

the U.S. Corvette *Housatonic* by a Torpedo.

part of the Boston *Herald*, the U.S. ship *Canandaigua*, Feb. 18th, says:

"Sound grief that 1 chronicle  
of the United States corvette *Housatonic* was  
blockading squadron of internal torpedo machine.  
The last evening, one of the  
son. At 8 o'clock a long  
edge of the water, was dis-  
the ship. In an instant the  
alarm sounded, and  
gunners, but before the ship  
away, the torpedo exploded  
board, killing making a most  
The prodder was broken  
torn to pieces, and the ship  
so that eight sailors from  
deck was first seen.  
a six fathoms of water. As  
the most frightful scenes  
Men with nothing but their  
struggling in the water,  
to get the boats loose,  
mounting the rigging.  
Finally unlashed, and then  
those in the water. The  
from the *Canandaigua*, who  
was badly injured. As soon as Captain  
*Canandaigua* got the news, he  
signals of distress, and came  
in, and in three hours after  
Housatonic, all hands that  
safely transferred to that  
received every attention.  
portion of our survivors were  
Wa bashed."

"A total loss. All hands  
less—money, clothes, etc.  
them, including some of the  
board the *Canandaigua* in a  
accident of the disaster  
sign *Bastleton*, of Concord,  
Captains Clerk; John  
master, and John Welsh,  
ston, were drowned. The  
on deck, but ventured  
which he had in his bag.

Poor fellow he never re-  
mained (colored) who was on  
over where the ship was  
into the air and instantly  
was slightly injured.

John Goff, the Captain's  
son, was slightly injured. These were

The officers and men of  
the greatest coolness dur-  
ing the time they saved many  
lives. The time have they  
and now they have suc-  
and that many others of the  
skade will follow them.

It is well known that the  
eight more of these infer-  
to pounce upon the fleet.

Housatonic all that can  
and the gale which is  
I do much to complete the  
noble ship.

has been very unfortunate.  
from the Housatonic and  
Wechawker, in the  
at all his effects. He was  
back to the Housatonic, and  
time has lost all. Ensign  
the second boat, and had he  
had been saved, but as  
over he jumped on board.  
of him he was floating  
bits of the wreck, a corpse.  
son, of Boston, escaped  
him with nothing but his  
The Surgeon's steward,  
who were in bed had barely  
their night clothes. It is a  
stain Pickering was not  
he was directly over where  
place. He escaped, how-  
were cuts and bruises, and  
again.

the water is about six feet  
the Housatonic. If the  
her guns and many valua-  
the Paymaster's safe will  
not be raised, as her  
blown off, clean to the

She was loaded down

visions, which will be a

if the survivors had quite

laid away to send home.

The loss to them is sever-

ement prevails here, and

done to prevent the de-

of the fleet.

FACE.—The N.Y. Tri-

curious story of a man

surgeons provided an ar-

disappearance of his own

thoroughly salivated by

of cancerous formation

in his throat, which af-

the upper jaw, lip, and

the nose. Dr. Buck,

surgeons in the New York

work to remedy the

were made in one cheek

drawn over, from which

A piece of the frontal

to make a new nose,"

is formed, and a glass eye

hole face so changed that

completely recovered, his

to all his friends. It is

the identity of Mr.

man's name—is to all

a question of historical

Gazette says we have

artillery, 9000 cavalry and

that one half this force

Danes would see the Aus-

on the south side of the

period far outlasting the

comparatively. We could

still have, and still have 28,000,

hold troops and 152 regi-

Mayer of Warsaw, re-

invitations to a ball of re-

ninety accepted, includ-

ies, not one of whom

; and, consequently, the

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dance with each other.

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864.

PRICE ONE SHILLING NO. 25.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST.

EVERY MORNING.

AT VICTORIA.

BY J. A. FLETCHER.

Editor of the *British Colonist*.

Subscriptions received on the last day of the month.

Advertisement rates on application.

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The propeller was broken torn to pieces, and the ship was eight minutes from the end of the machine was first seen, six fathoms of water. As

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ruin.

Such is the position and such the argu

ments of the land jobbers of both Upper and

Lower Houses. Not content with retarding

the growth of the country by acing the

dog in the manger, in neither cultivating

the land nor enabling others to cultivate it—

they must needs indulge in these verminat

g vagaries—these twisting and turnings of

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EVERY MORNING.

(Sundays Excepted.)

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L. P. Fisher, Clement's Lane, London, 30 Cornhill, London,  
G. Street.

THE NON-PRODUCTIVE THEO

RISTS.

The Civil List and the Union of the Coloni

ies are questions that will acquire some

celebrity in the future history of Vancouver Island.

Many an original idea of political

economy would have remained unnoticed to

Hamilton or Mill—many a new "wrinkle" in

diplomacy would have been lost to Palmers

ton or Gortzschko!—many a method of con

verting stone or water into gold would have

remained a puzzle to the modern alchemist

—had not these important questions come up

in Vancouver Island in this year of Grace

1864. It is to them we are indebted for our

Land Committee, and it is to this body we

owe our scientific knowledge of the golden

qualities of "rock and swamp." To the off

cials and their friends, however, must we

give the credit of the discovery, after ages

of useless experiment, of the "philosopher's

stone." Given an infinite quantity of rock

and swamp, these men, who have

spent a grand stroke of policy if they could

only get rid of paying taxes on the former

without any reduction in the rent, and com

pel the inhabitants to take all the risk of the

latter, while they, living in any part of the

world they chose, could live in the know

ledge that they had a gold-natured

creature working hard on Vancouver Island

to pay their taxes, and increase the value of

their property. A delightful dream truly

but one we are afraid, from which we will

be awoken, some of these days, in a more

real and practical manner.

(From the Columbian.)

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—We understand

the good people of Nanaimo propose spend

ing the approaching anniversary of the birth

of our beloved Queen with us, provided they

can succeed in chartering a steamer for the

occasion. In case they should carry their

intention into effect we hope fitting prepara

tions will be made here, not only to give on

neighbors a hearty reception but to get up a

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 2, 1861.

## ADDITIONAL EASTERN NEWS.

[FROM THE PORTLAND PRESS.]

The following additional despatches were received Tuesday by the Eliza Anderson:

The Senate committee on foreign affairs had under consideration yesterday, the 12th, the House resolutions regarding Mexico. After full discussion, it was deemed inexpedient to take any action at present. The resolutions may therefore be regarded as dead.

The action of the committee was taken after full and perfect understanding with the administration, who had been obtaining information from Gen. Scott, and a large number of officers sent to the front yesterday, in a note to a special to the *Times*, yesterday, says Lee is reported on good authority that Gen. Lee ordered all officers to ready themselves to march before the 9th, as after that date the road would be used for bringing up reinforcements. Gen. Lee has now given his orders.

The *Times* special says stringent orders have been issued regarding citizens who are allowed to remain within the lines of the army of the Potomac.

The tax on spirits is \$1.25; tobacco 30 cents per pound, with a grading scale. A small tax is imposed on crude, and twenty-five cents on manufactured petroleum.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Despatches in regard to Forrest's movements are contradictory. Cairo telegraph last night reports him with a heavy force at Mayfield, and says he is again advancing for another raid on Paducah. Eliks and his force had been ordered within the fort to await reinforcements, which were sent yesterday.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—The ocean-going steamer *Catoga* was successfully launched here to-day.

It is said that the rebel Gen. Buford demanded the surrender of Fort Halleck, near Columbus, Ky. This was refused, and an attack was soon expected.

A boat arrived this evening loaded with women and children, and was sent to Paducah, April 13.—Later information from Columbus, Ky., states that the steamer *Kazan*, en route from Cairo, with 3,000 veterans, had arrived, and the troops were being landed there. It is believed that this unexpected and propitious arrival would determine the enemy from maintaining the attack, if any had been intended.

The rebels were in considerable force at Bloddenville last Sunday.

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EASTON, April 13.—Scouts report a force in Richmond with the greatest confidence of his army.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The *Advertiser*, from a reliable source, says that, with mail of March 23, and \$200,000 treasury.

The army of the Potomac is undivided, and to the front are running regularly. Gen. Grant leaves for the front to-day.

Report says about thirty French detective police have arrived in the United States within ten days.

The House military committee have decided to increase the pay of white soldiers to \$16 per month, and colored soldiers to \$13.

At the instance of the President the Senate will undoubtedly reverse the action of its military committee against the confirmation of Major Generals Schofield and Gilmore.

CAIRO, April 13.—Forrest's forces were marching both Columbus and Paducah. He adds reinforcements sent from here, five gunboats are there ready to receive rebels.

In the note demanding the surrender of Columbus, the rebel Gen. Buford promises that white soldiers should be treated as prisoners of war, but no quarter would be given colored soldiers found in arms.

Five hours were given for the removal of women and children, and the rebels replied that they had no force left.

Gen. Chidsey is reported to have been in command during the first attack on Fort Pillow, but Gen. E. D. Lee arrived before the battle and assumed command.

With the main force, retired in the night to Brownsville, taking with him the captured negroes.

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## ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

**ANOTHER FROM LIVERPOOL.**—*"Lakota," "Shoshone," the new packet*

*Saints.* **From Liverpool.**—The *Virginius*, the

*Steamship*, has arrived from Liverpool March 29th, and Queenstown,

*Accident at Portland.*—We regret to

inform you that the Danish Conference will

not be held in London, April 12th, as was

expected. The steamer *City of New York* was

wrecked at the entrance of Queenstown har-

bor, by running on a rock. She is a total

loss. *San Francisco Daily Evening* obituary.

**New York.**—April 13.—The steamer *Alma*

arrived from Liverpool to the 20th, and

from Queenstown to the 21st March; she ar-

rived from London yesterday at 2 p.m.

**The London Times** thinks that the Dan-

ish conference will meet with a reason-

able hope of success, the basis being the

Danish integrity, which is a virtual pool of mineral

wealth.

**Paris.**—April 13.—The steamer *Alma*

arrived from Liverpool to the 20th, and

from Queenstown to the 21st March; she ar-

rived from London yesterday at 2 p.m.

**London.**—March 31.—Affair in Denmark

is unchanged. No additional fighting.

The U.S. steamer *Kearsegoe* has arrived

from the *Thames*, and the *Croesus* is at

*Leith*. In two binders under law, *Leith* and

*Edinburgh*.

**CALIFORNIA.**

**From the GOLDFIELD HERALD.**

**SAFETY OF THE GOLDFIELD HERALD.**

## The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 2, 1862.

## A PAIR OF UNFORTUNATES.

It seems to be a law of our nature, intended perhaps for our own preservation, that little evils coming home to ourselves should affect us more than great evils happening to others. Adam Smith observes that if a man in Europe were to go to bed with the conviction that at the hour of twelve the following morning the whole Empire of China would be swallowed up by an earthquake, it would not disturb his night's rest so much as the certainty that, at the same hour, he himself would be obliged to undergo the amputation of his little finger. We have the truth of this selfish philosophy thoroughly verified by the conduct of the land speculators in both Houses of our Legislature. In the Legislative Council proceedings of Wednesday last, Messrs Fraser and Pemberton carried out this self-delusion to a degree so intensified that those gentlemen were ready led into making some very egregious errors or very gross misstatements. Knowing, however, the memorable fallings of both individuals, we are inclined rather to attribute their short comings to this natural weakness than to a less reprehensible cause, and shall endeavor, therefore, to aid their recollection in some little maturer concerning real estate.

In the discussion of the Civil List resolutions, Mr. Donald Fraser definitely complains that the greater portion of the real estate tax of last year was raised on capital and not on profits; or, in other words, that laziness was taxed and not industry. We are sure that this much ill-used gentleman will meet with that sympathy his unfortunate position demands. To be called upon to pay anything to the government, when he really contributes nothing to the prosperity of the country, is an injustice that must be apparent to the smallest mind. Taxation was only invented for the "obese helots" or the "vermin" who dig the soil, make the plough, or sell the produce. The man who burns his val-

ent to the ground, in the hope that the industry of others will make him rich, why should he be taxed? Why should this public benefactor, who lives on the labors of the busy population, and who stands like some legendary monster over fair nature herself, with a grim determination that no knight of the spade should wrest her from the grasp of primal wilderness, why in the name of justice and humanity should he be taxed? This guardian of the forest, this king of the rock and swamp, this defender of the dead, the hard, and the snake, why should the contaminating presence of the tax collector haunt his house, or breathe his pestilential odors in his august presence? Surely this "sensitive plant," who looks with a little more disgust on an Island grown potato than Hamlet on "Poor Yorick's" skull, surely he might be left alone to turn honest penury, and not be bothered by "unmanned knaves" who bring an unhandsome tax bill "betwixt the wind and his nobility."

Mr. Fraser, with his "rock and swamp" colleague, Mr. Pemberton, says that the tax of one per cent. nearly equals the rent on the whole property taxed. Now we would not like to accuse such amiable gentlemen of saying things that were untrue; and we can only, as we have said before, attribute the fact to a treacherous memory. To give an instance of the injustice perpetrated on Mr. Fraser, we have only to point to three of this gentleman's town lots on Government and Wharf streets, as a general indication. One lot, which cost \$5,000, brings the nice little sum of \$250 a month or \$3,000 a year, without Mr. Fraser paying a single farthing of the taxes. Another lot, which cost \$3,000 rents at \$60 a month, or \$720 a year, and on which Mr. Fraser pays no taxes. Another one, (and we have taken it as an inferior speculation) cost \$6,000, brings \$90 a month or \$1,080 a year, and on which the taxes are also paid by the lessee. We really cannot see what Mr. Fraser has to complain of in getting a yearly income of \$5,000 from a land investment of \$14,500—all taxes being paid. We might take up other instances where the proportion given would be much higher, but we prefer being rather under than over the mark. The investments that were made at an earlier period will, of course, be much more productive. We give one gentleman's name—Mr. Joseph—who came up the same year with Mr. Fraser, and invested \$5,000 in town lots that are assessed to-day at over \$14,000. Mr. Fraser cannot be more unfortunate than this gentleman, but he feels highly aggrieved at being called upon to pay one per cent. to support the government of the country.

We come next to Mr. J. D. Pemberton, another of the injured innocents. This gentleman declares that he is unable to lease land, on which he has expended thousands of pounds for the taxes he is obliged to pay on it. It is a pity that the Surveyor-General should not have given the public this extraordinary instance from which he deduces a general conclusion. Had he told the Legislative Council that he wished to lease a piece of his suburban property for the extended period of one year, his auditors might have felt little surprise at his difficulty in finding a tenant who would pay

## him even the taxes. But he was, like a noble diplomatist, as he is, strongly reticent on this point. He did not even inform the Council that his extensive property, which was purchased at \$5 an acre with allowance for "rock and swamp" of only 63 per cent., was now worth over \$300 per acre; that the proprietor of the adjoining property was asking for a 21 years' lease, a yearly rental of from \$20 to \$25 an acre, and a bonus down of \$300. Taking the lowest computation, this wretched, robbed and mal-treated man was actually paying taxes of \$3 an acre for what would bring from \$15 to \$20. Coupled with the fact that his land, which cost him on the average about \$8 an acre (rock and swamp considered), is now worth exactly one hundred and fifty times as much, we must confess, with all his misfortune, we cannot afford him very deep sympathy. We might go into the topic further, did our space permit, and show to what extent the country is injured by such men as Pemberton, Fraser, &amp;c., other and quasi-official land speculators and lawyers—making, with unblushing hardened faces, a mockery of a branch of the Legislature. Is there nothing that could possibly tend more to injure the country abroad than such emanations from these shallow-panted self-styled mortals, who feel neither disposed to cultivate their land, to sell it out to speculators, but who seem quite willing to sacrifice the best interests of the colony, if they can only be relieved of contributing their share to the general government of the country?

## LETTER FROM PORT ANGELOS.

Port Angelos, W. T., April 28, 1862.

**POLITICAL MARTIN.**—The late English news causes the pugnacious spirit of our Port Angelos Union men to become somewhat restive. They are all bristled and ready for the fight, which they feel sure is bound to come, and you would suppose should you attend a few of their semiannual and political meetings. But at end of all else suggests that the cause of the enthusiasm is that they are almost every one of them expecting to be candidates before the coming Union Convention at New Dungeness, May 9th, 1862. Last evening one of their meetings was convened, and the amount of interest concentrated in the resolutions drafted by the committee for the election of the old guard—the mountain has labored and brought forth, "What a Mid!" and an *AN UNEXPECTED VISIT*.

On Sunday last, the Russian Corvette made a short visit, and then left for Esquimalt.

## APPREHENSION AND ESCAPE.

Considerable excitement has existed for a few days past at the arrival here of Mr. Avridge, a Whig, who had been the victim of a plot by the name of James Doughty, who had robbed him of three thousand dollars. He called upon Deputy Marshal Brown, who undertook to arrest the culprit, and, after making numerous enquiries, found that a stranger had been lodged at Elkwha, R. V. by the Indians. Brown immediately started off in a canoe, through heavy sea, with two Indians to paddle him, and in the night, after a tedious trip against winds and waves, made Elkwha, and called upon Mr. Justice Huntton, who informed him that there was a stranger at the house of Mr. Clifford, some 1½ miles above. Brown employed two Indians to pilot him, and, after a tiresome walk through the brush, they arrived at the house. Upon application for admission Mr. Clifford opened the door and Brown and Huntton entered, finding the offender sleeping on the floor. Brown arrested him and requested him to get up and dress, which he did, with the remark that he ought, at least, to have had his sleep out. Brown told him that he would be under the necessity of furnishing him with a pair of bracelets which he had with him for his escape benefit. The man replied that he hoped they would not disgrace him before all those gentlemen. Brown took from his person and from his wallet some \$3,048 in gold and silver coins, and while counting the money out, presented to standing for Port Angelos, all the previous present watching the process, the principal brokers and agents and instant was out of reach. The boat was close to the house and it was very dark. But the man was out of the house, in an instant with a loaded revolver, but was so blinded from the effects of the bright light, he had been leaning over, that he could see nothing when he got outside until the man had time to get away. Soon a boat was made daylight, and it was just out he useless, and Brown returned to Port Angelos with the money, which was returned to Mr. Robert Aldridge. The offender was still at large; he had a pair of handcuffs on when he was seen, and was without any hat. He was seen to his way to Esquimalt, bound for England. He is a troublesome customer, and your people would do well to look out for him.

## LETTER FROM THE SOUND.

New Dungeness, W. T., April 27, 1862.

**EPICRUS COLONIST.**—Lest our place should entirely forgotten on your side of the water, I have to see its name in your columns. I have nothing more to note than the arrival and departure of citizens. The former few. The only departure worthy of note of late is that of a "heavy" merchant. Heavy say for he must have been, because his barrel, still weighed more, on his arrival day, than ever before. So with his boxes &c., his name is J. B. Wren, tolerably well known among your mercantile community. Yes, he left, I am sorry to say, a host of *angry* friends. His departure was rather a flight. It was with great difficulty, and after being exhausted of the sweet consolation of his wife, that he got away. So with his boxes &c., his name is J. B. Wren, tolerably well known among your mercantile community. Yes, he left, I am sorry to say, a host of *angry* friends.

**SELLING SPIRITS.**—Charles Fisher yesterday charged in the Police Court before Lieut. Verner, R. N. J. P., with supplying a bottle of spirits to an Indian. Mr. Bishop appeared for the prisoner, and cross-examined Sergeant Hill and officer Peag, who witnessed the offence, but failed to shake their testimony. The Indian identified the prisoner, whom he had paid half a dollar for a bottle of spirits. Mr. Bishop having been heard in reply, the magistrates fined the prisoner \$50, if paid one half to go to the informant. Indeed, six months imprisonment.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sunday, April 30.

## A REMARK FROM THE SENATE.

Tuesday, May 1, 1862.

## THE VICTORIAN CASE.

Wednesday, May 2, 1862.

## THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, May 3, 1862.

## CARRIERS.

Friday, May 4, 1862.

## THE GOLD STREAM QUARTZ COMPANY.

Saturday, May 5, 1862.

## THE ALBION IRON WORKS.

Sunday, May 6, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Monday, May 7, 1862.

## THE CONVICTORIAN SCHOOL.

Tuesday, May 8, 1862.

## THE GOLD STREAM QUARTZ COMPANY.

Wednesday, May 9, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Thursday, May 10, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Friday, May 11, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Saturday, May 12, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Sunday, May 13, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Monday, May 14, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, May 15, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, May 16, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Thursday, May 17, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Friday, May 18, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Saturday, May 19, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Sunday, May 20, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Monday, May 21, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, May 22, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, May 23, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Thursday, May 24, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Friday, May 25, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Saturday, May 26, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Sunday, May 27, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Monday, May 28, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, May 29, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, May 30, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Thursday, May 31, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Friday, June 1, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Saturday, June 2, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Sunday, June 3, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Monday, June 4, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, June 5, 1862.

## THE POLICE COURT.

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## THE POLICE COURT.

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## THE POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, June 27, 1862.





# WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 12, 1864.

## THE NEWS.

By the arrival of the Eliza Anderson, Tuesday morning, we have news from the Eastern States to the 20th inst., and from Europe to the 8th. Several engagements had occurred between the Federals and Confederates in Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, resulting rather in favor of the South. Fort Pillow, near Memphis, was attacked on the 12th inst. by the Confederates, under Forrest, Chalmers and McCullough, numbering about 8,000 men. The garrison consisted of a battalion of cavalry, and about 600 infantry, half of the latter being colored. The accounts describe the action as being a hotly contested one, until the Confederate soldiers had scaled the breastworks; whereupon the colored troops gave way, followed shortly by the whites. The disgrace, however, in spreading erroneous impressions and the subsequent stories, three or four Southern arms will tarnish the brightest deeds that valor or heroism could accomplish. The victorious troops numbered more than eight to one of the Federals resorting to the dastardly and inhuman act of shooting, in cold blood, the men who had gallantly defended the fort, until overpowered by numbers. There have been, since the civil war commenced, numbers of charges and counter-charges made between the belligerents respecting the conduct of their respective forces, so that the public may not ascertain which is the colored or interested individual for whom they are put forward. It is evident, however, that the public has been duped by the naked facts, so that they may verify any time on record, the Clerk of the House, all the facts of dismemberment, and the conduct of the various parties respecting the laws of war and the dictates of humanity had been in certain instances outraged. But whatever doubt may exist on the part of the public, it is now perfectly clear that the Committee has done its duty in investigating the disgraceful action of the Southern troops in the Fort Pillow affair, certainly leaves no room for them. The most ruthless savages were never guilty of greater inhumanity than taking the lives of helpless and conquered foes. That resolution will follow on the part of the North there can be no reason to doubt. Both the President and the House of Congress have spoken on this. Fort Pillow is to be tried in the Senate, and the trial will be conducted by Mr. Ridge.

Committee on Finance.—Borrowed of the Comptroller General, the amount of \$1,000,000.

Committee on War.—Borrowed of the Comptroller General, the amount of \$1,000,000.

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VERSES.  
From Mr. Francisco  
P. Lovell & W. H. Oliver,  
already appeared in this

ARTS.

Victoria, V. I., for the  
VOLA, 1864.

all kinds of articles

for sale.

Horse... 100

Iron... 150

Kerosene... 2 pds

Lathers... 50

Lard... 50

Messing... 200

Salt... 200

Oats... 150

Opium... 100

Paper... 200

Powder... 11 oz

Rice... 100

Soap... 150 lbs

Sundries... 200

Tea... 200

Tobacco... 100

Vegetables... 200

Wagons... 200

Whisky... 25

Wine... 25

Wool... 100

Woolen Goods... 300

Portland... 15,500

Over 5000 lbs

Hogs... 750

Sheep... 1000

Lambs... 250

Leather... 500

Oil... 1000

Oats... 2500 bush

Oysters... 500

Pearls... 2500

Ships... 2500

Sheep... 2000

Wheat... 2000

Wool... 2000

Tuesday, May 3, 1864.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, April 27.

Council met at 2:30 p.m. Members present—The Hon. President, and Hon. Attorney-General, Garry, Treasurer, Watson, Surveyor-General, Pemberton, Finlayson and Fraser.

## THE CIVIL LIST RESOLUTIONS.

The Council went into committee on these resolutions, the Hon. Chief Justice in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Watson brought forward the following resolutions on the Civil List question:

"That this House cannot concur in the opinion of the House of Assembly, that the absolute separation of the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia could not be otherwise than injurious to both and render their union hereafter more impracticable."

"That this House concurs in the opinion of the House of Assembly, that the absolute separation of the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia would be disadvantageous, and that such an union would not necessarily involve any alteration in the commercial policy of the colonies, Vancouver Island, contributing a proportional revenue by direct taxes, and that by such a disposition of affairs, the advantages of increasing foreign trade, arising out of the Free Port system, would be secured to the divided colonies."

The hon. mover said that the subject of the resolutions was a most important one, touching as it did upon the alteration in the constitution of this Colony, and therefore affecting the interests of a large amount of capital already invested. He reported the manner in which he had sought been submitted to the consideration of this House, necessitating the said did, immediately, action on a question requiring the most careful consideration. The hon. gentleman said that having already voted with the Civil List proposed by Her Majesty's government, it was an extravagance on his part to show how far the proposed union would go to obviate any loss to either colony by an union. The total imports of British Columbia for the year 1863 were \$2,102,000, the revenue from which was about 12 per cent., the imports of Vancouver Island for the year 1863 were \$15,860,430, from which deduct exports to British Columbia, \$4,100,000, and to foreign countries, \$40,000, leaving a balance of \$11,260,430.

The hon. gentleman proceeded to show that there need not be any less to either colony by an union. The total imports of British Columbia for the year 1863 were \$2,102,000, the revenue from which was about 12 per cent., the imports of Vancouver Island for the year 1863 were \$15,860,430, from which deduct exports to British Columbia, \$4,100,000, and to foreign countries, \$40,000, leaving a balance of \$11,260,430.

A glance at the different sources of revenue would show, upon the whole, a favorable prospect of increase. The Civil List (one per cent.) tax might be expected to yield an increase every year. There were two kinds of retrospective land in the nature of capital rates, rated at a value much under the market value, which, in the hands of bona fide settlers, would rise in value and yield a corresponding increase of the tax. This tax was not generally an unproductive one. In some cases it was not unproductive on account of the speculative value attached to property in the colony; but the fluctuations in the value might be overcome by the adoption of a retrospective index of one per cent.

With regard to the condition of the general revenues to meet the ordinary expenses of government, the estimates for the year 1864 showed a total of \$146,080. The ordinary expenses of Government (exclusive of the Civil List) were estimated at \$17,779, leaving a balance for all other purposes of \$128,301.

The present scale was abandoned, and a tax on transactions adopted of one per cent. the revenue from this source would exceed \$60,000.

The liquor license, however, could not be expected to exceed the present valuation, as the number of licenses granted was already beyond the limits of expediency. The harbors also would not greatly exceed the present estimate, for some years to come. The postage dues, as a source of revenue, had been very unproductive, no effort on the part of Government having been made to obtain a monopoly in the transmission of letters.

At the total estimated revenue for the year 1864, amounting to \$146,080, we deduct the ordinary expenses of Government, leaving a balance of \$128,301, and the amount of the Civil List, \$128,130, making a sum of \$100,900, the balance remaining for general purposes would be \$57,611. The Legislature voted for general purposes an amount of that provided for by the £40,000 sum amounting to \$76,700, so that even with the proposed Civil List, there would still be a surplus of revenue amounting to \$16,911.

In considering the proposition of Her Majesty's Government, it should not be forgotten that the general revenues of the colony were planned for a sum of \$240,000, and that in good faith to the bond-holders it was not due to provide not only for the annual payment of the interest and sinking fund of this date, but also for the good government of the colony, without which the general revenues would soon become a worthless security.

## WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, April 27.

## SERIOUS CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—A young man named Gorham G. Lewis was charged yesterday in the Police Court with assaulting a Chinaman Indian woman named Mow, alias Jenny, and causing grievous bodily harm. The prosecutress appeared in court with her arm, which was broken, in a sling, and evidently suffering great pain. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The prosecutress deposed that she was at a house on Cormorant street, when an altercation took place between the prisoner and her brother, relative to the latter's wife, who interceded on her brother's behalf, and the prisoner threw her violently on the floor, thereby breaking her left arm above the elbow joint. Some Indian witnesses were called, who deposed to the circumstances under which the assault took place, but which are unfit for publication. Prisoner, who alleged that the Indian rushed at him with a knife, and he struck him self-defence, he could not tell whether he knocked the woman down at the same time or not. The magistrate told prisoner that the nature of his justification constituted a grave offence, and it was in his [the magistrate's] power to commit him for trial. Prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of £5, or to suffer two months' imprisonment.

Mr. Fraser.—We have seen it stated that the Governor has set apart a fund for exploration, and it could only be from that source.—As to the mining resources of the colony, he had lived in mining countries, and had some experience in these matters, and his impression was that all the revenue raised from the mines would have to be paid out in expenses. Even suppose the mines in the colony were valuable, the result would be seen, there was not enough capital in the whole island to work one mine. The only way to develop the mine was by foreign capital, and that can only be brought in by having proper laws properly administered.

As to a royal timber, that was simply an absurdity; if he owned timbered lands himself, he would gladly allow any one to cut it off for nothing. There were no means whatever of raising revenue in this colony, but by direct personal taxation. The hon. Attorney General had spoken strongly in favor of the real estate tax and he [Mr. H.] must say that gentleman was the first man in the colony, he had ever heard speak in its favor. The hon. gentleman proceeded at great length to condemn the increase of this tax, as causing many cases of injustice and suffering, as tending to keep capital out of the country, and to discourage labor. He maintained, that the greater portion of the real estate tax of last year was raised on capital, and not on profit, and that the tax, now called the rate on the whole property.

Mr. Watson.—No, no.

The Surveyor General.—It really does. I can show an instance, in my own case, where on a property on which I had expended thousands of pounds, I was unable to lease it for the amount of taxes I paid on it.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said he might state that nearly half his income from real estate went for taxes.

The Attorney General said the observations of his hon. friend applied only to the mode of collecting the real estate tax, not to the tax itself. His remarks showed most forcibly indeed, that the one per cent. tax was one of the chief means of raising permanent revenue.

As to expecting assistance from the Home Government, he [the Attorney General] had no hope of it whatever. The Home Government had already robbed us of our patrimony—the only source of revenue we

should have to fall back upon, and turned us out in the world naked and helpless. The great evil in the real estate tax was in the

Court of Revision last year was

the most contemptible. They simply, when

the man was taxed \$15,000, raised his taxes to \$26,000.

There was no use in appealing to a court of law; the expenses would be more than the extra assessments.

Mr. Watson deprecated such imputations being cast on the Revisors; those gentlemen had given their gratuitous services to the best of their ability, and their honesty should not be impugned.

The Attorney General did not impugn their honesty, but simply their inability.

We were asked now by the Home Government to pay a certain Civil List, and he was of opinion that we could pay the list without diminishing the revenue, but by simplifying and equalizing the present mode of collection.

As to the second and third resolutions, the British Columbian per capita tax, viz., 12 per cent., would be \$162,171, the present value of the revenue in Vancouver Island, \$185,520, so that our contribution towards the united revenue in excess of amount required would be \$23,349.

Mr. Watson said that the amount of the tax was to be paid by the British Columbian government, and that the British Columbian government would be responsible for the payment.

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