Seymour, and endeavor to obtain the necessary arrangements for the capture of the murderers. The Forward had difficulty in steaming up to the town site, and lay at the wharf during the whole time of the visit, although drawing nine feet six inches of water. The New Westminster people on the expedition expressed surprise at the excellent nature of the trail and the large amount of work done. Nothing had been heard about McDonald and the others of the Bentinck Army party, but fears were still entertained for their safety.

ASSISTING TO DESERT.—Terence McCarthy was charged Thursday in the Police Court with assisting men to desert from Her Majesty's service. The superintendent called Mr. Seelie, who proved that prisoner borrowed his skill for a short time to fetch some cord wood. In the evening he spoke to prisoner about his not having brought back the boat, and cautioned him not to allow it to be used by soldiers or sailors. McCarthy said that the boat was tied to a log, and that it was blowing too hard to bring it back. Witness did not see the boat until next day. Officer Rhodes stated that on Wednesday last, in pursuance of orders, he proceeded with others in search of five seamen who were making their escape in a boat across the Sound, and eventually arrested them and brought them back together with their boat. Two of the seamen who were apprehended were placed in the witness box and deposed that the prisoner had offered his services to convey them across the Sound. Prisoner brought a boat to a small inlet where the five seamen embarked, having first purchased the boat from the prisoner for \$54. McCarthy in the first instance offered to convey them over, but at the last moment he declined to do so. The magistrate said that it was not very clear that the men were induced to desert by the prisoner, or he should impose the full penalty allowed by law, but the prisoner had acted very improperly in disposing of his master's property in order to provide men in Her Majesty's service with the means of absconding themselves from duty. He therefore imposed a fine of \$100, or in default of payment, three months imprisonment with hard labor.

SUPPLYING SPIRITS.—A man named Geo. Kenney was yesterday fined \$100, and in default two months hard labor for supplying spirits to Indians.

THE FIGHTING IN GEORGIA IS GIVEN IN MORE detail than usual. The result, so far as loss of men is concerned, is in favor of the Confederates, who killed and wounded were 2,000, while the Federal loss was 3,400, but the forced evacuation of so strong a position as Dalton far outweighs any such comparative success at the battle of Resaca. This latter town is situated about fifteen miles due south of Dalton, but is of no more importance in itself than any of the numerous towns that lie on the railway line between Dalton and Atlanta. Dalton, however, is the centre of several lines of railway which run through Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, and occupies a strong position in a military point of view. The latest intelligence from this part of the Southern States left the Confederates under Johnson retreating, closely followed by the Federal troops.

ARRIVAL OF THE OTTER.—The steamer Otter arrived from New Westminster Thursday at 6 o'clock, p.m., bringing about 20 passengers and \$20,000 to \$30,000 in treasure, \$15,000 being by Express.

Barnard's Cariboo Express brings advices from Williams' Creek to the 15th inst. The influx of miners on the Creek caused a lively appearance, but the scarcity of money depreciated business. The mining intelligence is devoid of anything very striking. The Wake-up-Jake claim was causing some excitement the company having struck very rich pay dirt. From one shaft alone they were reported to be taking out as much as 300 oz. a day.

Another strike was reported on McArthur's Gulch. The various other companies were actively at work and buoyant with hope.

From Mr. Wm. Griffin, of the Point claim, who left with the Express, we learn that the Fountain Head Company had struck nothing to justify the glowing accounts which have been previously received here. The prospects of this claim and the adjoining one, the Etroks, were somewhat discouraging.

The Caledonia Company continued to take out good pay.

The Burns Tunnel Co. were at work but were only making wages. Water on the creek was causing considerable trouble to many of the claimants.

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Numbers of miners were met on their way up.

The roads are in fine order all the way down.

Miss Wilson had arrived on the Creek, and was likely to have charge of the library in course of formation.

Judge Bogie was at Lillooet, Judge O'Reilly was on his way up, and had gone by Col Off Valley, when the Express passed down. Messrs. Walker, Barnston, and Walken were met at Soda Creek.

A highway robbery occurred on the road above Cottonwood Crossing. Three white men meeting with a Chinaman took from him all he possessed, amounting to \$102. Information of the occurrence having reached Judge Cox at Williams Creek, a party of special constables were despatched in quest of the robbers, whom they succeeded in arresting. The men were all well known.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A shocking murder followed by suicide, occurred on the steamer Enterprise on her passage from Soda Creek to the Mouth of Quesselle. Among the passengers was a school teacher, who was insane on the subject of the French invasion. James Larkin, a man well known in this city, happened to be on board, and the Mexican took it into his head that Larkin was a Frenchman although assured that he was not.

On a sudden the Mexican advanced to the bow of the vessel, and placing one arm round the flag post drew a revolver and fired on the passengers. The first shot took effect on the person of Larkin, who fell mortally wounded. Two more shots were fired. It is believed at the Captain, after which the Mexican drew from his pocket some steamboat receipts and other papers, and throwing them down on the deck, fled towards the stern of the vessel. Larkin expired within a short time after being landed at the Quesselle.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA NEWS.

From the "British Columbian."

The steamer Reliance brought down Diels & Watson's Express from Yale on Monday, containing \$15,000 in treasure and Cariboo letters up to the 15th inst.

His Excellency Governor Seymour, accompanied by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, went up to Yale on the steamer Reliance on Saturday, and returned on Monday.

We learn with regret that while the salute was being fired upon His Excellency's leaving Yale on Monday morning the gun went off prematurely, seriously injuring the arm of Mr. Dunbar. He narrowly escaped being much more seriously injured.

The steamer Lillooet made the trip from Yale to New Westminster on Monday in six hours.

Sirreger General Trutch starts for Cariboo today for the purpose of laying out the road from the Mouth of Quesselle to Williams' Creek.

POSTMASTER FOR WILLIAM'S CREEK.—Mr. Commeline of Yale, has received the appointment of Postmaster for Williams' Creek, and went up last week to take charge. This is a good appointment, as Mr. Commeline's long experience in that department at Yale, where he appears to be popular, will fit him for discharging the duties of Postmaster in Cariboo with satisfaction to the public as well as to the Government.

ROAD TOLLS.—The following comparative statement of Road Tolls collected at Yale and Douglas during the first quarter of 1863 and 1864, together with the month of April in each year, will be interesting not only as showing the great advance upon last year, as a whole, but also showing the great change in favor of the Yale route.—Yale, 1st quarter, \$630 25 60; April, \$1011 14 83; total, \$1641 17 23. Douglas, 1st quarter, \$277 65 10; April, \$1024 76 10; total, \$1302 41 20. 1864, 1st quarter, \$1125 14 24; April, \$232 46 84; total, \$1357 18 10 1/2. Yale, 1st quarter, \$1174 18 60; April, \$1222 17 43; total, \$2396 18 11 1/2.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The steamer Hope narrowly escaped being wrecked upon one of the rocks known as "The Screamers," between Hope and Yale, on Sunday on her way up to the latter place. When a short distance above the rocks she took a sheer, refusing to obey her helm, and was swept down broadside toward the rocks. A gun board, a fatality which appeared inevitable, had fortunately the force of the water thrown back by the rock brought her bows round so that she glided past uninjured. It was not deemed prudent to attempt the perilous ascent again, so she returned, arriving here on Sunday night.

Dr. DeWolfe's Lectures, so far as attendance in this city is concerned, has been a failure. This result is hardly attributable to want of ability in the lecturer, but partly owing to the rather uninteresting subject, and the fact that the public mind has for the past few days been engrossed with other matters.

Larkin's Case.—A letter carried from Lillooet has been appointed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The bill for the protection of wells, passed on Monday, May 27.

Present.—The Hon. Chief Justice; Peckinpaugh, Attorney General; Treasurer; and Donald Fraser, Secretary.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Hon. Donald Fraser moved, pursuant to notice, that a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor asking His Excellency to be pleased to furnish the House with copies of all papers in His Excellency's possession in relation to the subject of the improvement of the harbor of Victoria. (Agreed to.)

PROTECTION OF WELLS BILL.—The bill for the protection of wells, passed on Monday, May 27.

REAL ESTATE TAX BILL.—The Council on motion of the Hon. A. Watson, went into Committee of the Whole on this bill providing for a tax of one half of one per cent upon real estate. The first few clauses passed with amendments, and the committee rose and reported progress.

On motion of the Hon. President, the Council then adjourned to Monday next, at the usual hour.

THE WHITWORTH RIFLE.—From an order received last week at Woolwich it appears that the War Department have at length decided on introducing the Whitworth rifle as the future arm of the service. A large number of the rifles have been manufactured and stored at Woolwich in the Royal Arsenal, for distribution. The whole of the Line regiments now stationed at Aldershot are ordered to be supplied forthwith. The companies of the 60th Rifle Brigade, under command of Colonel Sir J. Campbell, are ordered to take up their quarters in the Royal Artillery Barracks at Woolwich during the present week, to go through a course of rifle practice in the Plumstead marsh. They will be equipped with the Whitworth rifle on their arrival.

