

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 30, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 29th May.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, McClure, Tolmie, Dickson, Burnaby, Duncan, Cochrane, Carswell and Denner.

This bill came down from the Council with amendments. It was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Burnaby gave notice of a bill to facilitate and explain the remedies of creditors against the lands of their debtors.

Mr. Cochrane gave notice of a bill to license pedlars and hawkers.

This Act, in accordance with the resolutions of the Committee on Ways and Means, was read a third time and passed.

Dr. Dickson asked the Speaker to fix a day to take into consideration the state of the agricultural lands of the colony.

The Speaker fixed Monday next.

Mr. DeCosmos brought forward his motion for an address to His Excellency, the Governor, praying him to throw open the lands of the colony under the Pre-emption Proclamation, with such amendments as might be deemed necessary.

Mr. DeCosmos said the motion left the mode of dealing with the reserves open to Government. It only suggested that they should be thrown open.

The resolutions were carried.

Mr. Duncan gave notice of motion for an address to His Excellency, praying that the bona fide settlers whose lands were to be forfeited on the 31st inst., should have till the 31st May, 1866, to make the payments, by paying interest for the accommodation.

The bill to amend the Incorporation Act of the City of Victoria was read a second time.

Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, McClure, Burnaby, Duncan, Cochrane, Carswell, Denner (5).

The House went into Committee on the Church Reserve question, Dr. Powell in the chair.

The Chairman read the despatch of His Excellency the Governor, stating that the deed of the property had been made over to the Church of England, in May, 1864.

Mr. DeCosmos had only a few words to say on this question, unless a discussion arose. He did not consider the reasons given by His Excellency were good and sufficient to prevent him from taking the desired steps in regard to the reserve.

He had inquired into the history of the reserve, and the right of the people to it as a public park, before thus throwing over the matter.

This property had been open to the public for years, and we now found it being put into lots, fenced in, and the people thus deprived of the best reserve for public purposes in the city.

There could be no doubt that such was not the original intention in regard to the Church Reserve, as was shown in the evidence of the Surveyor General before the Crown Lands Committee.

It was never intended for a glebe, as the deed greater part of it was taken back. In the deed, at the time it was given, there was no contemplation of diocese for this colony to which it could be given.

But by some means the Bishop of the diocese had got it into his hands in entire violation of right and to the injury of every person in the colony not members of that church, and it was being used as a means of obtaining revenue for the church.

He knew that many parties had bought lots adjoining on the distinct understanding with the Surveyor General that it was to be an open and public square, and these parties suffered a great wrong and loss by this appropriation of the reserve.

Their only remedy would be either to go and tear down the fences as a public nuisance, or to enter a suit against the Hudson Bay Company who sold them the lots on the distinct understanding that it was to be a public square.

In order to show that the House was prepared to defend the rights of the people in this matter he would move a resolution to take legal steps to test the right of the parties to enclose the reserve and lease it in.

Mr. Burnaby pointed out to the hon. gentleman that the Government had already said that he could do nothing in the matter. Besides the Governor was a trustee to the property, and could not well bring an action against himself (a laugh).

Mr. DeCosmos looked on that very thing as the most iniquitous part of the whole

transaction. The people who claimed this property had placed it in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Governor here and the Bishop of the diocese. He looked upon it as a most disgraceful thing that a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus should be a party to so disgraceful a transaction (series of orders, order).

The hon. gentleman repeated the remark, and maintained that he had a perfect right to say what he thought on the conduct of these clerical gentlemen.

Dr. Tolmie did not know where the hon. gentleman got all his information on this question. He must have a sort of second sight to know so much. He would remind the hon. gentleman of the old maxim that a person might do what he liked with his own; the Hudson Bay Company believed that the property was their own and they had given it to the church. As to the revenue from it, he believed the original intention was that it should be devoted to educational purposes.

Mr. Cochrane said as to the reserve being taken back, part of it was as fine land as any in the city. So far as the bush about tearing down fences was concerned, he supposed even if that should occur the church would not go to law but simply put them up again.

Dr. Helmecken did not intend to go into this subject, but as the oldest settler in the House, and one of the oldest residents in the colony, he would say that the people never had the slightest right to the reserve, and what was more, they never would have it (Mr. Burnaby and Dr. Tolmie—hear, hear).

He would not argue the question, but would simply say that he was glad the church had got the property, and hoped they would make a good use of it.

Mr. McClure thought the question brought forward by his hon. colleague a very important one, and although it was one under present circumstances difficult to deal with—namely as the property in question had actually been deeded to the Episcopal Church—he hoped the House would make the best of the circumstances.

The motion of the senior member might not be the best method, but until a more practicable proposition was brought forward he would support it. He differed from the hon. Speaker and senior member for the District (Dr. Tolmie). He considered that whatever the Hudson Bay Company or Her Majesty's Government had done in the matter a gross breach of faith had been committed against the people of the colony (no, no, and hear, hear).

The people were really the parties most interested in the matter, and yet this outrage of deeding over property, which had been used as a public reserve, for private purposes had been done without the first intimation being made to the inhabitants (hear, hear).

It was only, however, another instance of the disgraceful manner in which the people had been treated by the Home Government. Pieces after pieces of the public domain had been either given away or allowed to be taken, and the colonists were obliged to stand by as helpless as they were indignant.

With regard to the sentiment of the hon. member for the District that "a man could do what he liked with his own," he was aware that such an idea obtained in the tenth or twelfth century, but it had long since exploded before the law reformers of England.

Lord Erskine gave the best illustration of the absurdity of the doctrine when he applied his own case to the shoulders of a controversialist, to show that a good deal of injury could be inflicted by doing what one liked with his own.

He believed a great wrong was in the present instance perpetrated by both the Church and the Home Government.

Messrs. Tolmie, Franklin, Burnaby, and Cochrane here left the House, amid much laughter.

He considered it also as likely to be mischievous in its effect on the religious interests of the colony. (Hear, hear.) It raised up at once invidious distinctions, and tended to pave the way for those jealousies which were so detrimental to the best interests of religion in many portions of the mother country.

When the Bishop of Columbia first landed in the colony he impressed the fact on all that the Church of England should be established on the same independent footing as other denominations, and here we had an attempt to convert a large portion of valuable public property into a means for raising a public revenue.

[Mr. DeCosmos—A princely revenue, Governor Douglas said.] Well, a princely revenue for the Church of England. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carswell would ask what about those parties who had bought property round the reserve at large prices on the understanding that it was to be kept a reserve? (Hear, hear.) He himself had sold property adjoining the reserve at high prices on that distinct understanding (hear, hear)—and he looked on it as a great wrong to those parties who had spent so much money to thus close up their windows as it were—to take away that reserve on the faith of which they had purchased their property. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Dickson said to his mind the question was, which was the property deeded to the church, and by whom? If the property had been deeded since 1862, it was certainly His Majesty's, and it was deeded by the Hudson Bay Company, he would be in favor of disputing it, if it was done by the Crown, he feared there was no redress.

Mr. DeCosmos said the land had been used as a public reserve for some years by the people, who had thus a prescriptive right to it, and could not be deprived of it. It was a fact that they had wished to see legal proceedings taken on the matter.

Dr. Dickson said even if it were given as a church reserve it was questionable whether it was given to any particular church.

Dr. Helmecken—Yes, it was!

Dr. Dickson said the hon. gentleman said it was, but that was a question for the Legislature. In Canada they said the same thing about the church reserves there, but the Legislature decided differently.

Mr. Duncan said the Church of England had no right whatever to the reserve. Christ Church had been built by the public money, and now they wished to rob the people of the reserve. He looked on this attempt as the most iniquitous transaction in the annals of the colony, and he thought it reflected very little credit on the cloth; he was sure if the Archbishop of Canterbury knew the nature of the transaction he would have nothing to do with it (Hear, hear).

The motion was then put, and carried unanimously, as follows:

That this House present to His Excellency the Governor a respectful address requesting him to instruct the hon. Attorney General to take legal proceedings to prevent the Church Reserve from being broken up into blocks, or leased out in lots, in order to test the right of any party of parties to break up the same into blocks, or lease it out for the benefit of Christ Church, or the members thereof, and for other purposes.

This bill came up on recommendation from a previous meeting. The clause providing for any member losing his seat who absented himself for ten days, in any month, without leave, was struck out.

The clause providing for changing the form of oath was carried, and the bill reported to the House.

This Act, as amended by the Legislative Council, came before the committee, and after being re-amended in several particulars was reported to the House. Owing, however, to the clause in the bill passed requiring the schedule struck out by the Council, the bill will have to be re-committed.

The Committee then rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till tomorrow (Tuesday).

Monday, May 23, 1865.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, McClure, Tolmie, Dickson, and Denner.

The resolution requesting the Governor to take legal steps to test the claim of the Church of England to cut up the Church Reserve into lots and lease it, came up for the adoption of the House.

Dr. Tolmie rose to oppose the passage of the resolution, because the piece of land had been granted by the Hudson Bay Company to the Church, and the thing was finally settled. He could not conceive what grounds there were for such a resolution, unless to please political agitators, and till he heard some arguments in its favor, he would not vote for it.

Mr. Franklin had voted for the inquiry, but was perfectly satisfied with the explanation of His Excellency. There was no doubt that the land was given by the Hudson Bay Company to Christ Church, and belonged to that church. The conveyance was legally made, and could not be altered. He would say that the site of the reserve was a beautiful one, and it was always expected by the people that it would be kept as a park or "lungs" for the city; he thought that it might still be kept for that use by a petition to the Bishop or the Trustees. (Laughter.)

Mr. DeCosmos moved the adoption of the resolution. The hon. gentleman opposite (Dr. Tolmie) whenever any question came up touching the Hudson Bay Company, made personal remarks, and imputed personal motives to hon. gentlemen who strove to give the people their rights. The hon. gentleman had accused hon. gentlemen of being agitators in this matter. He (Mr. DeCosmos) repudiated any wish to agitate on the question. His only aim had been to secure the rights of the people, and to prevent the misappropriation of the public reserve. He could prove from hundreds of witnesses that not only had the reserve been set aside for public use, and not for the church, but that Christ Church itself was built out of the public money, and was set down in the estimates as public expenditure. The policy of forming colonial churches by public grants had been ignored by the Colonial Secretary long ago. The hon. gentleman spoke forcibly and eloquently on this point, and on the injustice of robbing the people of a reserve to which they were undoubtedly entitled, and concluded his remarks amid applause.

The resolution was then adopted by the House.

Ayes—DeCosmos, McClure, Dickson, Carswell, Denner, (5).

Noes—Tolmie, Franklin, (2).

The House went into Committee, Mr. Franklin in the chair.

Mr. McClure introduced a bill to amend the Victoria Harbor Dues Act, 1862, in accordance with the resolutions passed by Committee of Supply, imposing increased permits on imports, &c. The bill was reported.

Mr. McClure introduced a bill to impose duties on stock.

Mr. Dickson introduced a bill to amend the Estates of Deceased Persons Act, 1862, in accordance with the resolutions passed by Committee of Supply, imposing increased permits on imports, &c. The bill was reported.

The committee took up the bill to make better provision for the custody of the estates of deceased persons.

Dr. Dickson said that the only law touching the matter at present was a minute of Her Majesty's Orders in Council, which was defective in certain points, which this Act was intended to remedy.

On clause 1, which provides that any property of deceased persons in danger of being stolen shall be taken in charge by the Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Franklin objected to the property passing into the hands of the police. It should go to the Public Administrators.

Dr. Dickson said the property was generally too small to be worth the trouble of the Public Administrator; besides there was no such official, the office only being filled from time to time as occasion required.

Mr. DeCosmos was in favor of the bill, with a proviso to limit it to one year.

Dr. Helmecken would like to vote "understandingly" on this bill (a laugh). He would wish to ask whether the bill was intended for the colony, or solely for the city? As people were in the habit of dying in the country, as well as in the city, what was to be done where there was no Superintendent of Police? (Laughter.)

Mr. Denner moved that the clause be expunged. He never knew such a thing in his life as the Superintendent of Police taking charge of private property. The Supreme Court had the proper machinery to attend to the matter.

Dr. Dickson had really no interest in the bill, and as hon. gentlemen made so much fuss over it, they might throw it under the table. The necessity however of such a bill

was apparent every day. He recollected a case where a gold watch belonging to a deceased person was brought in at the inquest by the watchmaker who had it to repair, and who asked for his charge of \$2. The coroner had no funds out of which to pay the demand, so a policeman paid the \$2, and took the watch, saying that if the government refunded the amount, they could have the watch, if not, he would keep it.

Dr. Helmecken said he had been a coroner once himself, and sympathized with the hon. gentleman. He knew there was no little trouble connected with the care of property of deceased persons, as he had had the care of several gold watches once (laughter), and really they gave him no end of trouble. He approved of the bill, and would vote for it as a whole.

Clause 1 was passed, also clause 2, providing that the goods be advertised in one of the papers for one month, and clauses 3 and 4, providing for the sale of the property, the proceeds to be paid into the treasury.

The committee here rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, May 23, 1865.

The Council met yesterday at 3:15 p.m. Members present—The Hon. President, Colonial Secretary, and Attorney General.

This bill was sent up from the House, below as passed with amendments.

The Council then went into Committee on this bill, the Hon. Attorney General in the chair, and disposed of some of the clauses.

LETTER FROM LEECH RIVER.

To the Editor of the British Colonist.—Sir, Although we have not the opportunity here of celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of our beloved Queen, we all tried our best to show our loyalty and to spend a happy day. The stores were closed, but few of the miners worked, and no business was carried on at the Government House. Some of the stores were decorated with garlands, festoons, flags, and epigrams, and as soon as the clock struck twelve there was quite a burst of royal salutes. One of our fair ladies insisted on firing off eleven of the twenty-one guns. Before the firing was over we could hear the roaring of the guns at Esquimaux—they were even heard as far as Bacon Bar. Notwithstanding the repeated heavy showers we did our best to amuse ourselves with out-door amusements.

At Mr. E. M. Walsh's there was a free lunch, and considering that it was in a log-house, I can assure you that it was very tastefully and bountifully got up. The following among other toasts were drunk in champagne: The Queen and Royal Family, by Mr. A. Barnett; Governor Kennedy and family, by Mr. E. M. Walsh; the Host, by Mr. Handerson; Barnett, the expressman, by Mr. Bayan, &c. After lunch, never heeding the rain, we got up a shooting match, four candidates competed for a sweepstake of \$5 each, which was won by Mr. Atwood; a long jumping match, won by Mr. H. Brown; after which a first-class game of quoits for \$20, won by Mr. Cole; the "village blacksmith" and Mr. Fisher, jun., of the Fisher Co. It was a first-rate and well-contested match right through the three games. In the evening the musical voices of honest miners might be heard in every lowly cabin and store, making merry although times are hard for us all here at present, the river being at such a height, I write these few lines to show the Victorians that Leech town in loyalty yields to none.

Leech Town, May 26th, 1865.

PORTLAND ITEMS.

A private letter from Portland states that the statement published in the Chronicle a short time since that Mr. Foley had struck potatoes near that city, is without the slightest foundation, in fact that it is a pure fabrication on the part of some one.

Dr. Brown spent a few days in Portland en route to Southern Oregon. The Doctor is reported to be in his usual good humor, and looks in condition to encounter all the difficulties of his summer campaign.

The Willamette is rising, and some of the wharves are already flooded. It is thought that no material damage will result unless the snow is melted with a warm rain.

Messrs. Hoffman & Moses, late of Victoria, have just opened the Germania Saloon here.

SMUGGLING FROM VICTORIA TO PORTLAND.—It has been supposed for months past that a business of smuggling cigars, &c., on a small scale, between this port and Victoria, was being carried on, but so far no person has been apprehended, and made to pay the penalties of the law in such cases provided. On Friday, however, through the efforts of Capt. Lewis of the steamer "Geoff. S. Wright" and Pilot Gilman, a box containing 8,000 choice cigars was seized and confiscated. The box was discovered as it was lowered into a small boat, from the river side of the vessel, and was traced to the store of J. Strauss, where Captain Lewis kept watch of it, until Captain Gilman informed Inspector Gray, who was attending an examination at the public school, when he immediately proceeded to take possession of the goods, and the case is now at Messrs. Richards and McCracken's, the property of Uncle Sam. The fireman of the steamer is supposed to have been implicated in the affair, but he evaded the officers, and the steamer sailed yesterday morning without him.

The English University Boat Race. The annual boat race between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was won, on April 8th, by Oxford by three boat lengths.

The Coal Market.—We learn from private sources that the coal market in San Francisco is very firm, and Nantico coal is in demand at steady rates.

It is announced that the Empress of the French is about to appear before the world as an anti-slavery vessel, and that, as a companion book to the "History of Cesar," there will shortly be published a "Life of Marie Antoinette," by Eugénie, Empress of the French.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

[From Bell's Messenger, April 8th.]

University Boat Race.

This great race came off to-day. The fineness of the weather had the effect of drawing together an immense number of spectators, who lined both banks of the river, which was covered with steam-boats and craft of every description. The start took place at 12:15 from barges opposite the Star and Garter, Putney, the course being thence to a flag-boat moored off Barker's rails, 200 yards above the Ship at Mortlake. Mr. J. W. Chitty of Exeter College, Oxford, officiated as umpire, and Mr. Edward Garle, sculler, the veteran John Phelps, being judge at Mortlake. The crews were as follows:—

- 1. R. T. Baker, Merton.....11 2
- 2. H. E. Benson, Chr. Ch.....12 3
- 3. H. P. Henley, Oxid.....12 4
- 4. G. G. Coventry, Pem.....12 5
- 5. A. Morrison, Balliol.....12 6
- 6. R. Wood, Pem.....12 7
- 7. H. Schneider, Trin.....12 8
- 8. M. Brown, Trin.....12 9
- 9. C. W. Tottenham, Chr. Ch (cox).....12 10

- 1. H. Wainey, St. John's.....11 1
- 2. M. H. Beebe, St. John's.....11 2
- 3. R. V. Pigot, Corps.....12 0
- 4. R. Kinglake, Trin.....12 1
- 5. D. W. Stevenson, Trin.....12 2
- 6. G. H. Berwick, Trin.....12 3
- 7. W. R. Griffiths, Trin.....12 4
- 8. C. B. Lewis, Trin.....12 5
- 9. F. H. Archer, Corpus (cox).....12 6

After a severe contest victory once more declared itself in favor of Oxford! This is the fifth year in succession in which Oxford has won. She is now two races ahead of Cambridge.

The Queen has formally recognized Maximilian and the New Mexican Empire.

The Ministry sustained a severe defeat on March 23rd on the motion to extend the reduction of the fire duty to all kinds of insurable property. Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion, but the Government were defeated by a vote of 137 to 65. The Spectator says this takes a large slice out of the surplus.

The funeral of the late Mr. Cobden took place on the 7th inst. at Lavington Church, close to which his country residence was situated. A large number of members of the House of Commons and other leading men were present, and the scene in the country churchyard was solemn and touching. Mr. Bright, who was one of the pall-bearers, was most deeply moved.

The English iron works in North Staffordshire are to be re-opened at once, the men engaging not to assist those on strike.

Viscount Gort will be elected a representative Peer of Ireland in room of Earl Desart.

The question of an increased allowance to the Prince of Wales is for the present postponed.

The report of the Edmunds Committee will entirely exonerate Lord Brougham. The general verdict in the case of the Lord Chancellor will be that he showed undue leniency in dealing with his subordinate.

The Whitworth and Armstrong committee are deliberating on their report, and it is supposed that the probable conclusion will be a recommendation urging the adoption of the Armstrong projectile, and recommending the Whitworth gun; and, in conclusion, the report will suggest the reference of both to another committee.

Two splendid vases have just been made for Sir Rowland Hill, to be presented to him as the result of subscriptions of a penny from admirers to an unlimited amount.

It is not improbable that the field-marshal will shortly be increased by the promotion of the two following gallant generals—Sir Alexander Woodford, G. C. B., and Sir Arthur Clifton, G. C. B.

Our foreign friends are talking of an engagement with the Patti, which will transcend her former ones with managers. It is an engagement to be married to a Russian who has about £360,000 a year.

Vegetable fannels is now largely manufactured in Germany from the "Pique silvestris" of a wool assuaging and soothing.

It is reported that the Austrian army will undergo a reduction of 70,000, of which should remain quiet.

The Law Times states that the select committee of the House of Commons on the Bankruptcy Act, have decided to recommend the abolition of the present Bankruptcy Courts as soon as practicable, and the adoption of the Scotch system.

The colony of the 85th Foot is vacant by the death of General Guise.

Major General Henry Eyre is gazetted colonel of the 59th Foot.

The latest news from Caprivi states that General Garibaldi has perfectly recovered from his wound, and walks freely without limping, though he still uses a cane. The General is surrounded by the members of his family.

The late Duke de Morny's funeral entailed an outlay of about £22,000 per annum. It is now stated that the duke died leaving property worth from £20,000 to £25,000 a year.

On the 25th the statues of Professor Wilson (Christopher North), and Allan Ramsay the poet, were inaugurated in Edinburgh in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

The Law in West of Vancouver Law.—The following unique specimen is a verbatim copy of a paragraph contained in the proposition submitted by Mr. John George Wright of San Francisco to the creditors of Christwell in this city.

"I am thus cautious of his account, knowing the country and the laws he has to deal with, and the miserable tendency your laws have had in retarding men of energy from staying there when in debt, but who were restrained from doing so by laws which are a disgrace to our statute book, and which your anti-Silvian legislators persist in retaining." Knowing the nature of the animal and the circumstances under which he had occasion to dread "the miserable tendency of the law," comment on the above is unnecessary.

le Remedy.



Ointment.

Stiff Joints. The London Dispensaries less cure, any chronic joints; whereas if this Ointment is rubbed into such effects will be immense. In derivate advantages from means that could not be had elsewhere.

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Tuesday, May 30, 1885.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, May 27.

MR. JAMES CARSWELL, Member of Parliament for Sooke District, and a member of the firm of Hibben & Carswell, Booksellers and Stationers of Yates street, has been missing since Wednesday afternoon under circumstances that have given rise to serious apprehensions for his safety. Mr. Carswell, it appears, proceeded by the steamer Enterprise to Sooke Harbor on the Queen's birthday with Mrs. Carswell and some friends, and having expressed his intention of visiting the residence of his constituents, the Muirs, on business, he landed at Thompson's Landing and was observed to ascend the bank and proceed towards the road which passes at a considerable distance from the wharf and leads direct to Muirs. Mr. Robert George here met him and directed him to the road. It was shrewdly at the time owing to which circumstance Mrs. Carswell did not accompany her husband. At six o'clock the Enterprise blew her last whistle and started back to Victoria, but Mr. Carswell did not return as he promised to do and the steamer left without him. Some of the excursionists had been to Muirs' and returned by the same trail which Mr. Carswell should have taken, but they did not see him nor had been to Muirs' and up to the time of writing nothing had been heard of the missing man. On the following morning a messenger was despatched to ascertain if Mr. Carswell had reached Muirs' but they had not seen or heard anything of him, and a search was thereupon instituted but nothing elicited. Yesterday morning some friends left this city to cause a closer search to be made. Mr. Carswell took no refreshments of any kind or weapons with him. He is very short-sighted and it is feared may have wandered from the track and been unable to trace his steps. There is a trail known as Foucault's trail branching off through to the North Forks of Leech River, and it is just possible that Mr. Carswell may have taken it by mistake. Under any circumstances the facts are sufficient to cause considerable anxiety to his friends, who have offered a reward of \$200 for the recovery of Mr. Carswell, and have had posters printed to be sent out early this morning to Leech river, in the hope that a number of the miners who are at present unable to work there, may be induced to go in search of the missing gentleman. Messrs. DeCosmos, Elliott, Huskinson, Bell, Fell, and a number of other gentlemen met last night to devise means for prosecuting a rigorous search. It was determined to proceed in a body to the spot, and with the aid of the Indians to traverse the entire neighborhood. A message was sent to Governor Kennedy asking that the Sir James Douglas be placed at their disposal, and instructions having been sent to Captain Clarke, arrangements were made for starting at three o'clock this morning. Further intelligence will be anxiously looked for.

THE CHARGE OF ARSON.—Joseph Hilliard charged with attempting to set fire to the premises of Mr. Aime, on Flaguard street, near Government street, appeared before the Police Magistrate yesterday. Mr. Aime stated that he went to his premises at about twelve o'clock on the night of the 24th, and saw a man hurriedly pass out. Witness turned a lantern on him and recognized the prisoner, who was frequently hanging around the premises. On going inside he found a bottle lying on the floor wrapped up in paper with some turpentine in it, and a quantity of turpentine thrown all over a wooden partition penetrating to the other side. Witness gave information to Sergeant Wilmer, who subsequently arrested the prisoner, and on searching his premises found a piece of newspaper corresponding with that in which the bottle was wrapped. On cross-examination by Mr. Bishop it was shown that there was a female in the case to whom the accused laid claim. Prisoner had previously entered the complainant's premises in search of the female and had used threats of violence to complainant. Sergeant Wilmer and officer Thompson gave their evidence, the latter stated that he was told by Sergeant Wilmer to watch on the night in question for a man named Hilliard, and on the prisoner coming up hurriedly witness asked him his name, and he said Livermore. Inspector Welch asked for a remand until Monday, to enable him to prove the purchase of the turpentine and for further testimony. Mr. Bishop contended that there was no case, as there was no evidence of an attempt to set fire and no matches were found, this was a charge of arson. Mr. Pemberton replied that the charge was a very proper one, and a very serious one in a place where there were so many wooden houses, a jury would have to deal with the evidence, the prisoner was remanded till Monday.

MERCHANTS' INSTITUTE.—This institution, which began so favorably last winter, and which has hitherto been in so flourishing a condition, begins now to feel, in common with everything else in Victoria, the influence of the dull times, and is now rather languishing for want of sufficient support. The list of subscribers, which had attained the very respectable figure of nearly 300 during the winter months, has fallen off very materially, doubtless owing in great part to the departure of the miners for the up-country and local reasons. There are, however, a great many old members, but who could easily spare the small charge of \$1 per month, and therefore essential aid to one of the most useful public institutions in the city. Mr. Coleman, the librarian, will during the next few weeks lay upon those gentlemen, and we trust that every one who can afford it will subscribe at once, and thus aid in placing the Institute on a prosperous and permanent basis.

WATER TRAVEL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—We understand that Capt. Mouna, the well known commander of the Enterprise, will leave shortly for Kamloops with a view to establishing water communication between Lake Kamloops and the north arm of the Great Shuswap Lake. It is believed at present that a steamer could ply from Savan as ferry at the lower end of Kamloops on the Thompson River through the lesser Shuswap Lake to the head of the north arm of the Great Shuswap Lake, a distance of about 140 miles, and from the latter point a portage of 45 miles will enable travellers to connect with White's steamerboat running on the Columbia from Fort Sheppard to the cañon at the foot of the Great Bend in which neighborhood gold has been found. It will likewise materially lessen the travelling distance to Kootenay. The company are at present awaiting the return of Mr. McKay, who is engaged in surveying the proposed telegraph line from Tete Jaune Cache to Williams Creek, as that gentleman is well acquainted with the waters above Kamloops. It is believed however that there is no material impediment to the navigation of the distance above described. In the meantime the material for the construction of a steamboat is awaiting Capt. Mouna's arrival.

LIUT. VERNER, R. N.—This gentleman being about to return to England, yesterday resigned his position on the committee of management of the Mechanics' Institute. Lieut. Verner was one of the originators of the Institute last winter, and has ever since been one of its most active and useful supporters. His departure will be a great loss to the Institute, and will indeed be much felt by the community generally, as he was always among the foremost in every good work. The committee expressed their regret at the withdrawal of so valuable a member, and unanimously voted him a letter of thanks for his services. We understand that Lieut. Verner leaves for home by the first steamer in June.

THE TELEGRAPH.—Some workmen belonging to the Collins Telegraph Co. proceeded yesterday by the Enterprise to New Westminster, in charge of Major Pope, one of the engineers of the line. They took with them a quantity of wire and insulators. The first ship load of wire from New York is anxiously looked for.

NOT INSANE.—The man Long who was recently lodged in goal for safe keeping, appeared yesterday in the Police Court, and the Magistrate stated that a medical certificate had been given pronouncing Long to be of *mens sana in corpore sano*, and responsible for his actions.

LIBERAL.—His Excellency the Governor was waited on by a deputation of cricketers yesterday, and granted them the use of the government steamer to convey the Victoria eleven to New Westminster to play the inter-colonial match on Thursday next.

SUPREME COURT.—Verdyghen v. Harris.—The motion for a new trial in this case having been abandoned, the defendant's counsel yesterday obtained a judgment.

Monday, May 29.

RACES.—The remaining part of the race programme for the 24th was completed on Saturday afternoon, the race for the Victoria purse, open to all horses that never won a public race, coming off on the Beacon Hill course at 3 o'clock. Six horses were entered, viz., Mr. William's sorrel gelding, Governor; Mr. Shipper's bay mare, Lucy; Mr. Roper's chestnut mare, Yorkshire Lass; Mr. Bowman's Express horse, Charlie; Mr. Tooley's horse, Pet; and Mr. Hutchinson's bay horse. The first heat was won by "Lucy." Mr. Hutchinson's horse being second. The next two heats were won by "Governor," who shot ahead at the half-mile post and won the race easily. He was ridden by Fitzpatrick. The time made was very good, the first heat being run in one minute thirty-eight seconds. The race, owing to the number of horses starting, and the belief that it would be a *bona fide* contest, attracted much interest.

CHINAMEN FOR KOOTENAY.—The newly arrived Celestials are making for the Columbia river and Kootenay in large numbers. A gentleman who came down on Saturday informs us that hundreds of them are to be seen patiently wending their way, heavily laden, in that direction. They go via Nicomin, and seem to have no hesitation as to the proper course; doubtless some among them have been over the route before. The Chinamen, on the Fraser, are said to have taken out a very large quantity of gold this year, owing to the unusually low stage of the river.

ASSAY OFFICE IN CARIBOO.—The Bank of British Columbia, have nearly completed their assay office at Cameron, Williams creek. They have also enlarged their premises, having taken the whole of the building of which they formerly occupied only a part. The bank is not to be removed to Barkerville, as reported by a contemporary, but will remain at Cameron. The assay office is regarded most favorably by the miners, and will prove a great accommodation to them. During the coming season, Mr. Gregg, formerly of Quesnelle, will be manager of the Williams creek branch.

MURDER OF MR. COLEBY.—By advertisement in another column the Government of British Columbia offer a reward of \$1000 for the capture of Antoine Lucanage, the murderer of Mr. Ogilvy, late B. C. Customs officer at Bella Coala. Antoine is described as being about 5 feet 10 inches in height, very thin, pitted, with the small, dark, hair, and eyes light, about 35 years of age, stoops slightly while walking, speaks English well with slight foreign accent, and has slight moustache and whiskers.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning about four o'clock, a building on Yates street, near the International Hotel, occupied as a carpenter's shop, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm bells were quickly rung, and the different companies were soon on the spot and speedily extinguished the flames, which at one time threatened the adjoining buildings. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

FROM LEECH RIVER.—Barnett, the expressman, arrived from Leech river last night. There is nothing new from the mining district. Lieut. Lascelles, Mr. O. W. Wallace, and several other gentlemen visited the mines yesterday. Mr. Barnett met Mr. Pitts yesterday on his way to Leech to raise a party to join in the search for Mr. Carswell. From this date Barnett will carry the express on horseback.

BANK GOLD ESCORT.—The gold escort of the Bank of British Columbia will start on their first trip to-morrow, and will run regularly during the summer season every three weeks. The bank will have its own messengers, but has made arrangements with Barnard to carry the treasure.

TEETH LIKE PEARLS AND BREATH OF SWEETNESS obtained by the use of that popular Dentifrice, Fragrant "Socodont," a composition of the choicest and purest ingredients, the three most important requisites, cleanliness, efficacy and convenience being present in the highest possible degree of perfection. It removes all disagreeable odors, scurf and tartarous adhesions, insuring a pearl like whiteness to the teeth, gives tone to the breath, and a cool delicate aromatic fragrance to the mouth, which makes it really a toilet luxury. Sold by Druggists everywhere at 75 cents per bottle.

THE DAVENPORTS ECLIPSED.—On Monday evening, a *seance* was formed at Mr. Sothorn's house, the Cedars, Kensington, for the purpose of exhibiting the roping-powers and manifestations of "unknown force" which the distinguished comedian and Mr. Addison, the medium in spite of himself, are able to display. Among the company present were the Marchioness of Downshire, Lady Anna Duff, the Earl of Fife, Lord Hillsborough, Viscount Combermere, Lord Edwin Hill Stuart, Lord Arthur Hill, Colonel Napier Stewart, Mr. Tom Taylor, &c. In addition to all the ordinary manifestations of the Davenport's, Mr. Addison and Mr. Sothorn were handcuffed and tied up in sacks, and succeeded easily in freeing themselves. Mr. Addison then had his wrists handcuffed and fastened to a ring screwed in the structure. The doors were closed, and on their being re-opened in two minutes he was seen fastened as before, but with his coat off. The same gentleman was, for lack of any more convenient chest, locked up in a corn bin, which was corded outside. In two minutes he was a free man. A dark *seance* followed, in which the spectral touches, the flying instruments, the marvellous doffing of the coat, and the other phenomena recently exhibited with so much parade, were displayed to the fullest extent.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—The Correspondence of Rome contradicts the following terms the *Oul's* assertion that the Empress Eugenie had written to all the female sovereigns of Europe, without distinction of faith, respecting the restoration of the Holy Places: "This intelligence is inexact, as we learn from other sources, but it suffices to show the confusion which prevails in people's minds. The Empress Eugenie is profoundly attached to a faith, and that faith, as the Pope said some days ago, 'is exclusive, and admits neither of compromise nor of transaction.' There is only one Christianity, and all anti-Catholic sects are mere degenerations incapable of uniting or concurring with the truth to found or restore anything whatever in a suitable manner."

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—It is understood that the Government plan for enlarging the National Gallery will be presented to Parliament after the recess. This plan includes the purchase of St. Martin's Workhouse, the absorption of the open court and street behind the present edifice, and the use of a certain portion of the barrack-yard. The yard is not to be diminished, as the new galleries will be erected on iron columns, offering the soldiers a covered way for their recreations and amusements. The new Government plan involves the removal of the Royal Academicians from Trafalgar Square. It is proposed to offer them a site behind Piccadilly, north of Burlington-house.

Rumors are afloat that King Francis II. is contemplating breaking up his establishment and leaving Rome, and that preparatory inventories of the furniture and effects in the Farnese Palace are being drawn up. The suppression of the Spanish mission, hitherto accredited to his ex-Majesty, may have something to do with these reports.

The gun cotton committee (says the Army and Navy Gazette) have been trying further experiments with this highly explosive material, and there seems to be every hope of its being used instead of powder, as a bursting charge for shells, and also as a mine in the torpedoes and other similar vessels, which are expected to be largely employed in any future naval war.

A late number of the Halifax *Unionist* mentions a rumor that Governor Gordon, of New Brunswick, had applied for leave to resign. It has been generally understood that the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have done their best to defeat the Confederation scheme in those provinces.

A CARD.—JAMES SHEPHERD, PIANO Tuner and Repairer, begs leave to announce that he will be in New Westminster in the course of six weeks, after visiting all the different places on the Puget Sound. Resides at Mrs. J. Sheppard's Private Boarding House, Fort street, Victoria, V. I. Victoria, May 28, 1885.

\$1000 REWARD.
Any person who will discover MR. JAMES CARSWELL, who is supposed to have been lost on the 24th instant in the Woods between Thompson's Landing and Muir's Farm, Sooke Harbor, will be paid the above Reward. Should any traces of the missing man be discovered, parties will please report the same to Mr. Michael Muir, of Sooke, who will afford all information required, and is fully authorized to act in the matter.
HIBBEN & CARSWELL.
Victoria, May 27, 1885.

\$1000 REWARD.
WHEREAS, ON THE 6th DAY OF May, instant, John D. B. Ogilvy, Esquire, Deputy Collector of Customs and Indian Agent, was wilfully murdered on board the schooner "Antoine" at Bentinck Arm, near the mouth of the said J. D. B. Ogilvy. The reward will be paid to any person handing over the said "Antoine" to any Police authority of British Columbia.
By His Excellency's Command, T. BRY, Chief Inspector of Police. New Westminster, 26th May, 1885.
DESCRIPTION OF "ANTOINE."
Height about 5ft. 10in., very thin, pitted with the smallpox, light hair and eyes, about 35 years of age, stoops slightly when walking, speaks English well with slight foreign accent, slight moustache and white hair.

TO BE LET.
A HOUSE ON PANDORA STREET, opposite to the College of St. Louis, containing four rooms, plastered. There are also outbuildings, a good well of soft water, and a large garden, consisting of two original town lots. Rent, \$15 per month. Apply to B. DEBHAM, m28 12wp Johnson st., below Waddington alley.

NOTICE.
A MEETING OF THE FIRST CLASS A contributory of the Skidgate Bay Copper Mining Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Langley street, on Monday, the 29th May, at 3 P. M.
A. R. GREEN, m27
Victoria, May 26, 1885.

Park Hotel
BEACON HILL.
THIS FINE HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for visitors, and is supplied with the best of the marketable (fresh) of all kinds of game, Wines, Spirits, Ale, Porter, Mats, Balls and Wickets always on hand for Cricketers. Also Quills and other means of amuse- ment. Refreshments of all kinds always ready. Arrangements have been made to supply PICNIC DINNERS or BALL PARTIES on any scale. Handsomely furnished apartments provided with every comfort for gentlemen or families.
W. LUSCH, m24

THE DIVAN,
Government Street,
(OPPOSITE THE "COLONIST" OFFICE.)
Mrs. Riviere, Proprietress.
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
—AND—
Iced Drinks!
ON AND AFTER JUNE 1st, ICE CREAMS
And other refreshments will be supplied. MRS. RIVIERE will keep the best of everything, and earnestly solicits the kind patronage of the public.
ENTERPRISE SALOON,
Government Street.
OPEN EVERY EVENING!
Music commences at half-past Eight.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO ANNOUNCE that in addition to several Waitresses, they have secured the services of a
CELEBRATED LADY PIANISTE!
JOHN FOREMAN, m2
For Puget Sound!
THE STEAMER "ELIZA ANDERSON,"
D. E. FINCH, MASTER,
Every Thursday Morning, at 5 o'clock,
OLYMPIA, and Way-Ports,
Taking passengers and freight.
Superior facilities for carrying Cattle.

The Bank of BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter
Capital, £1,250,000
IN 12,500 SHARES, OF \$100 EACH,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BRANCHES AND AGENT
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND,
NANAIMO—Bank of British Columbia
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NEW WESTMINSTER—Bank of British Columbia
YALE—Bank of British Columbia
MOUTH QUESNELLE—Bank of British Columbia
CAMERONTOWN, CARIBOO—Bank of British Columbia.

IN THE UNITED STATES,
SAN FRANCISCO.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
PORTLAND, OREGON—Messrs. Ladd & Tilton.
NEW YORK—Messrs. Mattian, Phelps & Co.

BANK OF MONTREAL,
Branches and Agencies:
Montreal, Kingston, Whiteby, Stratford, Toronto, Cobourg, Peterboro, Picton, Quebec, Belleville, Ottawa, Perth, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Simcoe, London, Brockville, Goderich, St. Catharines.

IN MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA:
London Bank of Mexico and South America,
BRANCHES:
Mexico, Vera Cruz, San Luis Potosi, Tampico, Lina.

IN INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA
—The Oriental Bank.
IN ENGLAND,
National Provincial Bank of England, North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.
IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
IN IRELAND,
Union Bank of Ireland.

LONDON OFFICE—80 Lombard street
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for any amount not less than One Hundred Dollars.
DRAFTS REMITTED, bearing interest, issued for money lodged for fixed periods.
BILLS Discounted and Collected; and BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York purchased.
DRAFTS issued on all the Branches and Agencies; and CREDITS granted on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York, authorizing payment for goods shipped to the Colonies.
GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES received or safe custody; Interest and Dividends collected.

GOLD DUST & BARS PURCHASED.
Received on Deposit, or Advances made upon them.
D. M. LANG, Manager.
Victoria, May, 1885.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
ESTABLISHED 1836. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000.
Undivided Net Profits \$600,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 7 St. Helen's Place, LONDON.
San Francisco—F. H. Grain and W. S. Sutherland, Agents, 410 Montgomery street.
New York—Walter, Watson and James Smith, Agents.

BRANCHES:
MONTREAL, LONDON, C. W. QUEBEC, BRANTFORD, TORONTO, HALIFAX, N. S., HAMILTON, ST. JOHN, N. B., KINGSTON, VICTORIA, V. I.
AGENTS—Scotland—National Bank of Scotland, Ireland—Provincial Bank of Ireland, France—Maurand, Andre & Co., Paris, Australia, Union Bank of Australia, India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

DRAFTS ISSUED ON
London, New York, San Francisco, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and all the Branches of the NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND and the PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND GOLD PURCHASED.
Interest on Special Deposits of Money allowed at the rate of a quarter of one per cent per month.
The Bank receives Gold Dust and Bars for safe keeping without charge, undertakes the purchase and sale of Stock, the Collection of Bills, and other money business in the United States and British Provinces.

ASSAY OFFICE.
Gold Dust Melted and Assayed, and returns made within twenty-four hours in Ounces or Bars.
All Ores of every description carefully assayed.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager, Victoria.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness.
PEPSINE
DR. MORSON & SON,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous PEPSEINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and sweetest substitutes for the Gastric Juice. ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.
Sold in bottles 4s. and 10s., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
DR. MORSON'S PEPSEINE LOZENGES, POWDER, TABLETS, GELATINE, and all GRANULAR PREPARATIONS, and Photographical Preparations.
DR. MORSON AND SON,
19 and 46, Southampton Row, London W. Circulars (payable in London), are most carefully shipped.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 30, 1865.

THE GOLD MINING BILL.

The amendment sent down yesterday by the Council to the House on the Gold Mining Bill, in reference to the registration and recording fees, is one we are glad to see the House refused to acknowledge. When the bill passed the Upper House and came down to the Assembly it contained a clause which showed an unusual amount of greed for Crown perquisites. Not content with giving the license receipts to the Crown fund it threw in the recording and registration fees and all penalties that might accrue under the Act—the meaning of which was simply that the colony should pay for an official, the whole of whose labors would be given to the Crown. The Assembly had already voted \$1,700 for a Gold Commissioner, whose functions would also be ministerial; and they voted the sum with a kind of grudge; for they felt that the money should in strict equity come out of the fund of the Crown Lands. However, in order that the mining interests should not suffer for want of a Commission they voted the whole amount. When the Gold Bill came before the House the members in protecting colonial interests, refused to sanction any other Crown receipt than that of the license, and thus endeavored, by making the remaining fees and penalties colonial revenue, to reimburse the country for the \$1,700 expenditure on the Magisterial Gold Commissioner. This it seems is not palatable to the Council, and so we have the amendment returned, and altered so as to enable the Crown to pocket all the money collected, but the insignificant amount likely to be obtained from "penalties." This amount the Upper House generously waives, an act which resembles very much that magnanimous transaction alluded to by one of the members yesterday of taking out the oyster and leaving us the shell.

We cannot say, of course, what the Council will do in the matter—whether they will accept the amendment of the House and allow the bill at once to become law; or whether in their excessive loyalty they will shipwreck their own measure by insisting on the recording and registration fees being paid into the Crown fund. Of one thing they may be certain—the House will not go back on its position. If the bill becomes law it will only be by the insertion of the Assembly's decision on this point. Looking at the matter in an impartial light we cannot see how the Council can do other than accept the views of the Lower House. All the people's representatives require is that the money voted for the Commissioner shall be in whole or in part paid back to the general revenue by fees. If the Council and the Executive believe that the fees in question really belong to the Crown, and we do not dispute the correctness of such a position, let them make the Crown responsible for the Gold Commissioner's salary. But so long as the Executive insists on this officer being paid out of the colonial funds, in accordance with certain prohibitory injunctions of Mr. Cardwell in reference to the crown revenue, it must be content to relinquish a certain portion of the Crown receipts. It may be that the fees in question will, the present year, pay the Gold Commissioner; but the probabilities are against the supposition. If a thousand dollars are collected in this way the country will have reason to be satisfied. Whether, however, this be so or not, the Gold Mining Bill is too important a measure at the present juncture to be delayed, and we would, therefore, advise the Council to accept the Assembly's amendment, and push through the bill at once. If through any obstinacy in adhering to the principles laid down in the original clause, the bill is not passed, the responsibility will rest with the Upper House, and both the Crown and the colony may be deprived of results that would compensate either over and over again for the loss of the fees of registration. The measure itself is not one in all respects desirable, or applicable to the condition of our mines, but any law is better than no law; and there are many portions of the bill too necessary for the working and development of the diggings to be kept dormant at the present juncture. If there was no other principle in the bill but that which gives the miners a board to regulate their own affairs it would be worth all the necessary legislative trouble. In a few days the general mining operations at the mines will commence, and difficulties, in the absence of any definite law or regulations, will in the natural course of events arise. Dissatisfaction will be engendered, work retarded, and the best interests of Leech River as well as of the colony will suffer. Not a moment is therefore to be lost in placing the mines under special law for their better development, and for the protection of the individual; and we hope to see the Council take this urgent view of the matter by accepting the Assembly's amendment, and passing the bill without further delay.

The number of enrolled volunteers in England on 1st Dec., 1863, was 162,936, and of "efficients," 113,522. The number of "efficients" at the same date of 1864 was 124,181.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, May 26th, 1865. House met at 3:15, p.m. Members present: Messrs. De Cosmos, M. Clare, Tolmie, Dickson, Cochran, Duncan, and Dennis.

DR. HELMEKEN'S COMMITTEE. Mr. De Cosmos said there was some difficulty with the Dredger Committee. The member for Saanich had never attended the committee, and wished to resign. He asked if the House would accept the resignation, or discharge the committee and have the matter taken up in the House. The Speaker said he would accept the resignation; the remaining three of the committee could continue to act.

VICTORIA HARBOR DUES ACT. This bill was read a second time, and sent to committee, Mr. Dennis in the chair. The bill, which provides that for every invoice of \$100 or less, there shall be a landing permit of \$1 50, and for every additional \$100 in value, a permit of 50 cts; also for every invoice of potatoes an additional charge of 50 cts; and for every invoice of turnips, carrots, cabbages, and other roots or vegetables, 25 cts, was passed and reported to the House.

PEDDLERS AND HAWKERS. Mr. Cochran's bill to impose license dues on peddlers and hawkers came before the committee. The bill proposes to charge a license of \$50 per annum on all peddlers and hawkers of goods, and a license of \$5 per day on all circusmen, menageries, shows, &c. Mr. De Cosmos quoted from the Trades License Act to show that peddlers, hawkers, &c. were already charged a half-yearly license of \$25.

ESTATE OF DECEASED PERSONS. The consideration of this bill was resumed in committee. Dr. Dickson explained certain portions of the bill which were left over from last meeting, and the bill was passed with some trivial amendments.

POSTAL BILL. This bill as passed by the Legislative Council came before the committee. On the first clause being read, Dr. Dickson moved that the chair do now rise. Carried nem. con. The bill is therefore thrown out.

ARRIERS OF LANDS. Mr. Duncan moved for an address to the Excellency that all bona fide settlers in arrears for their lands, who are required to pay up by the 31st May or forfeit their lands, be allowed till 31st May, 1865, to pay up. The hon. gentleman said that many of the settlers had been six or seven years on their lands, and had worked hard and labored under many disadvantages in improving their lands, and really were unable to pay up the arrears.

Mr. De Cosmos said many of the parties in arrears were quite able to pay up. He thought the motion should be confined to actual cultivators of the soil. Dr. Helmeken said it was really a matter over which they had very little control; they could only recommend this course to the Government. The Governor and Colonial Secretary looked chiefly to this source for their salaries, and that would affect the course to be pursued. The motion was agreed to nem. con., and the committee rose and reported progress.

GOLD MINING BILL. This bill came back from the Legislative Council with an amendment making the fees for recording and registering payable to the Crown, instead of the general revenue, as passed by the House. Mr. M. Clare considered that as they had voted the Gold Commissioner's salary the fees should go into the general revenue, and the House refused to agree to the amendment, and sent the bill back to the Council. House adjourned till Monday, when the Pilot Act, Agricultural Lands Question, and Incorporation Bill will be taken up.

Another French paper, the *Rive Gauche*, has been prosecuted for an attack on the Emperor Napoleon. The director of the journal was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, the writer of the article to eight months, and the printer to a fine of one hundred francs.

A musical festival of German singers is to take place at Dresden in the course of the summer. No fewer than 16,800 are asserted to be already announced, of whom 8,000 will come from Saxony and 3,500 from Prussia. It is thought that 24,000 in all will attend.

The *Patrie* announces that a corps of 400 gendarmes, with twenty-eight officers, is about to be formed in France for Mexico, to serve as a model for a native body for the whole country. Frenchmen who engage will be allowed to take their wives and children to Mexico.

In the year 1864 merchandise of the value of £32,726,789 was imported into the United Kingdom from its colonies and possessions, and merchandise of the value of £181,137,159 from foreign countries, making together £274,863,924—a value unequalled in any kingdom or empire in any year since the creation of the world.

PORTUNES OF THE PRELATES IN THE CHURCH OF IRELAND. Fowler, archbishop of Dublin, died worth £150,000; Reresford, archbishop of Tuam, £250,000; Agar, archbishop of Cashel, £400,000; Stuart, archbishop of Armagh, £300,000; Knox, bishop of Derry, £100,000; Stopford, bishop of Cork, £250,000; Percy, bishop of Drogheda, £60,000; Cleaver, bishop of Limerick, £60,000; Hawkins, bishop of Raphoe, £250,000. Porter, £250,000. Total, £1,875,000. The sum total is a large fact, and there are sermons in sovereigns as well as in stones.

CARIBOO GLEANINGS.

By William Clark, May 18, 1865. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sir—Those of us who remained in the upper country during the winter months, whatever we were short of, had abundance of the usual commodity—frost and snow.

We learn by the passengers lately arrived that you had warm work of it below in attempting to stem the torrent of taxation put upon us by our beloved benefactors at the Camp, New Westminster. Verily, they have shown great ingenuity in devising quite a number of taxes. They take the thirty-second part of all our gold, increase the tax on our bread, bacon, beans, and every article of consumption; taxing our tools and every article necessary to carry on our operations. We cannot explore for gold with safety without first paying for a license, nor take up a claim without dipping our hands into our pockets; if we buy of sell, or even abandon an unprofitable claim—Dean Swift's injunction of "down with the dust" rings in our ears on all sides. We cannot look inside the public record without first stamping out the dollar, nor get a grievance redressed without first being subjected to a heavy sweating. What fine pickings a certain individual had during the last two years from the multifarious streams which flowed into his reservoir! It is now plainly seen why so much litigation was encouraged; parties might well dispose of so many writs daily, and, as it appears, not profitless. Little did we imagine that the fees thus obtained did not belong to the general revenue of the colony. Fellow adventurers, look in future to your own affairs, and stun the court door. They will find it more difficult in future to feather their nests. It is a pity our worthy representative, Mr. Walkem, did not move for a return of all the fees paid into the various courts. What a sum the one of Richfield would present!

It sounds strange in our ears the new doctrine of increase in the tariff being devised for the purpose of reducing our cost of living. As soon as the news of its being put in force reached us, the dealers bought up all the flour they could lay their hands on, and doubled the price at once by raising it from 35 cents to 75 cents and \$1 per pound. Did one signing himself J. P. C. calculate all these contingencies?

The trouble is, and we are not so blind as not to see, that the object in view by our legislators in increasing our tariff, has been to board up the door of one store in order to create new customers for the opposition, or in so many words—"you shall not buy your goods where you think proper, but must buy where it suits us best; it is quite as legitimate to increase your burdens, as it is to increase our salaries—to create new imposters, as to make new appointments, in order to diminish the number of place hunters." What a long lot of sinners under the head of officials! Richfield is the only place in the colony where they have enough to do. We next come to Quesselle, where they have four, and the inhabitants will tell you they have not one hour's work on an average per week. Is this creditable to those who nominate these so-called public servants? You will find the same overplus in every hamlet all the way down to the capital, where nearly every other person you meet with is either an official, or a "hanger on." What a lot of clerks! two, three and four in every department, seven receiving salaries as messengers. We feel obliged to those of our members who have had their eyes open to this evil, and have attempted, but without success, to bring about some change for the better. Happily we live under a government who respect and acknowledge the right of petition, and although the one presented to the local government proved fruitless, the one for the Imperial Government, now in circulation, and which meets with our entire approval, will be listened to from another point of view; it is the duty of everyone interested in the country to sign it; the great number of names already attached to it, proves the country ripe for it.

Let the miners of Cariboo in future pay a little more attention to the proper selection of representatives to the Council. Mr. Walkem could not do much single handed, but the other gentlemen may have attained the end he had in view, and that also of the party who have exerted most to secure his return at the late election. It is rumored here that he is rewarded for his fidelity (?) by an appointment, and is to be added to the already numerous list of good for nothings. A pro tem appointment during last fall to superintend the cutting a sleigh road from Alexandria to Quesselle, answered well in case a serious opposition to his return might be in contemplation. Their services not being wanted, the men employed, were discharged the day after. The next election may have a different result.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. COBDEN. On Friday afternoon, April 7th, the mortal remains of the late Mr. Cobden, M.P., were consigned to the grave in the churchyard of the parish church of West Levington, close to which his country residence is situated. A special train from London arrived at Midhurst at a quarter to twelve, bringing down a large number of gentlemen, amongst whom were the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right-Hon. M. G. Gibson, the Right Hon. G. P. Villiers, Lord C. Paget, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. W. Ewart, Mr. J. Ewart, Sir J. Shelley, Bart., Mr. W. E. Forster, Sir F. Crossley, Bart., Sir O. L. O'Connell, Bart., Mr. E. Baines, Lord A. Paget, Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., Mr. Mitford, Sir E. O'Brien, Bart., Mr. A. J. Otway, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. J. B. Smith, Sir J. E. Clifton, Bart., Mr. Bazley, Mr. S. Morley, Mr. Wagnell, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Brown Westhead, Mr. Potter, Mr. Barnes, Mr. S. Gurney, Lord Kinnaird, Mr. Pilkington, Mr. Lawson, Mr. S. Lewis, Mr. P. A. Taylor, Sir C. W. Dilke, Mr. Bright, &c., all members of the House of Commons.

Deputations from various towns in the North of England attended, namely from Manchester, Rochdale, Blackburn, Oldham, Salford, and Ashton-under-Lyne. Liverpool was represented by Mr. T. G. Gladstone. In addition to these were present Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester; Mr. Bridges, Mayor of Brighton; two gentlemen from Ohio and Wisconsin, and Mr. Adams, the American Minister.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Villiers, and some other gentlemen were conveyed in private carriages to Cocking Point, about a mile from Midhurst. But the great bulk of the visitors walked along the road, all at length assembling at one point. By half-past twelve about a thousand gentlemen had congregated, all in mourning, and evincing the deepest sorrow. From surrounding districts large numbers of persons came to join in the procession, and Mr. Cobden's remains were committed to the grave in the presence of about two thousand people.

From Dunford House, the principal cortege started shortly after twelve. It consisted of a hearse and four mourning coaches, containing members of Mr. Cobden's family. There was no attempt at display of any kind, and the humblest of his neighbors could not have had a simpler funeral than the statesman whose memory so many hundreds had come from distant parts to honor.

John G. Pickles, ACCOUNTANT, Rent & Debt Collector, HOUSE & GENERAL AGENT, FORT STREET, NEAR BLANCHARD.

JUST ARRIVED, A fine lot English BREAKFAST BACON, First Rate Quality. WILSON & RICKMAN'S, Corner Fort and Blanchard streets.

FOR SALE AT CRAIGFLOWER, Swede, Aberdeen, Yellow and White Globe, TURNIP SEED! PAINTING.

THE UNDERIGNED HOUSE, SIGN and Decorative Painters, Paper Hangers, and having entered into partnership, solicit the patronage of the people of Victoria and its vicinity, and they guarantee that all work entrusted to them will be done in the most efficient manner.

Done Well, Cheap, and at Short Notice. At their Shop on Johnson street, NEXT DOOR TO THE COLONIAL MARKET. SILK and Bunting Flags painted. BEEBAY & TOMLINSON, Victoria, May 18th, 1865.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. THE FUGET SOUND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY offer for sale a lot of Machinery, which has never been in use, consisting of Planing, Moulding, and Grooving Machines, Upright Saw Frames, &c., &c., all of the best English manufacture.

Spratt & Kriemler, The City of Glasgow LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1833, Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Founders and Machinists. Albion Iron Works, VICTORIA, V. I. PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

W. M. BENRIMO, Accountant, Commission Agent, LILLOET BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REMOVAL. G. SUTRO & CO'S TOBACCO and CIGAR WAREHOUSE.

Debts Collected and Accounts Adjusted in all parts of the Colony.

REAL ESTATE.

COURT OF REVISION. THE COURT OF REVISION FOR the Victoria District will hold its first sitting at Smith's Building on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock a.m.

COURT OF REVISION. VICTORIA DISTRICT, ESQUIMALT TOWN AND DISTRICT, SOKEE AND HETCHOBIA DISTRICTS.

PUBLIC NOTICE. SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Colonial Secretary's Office, New Westminster, up to noon of Saturday, the 3rd day of June, 1865, for the erection of a PUBLIC SCHOOL in the city of New Westminster.

Public Notice. THE NEW SECTION MAPS SHEWING the different tracts to the Gold Fields recently discovered on the Kootenai, Wild Horse and Columbia Rivers, are now ready for sale, and may be had on application, at Messrs. Clarkson & Co.'s Book Store, New Westminster.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 30, 1865

MR. COBDEN AND HIS BULOGISTS.

The most important topic in our English files is the death of Mr. Cobden, noticed by us some time ago on the receipt of the melancholy announcement by telegram. A large number of the papers went into mourning, and a strain of eulogy burst forth from organs of every shade. In France the feeling of sorrow seems to have been almost as intense as that evinced in England, and it is said that one of the most touching and eloquent articles, written on the great man's death appeared in the organ of the French Government—the Moniteur, which came out in mourning. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli delivered eulogies in the House of Commons, and Mr. Bright got up to speak but his emotion paralyzed his utterance and he was content to say of his departed friend that his was the "manliest and gentlest spirit that ever set foot on the ground of the human form. After twenty years of most intimate and most brotherly friendship with him he (Mr. Bright) little knew how much he had loved him until he found that he had lost him." Lord Palmerston dealt in unusual panegyric, describing Mr. Cobden as a statesman who had rendered "inestimable and enduring benefits to the country. But great as were his talents, great as was his industry, and eminent as was his success, the disinterestedness of his mind more than equalled all these." The Premier then went on to show how he had offered Mr. Cobden a seat in the Cabinet, which was refused on the ground of political differences. Subsequently he had been authorized by Her Majesty to confer the rank of baronetcy and that of Privy Councillor on the great apostle of free trade, "but," says Lord Palmerston, "the same disinterested spirit which actuated all his conduct, whether in private or in public, led him to decline even these acknowledgments." In conclusion, the Premier said, "We have sustained a loss which every man in the country will feel. We have lost a man who may be said to have been peculiarly emblematical of the constitution under which we have the happiness to live, because he rose to great eminence in this House, and acquired an ascendancy in the public mind not by virtue of any family connections, but solely and entirely by means of the power and vigor of his mind—that power and vigor being applied to purposes eminently advantageous to the country. Sir, Mr. Cobden's name will be for ever engraved on the most interesting pages of the history of this country, and I am sure there is not one in this house who does not feel the deepest regret that we have lost one of its proudest ornaments, and that the country has been deprived of one of her most useful servants."

Mr. Disraeli was more eloquent than the Premier—more vigorous and fervid in his manner, and more terse and touching in his language. Cobden was in his eyes, despite the antagonism of their respective parties, the noblest specimen of the great middle class which England has yet produced. "It happened," says Mr. Disraeli, "that before Mr. Cobden quitted us, there came to him one of the greatest opportunities ever offered to a public man, and it may be justly said that by the transaction of high affairs, he obtained the consideration of the two leading countries of the world. There is something mournful in the history of this parliament, when we remember how many of our most eminent and valued colleagues have gone from among us. I cannot refer to the history of any other parliament which will bear to posterity so fatal a record. But there is this consolation when I remember these unequalled and irreparable visitations—that these great men are not altogether lost to us—that their opinions will be often quoted in this house, their authority appealed to, their judgments attacked—even their very words will form part of our discussions and debates. There are, I may say, some members of Parliament who, though they may not be present in the body, are still members of this house—who are independent of dissolutions, of the caprice of constituencies, and even of the course of time. I think Mr. Cobden was one of these men. I believe that when the verdict of posterity is recorded on his life and conduct, it will be said of him that, looking to all he said and did, he was without doubt, the greatest political character the pure middle class of this country has yet produced—an ornament to the House of Commons, and an honor to England."

Mr. Cobden was buried in Sussex, and his funeral, although a private one, was attended by all the principal members of the House of Commons, as well as most of the great men outside political life. Mr. Gladstone, and many members of the Government, occupied prominent positions in the procession, but to the shame of the House of Lords there was but one member present—Lord Cairns. There is something almost of romance in the relations between the two great practical men of England—Cobden and Bright. Damon and Pythias were never more deeply concerned in each other's welfare. When the last rites were being performed when the "dust and dust and ashes to ashes" fell upon the ear, the most affected of all the large assembly,

which included even the nearest relations of the deceased, was the political companion, the associate of twenty years—John Bright. The soft heart of the great philanthropist could not contain itself, and so he burst into tears over the remains of his departed friend.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

[Telegraphed to the Oregonian.]
SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The officers of the Mechanics Institute, announce that they will hold their fifth Industrial Fair here during the coming season. The exhibition will commence on the 10th of August next. Wells, Fargo & Co., and the various transportation companies will convey articles gratuitously as heretofore.

Several small fires occurred last night. The President of the Pacific Railroad has received the following important dispatch from the Agent of the company at the East:

New York, May 13.—To Leland Stanford: I received yesterday \$1,250,000 United States bonds for account of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California.

C. B. HUNTINGTON.

[Signed]
This amount of bonds, we understand, is the entire Government subsidy for the first thirty-one miles of the road. It will aid the Company in rapidly pushing the extension.

Legal Tenders, 75% @ 16.

CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, May 15.—The Ocean Queen, from Panama the 5th, has arrived.

General Sickles had a public audience in Bogota with President Murillo.

The news of the assassination of Lincoln was received May 1st. A large meeting was held at the American Consulate, at which appropriate resolutions were adopted. Half-hour guns were ordered to be fired. A monument subscription of one dollar was started. The English war steamer Devastation and the United States steamer Cyane lowered their flags and fired half-hour guns.

The new contract of the Panama Railroad Company had passed a first reading in the Bogota Congress.

President Murillo had consented to act as mediator between Costa Rica and other Central American States.

A disturbance occurred at Bogota, owing to the refusal of some of the members of the Congress to uncover their heads while a religious procession was passing. Several persons were shot.

Gen. Barrios has left Costa Rica en route for Salvador, with the object of heading the liberals of that republic in a revolution.

The Peruvian brig Admiral Guizot, with Gen. Oskillos on board as a prisoner, arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, May 2nd.

About fifty arrests had been made in Panama, of persons engaged in the late disturbance there.

Spain had made a demand against Chili. Munitions of war went south by Chili, to protect places that are likely to be attacked. The trouble between Chili and Paraguay is not settled.

The revolution in Peru has progressed but little. It is thought it will be put down.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

New York, May 13.—Vera Cruz dates to the 2nd, reported that Juarez would establish his capital at Monterey. Maximilian on reaching Orizaba heard of the fall of Richmond and capitulation of Lee, whereupon he hastened back to the capital, and despatched his Chief of Cabinet, Mr. Rhoads, to the United States. There are various reports as to his mission.

The English Railroad Company have submitted a portion of their road from Vera Cruz to a French company, thus giving France another claim on Mexico and combining French and English interests.

The Jucker fraud is accepted by Maximilian in \$5,000,000, to be paid in five annual instalments.

Several of Maximilian's governors have pronounced against him. Rebel deserters are joining Cortinas.

The Imperialists were much alarmed, and the Liberals were encouraged by the suppression of our rebellion. Owing to fears regarding the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, a stop had been put to an expedition to the Northern Mexican States, and to a project for fortifying the northern frontiers.

11,000 Imperial troops had been despatched from the capital for Matamoros.

Juarez was at Chihuahua, seconded by all the officers of his Government, and with a large army loyal to his cause.

Maximilian was on a tour through the country in the direction of Vera Cruz.

Gwin had returned to Mexico from France with important instructions, it was reported related to Louis Napoleon's schemes in Sonora and Sinaloa.

NEW ZEALAND.

The London Times of April 28th published a telegram to the effect that hostilities have broken out in New Zealand. On January 24th, Gen. Cameron, who had advanced into the Whangarei district with a force of 800 men, was attacked in his camp by the natives, who however were driven back with a loss of 10 killed. The British troops had three officers, and forty-five men killed and wounded.

New Post Office Order.—The post office department here have received instructions from the Postmaster General of British Columbia that on and after May 18th, all letters and papers passing through the post office here for places in British Columbia beyond New Westminster, must be prepaid in full. Letters, per half-ounce, six-pence; newspapers, six-pence.

VICTORIANS IN SAN FRANCISCO.—A letter from San Francisco says the place is full of Victorians. One cannot walk out without recognising Mr. McDonald, Mr. Blackman, John Bishop, lawyer Wright, or some other familiar Victoria face. Culverwell is now added to the number.

Later Eastern News

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE OREGONIAN.]

New York, May 16.—The Commercial's special says evidence of guilt of the prisoners at conspiracy trial appears so conclusive as to completely check the current of sympathy in their favor produced by the character of the secret trial. It is said the prisoners are advised by their counsel to abandon all hope. Their defence appears to be utterly broken down. Beverly Johnson takes but little part in the trial. He is preparing an elaborate argument concerning the jurisdiction of the courts.

New York, May 16.—Among Richmond trophies captured by the 5th Corps is a huge Russian bloodhound, which was used and kept by one of the Libby prison jailors to hunt down escaped Union prisoners.

A grand review in the vicinity of Washington of the Army of the Potomac, Sherman's and as many other forces as may be there is fondly looked forward to by the troops.

The 15th Corps and part of Sheridan's army passed through Richmond yesterday on their way to Washington.

It is said many of Sheridan's men and officers are anxious to join the Mexican emigration enterprise.

The rebel General Lee and family are living in Richmond on Government rations, which are regularly served out to them.

The Times special dispatch says it has been decided to reduce at once the strength of the army to 125,000 or 150,000.

New York, May 13.—The Liberty, from Havana the 8th, with Vera Cruz dates to April 27th, has arrived.

It is reported Juarez would establish his capital at Monterey.

Maximilian on reaching Orizaba heard of the fall of Richmond and capitulation of Lee, whereupon he posted back to the capital and despatched his chief of cabinet, M. Rhoads, to the United States. There are various reports as to his mission.

New York, May 14.—The Herald's correspondent gives particulars of the surrender of Dick Taylor, which took place at Aaron Valley, Alabama, on the 4th, thirty miles from Mobile. Taylor made an effort to get more favorable terms, but Canby was immovable, and granted only those tendered to Lee. Taylor commanded troops in Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, and this completes the surrender of troops east of the Mississippi.

New York, May 18.—The Herald's correspondent says the question so long agitated as to who was responsible for the cruel treatment of the prisoners confined in Libby and other prisons may now be considered as definitely known. It appears that the rebel Senator Foote was a member of a committee of the Senate to inquire into the condition of prisoners and the reports of their harsh usage and starvation. The story as told by his relatives reveals a deeper intention than is generally supposed, and fastens upon Jeff Davis and his Cabinet a crime startling and appalling in its details. Foote, it is said, states that the investigation shows conclusive evidence that it was determined at Cabinet meetings to reduce the rations served out to the prisoners so that it should so weaken their constitution, in connection with their confinement, that it would make them when exchanged worthless. Foote was determined to report the facts to the Senate, but the balance of the committee opposed him and suppressed facts. It was on this point that the quarrel between Jeff Davis and Foote broke out afresh, which resulted in the latter leaving Richmond.

New York, May 17.—The Nightingale from Gleann with dates to the 11th and Key West dates to the 13th reports that the rebel ram Stonewall had arrived at Havana on the 11th. It is said that the Government would not allow any facilities for doing damage to our shipping, that she would be obliged to leave within 24 hours, and that she would not be allowed to discharge or take on board any men or ammunition, or sufficient coal to take her to sea, and that the Captain General had orders to that effect he would willingly seize her. There is no report of her having damaged any vessels on her way to Havana.

It is reported that the Imogen had arrived at Matanzas on the 10th with 1,000 bales of cotton from Galveston, and landed 12 passengers en route for Europe. The Imogen sailed on the 11th for Nassau. Her passengers reached Havana on the 11th. It is said our Consul applied officially for permission to send a gunboat to station off the presence of the Stonewall to Key West, but the Delarina refused the request. The American steamer Colombia was then sent, and as she passed the Florida coast signal fires were seen all along for 30 miles. On the 7th a steamer appeared off the shore, answered his signals, and suddenly under all steam started northward displaying the British ensign at her peak and the rebel flag at her foremast. It was thought she was the Imogen, but she was not.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Gold in New York on the 17th was 130. Legal tenders, 76% @ 71.

EASTERN NEWS.

(From the Oregonian.)

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.
New York, May 18.—The Tribune's dispatch says: The President's forthcoming amnesty proclamation is already in type. The proof sheets have been under consideration for several days by the Cabinet. It is understood it will proffer the oath of allegiance to all who have served in the rebel armies up to a certain grade. When accepted, this is to constitute a full discharge and pardon. It is also stated that the full scope and limitations of Grant and Sherman's terms of amnesty are to be deferred to, while those officers who should have been guilty of the horrible crimes perpetrated upon our prisoners will be tried and if convicted punished. The publication of the document is momentarily expected.

It is further understood that President Johnson's forthcoming proclamation will be in reality a withdrawal of the unconditional amnesty which President Lincoln proffered, and the substitution of an offer of amnesty on certain special conditions to repentant rebels below the rank of Brigadier General. The terms of pardon are made much more definite, and the amnesty is narrow in its scope. It is added that all rebels who have been in the civil service of the Jeff Davis Government, either at home or abroad are to be added to the classes exempted from the new amnesty.

Secretary Stanton is understood to differ very decidedly from the President and some of his colleagues in regard to the proper course to be pursued in restoring the rebellious States to their status in the Union. He is supported by one at least and perhaps two of the Cabinet, while the others side with the President. The question of negro suffrage is the great stumbling block in the way of harmony. There is reason to believe that the President is disinclined to take the responsibility of extending the suffrage to colored citizens until he has had an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiment of Congress on the subject.

New Orleans, May 18.—The Tribune's special says: A delegation of Congressmen headed by James M. Ashley, of Ohio, called on the President to-day for the purpose of protesting against any action on the part of the Government which shall extend the rights of prisoners of war to those officers and privates in the late rebel service who have consented to the murder and starvation of four men while prisoners of war. It is understood that the President agreed with the delegation, and will proceed to act upon their representations by directing testimony to be taken on the subject.

FROM MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—Generals Canby and Osterhaus arrived from Mobile yesterday. The paroled officers and men of Taylor's army are overruling Mobile. Thirteen steamers, including the rebel ram Nashville and a gunboat, had arrived at Mobile from the Tombigbee river, whither they were taken by the rebels on their evacuation of Mobile. These, with others, were captured. The steamers, with the blockade-runner Heroine as the flag ship of the officer in charge, are expected here to-night.

The Mississippi river has forced the levee and the water now covers the immense area from Red river to Donaldsonville and Grand Gulf, averaging from 30 to 35 miles wide. The suffering and destruction of property is beyond description.

FORREST ACTUALLY KILLED.

MEMPHIS, May 18.—The Memphis Argus says: We have reliable information that the rebel General Forrest was killed at Barkeyville, Ala. May 13th, by one of his own men, to avenge the death of a comrade, who was ordered to be shot by Forrest the day before for exciting over the news of Johnston's surrender, which Forrest did not believe. The Memphis Bulletin denies the story of Forrest's death, now being added to the list of rumors.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT TRIAL.—NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—The witnesses for the defense in the assassination trial today were dismissed until Monday, the 22d. About 20 have thus far been summoned. An effort will be made to-morrow to convince the testimony for the prosecution.

Secretary Seward for the first time since the attempt at assassination went to the State Department to-day and gave audience to one of the Ministers of the French Legation.

Frederick Seward continues to improve.

MORE PROOF OF JEFF DAVIS' GUILT.
New York, May 18.—The Times says: Gen. Limon, of Havana, Vermont, has ingeniously contrived to send, exactly resembling a large lump of coal, which was sent him from Richmond by his son, and was found in the private Cabinet of Jeff Davis.

The Press says it has information from a trustworthy official source that a note or dispatch in cipher was found in Booth's pocket.

EUROPEAN.

PARIS, May 18.—The Globe from Liverpool says that the Queen and Queen Victoria had arrived.

Resolutions of sympathy with Americans continue to pour in. Almost every public body and place in England now have given expressions of sympathy. Amongst the most enthusiastic means of the working men of London, in addition to the resolutions of condolence they adopted, are resolutions expressive of admiration over the great and noble sacrifice of the destruction of slavery.

The Times has friendly and hopeful editorials on the speeches of Sir R. Bruce and President Johnson, which are regarded as a fresh earnest of amity. It says Johnson's language is pacific and statesmanlike, and will meet with a warm response in England. The Times hopes that the idle words of propaganda which have been expressed by irresponsible persons may be buried in the grave of Lincoln.

The Queen's response to the address from Parliament says she earnestly participates

in the sentiments of the addresses to her on the assassination, and has given directions to the Minister at Washington to make known the feeling entertained by Parliament in connection with herself and the whole people.

In the House of Lords, Russell, in his questioning Derby as to the meaning of his expression that Southerners, it connected with the assassination committed worse than crime.

Derby said he did not see how his expression could be wrongly interpreted. He used the well known aphorism of Talleyrand to simply convey his meaning that the Southerners, by sanctioning that act, would not only be guilty of highly immoral conduct but would at the same time approve of that which could not but inflict the most serious injury upon their political cause.

The House of Commons noted the main points.

The question for the reduction of the tea duty was postponed till June 1st.

Napoleon was enthusiastically received in Algiers.

The Government bill for 10,000 men as the contingent of 1866, had passed the Corps Legislatif.

The rumored mission of Vegazze to Rome on the subject of religious habits in the Italian Kingdom is to end.

The Spanish Government had published the decree ordering the evacuation of San Domingo.

A paper in cipher had mysteriously been found in Jeff Davis' house at Richmond. This paper was not supposed to be of importance until the one in Booth's pocket was compared with it. The note proves that Davis was in communication with two men in Canada for whom a reward has been offered.

STEPHENS AND OTHER PRISONERS WITH JEFF DAVIS.
BALTIMORE, May 20.—A letter from a person on board the Titicaca to the American says: The party we have consists of Jeff Davis, his wife, a small son and two daughters, together with Alexander H. Stephens, C. O. Clay, Col. J. H. Reagan, Col. J. H. Wheeler, the rebel raider, and fifteen or sixteen others whose names have not been ascertained. The letter concludes by saying we shall leave for the Potomac in a few hours.

The Herald's special dispatch says: The late rebel Governor Brown of Georgia reached Washington yesterday under guard and was placed in the old Capitol prison. It is reported that the Government designs to use him as a witness in the trial of Jeff Davis for complicity in the assassination. It is understood that the new amnesty proclamation will extend to all below the rank of Lieutenant General in the rebel service.

The Cabinet have yet under consideration the question of reconstruction. It is understood that there is considerable diversity of opinion upon several important details in connection with this subject.

PANAMA RAILROAD.
New York, May 19.—The Herald's Panama correspondent makes an important announcement that the Government of Colombia not only ratified the new stipulations with the Panama railroad, guaranteeing that corporation the perpetual proprietorship of its road, but it has concluded a treaty with the agents of our Government, which grants to the United States, in perpetuity, the exclusive privilege of transportation of military and naval stores over the line. As an equivalent for the important concession, our Government is to guarantee the sovereignty of Colombia over the Isthmus of Panama, and the security of the transit route against all other foreign powers.

MARKETS.

Private dispatches quote gold on Saturday the 20th May, at 140 @ 131, closing strong. Sterling Exchange, 10 1/2. Legal Tenders, 77 @ 71.

Flour—no quotations; wheat—400 sacks choice Bay, at equal to 4 1/2 per pound; barley—dull and depressed, sales of 600 sacks Bay at 1 1/2 per pound; oats—300 sacks Humboldt at 1 1/2, 200 do choice Bay and 50 gunnies Oregon at 2c per pound; hay—receptibles large, 200 tons at \$17 50 per ton.

Arrived—Bank John. Banfield, 154 days from Liverpool.

MEXICAN NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—There has been another miscarriage in the project for the aid of the Liberal cause in Mexico. The order prohibiting the shipment of arms to foreign ports, having been rescinded by the War Department, measures had been taken to clear the muskets belonging to the Mexican Government, seized at Half Moon Bay and in this city last year. Some 500 emigrants had also made preparations to go south on a vessel.

The bark Pontiac had been shattered to carry a load of arms and passengers, but was delayed in starting since Saturday night a week. On Friday night at midnight orders were received for passengers to be on board at three o'clock and several hundred went off to the vessel in the stream with their luggage. Another delay occurred, and their departure was put off until last night, meantime somebody, said to be Brady, of the Monitor, informed the French Consul, who protested against the departure of the vessel, and although the military authorities did not interfere, Collector James sent the revenue steamer Shubrick around at half past four in the afternoon to anchor alongside giving notice that the Pontiac must not sail until instructions arrived from Washington.

New York, May 19.—The World's special says: It is rumored Maximilian and Kirby Smith have negotiated and that our Government is closely watching the movements in that quarter. The same correspondent says the Mexican emigrant agents have abandoned the system of newspaper advertisements and the recruiting officers have substituted a system of silent organizers all over the country, corresponding one with another, preparing secretly the means for forwarding a large number of emigrants to the Mexican frontier.

DUKE GWIN.

St. Louis, May 19th.—The New Orleans Delta of the 13th says that a gentleman recently from Havana saw ex-Senator Gwin there, and was shown indubitable evidence of the possession of Sonora to Francis Marfil. This gentleman was also shown Gwin's patent of nobility as Duke of the French province of Sonora, signed by Napoleon, and bearing the seal of France.

LATER FROM CHINA.
Arrived at San Francisco, the ship Lotta Maria 57 days from Hong Kong, with rice, China merchandise, and Ooolies to Keppel-mahap; ship Niscont, 66 days from Hong Kong; ship Ganpanoche, 70 days from Manila, with 31,000 bags of sugar, cordage, &c. to Falkner, Bell & Co.

The Lotta Maria reports great disturbances in all parts of China. The Taipings remain unoppressed in Chang Chow.

The imperial garden at Hang Kow had revolted, and the Mohammedians in the province of Hupok and Chantung had gained partial successes. Six ships were loading at Hong Kong for San Francisco.

There is nothing said about the rebel pirate in "Chiffes" waters reported via Victoria.

A BRACK OF LUNATICS. The S. F. Bulletin has the following: Thomas P. Root and Mary Rice were yesterday pronounced insane and committed to the Asylum at Stockton. Pigott says he left Victoria to avoid being married to Governor Douglas's daughter, and that the Governor had sent a deputation here to hang him, or kidnap him and take him there to be hanged. He is a native of Ireland and aged 43 years. Mrs. Rice is but 19 years of age. Her mind seems to be running on religious topics, and when asked questions she shows a constant desire to weep.

The Weekly

Tuesday, May 30, 1865

The forty-sixth anniversary of Victoria has passed. The memorabilia of the war have been more numerous than ever. The British subject in honor of Frenchman and the behind their Anglo-Saxon the newly-arrived sea-weed operations were forth to wine and untroubled nature. The aboriginal native usual brilliancy. The of the kiootchen was and more expansive the garments of the than ever variegated range the seedy swam and the naval coat the vice with Nelson at Indian population was and comprised met tribes, the utmost of the proceedings past humor and order which characteristic. The day might have amusements might and attractive, but shown a greater occasion.

With all the staid peculiarity of the thing in the celebratory day that appeals to and to his pride. The anthem that float in echoed in Newfoundland atmosphere of Vancouver continent of Australia archipelago—at Bon Good Hope—they Under the cinnamon and along the ice-bursts from jubilation British race. It is we are brought to the and grandeur of the realizing the beauty of the expression that the sun never sets. The drum follows the calls the British to entire world. The thoughts that is all to make every nationality. No great a boast. R. Czar from St. P. vast as is her territorial character of transmarine possess. In ancient or modern stretched itself of Alexander conquest was his dominion it to that vast territory which bow sceptre of Queen Victoria of this mighty proud of our nation recollect that my increased responsibility to-day, from the English bus. He is now, erment of the energy of English is left the destined archical power never to return, a to-day more in a capacity. Fortune casey for she concentrate her energy on the lish court and Europe.

The day is gone minded but un Elizabeth. The now of England's ledge of the prop tion which keeps out of political w the monarch becom ton the better for ston is now the and through the sible government presentative as self. It is not, or navy, or the jesty governs, best, near, her amiah her empire is elements of the of her people.

The Pa York Times' 10th says that the most prominent come connected editor with the Wacker, a Geru

The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, May 30, 1865.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The forty-sixth anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday has passed, and the inhabitants of Victoria have unanimously paid a tribute to the memorable occasion. No day could have been more universally observed. The citizen of the United States vied with the British subject in holiday-making, and the Frenchman and the German were not a whit behind their Anglo-Saxon neighbors.

With all the staidness and matter-of-fact peculiarity of the Englishman, there is something in the celebration of the Queen's Birthday that appeals strongly to his imagination and to his pride. The strains of the national anthem that float in the air in London, are echoed in Newfoundland and vibrate in the atmosphere of Vancouver Island.

MARKETS. There is a quietness in the market, and the price of gold on Saturday 130 @ 131, closing strong, and the price of wheat 400 sacks equal to 4 1/2 per bushel, and the price of sugar 200 do choice Bay and 50 at 2d per bushel.

IGAN NEWS. On May 21—There has been an age in the project for the aid of Mexico. The order of shipment of arms to Mexico, was rescinded by the War Department, and several hundred vessels in the stream with another delay occurred, and was put off until last night.

DUKE GWIN. May 19th.—The New Orleans Herald says that a gentleman residing in Havana saw ex-Senator Gwin as shown in the evidence of a Senator to France by Maximilian, and also shown to him as Duke of the province of Sonora, signed by Napoleon the seal of France.

FROM CHINA. San Francisco, the ship Lotta from Hong Kong, with rice, and other goods, arrived on Monday, 26th inst. from Hong Kong, and is expected to arrive here on Wednesday, 28th inst.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. The New York Times' special from Baltimore of May 10th says that General Sigel, formerly one of the most prominent Federal Generals, has become connected as leading publisher and editor with the daily and weekly Baltimore Wacker, a German Republican newspaper.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, May 23.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—The election for the office of Assistant-Engineer took place at the Truck-house yesterday, and resulted in the return of Mr. Wm H. Thain by a majority of twenty-one. The vote was taken by ballot, and the proceedings were of the quietest and most orderly nature.

GAZETTE NOTICES.—Mr. James Phillips has been appointed Revisor for the districts of Lake, North and South Saanich, and Salt Spring Island. Messrs. William Smith, James Fleming, J. and John Morley, are appointed road Commissioners for the district of Cowichan.

THE GEO. S. WRIGHT.—We understand that this fine steamer will be taken off the Portland trade, having been sold to the Collins Telegraph Company, for service in northern waters.

Friday, May 26. QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Our national holiday was celebrated on Wednesday, the 24th inst., by all classes of the people, all business being stopped, and everybody seeming determined, for one day at least, to throw the cares and troubles of life behind them, and devote themselves unreservedly to relaxation and enjoyment.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—A whiskey seller, named Hilliard, was charged in the Police Court yesterday, by Sergeant Wilmer, with attempting to set fire to the wooden store on Store street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Junion, Green & Rhodes, but now used by Messrs. Edgar & Arms.

THE ELIZA ANDERSON.—This steamer returned yesterday from Puget Sound by way of Fraser River, having conveyed thither from Whidly Island a number of sheep. She brought a few passengers but no later news of any kind. She leaves this morning again for the Sound at 8 o'clock.

BURGLARY.—On Wednesday, while Pearce, the milkman, who resides near Foot Bay, was on Beacon Hill witnessing the races, his house was broken open, and four watches, two pistols, and \$60 in silver, carried off by the burglar or burglars.

THE SIERRA NEVADA arrived yesterday morning at four o'clock from San Francisco via Portland, bringing over sixty passengers. She sailed again for San Francisco direct at about 6 p.m.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.—By private advices received in this city we learn that these colonies are in high favor as a field for immigration among the Celestials. The exodus to Australia and California has greatly fallen off, the number of ships with Chinamen which have sailed for this port this season, including the two now on the way, being greater than those for both of the two former countries.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.—A meeting of the creditors of Wm. Culverwell was called yesterday afternoon at Messrs. Peakes & Green's office, to consider the detailed proposition submitted from San Francisco by J. G. Wright on behalf of the bankrupt. The general opinion of the creditors present was that some of the provisions contained in the proposition were simply absurd.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. B. Derham, of Johnson street, had the misfortune to be run over by his own vehicle, and received a fracture of the thigh bone. He had harnessed his horse into a new wagon, and after driving him a short distance returned to his residence to take up his wife and family, while awaiting their coming out to look the horse off, and the horse taking fright started to run, dragging Mr. Derham down under the wheels, which passed over his leg. Dr. Trimble was speedily in attendance, and succeeded in reducing the fracture, which is a bad one, the leg being broken in an oblique direction. The sufferer was doing well up to yesterday evening.

LEON RIVER.—Barnett, the expressman, who came in yesterday, informs us that much rain has fallen during the last two or three days, and the stream has risen again considerably. The only claim at work is the Spring Yale Company, who have two men working with a rocker from ten to fifteen feet above water's mark, and during the past week they took out over \$100 in dust, averaging from \$10 to \$12 per day to the hand.

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ARRIVED.—Mr. J. W. Trutch, Surveyor General of British Columbia, with Mrs. Trutch, returned yesterday by the Sierra Nevada from a visit to England.

The Bank BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. Capital, \$1,250,000. IN 10,000 SHARES, OF \$100 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BRANCHES AND AGENT IN VANCOUVER ISLAND. IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. NEW WESTMINSTER—Bank of British Columbia. MOUTH QUINSLAND—Bank of British Columbia. CAMERONTOWN, CARIBOO—Bank of British Columbia.

BANK OF MONTREAL. Branches and Agencies: Montreal, Kingston, Whitby, Stratford, Toronto, Cobourg, Peterboro, Picton, Quebec, Belleville, Ottawa, Perth, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Simcoe, London, Brockville, Goderich, St. Catharines.

IN MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA: London Bank of Mexico and South America. BRANCHES: Mexico, Vera Cruz, San Luis Potosi, Tampico, Lima. IN INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA. The Oriental Bank. IN ENGLAND, National Provincial Bank of England, North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.

GOLD DUST & BARS PURCHASED. Received on Deposit, or Advances made upon them. D. M. LANG, Manager. Victoria, May, 1865.

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers. Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Mrs. WILSON BROWN, Church Bank House, VICTORIA, V. I.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE L. BETHMANN, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, &c. OLYMPIA, W. T.

AMMUNITION. TARGET 12 Feet Square.

Representing average shooting at 500 yards, with ELLEY'S AMMUNITION. ENFIELD CARTRIDGE.

ELLEY'S AMMUNITION. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, felt Wadding to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Billiard Game, &c., at long distances, Breach Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefauchoux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS. WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

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