





Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

A TRIP UP PUGET SOUND.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

On Friday, June 3, 1864, the morning of Thursday, June 2d, dawned black and raw, and a stiff breeze up the Straits gave rise to fog-banks as I stepped on board the Bluff...

It is a safe and accessible little harbor, and the aspect of the few houses which compose the town, with the dark foliage and mountain range in the background, gives the approach a very picturesque appearance.

At a quarter past two reached the wharf at Olympia. The morning of Thursday, June 2d, dawned black and raw, and a stiff breeze up the Straits gave rise to fog-banks as I stepped on board the Bluff...

The views presented at the various turnings as you ascend, are very beautiful, but they are characterized by a sameness which at length becomes wearisome to the eye.

The little town is generally looked upon as the most progressive on the Sound. I cannot myself attempt to pass an opinion upon it as a monetary glance at a place after dark does not enable one to form a very correct idea of its commercial aspects.

The good ship Anderson was alongside the wharf at Olympia, the head of navigation on the Sound, before 5 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, and the passengers who were bound through to Portland soon afterwards took their seats in Winick's stage wagon which conveys them through in time to catch the steamer at Pumphrey's Landing.

whither large quantities are shipped during the fall and winter months. When the tide recedes, the wharf is left high and dry, and this sometimes causes delay in the movements of the Anderson.

It is a pity too that the town should hang fire, as no inconsiderable sums of money have been spent in the improvement of its appearance. Good side-walks have been laid along the principal thoroughfares, the roads and bridges in the neighborhood are carefully attended to, and maple trees, with here and there a weeping willow have been planted at intervals along the sides of the streets, which in a few years will give the town a most pleasing appearance.

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some of them really very good, and full of points and bits, but although I am prepared with a few notes, I have "spread" myself too much already, and must now "let up."

Grizzly bears seem to be still rather numerous in some parts of California. A State paper says—A large sized grizzly bear has been seen several times recently, prowling about in close proximity to flocks of sheep which graze on the foot-hills, about ten miles west of Sloman's Ferry, on the San Joaquin river.

DANGEROUS.—A bullock which was being led down to the Hudson Bay Company's wharf yesterday morning to be shipped on the Otter, became infuriated by the attempts to drive him along, and breaking loose from the driver charged madly about in every direction, putting the by-standers to flight in the most unceremonious manner.

The crops in Butte County.—A gentleman from the neighborhood of Chico informs us that the crop prospect in that section is very flattering. On Major Bidwell's large ranch a fine crop of grain is ripening, and will soon be ready to garner.

Michael Bonini, the Irish novelist, after a residence of thirty years, has published an Irish story—the Town of the Cascoes—which is spoken of as equal to anything produced by the O'Hara family.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS ARE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion.

Drugs and Chemicals. George Curling & Company, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.

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PROCESSED BY THE HOUSE OF LEA & PERRIN, VINEYARDERS, WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND.

CAUTION! Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce. Beware of cheap imitations.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Sole Wholesale and Export for the Province of Victoria, V. I.

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Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862. As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale...

PRIZE MEDAL. Crinolines and Corsets. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations.

Protection from Fire. Prizes Medal 1862. Prizes Medal 1863. BRYANT & MAY'S Patent Special Safety Matches.

Drugs and Chemicals. George Curling & Company, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS & CO., MARINE ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, 22, Leadenhall Street, London & C.

BUCKEYE MOWER.

TO FARMERS: WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE, offer the Buckeye Machine for sale.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper. The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE as a mower are retained in the Reaper, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS In San Francisco and Marysville for the Haines "Illinois" Header.

SOLE AGENTS FOR AULTMAN'S "Sweepstakes" Thrasher. Together with a full assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

AMMUNITION. TARGET. 13 Feet Square. ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description. Sporting or Military Purpose. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadings to prevent the leakage of Gun, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c.

Protection from Fire. Prizes Medal 1862. Prizes Medal 1863. BRYANT & MAY'S Patent Special Safety Matches.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

THE CROWN LANDS OFFICE.

This body is determined to slope for itself in the history of the Island. Its age itself, for a Committee, is sufficient to inspire peculiar interest which surround its existence in September 1864 and seems, in its last vigorous than even when it was first formed.

On the principle, doubtless, that the wisdom of the Crown's report, by the Holborn Hill as well as they have found, how safeguard in publicity paper reporters been present Committee meetings would not have some service, let of weakness mar their which have under let one and all combined between one member of the Imperial authorities.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

THE CROWN LANDS COMMITTEE.

This body is determined to make a deep niche for itself in the history of Vancouver Island. Its age itself, for a Parliamentary Committee, is sufficient to invest it with that peculiar interest which surrounds Egyptian pyramids and Irish round towers. Coming into existence in September, 1863, it has dragged its slow length along till June, 1864 and seems, in its last stage to be more vigorous than even when it was in its maturity. It works like a Hercules, delves into quarries of evidence with all the indefatigable qualities of jound youth, draws up reports that would fill a comfortably sized library, and then, when the serious business is over—when other committees would be exhausted, and would follow the care-worn chairman to the House, with a desperate desire that their wearied limbs should be laid on the table with the report—our Committee, as if it had discovered the life-renewing elixir, jumps on the bench with the activity of the "Bounding Brothers," while its stick in true Donnybrook fashion over its head, and with something that sounds suspiciously like an Indian war-whoop, darts any one to tread on the tails of its coat." There is something truly refreshing about this vivacity—something akin to the delight we experience when we see the ball with eyes flashing, lead bent, and tail erect, the sole tenant of the china shop. We know we shall hear the crash, we are prepared to see the magnificent vase become a hundred irregular fragments; but the sight is grand, and the destruction only so much "potter's clay." Men who have no soul for the beautiful—who are as debased as the frightfully material American, who could only see in the Falls of Niagara a scandalous waste of water power—will, no doubt, object to these graceful antics of the Committee. They will merely look at the matter as they always do in a purely practical light, and condemn the members for what they would call the veriest child's games. They will persist that, between the unseemly stools of personal vanity and personal interest, the public welfare is likely to come to the ground. Dr. Trimble, they will say, was over-anxious to carry his point at all hazards. Messrs. Tolmie and DeCosmos, afflicted with injured personal dignity, and Dr. Powell with indifference, when the vote came on in the Committee. They will object to these private frolics of rushing from the room instead of voting, and they will surely set their face against a Chairman's coup d'etat. For our part, in the present stagnant condition of affairs, we are willing to accept the "scene" in yesterday's House with thankfulness and even gratitude. If we might be allowed to make a suggestion it would be that the tables should be hereafter reversed and the members allowed more physical scope. There is something exceedingly uncomfortable in being jammed between two pieces of furniture, when you wish to break that fellow's skull who is sitting opposite. We like these ebullitions of juvenile spirit. We admire the playful gambols that threaten to destroy the structure which has been raised with so much labor. We adore the self-sacrifice which aims at making everything bear tribute to itself.

On the principle, doubtless, that the closer a thing is confined the greater is the report, the wisdom of the Committee decided that their report, by the exclusion of reporters, should be one that would awaken echoes on Holborn Hill as well as on Mount Tolmie. They have found, however, that there is a safeguard in publicity—that had the newspaper reporters been present throughout the recent Committee meetings, the members would not have so far forgot themselves. They "have done the State some service," let no further exhibitions of weakness mar the important work which they have undertaken to perform, and let one and all consider that the question is not between one member and another, but between the public of Vancouver Island and the Imperial authorities.

The TELEGRAPH.—We understand from our correspondent at Olympia, W. T., that the direction of the telegraph line from that place to this city may be considered to have been definitely decided upon as follows: From Olympia to Steilacoom and Seattle; from Sandy Point, six miles below Seattle, five miles of submarine cable to Appleton Cove; thence to Port Gamble, and three miles of submarine to Whisky Spit; thence via Port Ludow, Port Discovery and the mouth of the E-tah River; thence about ten miles of submarine to Beechy Head, and thence to Victoria; Port Madison, Port Townsend and other places are thus passed by, but they may probably have branches.

A NEW LITERARY PAPER.—The "California" is the name of a new, first-class literary journal, about to make its appearance in San Francisco. C. H. Webb, one of the most brightly gifted and accomplished writers in this State, is announced as the editor and proprietor. Mr. Webb is well known to California, from his former connection with the Bulletin, of which paper he was the popular "local" for a year or so.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPLORERS.

The Exploring Expedition sailed on the 6th of June at 12 o'clock, for Cowichan, their starting point for the interior. A large number of persons collected on the wharf to witness their departure and wish the voyagers "God speed." Just previous to the embarkation His Excellency the Governor came down, and addressed them a few words, saying that they were setting out on an arduous undertaking, and the eyes of the whole community were upon them. He urged on them the absolute necessity of implicit obedience to their commander, with out which they could not expect to succeed, and reminded them that they were picked out from a large population, and therefore a great deal would be expected from them. He concluded by wishing them every success. Dr. Brown in a few words thanked His Excellency for his good advice and kind wishes, and hoped the expedition would fulfill all the expectations which had been laid on it. The expedition then stepped on board the gunboat, which moved off amid the cheers of the assembled crowd. The following are the names of the parties comprising the expedition:

Robert Brown, B. A., Commander and agent for the Government; Y. P. Leach, late corporal of the Royal Engineers, second in command; F. W. Whymper, artist; and John Butte, late R. E.; John Meade, do; Ronald McDonald; J. M. Foley; A. Barnston, and Henry F. Lewis. A half-breed hunter was engaged at Cowichan. Dr. Brown will sail back from Cowichan by the Grappler the plan of his first march, and indicate the point to which supplies are to be sent in the course of a month from now.

Stout Indians to be Extirminated.—The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes that the largest Indian expedition ever fitted out on the continent is now moving toward Idaho, having for its object the subjugation and extermination of the Sioux Indians. The entire organizing equipment and completing this mammoth enterprise has been conducted under the supervision of General Sully—headquarters in St. Louis. The expedition will number three thousand cavalry and mounted infantry, with eight or ten pieces of cannon, and such a force of friendly Indians, consisting of Mandanias, Beas, Crow, Delawares and Shawnees as General Sully can secure. The object is to visit the entire territory west of the Missouri river of the hostile savage, and leave it free from danger from the occupation of the thousands of emigrants flocking to the districts where gold and silver abound.

Gen. Sully will establish an infantry post from Idaho to the Missouri river, and across to Minnesota, and the fully intends to make no half work of the undertaking. It is quite significant that the government takes unusual interest in this Indian expedition, the secret of which, if not found in the rich mines of Idaho, will hardly be found elsewhere. It is to protect the interests of the government to protect the emigration of miners to Idaho, and this can only be done by an enterprise as large and powerful as that committed to the experience of Gen. Sully. The General suggested to the War Department the idea of sending a number of the rebel prisoners now in our hands as soldiers in this expedition, but no communication was received in return, and the presumption is the idea was not approved.

Gen. Sully's opinion that there is good fighting material among the rebel prisoners, many of whom are not only willing, but anxious to take the oath of allegiance, is probably correct, also that the use thus made of them would serve to break them into a practical allegiance to the old Government; again, the War Department probably concluded that the resources of the War are not sufficient to achieve all the purposes of the Government, and that its history will present a clearer page by not making any use whatsoever of those who have taken up arms to destroy it. Gen. Sully will leave for active duties in the field in the course of the next ten days.

Death of a Notable Rebel General.

Richmond papers report the death of the rebel Maj Gen J. E. Stuart who was shot in some late battle or skirmish. Probably he received his death wound during the engagement with Sheridan's Cavalry last week whose amazing raid he attempted to check. Stuart was a Virginian and scarcely 30 years old at the time of his death. He graduated at West Point ten years ago, married the daughter of the Union Gen. Philip Sheridan. Gen. Lee had charge of all the Confederate cavalry at the first battle of Bull Run. Young as he was "Jeb Stuart" for the abundance of his initials gave him an easy popularity. He was the father of raiders. When he first went to exploring in that line people began to ask why he had no cavalry, no dashing dardevil break-neck riders; the want was very soon supplied, but not till Stuart had made his reputation. His first grand raid was in June, 1862, when he rode through the right wing of McClellan's Potomac army, saw all that was to be seen between the Potomac and Chickahominy, captured some prisoners, did some mischief, astonished our people with his impudence, rode entirely around our army and back to Richmond, where Lee in a general order glorified him immensely. In the midst of a thunderstorm of August of the same year he came down like a flash of lightning upon Pope's headquarters at Carters Station, and captured Pope's papers. In October, 1862, he made his famous raid into Pennsylvania, surrounding in the course of the ride the entire Army of the Potomac. When Lee was arranging for his second visit to "my Maryland," Stuart gathered his cavalry, 12,000 in number, at Culpepper; but by this time some other folks had learned to ride, and Stoneman, under orders of Hooker, dashed down upon Stuart, spoiled the programme and caused a postponement of the contemplated invasion of the North. That Stuart was brave and very daring may be a great score testified, but he lost much of his prestige by the cultivation of the cavalry arm of the service in an army, and the development of several raiders who equalled his exploits, and have generally made their effect as well as his brilliant. He was formerly reported as very much given to profanity, but

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, June 7.

The House met yesterday at 3:15 p. m. Present, Messrs. Trimble, Tolmie, Franklin, Powell, Street, Duncan, Denness, and DeCosmos.

Dr. Trimble rose and said he had the honor to lay before the House the report of the Crown Lands Committee, and moved its adoption. Mr. Denness seconded. Dr. Powell, as a member of the committee, rose to ask the House if the report had been adopted by the committee, when the majority did not vote.

Dr. Trimble said it had been adopted. If the hon. gentleman did not think it worth his while to vote, that was his own affair. Dr. Powell wished to rise to a point of order, and also to give his reasons for declining to vote. In doing so he was not going to find fault with the report. The proceedings of the Crown Lands Committee on this report were entirely private. The reporters of the press were excluded; yet it was publicly stated that he had declined to vote on the report, and reasons, which were untrue, were assigned for his action. Now, he declined to vote simply because he considered the conduct of the Chairman on the occasion unfair. Two honorable gentlemen having retired, the Chairman persisted in putting the motion; but one member voted, and the Chairman asked him (Dr. Powell) if he had voted, when he told him that he assuredly had not.

Mr. DeCosmos said, as Dr. Powell had brought the circumstance up, he could substantiate the gentleman's statements. He himself must confess that the Chairman's conduct on the occasion was exceedingly arbitrary and unworthy the Chairman of any Committee appointed by that House. The Chairman rose to protest against such language being used. It was laying it on too strong, and he would not permit such impertinence. So far as his conduct in the committee was concerned, it was characterized by honesty, probity and fairness. Dr. Trimble asked him if he had voted.

Mr. DeCosmos said notwithstanding the interruption of the hon. gentleman, he would characterize his conduct as unworthy the Chairman of any Committee. Dr. Trimble rose to protest from that point. I will not sit here and listen to his impertinence and insulting statements. I will not allow any man to make them.

Mr. DeCosmos—I throw the threats of the hon. gentleman, back in his teeth. If the hon. gentleman, as Chairman of a Committee, had acted properly and on the merits of the case alone, he (Dr. Trimble) would have scorned his present action. I throw the hon. gentleman aside (oh and laughter), and will speak to the incidents, as they occurred. When I rose to speak on the motion that was about to be put before the Committee, the Chairman stopped me and would not allow me to proceed, in consequence of which I left the room. My colleague for the same reason, would not vote, and for it arbitrary conduct on the part of the Chairman I hold that the report has not been adopted.

Dr. Trimble wished to explain away the charges that had been made about arbitrary conduct. There were three motions laid before the Committee, one by Dr. Tolmie, one by Mr. DeCosmos, and one by Mr. Denness. The latter motion in his opinion being the only proper motion it was put. Dr. Tolmie Mr. Denness voted in its favor. Dr. Powell was in his chair when he (Dr. Trimble) put the question.

Dr. Powell.—The hon. gentleman asked him (Dr. Powell) if he had voted, when he was leaving for the door. He was sorry to hear that some hon. gentleman had made statements with regard to his action in the Committee that had led to misstatements, being made outside.

Dr. Trimble.—The matter was made public in that House. Dr. Powell.—It was not brought up at all at the time to which I allude. Dr. Tolmie wished to state the truth, which he hoped would not be offensive. He must say that the Chairman's conduct in the Committee on the occasion in question in the extreme.

Mr. DeCosmos.—Would he allow me to speak? Dr. Tolmie.—No; and he (Dr. Tolmie) must allude to another occasion—a night meeting when the action of the Chairman was equally improper.

Dr. Powell wished to know if the report was in order, when it was acknowledged that but one member of the Committee had voted. Dr. Trimble (to Dr. Powell)—Did I not put the eyes and nose? Why didn't you vote? Mr. Denness believed the proceedings of the Committee perfectly regular. It wasn't his fault if the other gentlemen left the room, all he could say was that the report was unanimously adopted before he (Mr. Denness) left and before Dr. Powell left.

Dr. Powell moved that the report be re-committed. Dr. Tolmie seconded. The Speaker said the minutes ought to be sufficient to decide whether or not the report is informal. He found by reading them that there was but one vote recorded—the affirmative one, and nothing recorded of the negative—the report was therefore not in order.

After remarks from Messrs. Trimble, Franklin and Street, the Speaker put his own decision to the House when it was carried by a majority of five to three, the yeas being Messrs. Tolmie, Franklin, Street, Powell and DeCosmos, and the nays, Messrs. Trimble, Duncan, and Denness.

The Speaker said the report must go back to the Committee, and the question must again be brought up whether the report be adopted. There was one thing which he would throw out to the Committee as a hint, which was this: whether the Committee had

power to make any report of their opinions at all. He did not give this as a decision, but simply for the consideration of the Committee.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Tuesday, June 7, '64. Council met at 2 30 p. m. Present: The Hon. President, Treasurer, Attorney General, Surveyor General and D. Fraser.

This bill was introduced into the Council, and referred to the Committee on Standing Orders.

CONSERVATION BILL. This bill was also referred to the Standing Orders Committee.

FIREMEN'S PROTECTION BILL. This bill came up in committee, the hon. President in the chair. Clauses 1 and 2, of the bill passed.

On clause 3, Hon. D. Fraser said the property of the Fire Department belonged to the colony, and all the firemen wished was to have the use and care of it.

The President said the phrase "deemed the property of the Fire department for the purposes of this Act," was simply to enable them to prosecute any parties injuring the property.

Hon. D. Fraser moved that the clause as read do stand as part of the bill, but that the words "that the exemption from jury duty should only extend to 65 members of each of the three fire companies," be struck out.

Hon. Mr. Watson moved that the whole of the 4th clause in the original bill, relating to jury duty be struck out.

The hon. President said this bill had been carefully considered in a previous committee, and clauses 4, 5 and 6 struck out. The exemption of the Fire Department would have taken 200 jurors from the small jury list, and thrown a heavy burden on the rest.

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ENGLISH ITEMS.

THE QUEEN.—The Spectator, speaking of her Majesty, says:—On Wednesday the Queen visited the Horticultural Gardens, where about 30 0 visitors were collected; on the 6th of April a reception will be given to all the diplomatic body, and on the 13th a Court will be held for a limited number of distinguished persons. There has been a great deal of recrimination in the papers as to the propriety of mentioning the irritation of the Londoners at the absence of their Sovereign, but it seems a little absurd. It is certainly no ill compliment to tell the Queen that her people wish to see her among them; the insult would lie in affirming just the reverse.

There is a disposition among the press just now to affect a worship of the Court, which will before long produce a dangerous reaction. The penny press in particular indulges in language which must be as sickening to the Palace as it is to all people who remember that England remains still, in theory at least, a constitutional monarchy. The nation respects itself in respecting its present Sovereign, but there is a line between respect and adulation, and it is overstepped when her Majesty is told that a tree will grow the faster because planted by Royal hands.

THE LONDON VOLUNTEERS.—The review of the London Volunteers, which took place every Easter Monday, was held this year upon Farley Heath. Sixteen thousand men were transported by two railways without difficulty to the spot, and the main avenues were only impeded by the want of sufficient space. The firing was remarked as particularly quick and heavy, and only two serious accidents occurred—one to a volunteer who broke his leg, and another to a clergyman, who was pierced by a ramrod through the groin, and has since died. The "march past," which usually closes the review, was this year rendered impossible by want of space and the pressure of the crowd.

GARIBOLDI IN ENGLAND.—The entry of Garibaldi in London has been fixed for Monday—it was Saturday, but the court selected accidentally the same hour for a grand reception—and the committee have chosen a very curious route. Instead of coming to the Waterloo station, the General is to leave the railway at Nine Elms, then proceed through one of the most damp of the Irish quarters by Westminster Bridge to Stafford House. If the committee wished for a riot they could not have chosen a better route, and we trust Cardinal Wiseman has received a hint as to his responsibility. There is not a Minister in the House against whom it would be so easy to carry a vote of censure as Sir George Grey. The Corporation of London have perceived, done itself the honor to vote, Garibaldi the freedom of the City; and most of the large towns are voting him a diploma.

Even the German refugees, who are all for suppressing Denmark, intend to present him with an address in honor of his success in doing that which they condemn the Danes for attempting to do. Independence and unity is a grand cry, but it sounds as well in Danish as in Italian.

THE POPE.—On Easter Sunday the poor old Pope was just able to give his benediction "Urbi et orbi" in St. Peter's. The appearance, it is said, greatly disheartened his great "faction" on Christmas Day. The Church was filled with French soldiers, and when after a long delay, the "silver trumpet" which the Times' correspondent tells are only brass bands—sounded from the high balcony, when it would be directed towards the altar in his chair, from which he never moved. His voice, usually clear and sonorous, was scarcely heard in the responses to the Mass; and when he came to pronounce his benediction inside the church—for the day was too thoroughly wet for the open air—his voice was so much overcome with emotion that he paused and covered his eyes; then, at length commanding his voice, he completed the far-aiming if not far-reaching benediction; which the caissons took up and proclaimed to the city at least so much of the surrounding "orb" as the waves of sound could reach. There are few sadder spectacles than the melancholy which sometimes falls on the enthusiast, when towards the close of a long career of eagerly nursed faith God seems to disinherit his hasty drafts on the "degrees of Providence." No doubt the poor old Pope repeats bitterly in his heart "Where is the promise of His coming?" when he sees his own life flickering in the socket, feels that even what he has left is due to the French mercenaries, and looks at the rapidly vanishing temporal dominion which he had alone transmitted to his successor.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—Speaking of the recent Ministerial changes, the Spectator says:—Four changes in the Ministry have been announced this week—His Grace the Duke of Newcastle is too seriously ill to retain office, and the Cabinet loses the advice of an experienced and able, though somewhat impulsive man. The Secretaryship of the Colonies this year has been filled by Mr. Cardwell, a statesman who adds, if nothing else, at least ballast to the good ship, and Lord Clarendon has accepted the good ship, and looks at the rapidly vanishing temporal dominion which he had alone transmitted to his successor.

TRADE AND REVENUE.—The Trade and Revenue Returns for the year have been published, and are really extraordinary. The total amount after all remissions of taxation is £70,208,963, against £70,603,561, last year, and as Mr. Gladstone demanded only about £67,200,000, he has a surplus of nearly two millions and a half. This result has been produced in spite of a remission of the income-tax to the amount of £1,453,000, and of the great reduction on tea, by the increase in every other branch of the revenue.

REMARKABLY QUICK TRIP.—The Stockton Independent states that the passengers who left San Francisco April 23rd, on the Opposition Line for New York, reached their destination in the short period of twenty-two days.

MOWER.

CONFIDENCE, offer machine for this region to any Mower's name, reputation it has made in surpassing any other.

Such Stronger and more than any other; Cut much closer, and no side draught, better to say the MOWER, any Mower to cut, who against it.

as a Reaper. Mowers which belong to the either as a Mower or Platform and Reap, they of them, we have to, to supply the demand, to the wants of California.

Combined Machine for self to every surface of and deliver its grain over the axle of the Platform, where light.

SOLE AGENTS. Marysville for the

nois" Header. which, during the past and given satisfaction, been tried have proved failure on the Market

ENTS FOR MAN'S es" Thrasher.

IMPLEMENTS! WILEY & CO., and Battery streets, San Francisco.

are on view and for sale EDGAR MARVIN, Fort street, Victoria.

INATION. TARGET. 13 PARTS.

Repeals average shooting at 500 yards, with ELYS.

ENFIELD. CARTRIDGE.

MMUNITION. Military Purposes.

War Department for Small Arms.

War Department for Small Arms.

War Department for Small Arms.

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The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

BRITISH COLUMBIA! LATER FROM CARIBOO.

The steamer Otter arrived on Saturday afternoon at 6 o'clock, bringing 25 passengers and a small amount of treasure, but no Cariboo Express. Among her passengers were Messrs. R. Finlayson and Waddington. The Otter reports H. M. S. Tribune as having returned to New Westminster, having been unable to cross the sand bars at the mouth of the river. The Levantine, with Admiral Kingoome, Mr. Evans, and others on board, is towing the Admiral's launch with crew, was passed in Plumper Pass. Owing to the Tribune being unable to get down, the Otter did not bring the Chilcooten volunteers, as was intended.

THE WAGON ROAD.

It was impossible at the present, the Fraser having risen to such a height that a portion of the road between Yale and Boston Bar, about 19 miles above the former place, was flooded several feet deep. Wagons were obliged to discharge their freight at a point below the flooded part.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

McLenn and his sons were still at Soda Creek, waiting the arrival of Commissioner Cox. The general feeling in the country was that the expedition would be sent by the authorities in not despatching this expedition.

We are favored with the following particulars by Mr. Smith Greenwell, who left Williams Creek last Wednesday week.

This company have their new shaft down through the same gravel, which gave such good prospects last year. The same result is now obtained.

STREETS CLAIM.

This company were trying ground-eluciating. The companies in general were not doing much, but most of them intend pushing on work with greater vigor after the 1st of this month.

WEATHER.

The weather on the creek had been splendid. A little snow fell last Monday and Tuesday week, but thawed as fast as it reached the ground. From Soda Creek down the farmers were suffering rather from want of rain.

From Williams Creek to the Mouth of the Quesselle a great deal of mud and many mud holes; from Soda Creek all the way to Yale the road was excellent, and was not covered in any place with water when our informant passed, he heard, however, afterwards, that the water in one place had covered the road, although he did not observe that the river had risen any higher.

DISASTERS.

A day or two before our informant left the creek a sad accident occurred. A man was chopping down a tree in McArthur's Gulch when he observed the tree commence to fall he was in the act of stepping on one side, when his foot slipped in the snow and the tree fell right on him. Our informant believes that the poor man died, soon after the accident.

One pack train of about twenty animals had reached as far as the Nigger's Ranch near Jack of Clubs Creek, but could get no further, on account of the depth of snow which still lay in the creeks.

Mr. Spence is pushing forward with vigor the work of widening the eight miles of road commencing from Cook's Ferry, which was left unfinished last season.

Since the Bridge across the Cottonwood was carried away a Frenchman has built a new one, which is now used for ferrying over animals and goods.

Times were dull on the creek; the promised complaint, tightness of the chest, seemed to pervade the community the same as here. A good many men were out of employment. At a large portion had been promised work after the 1st June; none seemed, however, disposed to return.

The health of the miners generally was uncommonly good, not a single case of sickness was known to informant.

Judge O'Reilly and party were met nine miles beyond the Mouth of Quesselle.

Mr. Trench, in company with six or seven other Government officials, &c., on their way up to survey the new line of road between the Mouth of Quesselle and Williams Creek; were met at the 74 Mile House.

Mr. Ledner's mules, which were intended for the Bots expedition, were passed at the Junction and Scott's ranch on the Bonaparte. They were being driven down as rapidly as possible. It is supposed that they will have reached Yale ere this, and will arrive in New Westminster per Reliance on her next down trip.

The Columbian has the following: Our advice from Fort Alexandria are to the effect that Commissioner Cox had not arrived, and those more or less interested in the expedition against the Indians were becoming very impatient at the protracted delay. Captain McLean even went so far as to talk of returning home. It is very much to be regretted that so much valuable time should be lost; but it arises from causes entirely beyond the control of the Executive here. Barnard's Express not having arrived were without later news from the mines.

A PORTION OF THE YALE ROAD INTERDICTED. We had not regret that a portion of the road about five miles above the suspension bridge is inundated to an extent of about 100 yards and a depth of 5 feet. This would appear to indicate that the water has risen three feet higher than last year, as that portion of the road was only flooded to a depth of two feet a year ago. The interruption to traffic, tho' we trust of short duration, will be serious. How does it come that the road in question was accepted, when the terms of contract required it to be constructed above high-water mark? The river at Yale is reported to have reached high-water mark.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Thursday, June 9, '64.

The House met yesterday at 3:30 p.m. Present, Messrs. Foster, Tolmie, Franklin, Powell, Street, Duncan, Denness, Carswell and DeCosmos.

The following communication was read from His Excellency: Vancouver Island.

VICTORIA, June 9, 1864. To the Hon. the Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your communication of the 31st ult., requesting that the House may be furnished with any papers in my possession having reference to the improvement of Victoria harbor, I have the honor to transmit to the enclosed papers together with a schedule of the same.

I have the honor to be, &c. A. E. KENNEDY. CROWN LANDS REPORT.

The members having waited half an hour for the Chairman of the Crown Lands Committee, and that gentleman not appearing, the assembly looked for debate on this question did not come off.

HALF OF ONE PER CENT. BILL. The House then adjourned till to-morrow. Friday, when the Crown Lands Report, and the amendments to the half of one per cent. bill will come up for discussion.

FRIDAY, June 10, 1864. The House met to-day at 3 o'clock. Members present—Messrs. Tolmie, Franklin, Powell, Street, Duncan, Denness, Carswell and DeCosmos.

THE HALF PER CENT. TAX BILL. The amendments to this bill were read a second time and passed, with the exception of the one relating to the alteration of that part of the original bill, which made the term of collecting the tax within one month after the passage of the Half-per-cent. Tax Act. The amendment read one month after the Assessment Roll of 1863.

On this motion Mr. DeCosmos said that as the real estate, the present part of the amendment would read "that it was last year, the Council's amendment would operate most unjustly against those who had already paid their taxes." As an example, real estate that had been valued at \$5,000 last year was this year put down at \$4,000. Besides a great loss of time in collecting the money would be the result, placing the City Council in a very awkward predicament. The taxes on the Assessment Roll were not collected last year till late in December, and a similar delay might probably take place the present year.

Dr. Tolmie agreed with the remarks of the hon. member, and thought that all should be made payable alike.

Mr. Franklin believed that the only equitable manner of collecting the tax was taking the Assessment Roll of 1863. Besides the injustice noticed by his hon. colleague for the city the amendment would also deal out injustice to those who had increased the value of their property by improvements since last year.

The amendment was put and lost, Mr. Duncan being voting in the affirmative.

FIREMEN'S PROTECTION BILL. The Council's amendments on this measure were read a first time and passed.

CROWN LANDS REPORT. Dr. Tolmie, as Chairman of the Crown Lands Committee, begged leave to lay the report before the House, it having been now adopted by the Committee.

The clerk was ordered to read the report, which took exactly thirty-seven minutes to peruse.

Mr. Duncan moved and Mr. Denness seconded its adoption, when Mr. DeCosmos rose and said, after the labor of the committee for six or seven months the House was asked to adopt the report. He took it that the report should cover the whole of the subject examined by the committee.

It seemed, however, very strange to him, and must appear very strange to members of that House, that a committee of seven gentlemen should sit for seven months, and then only make a partial report of work done. It was something like a book-keeper, having been told by his employer to make out an account current, referring only a part of the account. The committee had undertaken to do a certain work, but the Chairman came there and laid before the House only a partial report. How ever, not only was the report incomplete, but there were clauses contained which were totally at variance with facts.

In portions of that report which were false, he would say that the report down to the end of the 20th section was his own draft, with the exception of a few verbal amendments. The addition or alteration which he had pronounced false in fact, was an alteration of principle. To partialize and to charged the Surveyor General with giving to certain purchasers of land an undue allowance of rock and swamp. He denied that the evidence bore out any such statement. In the original draft which he had prepared the statement on the point read "but after a careful examination of the evidence no discovery had been made to warrant the positive conclusion that any undue allowance of rock and swamp had been granted." In drawing out this draft report, he regarded himself as standing in the same position as a juror, with certain evidence before him. This evidence on the point in question amounted to this: There were two gentlemen—Humphray and Pearce—whose statements were entirely at variance with each other. Mr. Humphray said that in the Albert head property there were from sixty to seventy acres of rock and swamp. The allowance made by Mr. Pemberton, Surveyor General, was 369 acres. Mr. Pearce, who had been Acting Surveyor General, took Mr. Humphray's own map and stated that each of his acres had been marked down. Now there were only three gentlemen who gave evidence on the matter, and two of them were against the statements of Mr. Humphray. To some, however, the Surveyor General. This gentleman stated that he had examined the whole of the land; he

had made the most careful examination, and declared there was clearly an amount of rock and swamp reaching to 369 acres. Standing as jurymen they were bound to look to the facts. If evidence had been brought before the Committee to show that Humphray's statement was true, and that Pemberton's statement was false, and Pearce's statement false, the conclusion come to by the Committee would have been perfectly correct. But in the absence of such evidence—in the face of a clash of statements, he could not for the life of him, see how the conclusion contained in the report could have been arrived at. The next point was that Mr. Humphray stated that he refused to mark on his map a certain quantity of rock and swamp, as he would consider it a perjury, while he positively wrote the same thing on an instrument paper at the dictation of Mr. Pemberton; this showed that Mr. Humphray was at least a very vacillating gentleman. The committee had clearly no grounds, in the Albert head case, to report that undue allowances of rock and swamp had been made. The next point was as to the rock and swamp in Mr. Pemberton's and Mr. Pearce's property. Mr. Humphray said that there was an undue allowance in these cases, judging from a rough estimate, while Mr. Pearce said that there was not. There was another contradiction in evidence, and he did not think this House would be right in adopting a report, which came to a positive conclusion as to rock and swamp in this case when there was no positive evidence to the fact. He (Mr. DeC) had therefore put in a protest, against this clause being adopted by the committee as not being justified by the evidence. Mr. Humphray admitted that it was difficult to those times to know what was actually meant by "rock and swamp," and still it was stated in the report that an undue allowance had been made. He had also other reasons why this report should not be adopted; down to the first paragraph of section 20 he had no objection to offer, but when they came to the end of section 20 the member for Salt Spring Island, in a somewhat incoherent and automatic manner, submitted a portion of this report as an amendment, but instead of speaking to his own amendment, but that to the Chairman, and as soon as he had spoken other members of the committee were not allowed to be heard, but it was hurried through, and he (Mr. DeC) had never heard the amendment properly read till the day before yesterday.

The speaker called the hon. gentleman to order.

Mr. DeCosmos said he was before the House and the country to explain his position in this matter, as serious charges had gone forth in regard to his conduct. The remainder of the draft report had been thrown out without being read, and the amendment was not adopted.

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several members, and without allowing the usual quarter of an hour's grace which had always previously been done. The report says why did the Hudson Bay Company give up the land or submit it to arbitration if it were theirs? It was but fair to say that as the Hudson Bay Company had sold certain portions of land by mistake that they had allowed certain other portions, such as Ogdén Point, to go to the Crown to make up for these mistakes. The hon. gentleman said the Albert Head affair had he thought been quite sufficiently explained, and he thought the fact a very cogent reason why this report should be recommitted. As to the Church Reserve, he thought Mr. Pemberton's opinion on this matter was not of much weight as to its being intended for lungs in the city, when at that time no living man expected that there would ever be 20 houses here. Then there were several other sections of the greatest importance, as winding up the legitimate business of the Committee, which of course they came together with the section about Ogdén Point, had been introduced. He objected particularly to what had been introduced in their place, especially that part referring to the Puget Sound Company's lands. The speaker alluded severely to the disgraceful proceedings of last year in jumping the land of the Puget Sound Company proceeding, which had reflected disgrace on the country and made us the laughing stock of California.

Dr. Trimble said he must admit that he had not done his duty as chairman of the committee, (hear, hear) in allowing a great quantity of matter to go into the report which was not in evidence. He would admit that three-fourths of the whole report had no foundation in evidence, but he had simply allowed it in deference to his colleagues (Messrs. DeCosmos and Tolmie). He had had no other reasons why this report should not be adopted; down to the first paragraph of section 20 he had no objection to offer, but when they came to the end of section 20 the member for Salt Spring Island, in a somewhat incoherent and automatic manner, submitted a portion of this report as an amendment, but instead of speaking to his own amendment, but that to the Chairman, and as soon as he had spoken other members of the committee were not allowed to be heard, but it was hurried through, and he (Mr. DeC) had never heard the amendment properly read till the day before yesterday.

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stated it—he was glad, as he was certain, the House would be able. However he wished to make some remarks on other questions. He turned to the left (Dr. Tolmie) had made use of strong language about jumpers, squatters, and pre-emptors; but he was sorry to inform the House that this same gentleman was the biggest squatter in the whole colony (laughter). It was only a very little while ago that he (Dr. Tolmie) had taken up 250 acres of the best farming land of the colony—the North Dairy farm—which he took the trouble to register in the Land Registry Office.

Dr. Tolmie—I paid for it; and purchased it at second hand at a time when there was no dispute about it.

Dr. Trimble would not like to say anything of an offensive character; but he thought the hon. gentleman should not be so ready to condemn others for doing what he had so successfully accomplished himself. In conclusion he would say that it was well known very large sums of money were due to the people of this colony by either the Home Government or the Hudson Bay Company. The machinery with which the Crown Lands Committee had been working was found altogether insufficient to obtain the truth. He for one would desire that His Excellency should be requested to appoint a Committee with power to administer oaths. He would, therefore, bring forward a motion to that effect.

The Speaker—There is already such a motion before the House in connection with the report.

Dr. Powell said as there had already been sufficient opinion expressed about the Committee and the report, he would more that the report be recommitted to the Committee to be reported at the next meeting of the House. It was a matter of time, and he wished the report to be made out at once. He did not think the report should touch on the validity of any individual claim, but report on the evidence. Major Foster was convinced that there was a great deal of the report which was not worth like to take into consideration. He would like to take into consideration, brought into the matter so as likely to lead the discussion astray. The report had nothing to do with titles good or bad. A great deal of time had already been wasted on evidence which has been struck out at one blow. He would second the amendment for recommittal.

Mr. Franklin supported the amendment. He looked upon the question of the Crown Lands as the most important that had yet come up in the colony. It was very desirable that the Committee should be as nearly as possible, unanimous on the matter, because in action taken hereafter it would give the affair more weight.

Mr. DeCosmos wished to withdraw his motion in favor of the report, which was the only difference in the gentleman's motion from his own was the insertion of the time when the report should be laid before the House.

Leave was granted the hon. gentleman.

Dr. Trimble wished to state, before the questions were put, that he had no wish to "bark" any portion of the Crown Lands proceedings, and was quite willing to agree to whatever hon. members thought best in the matter. He wished in conclusion to know if the original report, in case the recommission was decided on, was to be the object of consideration, or the document which was presented before the House?

The Speaker said the whole matter in connection with the report, from beginning to end, should be brought up again in Committee.

The amendment was then put, and carried.

Messrs. Franklin, Tolmie, Powell, Street, Carswell, DeCosmos, and Bayley, rising in the affirmative, and Messrs. Trimble, Duncan, and Denness, in the negative.

The House then adjourned till Wednesday.

CITY COUNCIL. The City Council held a meeting last night at 8 o'clock in the Council Chambers; present: The Mayor, and Councillors McDonald, Wallace, Ewing, Stronach, Grabanski, and Bunting.

Mr. Leigh acted as clerk.

The Clerk read the communication from His Excellency, dated 8th inst., informing the Mayor that the \$6000 was at the disposal of the Council, and the Treasurer to be paid over the money, although five days had elapsed since His Excellency's communication had been received.

The communication was, on motion of Mr. Wallace, placed on file.

An account from the British Colonist of the Finance Committee with orders to be paid if found correct.

A bill was also laid before the Council from Jeffrey Bray and Reynolds making a claim for extra work done on Johnson street to the amount of \$200, and was referred to the Finance Committee.

His Worship called the attention of the Council to the communication from His Excellency respecting the \$6,000, and to a report he had received from the Colonial Treasurer this (Monday) morning.

The Clerk read the paper, which proved to be the form of a receipt for the \$6,000 which the Treasurer wished the Mayor and the six councillors to sign before receiving the money.

His Worship advised severely on this subject, and said that the receipt, which he regarded as unbusiness-like and improper, he thought a letter should at once be sent to His Excellency, and in very strong terms, in regard to the matter.



The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

STREMB COURT.

(BEFORE HIS HONOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE.)

Tuesday, May 7th, 1864.

The Admiralty vs. the Honorable Earl of Arundel.

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least a dozen answers put in for the defence...

Affidavit of Dr. James Trimble. He certifies...

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the husband, and bind him by her acts, if...

such acts are subsequently ratified by the...

husband, and according to Scotch man...

the law, "if a wife's judgment induces her...

to violate the authority given by the husband,

the act is binding on him if he afterwards...

ratified it." Mr. Ring then pointed out in a...

very forcible manner, that Hall, the defendant,

the defendant, who stood between Mrs. McGee...

and the creditors and prevented a fiscal...

crashing taking place, that the deed of...

transfer was signed by Mrs. McGee in a...

firm hand even than usual, which did not...

tend to show incapacity of mind or body,

that it should be shown that Mrs. McGee was...

mentally incapable, not bodily, to take any...

exception to her acts, and that there was not...

one title of evidence to prove this.

His Honor here adjourned the further hearing...

of the case until Monday, 10 30 a. m.

Monday, June 13th, 1864.

Chancery suit continued.

Nelson M. Goe vs. Richard Hall. Mr. Ring...

renewed the opening of the case on behalf of...

the plaintiff. He touched upon the various...

points pressed by the plaintiff's counsel and...

quoted cases to qualify the proposition of...

the Attorney-General. Amongst other...

points he showed that the law provided...

that if a date in a deed be false or an...

impossible date, the delivery of the deed should...

be void. The deed he held was executed...

as much for the benefit of the plaintiff as...

his client; it benefited Mrs. McGee, therefore...

it must benefit the defendant as her husband;

that this suit appeared to be only for the...

purpose of regaining possession of the...

estate of the plaintiff, and the defendant...

was not to be taken as an act of...

fraud, but as an act of justice. He...

then referred to the various cases...

which he had cited, and stated that...

the law was in favor of the plaintiff.

He then stated that the defendant...

was not to be taken as



The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, June 8.

ILL-TREATING AN INDIAN.—A man named Henry Carter was brought up in the police court on charge of Sergeant Blake for cruelly mistreating a deformed Indian known as Charley.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—As Mr. Bland of the Half-Way House was coming to town on Monday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, he was attacked, between the two bridges, by three men who felled him to the ground insensible and rifled his pockets of his contents.

NEARLY "GOING HOME."—Yesterday morning as the Fideliter moved from the wharf, a well-known gentleman in commercial circles, who was among the passengers, stood on the upper deck, and accidentally leaning against the station, the frail rail gave way and precipitated him into the water.

COMMISSION ON DEFENCES.—His Excellency has appointed Hon. Surveyor General Pemberton and Treasurer Watson, and Superintendent Smith, Commissioners to examine and report on the number and condition of the arms belonging to the colony.

FOR FUCA STRAITS.—The steamer Fideliter having been chartered by the directors of the Fuca Coal Mining Company, sailed for several of the directors and a party of friends on a visit to the scene of operations.

RETURNED.—The steamer Fideliter came back from the Fuca coal mine last night at 11:30 o'clock, bringing samples of the coal.

H.M.S. Columbine sailed yesterday afternoon for Mazatlan.

THURSDAY, June 9.

A QUERER GAIT.—Thomas Berry, a drayman, was brought up in the Police Court yesterday for driving across James Bay Bridge at a faster pace than a walk.

A CLOSE SHAVE.—On Tuesday evening 10 o'clock, Mr. Michael, Dickson, Campbell & Co.'s warehouseman, accompanied by the watchman of the Enterprise, went on board the tug Diana, which was moored out in the stream.

RUSSIAN FLAG SHIP.—The steam corvette Bogatya, Admiral Popoff, arrived in Esquimaut harbor from Sitka yesterday morning, at seven o'clock.

AN ACKNOWLEDGED WHISKY SELLER.—Alex. Ross, a well-known half breed, was brought up by Sergeant Hill yesterday, charged with supplying whiskey to the Indians.

SKIDGATE.—Captain McKay's fine schooner Onward will take her first cargo on board for the Skidgate Copper mine in the shape of a supply of stores for the mine.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Joe, a Hydrab Indian, was brought up before the Magistrate yesterday, charged with stealing a case of olives.

LET OFF.—J. E. Smith was charged yesterday with too fast driving across James Bay Bridge, but the Magistrate said as he knew that the offender had been sent in great haste by the Chief Justice, he would let him off with the nominal fine of \$1.

THE CROWN LANDS DODGE.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir.—Your morning contemporary, the Chronicle, has repeatedly indulged in unscrupulous attacks on some of the members of the Crown Lands Committee, and held up others as models of every public virtue, struggling against the machinations of the Hudson Bay Company.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SONDERBORG.—In a recent sitting of the House of Lords the Earl of Shaftesbury said—My Lords—Seeing my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his place, I will take the liberty of putting a question of Your lordships as to what was the attention of the public has been drawn to your sad occurrence which has taken place in the Danish war now going on, a telegraphic report of which appeared in the newspapers of the 6th, and also of the 6th instant.

THE RAILWAY ABUSE TURNED TO A USE.—The Lords are getting tired of the impudence of the railway companies, and on Tuesday night Earl Derby brought forward a proposal to compel them to do what they ought to have done of themselves ten years since.

A CLOSE SHAVE.—On Tuesday evening 10 o'clock, Mr. Michael, Dickson, Campbell & Co.'s warehouseman, accompanied by the watchman of the Enterprise, went on board the tug Diana, which was moored out in the stream.

The Battle of Indian Braves in Washington City.

A despatch from Washington of date 26th April says:

A delegation of Chippewa Indians, headed by the celebrated Gammy, the Chippewa Chief, and Hole-in-the-day, have been several weeks engaged in a series of palavers with the "Great Father" concerning treaties, annuities, etc., and though the business which brought them has long since been regarded as settled at the Indian Bureau, the unsophisticated-ness of the forest have shown no hurry whatever to get back to their own country.

This morning about 7 o'clock the guests and early loungers at Willard's had an opportunity of witnessing a very interesting fight with pistol and knife, between Hole-in-the-day and Look-around; the latter a young warrior who is looked upon as the "Japanese Tommy" of the Chippewa delegation.

Dr. Drake appeared on behalf of the creditors, the bankrupt was undefended.

IN RE. ROBERT RABSON, bankrupt.—In this case the bankrupt was summoned for special examination on account of the creditors receiving information that he was in possession of funds immediately after he had been adjudicated a bankrupt, and also certain items given in his account as assets and due to him from the gun room, ward room, engineers, and other messes on board H.M.S. Santee, proving since to have been paid to the bankrupt.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SONDERBORG.

It is possible that this statement may be altogether untrue. We may hope so. But if true, it puts before us one of the most cruel, and the most outrageous acts ever perpetrated, or ever recorded in the history of our race.

Arrival of the Anderson, two days late news.

Federal Victory near Atlanta.

Desperate Fighting on Grant's Left.

Lee Unwilling to Give Battle.

Nomination of Fremont and Cochrane.

ARRIVAL OF F. SUTELLE'S REGIMENTS.

Great Mexican Victory.

Our special despatches brought by the Eliza Anderson, give us two days' late and highly important news.

Wm. Culverwell, sworn—Deposed that there were several sums in the list of assets which he found had been paid, and enumerated some items.

Dr. Trimble, application for Mandamus.

THE CROWN LANDS DODGE. (Continued from previous page.)

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SONDERBORG. (Continued from previous page.)

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THE CROWN LANDS DODGE. (Continued from previous page.)

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SONDERBORG. (Continued from previous page.)

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

The Crown Lands report is to-day in the House, in accordance with the decision of the House, in accordance with the decision of the House, in accordance with the decision of the House.

THE SCHOOL APPROVED. We could not have had a better effect of our system of education than on Dr. Powell's appointment.

STOCK FOR VICTORIA. The steamer Express will take a live load of freight to Monticello today, consisting of about 400 head of sheep.

MURDER AT UNATILLA CITY.—We are informed by a private letter from Unatilla, that at midnight of the 25th, a man named Smith, a packer, was murdered in cold blood by Joe Simpson, formerly a barber at the Dalles.

AN OLD MIRACLE PLAY.—A correspondent of the Times states that the old miracle plays are still acted at Manaco, which is now French territory.

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The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPATCH.

The Crown Lands report will come up today in the House, in accordance with the decision of the rather active quorum of yesterday, and we are likely to have another of those "scoopers" for which this Land Committee is making itself famous. After the debate on Tuesday, with the Speaker's remarks on informality, and the charges made against the Chairman of arbitrariness of conduct, it was expected that the meeting to recommit the report, would have been characterized by the utmost pantheism.

THE SCHOOL APPROPRIATION.

We could not have had a better evidence of the force of our system of representation than the vote on Dr. Powell's motion for an appropriation of \$2,500 for temporary school purposes. The city members were arrayed on the one side, and the country members on the other—or in other words the representatives of five-sixths of the population were in favor of giving the children of the poorer class in Victoria facilities for obtaining education, while the other sixth—the representatives of legs and stumps—voted against it, and of course defeated the project.

REGIONS INDIANS.—About a week ago, a party of about 200 Indians, while prospecting for quartz at Boile, Fred, Patterson and his camp of Snakes, a desperado, in which twelve of the Snakes killed and twenty of their white men was wounded.

AT UNATILLA CITY.—We are a private letter from Unatilla, Chi of the 25th, a man named Lee, was murdered in cold blood on, formerly a barkeeper at the place, on Monday a horse and sled, taken and arrested. He waived on confessed the murder, and for trial. It was thought he would be hanged.

BY SHAKE INDIANS.—We are on Tuesday morning, May 17th, med Snakes Indians attacked a party of white men near the Mountain half way between the Dallas (y, and Benj. Harding, (who is family in or near Portland) was killed. An old man named was shot in the arm. The others escaped unhurt and returned in House, whence these Indians their cattle the night previous.

RECOVERED.—The Indians were recovered, but the Indians were a large military force in a section, traveling in small boats, all summer, and the of the mines restored.

BABY.—The royal baby has been recovered, but the Indians were a large military force in a section, traveling in small boats, all summer, and the of the mines restored.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Otter arrived from New Westminster yesterday evening at 6:30 o'clock, bringing eight passengers and a few thousand dollars in treasure. She brings no later dates from Cariboo.

MURDER OF MANNING AND PARTY CONFIRMED. The Columbian learns from Mr. Ladner, who has just arrived from the Mouth of Quennelle, that Mr. McLean and Mr. Ogilvie had arrived at Alexandria with arms and ammunition for the expedition against the Indian murderers, and were waiting the arrival of Commissioner Cox, who was hourly expected—not recruiting men at Soda Creek as erroneously stated in the Chronicle.

A THOUGHTLESS ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The Liberal Election Committee has come to the seventh section of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, an election committee cannot, while the House is sitting, adjourn for more than twenty-four hours.

ON account of the excessive drought, crops were not looking well, and with the exception of places where irrigation is practicable are likely to prove a failure. Telegrams from the coast were full of reports of fire, and as there are some erroneous rumors in circulation respecting the matter, we may state that in clearing that steamer His Excellency the Governor gives it distinctly to be understood that thereafter nothing of the kind will be done.

CLEARING VESSELS AT VICTORIA.—An officer from the Customs Department will proceed to Victoria to-day for the purpose of clearing the H. B. C. steamer Labouchere for the north-west coast of this colony, and as there are some erroneous rumors in circulation respecting the matter, we may state that in clearing that steamer His Excellency the Governor gives it distinctly to be understood that thereafter nothing of the kind will be done.

A RIGHT ROYAL FISH.—On our way up to the Camp on Monday last we observed an Indian land a starling, which, upon being measured, proved to be exactly eleven feet in length.

The Mail Contract for this colony has been awarded to Mr. Dists, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Bernard for the sum of \$2000.

THE BUTE EXPEDITION. Mr. Moss, who arrived from New Westminster last night, informs us that intelligence has been received from Mr. McLean, from Soda Creek, confirming the report of the murder of Mr. Manning and his party at Beans Lake by the Chilcaten Indians.

Large numbers of English tourists have flocked to the seat of war in the Donches, and their unnecessary expense of themselves to shot and shell has caused the greatest surprise among the combatants.

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OF THE ANDERSON.

LATEST NEWS.

Victory near Atlanta!

Fighting on Grant's Left!

Coming to Give Battle!

Defeat of Fremont and Cochrane!

General Butler's Recent Movements.

Mexican Victory!

Dispatches brought by the steamer.

On June 3—Despatches received from Washington.

On June 2—Despatches from the Potomac.

On June 1—Despatches from the Potomac.

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PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, FURSAYERS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony.

Her Majesty's Table. C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Sauces, of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durban Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calf Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Pharmaceutical, Photographic Apparatus, Surgical Instruments and Appliances, And every Description of Druggists Sundries.

BURGOYNE & BURRIDGES, REPORT DRUGGISTS, 16, Coleman Street, London. Publish monthly a Price Current of upwards of Two Thousand Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS. CAUTION. Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been, and are, shipping Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Sheet Iron, of inferior quality, bearing our Name and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, and in violation of the rights of the purchasers thereof, we HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked as follows:

TUPPER & COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS, 61a, Moorgate Street, London; WORSLEY HOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM.

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO. MARINE ARCHITECTS. Surveyors and Engineers, 27, LEADENHALL ST., LONDON, ENGLAND, E.C. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR ALL KINDS OF IRON OR STEEL WORK.

COMBINATION Steam & Sailing Vessels, Tugs, Barges, Adapted to Sea or River Navigation. Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia.

Real Japan Blacking! 97 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording nourishment and durability to the hair, and for restoring the scalp to its natural state. Sold by all first-class Houses in the Colony in Bottles of 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each. D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their Manufacture and Label. Orders through Mercantile Houses, 6s.

Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

WHAIR STREET, VICTORIA, V.I.

THE SUFFERER'S BEST FRIEND!

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, flatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many ailments resulting from disordered stomach or bowels. In all diseases it is of primary importance to set the stomach right.

Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability. The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the blood and fluids generally is like a charm in dispelling low spirits and restoring cheerfulness. Their general aperient qualities well adapted for domestic medicine, particularly for females, of all ages and periods of life.

Regain Health, Strength, and Vigor. Whenever persons find themselves in that state termed a "little out of health," and there are many causes at work to shorten life, it is necessary that Holloway's Pills be taken.

REGAIN HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND VIGOR. Whenever persons find themselves in that state termed a "little out of health," and there are many causes at work to shorten life, it is necessary that Holloway's Pills be taken.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Friday, June 10. For THE NORTH WEST. The steamer Union, which has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted up by her new owner, Capt. Coffin, has been cleared by the customs officer from New Westminster, and will sail for the north-west coast to-day. Capt. Coffin expects to be gone about four months, and will doubtless, owing to the superior facilities afforded by the steamer, make a very successful trip. To protect his craft from being taken by the waves, in case of any difficulty, the Captain has had a hose with nozzle attached to the boiler and conducted into the wheel-house, from which he can, if needed, send a stream of water to any part of the vessel, by sprinkling them with hot water—a much more effective and less deadly way of dealing with them than by powder and ball.

THE FIREMEN'S BILL.—The Legislative Council yesterday passed the Firemen's Protection Bill through Committee of the House, including the hitherto objectionable clause exempting them from all jury duty except on coroner's inquests. The bill as amended by the Council will doubtless be accepted by the House of Assembly, and may be very shortly expected to become law.

A CASE OF SHANDER.—We understand that Attorney General Cary has entered an action against a brother barrister (Mr. T. L. Wood), for slandering him in the late case of the Bentinck Arm case vs. Hood—damages \$5000. The writ of summons was issued yesterday. Mr. Babon is solicitor for the plaintiff and Messrs. Peakes & Green for the defendant.

THE ARISTOCRATIC NAME OF Beauchamp figured in the Police Court yesterday as a "drunk and disorderly," and he possessed of the cognomen was mulcted in the usual penalty of \$5, or 6 hours in durance vile.

ENTICING SAILORS TO DESERT.—Geo. Peterson, brought up for this offence, was remanded for a day, to await the arrival of the Thoradyke, whose captain is a witness in the case.

EXCISE.—His Excellency signed the Victoria Aid Bill yesterday, and at once notified the Mayor that the \$6000 was at the disposal of the Corporation.

GUN PRACTICE.—The boats of H. M. S. Sutlej were exercised in gun practice in Esquimalt Harbor yesterday forenoon.

Saturday, June 11. THE INDIAN BEATING CASE.—Jackson, the other white man implicated in mistreating the deformed Indian on the Goldstream road, was brought up in the Police Court yesterday. He stated that the Indian had come up to him while he was standing in the door of the whisky shop, and had asked him for a glass of liquor, which he refused and ordered the Indian off giving him a push. The Indian moved off and called him a "son of a b—" upon which he ran after him and gave him a couple of kicks in the rear, which was all he did to him. The Indian in answer to the questions from the prisoner, contradicted his former evidence a good deal, having previously stated that he had said nothing to the prisoner. Mr. C. A. Bayley identified Jackson as one of the assailants, and confirmed his former evidence in regard to the assault, adding that the prisoner afterwards assumed to be trying to pacify the Indian. Wm. Lidgate a young man who is barkeeper at the 4-mile house, the place in question, testified that Jackson struck the Indian over the head with a heavy club; witness also corroborated previous evidence. Jackson again stated that he had neither struck the Indian with a club nor with a rock, nor even with his fist, he had only kicked him *posteriori*. The prisoner was committed for trial.

VILLAINOUS ASSAULT.—Two Kanakas Peter Mahni and Jim Davis were brought up in the Police Court yesterday, on a remand, charged with attempted murder and robbery at Esquimalt. The two ruffians, according to the testimony of Alexander Brassfield, Major Gillingham's colored servant, came into the Major's house at Esquimalt, and while Brassfield's back was turned, Mahni struck Davis striking at him with the back of an axe, which narrowly missed his head, lighting on the shoulder. The soundrels finding they had failed in their attempt to murder Brassfield, ran off upon his seizing a gun which stood by. The prisoners who had the charge explained to them by an interpreter, said it was about a "gal" which, however, complainant denied, although he admitted that one of the prisoners had a sister-in-law whom he wanted complainant to take. The prisoners were fully committed for trial.

TRIAL TRIP.—Capt. McKay's fine new schooner Onward having been furnished with a set of sails by Mr. Marvin took a short trial trip yesterday afternoon outside the harbor, with a number of visitors on board. There was a fresh westerly wind blowing, against which the gallant little craft beat quickly out, and her first performance gave abundant satisfaction to both her master and all on board.

Geo. Roberts.—The whaleboat in which the unfortunate George Roberts left Victoria was brought over from the English camp on San Juan yesterday by the sloop Random. Nothing further has transpired as to Roberts' fate.

PROVOCATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We understand that His Excellency the Governor has signified his intention to prorogue both Houses of the Legislature next week—probably on Tuesday.

THE FIREMEN'S BILL.—This bill was sent down by the Legislative Council to the House of Assembly yesterday, and the Council's amendments were at once agreed to, and the bill finally passed. All now required to make it law is the assent of His Excellency, which will doubtless be given without delay.

CONVICTED.—Geo. Peterson, who has been remanded from day to day for some time under a charge of assisting some sailors to desert, was fined yesterday \$50.

Mo-day, June 13. THE CHILCOYAN EXPEDITION.—A number of persons congregated at the Hudson Bay wharf on Saturday evening to witness the arrival of the New Westminster volunteers for the Bentinck expedition, who were expected on the Otter. Owing, however, to the Otter being "corralled" in Fraser river, and to the non-arrival of Ladner's men, the volunteers on Saturday evening to witness the arrival of the New Westminster volunteers for the Bentinck expedition, who were expected on the Otter. Owing, however, to the Otter being "corralled" in Fraser river, and to the non-arrival of Ladner's men, the volunteers on Saturday evening to witness the arrival of the New Westminster volunteers for the Bentinck expedition, who were expected on the Otter. Owing, however, to the Otter being "corralled" in Fraser river, and to the non-arrival of Ladner's men, the volunteers on Saturday evening to witness the arrival of the New Westminster volunteers for the Bentinck expedition, who were expected on the Otter.

Boat Upset.—An Italian fishing boat, which in company with several others, was dashing about the harbor yesterday morning during the high wind, was caught by a violent gust and went over like a shot, filling and sinking to the water's level immediately. The occupants, three young men, managed with difficulty to cling to the gunwale. A boat from the schooner Gazelle, which lay out in the stream close by, was lowered in a few seconds, and the men were rescued. Several other boats with praiseworthy celerity also put out, but their services were not needed. This accident should be a warning to the many pleasure-seekers who venture rashly out in open boats without sufficient knowledge of the mode of managing them to ensure their safety.

THE LEVIATHAN.—Governor Seymour's steam yacht Leviathan, with Admiral Kingcome on board, arrived at Esquimalt from New Westminster on Saturday night, at three minutes past eight o'clock, being just so much too late to be received with an Admiral's salute, in accordance with the rule of the service prohibiting the firing of salutes after that date was therefore reserved till the following morning at eight. The Leviathan came round to the harbor shortly after, during the southwest gale which prevailed yesterday morning, and brought up alongside Duksou, Campbell & Co's wharf.

THE STEAMER ALEXANDRIA arrived from New Westminster on Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, with several passengers. She had a rough passage both up and down, and satisfied all on board of her sea-going qualities. On her way down, owing to some derangement in a stop-cock, she put into Cordova Bay, at the foot of Cedar Hill, where she lay for several hours till the damage, which was trifling, was temporarily repaired, when she came on to Victoria.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the annual meeting of the Chieftain Birku Cholun Society held last evening, the following officers were elected: Mr. Malowanski, President; (re-elected); Henry E. Levy, vice President; (re-elected); Frank Leveser, Secretary; H. M. Cohen, Treasurer; J. W. Keyser, A. Jacobs W. Hoffman, Trustees.

DRIVEN OFF.—A party of explorers for coal were prospecting in the vicinity of Alberni last week, when a plunger laden with whiskey arrived at the neighboring Indian village, and the fire-water was at once sold to the natives, who speedily became so violent that the prospectors left, and returned to Victoria, fearing for their lives.

Whisky Selling.—A Newell, proprietor of the Distillery on Humboldt street, was brought up in the Police court yesterday morning, charged with supplying liquor to Indians. Sergeant Witmer testified that on Sunday morning he saw a canoe with Indians go up to the rear of the distillery on James Bay, when one of the Indians got out and took a small cask, which he handed to a white man, who took it into the distillery, and in a few minutes returned, and handed it over the fence to the Indian. The officer then took possession of the cask, and apprehended the proprietor of the distillery. The man who got the liquor for the Indians escaped. One of the Indians was brought up, and testified that he had got the whiskey, and that his friends had frequently got liquor there before. Newell stated that the white man alluded to had bought whiskey from him before, representing that it was for his Indians, that he had come to him the day previous, and asked if he could get 5 gallons, which he (Newell) told him he might have; he accordingly came early next morning with a keg and got the liquor. That was all that he (Newell) knew about it. Two witnesses were called who testified to Newell's respectability, and the magistrate discharged him, as there was no evidence against him.

ASSAULTING A KLOOTCHMAN.—Jack Hawkins, a colored sailor, was brought up for violently assaulting a Hyah woman on Sunday last. Serj. Hill stating that prisoner had knocked the woman down and kicked her.

Jack.—Judge! please your worship, dat gentleman don't know nuffin' about it! he didn't see me 'case he wasn't dar! (laughter) The officer brought up a colored witness, who testified that he had seen prisoner, among a lot of Klootchmen, and "de hull bilin" of em was drunk, and he told prisoner if he wasn't quiet he would send for a policeman. Mary, the complainant, testified that prisoner had kicked her so hard that she had fainted. Jack (in Clitchook and very pathetically entreated) Mary not to speak against him, but the injured fair one reluctantly turned away her head. The Magistrate said he must fine prisoner \$5 or four days' imprisonment.

Prisoner.—"Pon my word, Judge, I want got a cent! I spect you'll let me go as I want. What should I do? Officer.—Well, he said he knew me, and he would publish me in the Chronicle on Tuesday morning. (Laughter) Fisher.—Your Worship, this whole statement is false, as I can prove by two competent witnesses. I can also prove that this man Wilmer had no right to arrest me, and that he is totally unfit for his post. I ask your Worship to remand the case for one day, when I will procure my witnesses! The Magistrate accordingly remanded the case till to-day.

CARRYING WEAPONS.—Officer Bound brought a man named Mulligan before the Police Court yesterday, charged with carrying a loaded revolver in the street. The pistol, an 8 in. Colt's Navy, was produced in court. Prisoner said he was on his way up country, and as the pistol had been loaded for some time he was only going out to Spring Ridge to fire it off. He was discharged with a caution.

COMOX.—The news from this settlement is unimportant. The weather was good, with occasional showers, crops growing finely, wheat, barley, &c., beginning to head out here and there, root crops growing well, Indian quiet and peaceable, and everything generally doing well. The sloop Louisa brings down from the settlement a keg of butter, weighing 100 lbs. of beautiful butter, the first, but it is not the precursor of many hundreds of kegs more, of that commodity.

THE FIDELITY MISSING.—The steamer Fidelity sailed from Nanaimo on Friday evening at 6 o'clock, and has not yet been heard of here. Capt. George, of the schooner Alpha, which left Nanaimo at the same time says he saw the Fidelity come to a stop off Protection Island, a short distance from that port. Probably some trifling derangement of her machinery may have caused her to put back.

Allen Francis, Esq., U. S. Consul, visited H. M. S. Sutlej and the Russian Flag ship yesterday afternoon, and on leaving was saluted with a consular salute of seven guns.

H.M.S. Sutlej will sail to-morrow with the volunteers for Bentinck Arm, where she will remain about a fortnight. She will take the inside passage.

Wednesday, June 8. FROM THE SOUND.—The schooner Eliza Anderson arrived from Olympia and way ports yesterday morning at 5:30 o'clock, bringing some 12 passengers and a quantity of produce and stock valued at \$1100.

ARRIVED.—Schooner Flying Mist from New Westminster, with 85 M feet tongued and grooved flooring to R. Brodrick.

FOR THE NORTH.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walters, will leave to-day on a trading voyage to the North. She will probably proceed as far as Port Simpson.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Otter left yesterday morning with 80 tons freight, 6 head of cattle, 8 horses, 6 hogs, and about 60 passengers.

FOR WHIDBY'S ISLAND.—The schooner Leah arrived yesterday from Whidby's Island with a cargo of hay.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Alexandria left last evening for New Westminster, Douglas and Yale, taking 60 tons freight and about 35 passengers.

Thursday, June 9. FROM BURRARD'S INLET.—The schooner F. P. Green arrived yesterday from Burrard's Inlet with a cargo of lumber for Messrs. Duncan & George.

CLEARED.—The sloop Kingsfisher has cleared for the North West Coast of the Island on a trading voyage.

FOR POWER SOUND.—The Eliza Anderson is to leave this morning for Olympia and way ports, taking a small quantity of freight.

FOR METLAKATLAN.—The mission schooner Catalina has been cleared by the Customs officer now in town from New Westminster, and will proceed north to day or to-morrow.

\$40,000 - WORTH OF -

CLOTHING! BOOTS, SHOES, AND DRY GOODS, - TO BE SOLD AT -

ENGLISH COST.

Roper & Co., Fort street, HAVE DETERMINED TO OFFER the whole of their stock of Clothing and Dry Goods at English cost. The sale will commence June 7th, and will continue till the end of the month. This will be found an opportunity that rarely offers, both to Wholesale and Retail buyers.

Passengers. Per bark FRANCIS PALMER, from San Francisco—Mr Brown, Mr Herrington.

Imports. Per bark FRANCIS PALMER, from San Francisco—220 boxes champagne, 51 casks coal, 100 casks tea, 12 casks cheese, 83 casks lard, 20 kgs apples, 20 lbs butter, 12 bxs starch, 140 kgs sycamore, 4 do sassafras, 40 kgs meal, 20 bxs coffee, 31 casks barley, 31 casks rye, 100 bxs of dyes, 35 casks macaroni, 4 casks glassware, 3 lbs chairs, 1 do alms, 2 lbs 2 do mors, 6 do straw, 200 lbs fks flour, 200 do 1 do iron safe, 120 lbs hardware, 2 lbs carpeting, 50 lbs rope, 20 cts vermouth, 3 cts red wine, 20 cts bottles, 10 cts curacao, 1 bbl clothing, 15 kgs salt shrimps, 10 lbs salt cucumbers, 3 pks mds, 1 mat do 4 doz mts shrimps, 2 bxs, 10 lbs straw paper, 1 cts yeast powder, 9 cts preserves, 3 cts paints and brushes, 2 cts varnish, 15 cts porter, 20 lbs castee soap, 5 cts dries 1 person, 8 cts pepper sauce, 15 do brooms, 2 bxs prunes, 10 do wine, 13 do cordials, 5 do maraschino, 6 pks furniture, 2 giant 20 cts crockery, 10 kgs spices, 3 lbs packing, 14 kgs nails, 1 bbl handles, 1 bxs spools, 10 lbs fables peaches, 1 do books, 40, 1 cks nuts, 16 lbs salt cabbage, 5 do bamboo shoot, 2 lbs soap, 2 baks ginger root. Value, \$14,300.

Per brigantine BREWSTER, from San Francisco—5200 qrs aks flour, 200 lbs aks do, 63 pgs wine, 6 iron safes, 944 pgs mds.

Per ELIZA ANDERSON, fm Puget Sound—14 bxs fruit and eggs, 1 bbl shrimp, 2 lbs butter, 2 cts chickens 8 doz chickens, 2 hogs and 4 sheep, 23 aks oats, 1 box 2 lbs bread, 11 hd cts and calves. Value, \$1800.

Per sloop LEAH, from Port Angeles—10 tons hay. Value, \$180.

Per Schooner MATILDA, from New Westminster—4000 feet lumber, to Duncan & George.

Per GEN. HARNBY, 85 M lumber to Duncan & George.

Per sloop THOMPSON, from Port Townsend—11 tons hay—Value, \$220.—To Kohlsted Bros

Per sloop GROWLER, from the Sound—12 wks 50,000 shingles, 400 lbs ash shingles, 7 hogs, 2 aks feathers.—To Kohlsted Bros.

VIctoria Market. SATURDAY, June 11th, 1864. FLOUR AND GRAIN.—There has been an increased amount of flour and grain shipped for British Columbia during the past week, but large orders are still held back, buyers hoping for a fall in prices, which is not likely to occur soon, as large importations at present rates are not expected. The following prices ruled during the week, which will be observed as about the same as last quotations.

FLOUR—Extra \$11 67 @ \$12 per lb; Superfine \$10 @ \$10 50; Fine \$ 8 @ \$8 50.

BARLEY—\$4 75 per 100 lbs, rather scarce. WHEAT—Firm at \$4 per 100 lbs.

MIDDINGS—\$3 @ \$3 25 per 100 lbs. RICE—\$8 @ \$8 50 per 100 lbs.

POTATOES—Keegle p; lb. SUGAR—No 1, 9 1/4 @ 10c per lb. by the barrel, No 2 do 8 @ 9c per lb. by the barrel.

WHEAT—From 4 1/2 @ 5c per lb. by the chest. OATMEAL—\$11 @ \$12 per 100 lbs. CORNMEAL—\$7 per 100 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$7 @ \$7 50 per 100.

BUTTER—From 26 @ 30c per firkin. BACON—24 @ 30c in moderate quantities.

PORTLAND CEMENT. Friday, June 3. FLOUR—Standard Mill's, 68; Imperial Standard, 88; Country brands, 68 1/2; Buckwheat Flour, per lb, 5c.

GRAIN, &c.—Wheat, \$1 @ \$1 15; Oats, 60c; No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 55c; Bran and Shorts, per ton, \$20; Middings, 33c; Hay, from wagons, \$15.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.—Beans, per lb, 4c; Apples, per box, \$1 75 @ \$2; Oregon Dried Apples, per box, \$2; Eggs, per doz, 18 @ 20c; Chickens, per doz, \$4 50 @ \$5; Butter, from rural, 20 @ 25c; do, from city, 25 @ 30c; Lard, per lb in kegs, 15c; do in tins, 15c; Bacon, sides, 15c; do, hams, 15 @ 16c.

Tuesday, June 7, 1864. Union, 100 shares @ 5 cents, R W Secretary.

MEMORANDA. The bark Frances Palmer, Capt. Lamb, left San Francisco May 22d, on the 23d passed the bark Lucy Ann steering westward, on the 9th sighted the bark Eliza Francis, Anglo Saxon, and the sloop Quimbo bound to ports on the Sound. The captain reports a ship outside but could not make her out. Experienced strong westerly gales during the passage.

Per brigantine Brewster, Capt. Carleton. Left San Francisco 26th May; first three days a strong N.W. wind followed by a week of calm; since then strong S.E. winds with rain. Saw the ship HMSville on the morning of the 10th in the Straits near San Francisco bound to Port Discovery.

BRITISH

VOL. 5.

EMIGRATION FROM KINGDOM

By our late English advices that the emigration from the flow stronger than ever, and Scotland, however, the marked in its proportionate former years, as from Ireland the eye-increasing list of villages; the exodus of far isolated, voluntary exiles. To the South, and East and West, from which passengers of steamer bears away its living times in Connaught as Times, "are utterly deserted old and young—grandchildren—are met in hundred making their way to the emigrant's grief of relatives witnessed now; on the contrary are quite cheerful. The case in Dublin have all the the Atlantic steamers for. Even in some of the the Leinster and Ulster, the giving up their unavailing their small holdings, and numbers to the country wide farms without rent. In the peasants have their passage relatives in America." And on, carrying with it the nation's strength. "America taken the place of O'Connell The Western States and the are drawing the Celt from his ignoble dependence. The emigrant, and the ever agrarian outrage, will both be cutters far above the confined poring statesmanship. The political economy—supply will soon settle the difficulties Ireland. Before another, there have passed away, the laudable hunt for his tenant. The pit of a hundred degraded people, ground, for ten acres in extra more make the exertions of philanthropic statesman laborious, and the ever exorbitant price raised by this land, will fall as that demand. The rate of wages will rise a laborer is transmitted to laboring fields. And so the roll of the landlord will be less than proportion, and he will slip of Starvation—and he is something very like ordinary "There is something melancholy, whose depopulation of a whole is the natural and inevitable poverty. The same remedy we sooner or later, to the densely Irish of England. It is in every relief is afforded—it is bright spots to political reform, still greater extension of Derby to protecting the agricultural permanent cure for structural, is emigration to country of another world. In British statesmanship begins condition of the masses of the "dom." Already, as we have law, than Parliamentary work—already there necessity population away from Throughout the manufacturing England, Emigration Society organized, to assist their American continent. Funds as they are solicited, from this desperate and melancholy get away from the land of the "place occurred, we readily "tentive sign in the future. determined inaction of the meant to guide this stream or to the colonies, the overshadow that very republic which is a "throng of civil war, but who become ultimately the absolute!" We view this department "individual advantages of the United Kingdom to build power, as a great national constructive ultimately of the which has so long existed colonies and the mother of sending to lower unmistakably Great Britain herself. Who civil war is over—when trade are guided into their former "greater demand than ever we European population. The demands of their best, and none and anew of the land—payments to the enterprise probably by any other countries, Western States, with the increased demand for breadstuffs another landstone to attract the volume of the tide of this great flow, absorbing, and now of 1864—1865—1866—1867—1868—1869—1870—1871—1872—1873—1874—1875—1876—1877—1878—1879—1880—1881—1882—1883—1884—1885—1886—1887—1888—1889—1890—1891—1892—1893—1894—1895—1896—1897—1898—1899—1900—1901—1902—1903—1904—1905—1906—1907—1908—1909—1910—1911—1912—1913—1914—1915—1916—1917—1918—1919—1920—1921—1922—1923—1924—1925—1926—1927—1928—1929—1930—1931—1932—1933—1934—1935—1936—1937—1938—1939—1940—1941—1942—1943—1944—1945—1946—1947—1948—1949—1950—1951—1952—1953—1954—1955—1956—1957—1958—1959—1960—1961—1962—1963—1964—1965—1966—1967—1968—1969—1970—1971—1972—1973—1974—1975—1976—1977—1978—1979—1980—1981—1982—1983—1984—1985—1986—1987—1988—1989—1990—1991—1992—1993—1994—1995—1996—1997—1998—1999—2000—2001—2002—2003—2004—2005—2006—2007—2008—2009—2010—2011—2012—2013—2014—2015—2016—2017—2018—2019—2020—2021—2022—2023—2024—2025—2026—2027—2028—2029—2030—2031—2032—2033—2034—2035—2036—2037—2038—2039—2040—2041—2042—2043—2044—2045—2046—2047—2048—2049—2050—2051—2052—2053—2054—2055—2056—2057—2058—2059—2060—2061—2062—2063—2064—2065—2066—2067—2068—2069—2070—2071—2072—2073—2074—2075—2076—2077—2078—2079—2080—2081—2082—2083—2084—2085—2086—2087—2088—2089—2090—2091—2092—2093—2094—2095—2096—2097—2098—2099—2100



# BRITISH COLONIST-SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1864.

NO. 31.

## EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

By our late English advisers it would seem that the emigration from the United Kingdom flows stronger than ever. From England and Scotland, however, the stream is not so marked in its proportionate greatness with former years, as from Ireland. There, indeed, is the ever-increasing list of the "deserted villages," the exodus of families, and the isolated, voluntary exiles. From North and South, and East and West, from every port from which passengers can embark, the steamer bears away its living loads. "Whole villages in Connacht," says the *London Times*, "are utterly deserted. The people, old and young—grandfathers and little children—pass in hundreds on the road, making their way to the emigrant ships. The clamorous grief of relatives parting is seldom witnessed now; on the contrary, the emigrants are quite cheerful. The booking offices in Dublin have all the berths engaged in the Atlantic steamers for weeks to come. Even in some of the best counties in Leinster and Ulster, the small farmers are giving up their unavailing struggle to live on their small holdings, and are going in great numbers to the country where they can have farms without rent. In many cases, the passage have their passage paid by their relatives in America." And so the tide flows on, carrying with it the rich deposits of a nation's strength. "America for the Irish" has taken the place of O'Connell's celebrated cry. The Western States and the field of battle are drawing the Celt from his mud hovel and ignoble dependence. The everlasting cry of tenant-right, and the ever-to-be-deplored agrarian outrages, will both shortly cease from causes far above the confined ideas of temporary statesmanship. The great law of political economy—supply and demand—will soon settle the difficulties of governing Ireland. Before another ten years shall have passed away, the landlord will have to hunt for his tenant. The pitiable scramble of a hundred degraded peasants for a patch of ground, not ten acres in extent, will never again witness the exertions of the baseness or philanthropic statesman's hopeless. The exorbitant price raised by this unnatural demand will all that behind decreases. The rate of wages will rise as the supply of laborers is transmitted to other and more lucrative fields. And so the enormous number of the landless will become denuded of his fair proportion, and he himself, his lordship of Starveling will relapse into something very like ordinary human nature. There is something melancholy in this wholesale depopulation of a country; but it is the natural and inevitable result of crowded poverty. The same remedy will have to come, sooner or later, to the densely-populated district of England. It is in vain that temporary relief is afforded—it is in vain that bright points to political reform, Cobden to bring greater extension of free trade, and Derby to protecting the agriculturist. The only permanent cure for struggling, crowded destitution is emigration to either another country or another world. In this light must British statesmanship begin to view the condition of the masses of the United Kingdom. Already, as we have shown, a higher law than Parliamentary enactment is, at work—already stern necessity is forcing the population away from British shores. Throughout the manufacturing districts in England, Emigration Societies are being organized to assist their members to the American continent. Funds are contributed, as they are solicited, from all quarters. In this desperate and melancholy struggle to get away from the land of their birth as from a place accursed, we realize in no potent way the future. We see, in the determined inaction of the British Government to guide this stream, or a portion of it to the colonies, the overshadowing growth of that very republic which is at present in the throes of civil war, but which is bound to become ultimately the absorbent of a continent. We view this departure, with all its individual advantages of the strength of the United Kingdom, to build up a foreign power, as a great national calamity—as a destructive ultimatum of the chain of connection which, has so long, existed between the colonies and the mother country—and as tending to lower manifestly the prestige of Great Britain herself. When the present civil war is over, when trade and commerce are guided into their former channels—a greater demand than ever will spring up for a European population. The Southern States, denuded of their best men—of the bones and sinew of the land—will hold out inducements to the enterprising, unequalled probably by any other country; and the Western States, with the economically increased demand for breadstuffs, will become another lodestone to attract the ever-increasing volume of the tide of emigration. In this great flow absorbing, as it will the

smaller streams, colonial immigration will be reduced to a minimum, and England will find her physical strength going away while she builds up a gigantic foreign power. It is, however, the inevitable punishment for her indifference to the welfare of her colonies. With ample fields in the North American possessions for the employment of her starving people, she refuses to give the slightest assistance to the distressed to place them in the expansive domains of her own colonial empire, and so leaves the more wealthy republic to enjoy an exclusive, and gratifying monopoly. This parsimonious and suicidal policy, has long ago brought about its results; but the evil is now becoming so intensified, that a determination in the same injudicious course is certain to bring about, before the lapse of many years, the most serious blow that could happen to a great and powerful nation. It is to be hoped, however, that a more rational as well as a liberal policy will shortly guide the rather questionable statesmanship of the mother country, and that some efforts will be made to direct to British colonies the "current of that exodus which is at present depopulating the numerous districts of the United Kingdom."

**BRITISH FARMERS FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.**—Our energetic contemporary of New Westminster, in his last number, was unusually violent; and, as is generally the case with persons and uncontrollable impulses, made an indiscriminate attack on everybody and everything. Of course, in this heavy discharge of grape and canister against Victoria, it was not to be expected that the *Chronicle* should escape; and I do not have New Westminster literature juried at me, of the choicest "fool and cowardly slander" kind. We would advise our impulsive friend to read an article carefully before he hazards giving the writer such a broad-side. Had he weighed the *Chronicle's* remarks properly, he would have seen on charge against the *New Westminster* volunteers—no assertions that they were chums with their fire-arms, or capable to cross Bute Inlet bridges; "no sneer" as our contemporary chooses to call it, was made at the apparently purposeless character of Mr. Brew's expedition, which is fast such a so-called expedition as we would have given the late Governor the credit of advising. The remarks, which our contemporary's foolish indiscretion wishes to apply to the volunteers of New Westminster, were made for the special benefit of those who might be called upon to select volunteers from Victoria.

**CHURCH SAGA.**—We noticed yesterday a curious instance of sagacity on the part of a dog belonging to one of the small vessels alongside Levee's wharf. A man brought a boat alongside the wharf and fastened the painter to the stern of a vessel already occupied up on the wharf. He returned, got into his boat again, and was about unfastening the painter when "Dog Jack" made his appearance, evidently suspecting there was something wrong, seized hold of the end of the rope and obstinately disputed his right to take any thing away from the vessel, keeping a firm hold until his master came and interfered. The manner in which the dog set to work struck us as being most peculiar; in stead of making a rush at the man with a fierce display of spines, he made a jump at the end of the rope, took a firm hold of it with his teeth, and planted his feet against the gunwale of the vessel, without a determined look, stoutly resisting any attempt to pull it from him. If he had been one of the genus homo he could evidently have acted in a better way to save his master's property.

**WARNING TO TRAVELLERS.**—The Postmaster-General of British Columbia, publishes the following notice to the public:—June 4th, 1864.—From and after this date, the conveyance or sending by means of express, teams, stages, or through the agency of Express companies, or by private individuals or otherwise, of any letter, liable to postage under the Postal Ordinance of 1864, for British Columbia (see clauses 14 & 15) is strictly prohibited, and a penalty of not less than 25s or more than 250s is attached to every offence. The informers will be paid half the pecuniary recovered—*Spaulding, P. M. G. Secy.*

**QUESTIONS OF JULY EXERCISES.**—It is contemplated by the owners of the steamer *Alexandra*, to get up a grand excursion on the approaching national American day, the fourth of July. The *Alexandra*, from her great size offers unusual facilities for the fair of this kind, while her spacious decks will enable the votaries of Terpsichore to enjoy their favorite amusement without let or hindrance. The spot selected for the excursion will probably be San Juan, or some port on the Sound, where the party may land and hold their picnic under some shady grove. The projected excursion will doubtless meet with general approbation. H. H. H. Secy.

**RECEIVED.**—We have received a letter from a passenger by the *Alexandra*, on her last trip to New Westminster, speaking in the most complimentary terms of the sea-going qualities of the steamer, which were rather severely tried, as it blew almost a gale all the way up, and one of the staves of the smoke stack was carried away. The writer also pays a tribute to the politeness and attention of Capt. Moore & Taylor.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**  
Thursday, June 9.  
Council met at 2:15 p.m. Present, the Hon. Surveyor-General, Treasurer, Attorney-General and D. Fraser.  
The bill providing supplemental supplies for 1864 for the completion of the dredging machine, &c., was brought up for a second reading.  
Mr. Watson said he had not seen the bill before, and he must oppose it, as it was objected to the principle involved. He said that it proposed to alter the proportions of the £40,000 Loan Act as applied to the harbor, and the roads, and he thought this could not be done without consulting the lenders of this money.  
The President read from the Loan Act to the effect that the proportion of the harbor appropriation to the road appropriation was 18 to 22; unless this bill proposed to repeal that clause, it was of no use.  
Mr. Watson objected to the repeal of that clause, it would amount to repudiation if we did so.  
The Attorney-General said the Council could not go into this without some explanation. He said that the bill proposed to alter the proportions of the harbor appropriation to the road appropriation was 18 to 22; unless this bill proposed to repeal that clause, it was of no use.  
The Treasurer said he believed the scheme was not the proposition of the Executive but of the House of Assembly, and had intended to spend the money in that way.  
Mr. Fraser said it seemed to him the security to the lender was the same, whether the money were invested in the harbor or in roads.  
The Attorney-General said it was just the same if he had borrowed money to build a brick house, and had intended to spend the money in that way. If the House sent up such a proposition as that, the Council must send it back, and tell them they could not be guilty of dishonesty.  
The second reading was postponed till next meeting.

**FIREMEN'S PROTECTION BILL.**  
The Council went into Committee on this bill, Hon. Chief Justice in the Chair.  
The Attorney-General said the words "such exemption shall not extend to more than 65 members of each company" should be re-inserted, or he would oppose the bill. The fact was, the bill was getting into a sad state of confusion, and must be reconsidered. The limit of 65 men in each company was only a regulation of the Fire Department. The only preliminary was re-considering the bill.  
The Committee accordingly rose and reported progress, and asked leave to re-commence the bill.  
The Chairman (the President) reported progress to *Aimes*, and the bill was recommitted to the Attorney-General in the Chair.  
Clause 1, which the *Chronicle* said was unconstitutional, was struck out.  
Clause 2, fixing that the apparatus, &c., be deemed the property of the Fire Department for the purposes of this Act, was passed.  
Clause 3, exempting 65 active members in each company attached to the Department from jury duty other than Coroners' inquests, came up.  
Hon. Mr. Watson moved that the clause be struck out.  
Hon. D. Fraser, for the information of the hon. Chairman, reiterated the arguments he had advanced during the preceding debate on the question.  
The hon. Chief Justice also reiterated his former arguments against the exemption.  
He thought everybody should consider it a privilege to be liable as a juror. He instanced California as a case, where from everybody thinking it in duty in this respect the people at length found it necessary to take the law into their own hands and administer justice without the forms of justice. He moved second the hon. Treasurer's motion to throw out the clause.  
Hon. J. Fraser corrected the hon. Chief Justice in reference to California. It was before the companies existed in California that the want of jurors was felt, and that was the reason why they were exempted.  
The hon. Chief Justice said he had looked into the practice at home in regard to the vote of the Chairman in the House of Lords, and had found that the chairman had his own vote but not casting vote.  
The hon. Attorney-General said before giving his vote he would briefly explain his views on the subject. From the statement of the Sheriff it appeared that only 35 firemen had been called on as jurors, and only 15 of these had actually served; and he thought it was a pity that this exemption had been asked for, for such a trifling bill as it was usual in new countries to encourage volunteer fire companies by this exemption; he felt disposed to allow the clause to pass; he would however introduce a clause to prevent the exclusion of any fireman who wished to serve. He would therefore give his vote for the clause as it stood. The clause was then passed.  
The other clauses were passed with some trifling amendments, and the committee rose and reported the bill.  
The Council then adjourned.

**GARBER'S REPORT.**—There are now in Victoria 44 prisoners, 63 debtors, and 5 insane people, making 113 in all. 62 inmates. There are also 4 persons liberated on bail.

**A LITERARY DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.**  
New Westminster, June 8, 1864.  
Editor, British Colonist.—As my private appendages and my character have been attacked by the *New Westminster* correspondent of the *Chronicle*, who is generally supposed to be an elderly female, I trust you will publish this answer to her. Any person who took the trouble to wade through the effusion must have been amused by her praiseworthy attempts at word painting; her heroic description of the fire is a masterpiece of word-be fine writing. Only fancy, "the fire creeping over hills and glades and anticipating by its frenzied haste the crack of doom!" It is enough to make one's hair stand on end if you've got only a broken wig on. The minute that she makes the *Chronicle* a Columbia is a Columbia, only it is rather too highly seasoned to set before a king. The writer of *Harem* already feels the blow; his stooping shoulders and his haggard face show that he is on his last legs. Of the ruthless side of eloquence which sweeps away all trace of beard and character from myself I say nothing, but I do think it rather hard that the birds should peck at the one-eyed. This obnoxious holder of the honor of the Press shows her unequalled contempt for the trammels of grammar, and had she but liked, which fools she will kindly care to see me, and show me the copies of the *Chronicle*, in which the Methodist and Episcopal Churches are slandered (I suppose she means labelled) some prominent members of both churches were certainly ridiculed, but I have yet to learn that, by ridiculing a member of a church, you are casting obloquy upon the whole congregation.  
If the writer of these two lively letters has no reason to be ashamed of his name, perhaps the public will be favored by the relation. Until then I remain, &c. &c.  
W. E. WAX WILLOWS.

**THE OGDEN POINT CLAIM.**  
Editor, British Colonist.—Sir, In your journal of today I observe that Dr. Trimble has applied for a mandamus to compel the Surveyor-General to grant him a certificate of improvement for his pre-emption at Ogdan Point. I am anxious to know what was the reason that the Crown Lands Committee were prevented from making a report respecting that property. Some folks, as inquisitive as myself, imagine that we see something not altogether according to "Gunter" in this application. We think there appears to be a good deal of good sense on the part of the worthy doctor and his legal advisers in moving for a mandamus in such a hurry. If I recollect rightly the *Chronicle* had an item in it some time ago stating that he would move for a mandamus, but that was the day after the first difficulty respecting the report of the Committee. How strangely Ogdan Point, the report, and the mandamus are mixed up together! Do, Mr. Editor, throw some light on this matter, I am spilling from curiosity to know what's in the wind.  
Yours truly,  
G. QUINLAN.

**COWS V. CABBAGES.**  
Editor, British Colonist.—Your report with the above heading in this day's paper, although substantially correct, has suppressed the Magistrate's advice in recommending me to sue the owners of the cows for damages, a course I shall certainly pursue in respect to the owner of one of the cows (the owner of the other having compensated me).  
I am, dear Sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
M. H. MYERS.

**AUCTION SALE OF A FIVE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE AT DANVILLE, N. C.**—We hear of extravagant coin sales at New York sometimes, and the sale of Messrs. Briggs, Merwin & Co. also witnessed the recent contest between excited numismatists, who bid dollars for dollars for a 1793 cent or Bond Baltimore farthing, or a New York doubloon; but we ever expected to see an ordinary five dollar gold piece put up and bid for with earnest, not greater eagerness. Such was actually the case at Danville, N. C., where a five dollar gold piece was, the North Carolina *Times* tells us, put up at auction. What a change had accession brought! Who that had seen the ball at one of its late sales, the scene of excited competition, would have believed that the darling history of secession would ever bring a company together to a sale of a half eagle? The bidding was spirited, and the piece was at last knocked down for \$150 Confederate money, the people deeming the old Government worth 30 of the new.

**FARRINGTON FROM NEW YORK.**—There is but very little freight offering for Europe, while shipowners are anxious to get their vessels upon the other side of the water to participate in the profits of the emigration movement, which is now setting so strongly towards our shores, and they are, therefore, ready to take freight for little or nothing, and in one case, according to the *New York Express*, the owner actually paid for the privilege of carrying some freight. The *Express* says that on Thursday a coal boat load of wheat was taken for Liverpool, the shipowner to pay the expense of the bill of lading, and the shipper received a small bonus. This is without a precedent. The grain was probably destined for ballast.

**A BAD LOOKOUT FOR MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.**  
CORRESPONDENCE BULLETIN.  
ACAPULCO, May 12, 1864.  
The steamer brought us the confirmation of the former advice that Maximilian is truly coming to take the reins of this country. I cannot help pitying him, because he will find matters a great deal worse than he had a right to anticipate after the news which reached Europe previous to accepting the crown.  
In the beginning of this year the French occupied the whole coast of Mexico, and the Governors of Tabasco, Chiapas, Coahuila and Nuevo Leon had pronounced in favor of the invasion, while Gen. Bazaine and his auxiliaries had occupied the States of Mechoacan, Oaxaca, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi and Tamaulipas, besides Vera Cruz, Mexico and Puebla—making fully one-half of the Mexican Territory, and embracing about seven-eighths of its population.  
Since then everything has changed, Juarez, who was reported as having resigned, and even as murdered, turns out to have established his government firmly at Saltillo and Monterey. The people of San Juan Buriata, in Tabasco, Campechy in Yucatan, and San Cristoval in Chiapas, have driven the reactionary forces out of their precincts. Perdris Diaz holds his own in Oaxaca, and is threatening the State of Vera Cruz and even Puebla, with about 8000 men, having ordered all the church bells to be melted down for making cannon and small coin. The Indians—accustomed to inter their treasures—were digging out large sums of money, the province of their looting and not only sacrificed their wealth, but enlisted freely for sustaining their liberty. Old Juan Alvarez and his son Diego are enlisting an army in the State of Guerrero, and prevent the French from occupying this port. Gen. Uruga is still defending the passes between Guadaluajara and Colima, and Gen. Duma having only 4000 men in the first named city, dares not spare any troops to extend his lines towards the Pacific.  
Looking thus on the map, it will be seen that the French occupy actually but a very narrow line from the port of San Blas to Vera Cruz and Tampico, and this accounts for the fact that the French Admiral does not venture to occupy any other Pacific port because he would be unable to keep up his communication with the interior. The papers lately received from the city of Mexico persuade us that the French spirit, do not treat the above facts as of any importance, but it is easily seen that Bazaine does not consider himself safe enough for another campaign. The guerrillas become more and more daring, and in the suburbs of Mexico assassinations of French soldiers had become so frequent, that the most stringent measures had to be adopted, and some "lepers" had been shot only for having been found near one of these victims. This will of course exasperate the people more.  
To increase the general hatred against the French, the following story has made its rounds, which, if true, is really dreadful. It is said that the French surgeon of one of the hospitals had the second finger of 100 Mexicans amputated, who were placed under his care, under pretence that they would most likely fight against it left alone. The French have, so far, been unable to create any sympathy for their race. All their high-sounding proclamations turned out to be gas. They are certainly mistaken if they think that a whole nation can be conquered and governed at the point of the bayonet and by deeds like the above.  
The wholesale shooting and hanging of guerrillas might perhaps be excused as they are actually little better than robbers, but the execution of General Gharidi, an Italian, by the Liberal forces is an act of grossness; but he had committed the great crime of assassinating French Admiral as coward in a Peruvian paper, and had to atone for it!  
FOOLISH, GARIBOLDI WORKSHOPS.—A party of English ladies had arrived at the chief hotel, having come as a deputation from some heaven-knows-what association in England, to see the General, and make their own report on his health, his appearance, and what they deemed his prospect of perfect recovery. When their demand for admission was replied to by a reference to the general order excluding all visitors, they indignantly refused to be classed in such a category. It was in this critical emergency that an inventive genius developed itself. There was amongst the suite of Garibaldi an old surgeon, Ripari, one of the most faithful and staunch of all his followers, and who bore that amount of resemblance to Garibaldi which could be imparted by hair, moustache, and beard of the same yellowish-red color, and eyes somewhat closely set. To get the doctor in bed, and make him personate the General, was the plan—a plan which, as it was meant to save his chief some annoyance, he would have acceded to were it not for him; far more than was now intended. To the half-darkened room, therefore, where Ripari lay dressed in his habitual red shirt, propped up by pillows, the deputation was introduced. The sight of the hero was, however, too much for them. One dropped, her bosom at the feet of his bed, another fainted as she passed the threshold, a third gained the bedside to grasp his hand, and sank down in an ecstasy of devotion to water it with her tears; while the strong-minded women of the party took out her scissors and cut from several locks of that dear and noble head. They sobbed over him—they blubbered over him—they covered him with his photograph and declared he was libelled—they showered cards over him to get his autograph; and when, at length, by persuasion, he was withdrawn, they declared that, for those few minutes of contact, they had willingly made a pilgrimage to Mecca. —*Blackwood's Magazine.*

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LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE VICTORIA POST OFFICE

LIST OF UNCLAIMED REGISTERED LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE TO 13th MAY, 1864.

Baines, Rich'd Leighton, J
Birtwhistle, J McLaughlin, P
Carter, w L Morrison, w T
Clarke, M Mackinnon, J
Dumais, N Macklin, H
Davies, B 2 Nelson, Cap C
Dupond, C O'Keefe, C 2
Edwards, J L Price, H
Falder, J Peck, E
Ferne, Mr Poppleton, R
Gallivry, D Paech, E
Glindinning, P Richards, L
Grayling, B K 2 Robertson, R
Greaves, R H Stafford, J 2
Hill, w Tyrrell, w H
Hopkins, H M Wilson, T
Howley, J Wilson, Z
Keeling, G Webster, E
Loughed, J Walsley, A
Hr. Wootton, Postmaster.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE FROM 1st JANUARY TO 13th MAY, 1864.

Annandale, Capt 3 Atkinson, M
Allan, A Arnold, w
Anderson, J B Apoline, M
Angelo, C A Alexander, w
August, Mr Anderson, G H
Adams, D F Anderson, G
Allman, J Aiken, Mr
Archambault, C Adams, R H
Aishton, w Allan, A
Arthur, H 2 Arthur, H C
Allen, J Adams, Jas
Brown, H Bastian, H 2
Brown, J C Benton, C C
Bowen, w Bulfinch, J T A
Boone, w C Brown, Jas 3
Beedy, J Booth, R
Bardin, R 2 Brown, Mrs P 2
Beecroft, J B Bowen, C
Bonnelear, J 2 Blair, H 2
Brown, A Brouse, J E
Fyrrant, J M 2 Beaven, J
Bruce, J 2 Bawie, J
Browne, J 2 Bowen, R S 2
Brun, A Bradley, T
Bennet, G T Byers, J
Berdan, S E Benhar, Eos A
Brooke, w 2 Burns, J
Boyd, J J Brown, J J
Bell, J 2 Boyle, A
Benrimo, Mr 3 Bilaland, A w
Barns, A Burgwara, T
Boyle, J Buck, V
Bangs, J Bigne, J
Brooker, G 2 Brown, w w w
Boake, B Baldwin, H
Beauchamp, Mrs Barthrop, Mrs
Beaure, A Berry, E
Bocchie, Mr Baker, Mrs
Bishop, Mrs Byrnes, P
Ballard, U 2 Buck, J L
Beaumont, J 2 Booker, L
Berry, E Burke, H
Brown, J G Boade, F M
Brewster, w Barrett, A M
Bone, Jas Brown, P 2
Balmain, O Brown, R
Barras, M Balls, w
Brown, O P Brown, Mrs J G
Brook, Jas Barr, C
Buchanan, P Bulman, Mrs
Bulfinch, C Boardman, Mrs
Butcher, T Barton, Miss
Booth, G Blair, G
Bowen, J Becker, R
Bartley, w A 2 Brokenbrou, T S
Butt, J J Byrnes, J 2
Baskerville, J Brown, A
Barker, J 2 Barker, R
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Chourry, M 2 Curry, P
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Cox, T 2 Clark, w H L
Clemant, w L M Campbell, N W
Cullis, S & w 2 Courtney, H C
Collence, J 2 Cady, E T
Carson, J Chase, F D 2
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Cook, T Campbell, w 3
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Shoolbread, Mrs
Smith, J P
Sonnlyer, W B
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Williams, W 2
Williams, T
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Walters, C R
White, J
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Wright, Mrs
Wright, W D
Watson, R
Young, B
Young, A S 2
Zimmerman G E
China Letters.
HENRY WOOTTON, Postmaster.
Victoria, V. I., May 30th, 1864.
CALIFORNIA ITEMS.
SACRAMENTO MERCHANTS COMING TO SAN FRANCISCO - Many of the heaviest merchants of Sacramento are removing their places of business to San Francisco. Within the past month the largest drug house and the principal wholesale confectioner from that city have opened business here. The reasons for the change are that taxes are somewhat lighter in San Francisco than in Sacramento, and the former place is looked upon as possessing fully as great commercial advantages as the latter.
STUCK BY LIGHTNING - The Golden Gate Hotel, at Union Valley, was struck by lightning on the 15th, slightly injuring several persons, one of whom, Miss Mary Eaton, had one of her limbs paralyzed for several hours by the shock.
LEWY AND McDONALD, the actors in the late shooting scrape in San Francisco, have been tried before Judge Shepherd and convicted as follows: D. S. Levy, fine of \$100 or 60 days imprisonment; Robert McDougal, fine of \$10 or imprisonment for 7 days.
JULIA Dean Hayes and Harry Courtaise are still playing with success in the Metropolitan.
MR. W. W. Wiggins has resigned the office of Notary Public, which he has held for many years in San Francisco.
THERMOMETER in Sacramento 99 in the shade on Monday.
NEW CHEMICAL AGENT IN WARREN - Chloride of nitrogen, it is said, soon be utilized as an implement of war. Its employment would seem likely to put an end to all war. Mr. Isham Baggs, an English chemist, in announcing his discovery, proposes to carry up his composition in balloons, and drop it from the air in the midst of armies and fortresses. "The very mention of this compound," he goes on to say, "as a proposed element in modern warfare, may possibly provoke a smile among chemists, who know that the most accomplished among their number would scarcely dare to experiment with it in quantities larger than a grain of mustard seed, and even then at a respectful distance, and under guard at the moment of its detonation. And yet not one of those chemists will be bold enough to deny that with two or three chemically clean carbonyls of this terrible compound present in a quantity of phosphorus of a single drop of olive oil coming in contact with it, would, in one instant, decide the fate of the place and its inhabitants." Mr. Baggs then proceeds to affirm that he has discovered a method of overcoming the contingent difficulties and that he is able to manufacture this deadly material with perfect safety, and in any required quantity, and that it can be safely conveyed to its destination.
THE AUTHOR OF CONINGSBY - In an article on the pecuniary downfall which Mr. Disraeli has received, the Philadelphia Press says, "Coming back to Mr. Disraeli, we can state that his family certainly emigrated from Spain to Venice more than a century ago, and that the family name was Lara. Its head at that time was a wealthy merchant, who, like Shylock, had vast dealings on the Rialto. In Venice, at that time, there was a greater tolerance of religious opinion than in any other part of southern Europe. No one ever heard of an auto da fe in Venice. Lara finally removed to London, where he formally professed as a Christian; he had conformed to that faith soon after quitting Spain, but proud of his ancient lineage, assumed the name of Disraeli (literally a son of Israel) to perpetuate the fact of his Hebrew descent. The son of this gentleman was the late Isaac Disraeli, well known as a man of letters, and the present representative of the family is the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, ex Chancellor of the Exchequer - the same to whom Mrs. Brydges Willyams has bequeathed the bulk of her fortune.

THE VOL. 5.

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AGENTS
W. Barrage,
F. Fisher,
G. Street,
Clemson 30

CARIBO

\$130,000 in T...
The news from the gold...
The steamer Alexandra...
Westminster on Saturday...
passengers and \$30,000 in g...
The steamer Otter arrived...
Saturday evening with 29...
\$100,000 in treasure, of wh...
longed to the Bank of Briti...
The Alexandra brought...
press which had been left i...
Creek.

LETTER FROM
FROM OUR SPECIAL CO...
RICHTER
The weather for the la...
exception of a few days...
highly pleasant. At...
the creek presented a blea...
not at all alleviated by...
snow and rain. In a l...
Quebec, where vast fields...
gunning to move toward...
slightly strange to the obse...
desirable summer weather...
The altitude of this p...
higher than that of the sa...
Eastern side of the hemis...
The towns of Richbell...
Camerontown, have been...
The latter especially dese...
buildings are dotted all o...
the majority of the bu...
creek all congregate here...
Mr. O'Reilly has arriv...
his duties. Mr. Cox left...
take command of the pa...
to leave Alexandria for t...
try. Without intending...
ious comparisons, I may...
more popular, upright...
man has never filled a p...
osity. Some of his o...
As to the mining pros...
they were never more f...
Iams Creek alone, owi...
and fine weather, I...
may be safely predicted...
The claims are nearly...
The Chiffers have com...
The Banker Co. are s...