

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864. NO. 32.

Tassell, E 3  
Thomas, J 2  
Todd, Jas 2  
Tregoning, H  
Trenchard, R R  
Yogan, H  
Vernon, C A  
Vance, W  
Vansyckle, A  
Vidwig, G  
Vignazone, A

Wilcox, Mrs  
Whitemore, Miss  
Winder, Mr  
Williams, S  
Wegner, F  
Wilson, J  
Waterford, A  
Ward, B  
Williams, W C  
Ward, B W 8  
Williams, T C  
Wilcox, G W  
Wren, J B 2  
Wells, M 2  
Woodhams, W  
Webb, H  
White, Jas  
Wilson, W S  
Wilford, A  
Wilcox, S F  
Wilson, J A  
Wilson, T  
Whar, S  
Wearne, R  
Webster, H A  
Wight, J  
Wald, D  
Ward, W

Young, H  
HENRY WOODTON,  
Postmaster.  
May 30th, 1864.

### DRYING ITEMS.

THE GOLDEN GATE VALLEY, was struck by lightning, slightly injuring several persons. Mrs Mary Eaton, had paralyzed for several hours.

Douglass, the actors in the late in San Francisco, have been sent to the penitentiary for 7 days.

Wiggins has resigned the office of which he has held for several years in Sacramento 92 in the city.

AGENT IN WAREHOUSE—trozen will, it is said, soon be implemented of war. His name seems likely to put an end to his composition in balloons, in the air in the midst of a breeze.

"The very mention of it" he goes on to say, "as a vent in modern warfare, may be a smile among chemists, but the most accurate number would scarcely dare to do it in quantities larger than at a distance, and even then at a distance, and under guard at the detonation. And yet not one will be held so dear as a few ounces of this deadly and terrible compound present in a powder, however strong, the slightest spark or a single drop of water in contact with it, would decide the fate of the place and its inhabitants."

Mr. Baggs then proceeds to describe the method of the contingent difficulties and to manufacture this deadly perfect safety, and in any reply, and that it can be safely its destination.

of CONINGBY.—In an article in the Philadelphia Press back to Mr. Disraeli, we can find more than a literary gem, family name was Lara. His head was a wealthy merchant, who had vast dealings on the Rio.

At that time, there was a great religious opinion that in any southern Europe. No one ever came to Lara in Venice. Lara went to London, where he formally a Christian; he had conformed soon after quitting Spain, but an ancient lineage, assumed the name of Lara (literally a son of the fact of his Hebrew descent, the gentleman was the late Isaac, known as a man of letters, and representative of the family is Benjamin Disraeli, ex Chancellor of the Exchequer—the same as William Williams has bequeathed the fortune.

### THE BRITISH COLONIST

Published EVERY MORNING.  
(Sundays Excepted.)  
AT VICTORIA, V. I.  
TERMS: 1/6 per Annum, in Advance.  
For Six Months, \$10 00  
For Year, payable to the Carrier, \$20 00  
Single Copies, 5 Cts.  
Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.  
The Weekly Colonist, is published for the Proprietor, by J. W. B. FRANKS, at his office, No. 30 Cornhill, London.

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AGENTS:  
Nanaimo, W. B. FRANKS.  
Victoria, W. B. FRANKS.  
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### CARIBOO!

\$130,000 in Treasure.  
The news from the gold fields is to the effect that the gold has been discovered in the richest quantities ever known in the world. The gold has been discovered in the richest quantities ever known in the world. The gold has been discovered in the richest quantities ever known in the world.

The news from Cariboo is highly encouraging. The Cariboo, Rankin, Wake-up, Jake, Caledonia, and several other well known claims are taking out large quantities of gold, varying from 25 to 400 ounces per day. The Cariboo, Rankin, Wake-up, Jake, Caledonia, and several other well known claims are taking out large quantities of gold, varying from 25 to 400 ounces per day.

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### LETTER FROM CARIBOO.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.  
RICHFIELD, June 1st, 1864.  
The weather for the last month with the exception of a few days, has really been delightfully pleasant. At this time last year the creek presented a bleak, wintry aspect, not at all alleviated by an alternate fall of snow and rain. In a latitude 32° north of Quebec, where vast fields of ice are only beginning to move towards the ocean, it seems rather strange to the observer that the most desirable summer weather should reign.

The altitude of this place is also much higher than that of the same latitude on the Eastern side of the hemisphere. The towns of Richfield, Barkerville, and Camerontown, have been much improved. The latter especially deserves notice. New buildings are dotted all over the place, and the majority of the business men of the creek all congregate here. Mr. O'Neill has arrived and has resumed his duties. Mr. Cox left on the 30th ult., to take command of the party of men who are to leave Alexandria for the Obedient country. Without intending to make any invidious comparisons, I may safely say that a more popular, upright and conscientious man has never filled a public position in this colony. Some of his decisions show remarkable ingenuity as well as justice, and great praise is due to him for the manner in which he has suppressed the dishonest tricks of jumpers. Decisions which give satisfaction to both sides are rare indeed in all countries; but I can assure your readers that Mr. Cox has generally pleased both parties.

As to the mining prospects of the creek, they were never more flattering. On Williams Creek alone, owing to the early season and fine weather, I think great results may be safely predicted. The claims are nearly all at work. The Cariboo has commenced drifting for gold. The Barker Co. are sinking a new shaft.

### THE GREAT FIRE AT CARIBOO.

FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.  
CAMERONTOWN, WILLIAMS CREEK, June 2nd, 1864.  
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I send you a few lines to tell you of the greatest fire that has occurred on the Creek, and which has proved most disastrous to the best of the Hospital, and the wood and brush being so dry, it spread with fearful rapidity; at one time great fears were entertained for the Hospital, but a number of men from the Cameron and other surrounding claims, gave such valuable assistance, that happily the major part was saved. The flames darted along the ground like fiery serpents, devouring everything in their way—cabins, piles of wood cut ready for shafts and staves, the entire winter stock of many men, all were consumed in a few short minutes. The burning of the Hospital, which was a fine building, did most damage. Conklin's Gulch, from Harston's saw mill to beyond Ericson's claim, was one sheet of fire; not a cabin left, and it was with difficulty the saw mill was saved. It was hoped that the upper town of Richfield would escape, but it was leaving it at six o'clock, and the fire had already made its way through by Sisk's claim, and I have not heard this morning what damage it has done there. It was a truly magnificent sight; the whole eastern side of the Creek was one blaze, and the roaring of the flames was like heavy thunder. In the afternoon, the western side took fire also, the flames sweeping on towards Lowhee. The dense masses of smoke rolling over this way to-day, tell that it is still raging on, and the whole of the towns are enveloped in a kind of murky fog. Great destruction of property, such as blankets, provisions, etc., has taken place, but happily only one man has been hurt, and he though badly scorched is not dangerously so.

RECAPITULATION OF GOLD DURING THE LAST WEEK.—The total amount of gold received from Cariboo during the week, as near as can be ascertained, is \$305,000; viz: on Wednesday, Bank of British Columbia, \$95,000; Dietz & Nelson's Express, \$45,000; private hands, \$165,000. On Thursday, Bank of British Columbia, \$75,000; private hands, \$130,000.

### COLUMBIAN ITEMS.

REVIEW OF MR. BREW AND PARTY.—The little party dispatched to Barkerville under the command of Mr. Brew, returned on Thursday evening, bringing with them the two Indians, "Squint-eye" and "Little George." They were at Nanaimo three days, expecting the war ship to call for the infant according to arrangement, but as the word of

the Bench, Hamilton, the deputy sheriff, had resigned; his place had not yet been filled. A tremendous fire broke out below Camerontown on June 1st, and spread rapidly among the dry brush and fallen timber, extending over to Barkerville and Richfield, doing a vast amount of damage at all three places. The towns were with difficulty saved from complete destruction. A great many cabins, with wheels, flames, lumber, firewood, etc., were destroyed. Several miners had narrow escapes from being burnt to death. Provisions were tolerably plenty, at moderate rates. A good many idle men were on the Creek, but there would soon be work for all.

THE WASHBURN, PLUMBAGO, VAUGHAN, KELLY AND IDAHO Cos. are all at work. The more this creek is prospected the richer it appears to be, and I have little doubt that it will rival Williams creek in wealth. CONKLIN'S GULCH is a tributary of Williams Creek. It has risen immensely in the estimation of miners, owing to the great success of the Ericson Co. This claim has yielded as high as 400 ounces in one day and gives a steady average yield of over 260 ounces. At present it is the best paying claim in Cariboo. Many other companies on the Gulch are sinking shafts and mining generally. McCLELLAN'S GULCH.—Companies are at work on this gulch, but no gold has as yet been taken out this spring.

THE BUTCHER, DISCOVERY AND EVANS claims are in great favor from the prospects obtained. Provisions on Williams Creek are not very plentiful. Flour is 50c. per lb.; bacon, \$1 25; sugar, \$1; beans, 60c.; salt, 75c.; tea, \$2; coffee, green, \$1; fresh meat, 40c. The sale of lots by the government during the winter has produced a very bad feeling. The lots were sold without any proper notice, and many persons who have erected good and valuable buildings upon some of these lots are put to the expense of law suits by the very imprudent course adopted by the Government. Honest men while abroad during the winter return in the spring only to find their property in jeopardy, and themselves the prey of a set of dishonest scoundrels who prefer to prowl about the creek, and

### THE GREAT FIRE AT CARIBOO.

start from any point on the Sound, W. T. Victoria, New Westminster, Douglas, or Yale) I would say, go to Hope, B. C. through Similkameen, Sogoon Lake and Rock Creek to Colville; thence by the new trail from Colville to the Kootanais. The trail, with the exception of that portion which lies between Hope and Similkameen, is a good one, with plenty of grass for animals and with an abundance of good water and wood. I understand the Legislature of British Columbia have appropriated the sum of \$5,000 for the improvement of the Hope road. If such is the fact the road can be—if the money is judiciously expended—put in good order.

### A CARIBOO GRIEVANCE.

WILLIAMS CREEK, May 28, 1864.  
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—After waiting anxiously for an able pen than mine to notice one of the new Acts passed by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia for the purpose of raising the revenue of the colony, but having so far waited in vain, allow me the privilege of pointing out some of its weak points, and also the cure.

Contrary to the common method of new countries, who usually endeavor by all the means in their power to induce capitalists to invest, the Legislative Assembly of this colony has placed a tax on the very vitals of mining. Not satisfied with duties on the goods necessary for life and health; not satisfied with 10 per cent on the machinery necessary for working the mines successfully, besides toll dues equal to 2 1/2 cents on every pound of goods used by the miner, (all of which doubles may be necessary,) they have at last put the finish on the whole by taxing the capital brought into the mines and invested, in mining. Miners generally hailed with delight the Act which enabled them to hold more than two claims in their own name; knowing well that capital was the most essential requisite necessary to prospect thoroughly, the Canadian country; but our legislators concluded, (most wisely) that the proper time to procure money, was before miners had time to spend it in prospecting; so now the list stands somewhat as follows: first license £1; secondly, for recording preparation 10s. 6d.; thirdly, for recording a bill of sale £1; and one per cent on the amount paid for the claim besides; fourthly, for every member of a company who requires leave of absence, 10s. 6d. each time; (leave of absence is when a prospecting company are unable to work advantageously; the whole number of men who own an interest in the company, and is annually granted for one month only, and then has to be renewed at the same rate); the next charge is one dollar to see a record in the recording office; and when you have paid all this, if you have any money left, you may prospect. Did our wise legislators not think we were taxed heavily enough before, they have now added this, without charging one per cent on the purchase money for a claim, while the one who purchases knows not whether he shall get even the purchase money back again after he may have spent a season or two working it. This last Act is opposed by every miner. I have heard speak of it, all preferring the having of a tax on

the amount of gold received by the miner, to the having of a tax on the amount of gold received by the miner. The amount of gold received by the miner, to the having of a tax on the amount of gold received by the miner. The amount of gold received by the miner, to the having of a tax on the amount of gold received by the miner.

### THE KOOTANAI MINES.

The following extract from correspondence to the Columbian, dated Rock creek, May 27th, confirms the exciting news lately published in the Colonist in regard to the Kootanai mines: "I arrived from Colville a few days since, during my short sojourn at that place I heard nothing spoken of Kootanai. Everybody talked, dreamed, and spoke of nothing but Kootanai. There were a thousand and one rumors in regard to that country of untold wealth, &c. &c., but I could trace none of the rumors to any authentic source. Nearly every one that could get away from Colville has gone to the Kootanai, and those that remain are only waiting to hear from their friends who have gone before them before packing up their effects to make a start. Hundreds are waiting for the start, and the Columbia river for that country. In fact the Kootanai is all the rage over this way, and I find that many of the old stagers of Fraser river and Cariboo have been seized with the Kootanai fever; as I have noticed many enquiries for those new mines who passed this place."

The people of Colville have constructed a new trail from this place to the Kootanai, shortening the distance some 200 miles. Nearly all of the new road passes through British territory. The people of Colville certainly deserve great credit for their enterprise in opening a trail through a foreign territory, without any assistance from the Government. Excuse me for my digression; but while I am on the subject of trails and roads I have a few suggestions to make which materially interest the citizens of your thriving town, and more particularly the inhabitants of Port Hope. It is a matter of very great importance to persons who contemplate visiting the Kootanai mines to ascertain the shortest, best and most feasible route to that country. To such persons (provided they

### ENGLISH AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

The vacant Garter will be bestowed upon his Grace the Duke of Sutherland. During last week 40 wrecks were reported, making the total for the present year 522. There are already about 10,000 attorneys on the roll, and upwards of 150 more are applying for admission and re-admission in the ensuing term. The heir to the throne of All the Russias is said to be on his way to Copenhagen to propose for the hand of the Princess Marie Dagmar, daughter of the King, and of course, sister to the Princess of Wales.

The Post says, it appears that the new Brazilian Cabinet does not reject the mediation of the King of Portugal, but desires that it should in the first instance be accepted by the Portuguese Government. Several gentlemen of good station, living in Malia, have been imprisoned and fined for assaulting Mr. Webster, author of a pamphlet entitled "English Governors and Foreign Grumblers." The letters of the Emperor Napoleon I during the latter years of his life are said to be discovered by some persons, and to be this which has for a time led to the suspension of the work, and if so, no doubt it will be restored.

According to a statistical account of the religious belief of the Sovereigns of Europe, out of the 43 now reigning, 17 belong to the Lutheran creed, 8 Evangelical, 4 Calvinist, 1 Greek Church, 1 Mussulman, 1 Pagan, and 11 Catholic. The First Locomotive in Ceylon, the Colombo Ceylon Observer of last month states that a locomotive engine had commenced running for the first time in the island of Ceylon. The contest for Lancaster resulted on the 13th in a substantial Liberal victory. Mr. Fenwick beat his Conservative opponent, Mr. Saunders, by a majority of 151.

CONVOYANCE OF MAILS.—The sum of £574,236 is to be voted by Parliament this session for the conveyance of the mails by railway in the United Kingdom, and the sum of £146,016 for the conveyance of mails, by mailcoaches, vans, carts, omnibuses, and pneumatic tubes. A frightful case of suicide occurred near Bradford the other day. A man in the dress of a mechanic deliberately hid himself in a boiler of a train, and was, of course, killed immediately. A boy was recently walking along the shore at Seaham when he slipped into some clay mud knee deep and was unable to extricate himself. In this position he perished from cold and exhaustion. A miserly woman who had subsisted for a long period on dry bread and water was found dead in a house in London a few days ago. Property and documents worth £300 to £400 were found in her possession. The foundation stone of a school has been laid in the Auckland Islands of all places in the world. The schoolmaster, Henry Corbett, is reported to have been a settler in the islands.

Two Children Murdered by their Mother.—On the 14th, a woman named Mary Ann Dyson, surrendered herself at the Brixton police station near Halifax, stating that she had killed her two children. On an officer going to her home, the statement was found to be quite true. The two children were found on the floor with their throats cut, and a razor lay beside them. The elder was a girl of two years, and the younger an infant six months old. THE BIRKENHEAD RAMS.—A letter dated April 4, from the Alexandria correspondent of the Times states that Mr. Francis, the legal Vice Consul at Constantinople, has arrived at Cairo to question the Viceroy on behalf of our Government respecting the two famous iron rams at Liverpool; Mr. Hans, from Liverpool, had also come for the same purpose on behalf of the builders.

On the 13th, the statue of Sir Charles Barry, the late eminent architect, the only one as yet represented in a sitting posture, was placed experimentally at the bottom of the grand staircase leading to the corridors and committees of the House of Commons, but as yet it remains covered, and without any inscription. Mr. Stansfeld's commitments at Halifax are adopting measures to express their sympathy with the hon. gentleman for the manner in which he has been recently treated in the House of Commons. At a meeting held on the 11th, a committee was appointed to determine on the means by which the feeling of the people of Halifax could be best expressed.

The New National Gallery, which is estimated, £150,000. It will consist, if sanctioned as designed by Parliament, before whom it will be brought in June, of seven parallel galleries, 900 feet in length, and 40 feet in width, and the same in height; while the vistas will be uninterrupted from end to end. In the centre, there is to be a grand hall, with colonnades and a lofty dome. At the Central Criminal Court, on the 12th, a man named Gutten was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment for bigamy. The second wife admitted that she had been married to a man 26 years ago, but she had afterwards discovered that he had already three wives, and she had then left him. At the Central Criminal Court, on the 11th, the Rev. Lewis Powell, a clergyman of the Church of England, who pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery, was sentenced to 18 months hard labor. The prisoner had been previously convicted of robbery, but the jury acquitted him on the ground of insanity, and after three months incarceration in a lunatic asylum he was liberated.

### LATEST FROM GOLDSTREAM.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The Gold Quartz Crushing Company have made such a good thing of it already that they are enabled to pay the Treasurer and Manager a salary of \$100 per month, and to the Secretary the same amount. Who will dare to say after this that there is nothing in Goldstream? A SHAREHOLDER.





The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 21, 1864.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANDERSON.

FOUR DAYS' LATER NEWS.

Lincoln Nominated at Baltimore.

Battles before Richmond.

The Elias Anderson arrived Tuesday morning, bringing the following dispatches: The steamer Pacific left San Francisco on the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., for Portland and Victoria.

Baltimore Convention has nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice-President.

New York, June 6.—The State Committee of the War Democracy of New York, at a meeting held at the Astor House, have reaffirmed a preference for the renomination of Lincoln, and adopted a call to all War Democrats to rally at Baltimore on the 7th; to impress upon the Union Convention the justice, expediency and necessity for the nomination of Daniel S. Dickinson for the Vice-Presidency.

Fremont has resigned his Major-Generalship, and his resignation has been accepted by the President. Also that of Gen. Beech, who it is understood, resumes his original position in the regular army, as Colonel and Assistant-Adjutant-General.

A long letter from Fremont accepting the nomination of the Cleveland Convention thus concludes: "If the Convention at Baltimore will nominate any man, whose past life justifies the well grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among really patriotic men of the country. To any such I shall be most happy to give a cordial and active support. My own decided preference is to aid in this way, and not to myself a candidate; but if Lincoln is renominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to endorse the policy and renew the power which has cost the lives of thousands of men, and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no course but to organize against him every element of opposition with a view to prevent his nomination. With this contingency I accept the nomination at Cleveland, and as a preliminary step, I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice which gave me pain, but I had for a long time, fruitlessly endeavored to obtain service. I make the sacrifice now only to regain the liberty of speech and leave nothing in the way of discharging to my utmost ability the task you have set before me."

John Cochrane has also written a letter of acceptance to the nomination for Vice-Presidency.

Cincinnati, June 5.—The Cincinnati Gazette's special says that Gen. Crook's army is again in motion for Richmond, and that it will be added to the Army of the Potomac.

The New York papers say that Gen. Hunter's army is to be added to Grant's direct command, and a junction will soon take place.

A large number of troops are being forwarded to Pope's Department.

Some concentrations are going on at the West, every available soldier being sent to Sherman.

Gen. A. G. Smith, with 20,000 troops from the Trans-Mississippi region is on his way to Chattanooga.

CAIRO, June 6.—The steamer Missouri from New Orleans on the 30th was fired into by a rebel battery at Columbus. Sixty shots were fired, eight struck and one exploded in the cabin wounding one lady.

Most of the boats burned at New Orleans were owned by the Government. The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Gen. Canby who is actively engaged in organizing forces was nearly ready for offensive operations.

All quiet on White river. Pine Bluff and Duval Bluff are garrisoned with forces ample and sufficient to repel any attack likely to be made by the enemy.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Herald's correspondent gives the following particulars of the fight on the 1st inst.

Our line of battle extended fully ten miles in length, from the northwest to the southeast of Hancock, on the Mechanicsville road, in the rifle pits wrested from the enemy two days before. The line of defense has been much improved and strengthened since falling into our possession. Burnside's corps came next; Hancock and Warren's are thrown a little forward and protected in front by double and triple lines of formidable breastworks. Wright's was marched to the left, with two divisions of Sheridan's cavalry in front and on its flank.

An attempt was made by the rebel infantry to drive our cavalry from Cold Harbor, resulting in their repulse. They had a large number of killed and wounded and from 200 to 300 prisoners fell into our hands. Wright followed up the success and brought on an engagement which lasted till one hour after dark. At that time we had carried the rebel line of rifle pits, and driven the enemy to the Chickahominy.

Late in the evening the rebels made a furious assault upon our center and right, marching in three lines upon Warren and seeming determined to pierce our centre and throw the line into confusion. They hurled themselves upon us and to certain destruction with great determination. The battle raged fully three hours in front of this corps. Our loss can only be a trifle to what the enemy suffered.

The attack on Hancock was nearly simultaneous. He not only repulsed the enemy but pressed them back so far that he was thrown into a bad position, and was compelled to make a retreat and resume the ground occupied at the outset. Subsequently he was ordered to abandon his position and move his corps from the right of our lines to the extreme left.

Another correspondent with the 18th corps, says that in the fight at Cold Harbor the enemy were in heavy force there and at Gaines's Mills strongly entrenched on the edge of a dense wood. They had rifle pits and other works. At half-past four our corps were in position in three lines of battle. At five, skirmishing commenced and a battery of 24-pounders opened a fire on the rebels. At half-past five an order was received for both the 6th and 18th corps to charge the rebel works in our front. Crook and Devens pushed through the wood in their front and poured like tornado over the open field.

The rebels opened with grape, canister and heavy musketry fire. Our first line was badly cut up. The second line mingled with

it and then the third. Almost immediately afterwards the rebels were driven pell mell from their works through the wood. They rallied behind reserves and attempted to recapture their position, but were received with such a murderous fire of artillery that they broke and fled in confusion. Again and again they rallied and attacked and were driven back with great slaughter.

A Cold Harbor despatch, dated the 3d, says a general attack was ordered along the whole line at 11 o'clock this morning, resulting in the fiercest fight of the campaign. On the left, Hancock's corps, after a desperate resistance turned the enemy's left, carrying a portion of their main line, capturing some guns, colors and many prisoners. Unfortunately he was unable to hold the ground or to bring off the guns. The battle is still raging with a promise of a bloody day.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The Union State Convention met at Sacramento, August 9th, to nominate Presidential electors and appoint a Central Committee, &c.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Richmond papers have the following telegrams: May 28.—Cleburne's division engaged the 4th army corps under Howard at 1 o'clock this morning, and after a desperate conflict he signally repulsed the enemy with a loss of between 200 and 700. We took about 250 prisoners, including those who were wounded, and an immense quantity of arms and accoutrements. Gen. Cleburne says that the enemy's dead are piled thicker than he ever saw them before. Between 50 and 100 dead were left close to his front. Their line of breastworks in front of Loring's command was abandoned. Our loss probably 300. Skirmishing was going on against enemy's left, which was gradually giving way.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Despatches from Grant's headquarters the 5th, state that there had been no fighting during the day.

The enemy made an attack on Saturday night upon Hancock, Wright, and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed. Hancock's lines are within forty yards of the rebel works.

The rebels were very busy on Saturday constructing intrenchments on the west side of the Chickahominy, at Bottom's Bridge.

A despatch from Sherman dated the afternoon of the 5th, at Altoona Creek, states that the enemy discovering his moving around the right flank, abandoned his position last night, and marched off.

McPherson is moving to-day for Ackworth. Thomas is on the direct road, and Sobieski is on his right.

It has been raining hard for three days, and the roads are heavy.

The enemy had an immense line of works which we have turned, with less loss to us than to them. (Signed) STANTON.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Despatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated this morning, have been received.

An assault was made on Burnside about midnight and successfully repulsed.

Yesterday afternoon 100 picked men of the enemy made a rush to find out what was the meaning of Hancock's advancing his line about nine o'clock this morning, have been repulsed.

Nothing more of importance is reported. (Signed) STANTON.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Times correspondent sends a lengthy detailed account of the operations which show that the more we attack and the more important ones of the campaign, it being an attempt to push the rebels back from their position this side of Chickahominy. Though it is not stated, it is believed that the key of the point which was secured by Barlow's and Gibbon's divisions was wrested from them by an overwhelming rebel reserve in a strong line of works.

A James river correspondent says that the iron clad fleet has moved an abreast of Barb's right wing, which is attached on the peninsula formed by the junction of the Appomattox and James rivers, east of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, which road our army has been able to reach with our guns that have been recently mounted.

not deeming it advisable to follow. He eventually fell in with Crook after having several skirmishes, meeting a force of 1,500 men under Jenkins, whom he flanked. At this time his command is entirely out of ammunition.

A special despatch from Washington says, owing to a break in the telegraph no dispatches were received from the Army of the Potomac.

Dispatches this morning, dated 9 o'clock last night, say there was no fighting on Wednesday except by pickets.

Arrangements were effected by which the killed and wounded could be gathered in. There was no movement on the 9th.

A deserter who came into our lines reports Hunter's victory more complete than the Richmond papers reported. He says Hunter took twenty cannon, many prisoners and a quantity of stores. The defeated force was recently a part of Breckinridge's command. Hunter's report is not received.

The special dispatch to the Tribune says: "The rejection of the bankrupt bill is not regarded as decisive." There is a disposition to defer it until December.

Fourteen bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Berkshire; the number was probably nearer 40.

The most of the leading journals in this city devote several columns to exceedingly interesting official communications from Secretary Seward to the Senate, relative to the feasibility of the great advantage to be derived from the projected international telegraph to unite Europe and America via Behring's Straits. These journals also contain editorials highly commendatory of the great enterprise, and urge prompt legislation on the part of Congress to enable the company to proceed immediately with the work.

The steamer Arago, from Port Royal, has arrived.

The new Ironsides has arrived at Hilton Head; a blockade runner attempted to come out on the morning of the 7th, but grounded and was completely knocked to pieces.

Admiral Dahlgren arrived at Hilton Head on the 7th.

Boston, June 10.—A fire occurred at Nos. 16 and 17 Row's Wharf, destroying property valued at \$50,000.

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A despatch from Sherman, dated Ackworth, June 7th, 6 p. m. says: I have been to Altoona Pass, and find it very admirable for our purpose—being a gate through the last or eastern spur of the Alleghanies. It now becomes as useful to us as it has been to the rebels, being easily defended from either direction. Roads hence from Ackworth into Georgia are large and good, and the country more open. The enemy is not in our immediate front, but his signals are seen at Lost Mountain and Kenesa.

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MADE EASY!!

**Warrant's Ointment.**

For Sores, Bad Breasts and Wounds.

Internal Inflammation.

Head, Ringworm, and Diseases.

Trade Marks!

Advertisement for Warrant's Ointment and other medicinal products.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 21, 1864.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The first visible results of the Cariboo mining operations in the present season are making their appearance. The sum of \$300,000 has arrived in Victoria during the past week.

It is necessary, therefore, in dealing with our mining intelligence, to review the actual circumstances of the case, and not to be led away with the gratification that so large a quantity of gold has found its way to Victoria so early in the year.

OUR CANADA LETTER. CANADA WEST, May 12, 1864. CANADIAN POLITICS. Politics have been rather stale in Canada since I last wrote.

As for poor Foley, after specifying his well earned fame—he was famous for his determined, consistent opposition to the Carrier Macdonald Government—he joined the old corrupt party, and was rewarded by his old office of Postmaster General.

We are now on the eve, probably, of another mining excitement. The Kootanaie country promises to make as great a noise as Cariboo.

The gold in this new locality is coarse and nuggety—pieces weighing as much as five ounces having been already picked up by those at work.

majority of 14! A minister of the Crown, in a city where his position as a merchant of unlimited wealth gave him such influence;

And another, that no government shall be allowed to spend any money until it has been voted by parliament. This bill has been taken entire from the late government programme and they—the present government—acknowledged the "soft impeachment."

AMERICAN WAR. We, the Reform party of Canada, are rejoicing over the victories of Gen. U. S. Grant, and earnestly hope that the war in the nature of a Canadian he can tell whether he favors the "Feds" or "Confeds."

STEALING A PLANE FROM THE GRIT PLATFORM. The Hon. A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance, has brought in a bill that astounded the House as much as Cayley's "handkerchiefs."

PERSONALITIES. T. D. McGee looms up largely under this head. He has never addressed the House since it met without indulging in bitter diatribes against some of his late colleagues.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. The present Government have determined to carry through the railway to Halifax. Were it not that we fear that such an enterprise in the hands of such men as J. A. Macdonald, Galt, Cartier, &c., will open the gates of corruption and jobbery to an awful extent, one would rejoice at the prospect of this great work being accomplished.

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THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society held their spring exhibition on Saturday, in the Gymnasium Hall.

For the best twelve varieties of Roses, first and second prizes, Mr. J. T. Piddwell. These prizes were given by Messrs. Jay & Co.

For the best specimen of Roses in bloom; first and second prizes, Mr. J. T. Piddwell. These prizes were also given by Messrs. Jay & Co.

For the best dish of Strawberries; Prize, Mr. Henly; Hon. Certificate, Mr. Elford.

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The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, June 21, 1864.

THE EXPORTS OF GOLD.

During the last five years of the mining existence of British Columbia the amount of gold that has been added to the general stock of commercial nations has been much more considerable than the neighboring colony receives credit for.

At present the only record of this valuable export is to be found in the newspapers, and is gleaned from the banks, express offices, and private individuals. So far as we are concerned we endeavor to arrive at as correct an estimate as it is possible, under the circumstances, to form; but it must be readily perceived that a method which is founded to so great an extent on imaginary calculations of amounts in "private hands," is not one upon which the Government of a country should rely.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, June 17.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—In consequence of orders received from the Admiralty Admiral Kingcome left instructions before his departure to Beninck Arm, that the officers and men belonging to H. M. S. gunboats Forward and Grappler should be paid off on 18th July next.

FOR THE NORTH WEST COAST.—The H. B. Co's steamer Labouche, after being refitted with new smoke stacks, &c. steamed out of harbor yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, bound on her usual round to the H. B. Co's various trading stations in Russian and British territory.

SALES MOVEMENTS.—About 30 canoes laden with Queen Charlotte Indians and their ikas, left their camp behind the hospital yesterday, bound north.

SALE OF WATER-FRONT LOTS.—Messrs. Franklin hold a sale at noon to-day, of several of the best water-fronts in the city, situated near Dickson Campbell & Co's wharf.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The Russian flag-ship Bogatz, Admiral Popoff, left Esquimalt harbor yesterday at 11 a. m., for San Francisco, taking as a passenger Mr. J. J. Southgate.

SWearing in of the Rifle Corps.—Last evening, the Victoria Volunteer Rifle Corps mustered at the Drill-room, on Broughton street, and formally took the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, from the hands of the hon. Chief Justice Cameron.

WHISKEY CASES.—James Hayes, charged by Sergt. Wilmer with supplying liquor to Indians, admitted the offence, saying he was only treating a *silicum*.

POLICE COURT.—John DeCosta, a colored man, arrested by Sergeant Hill and officer Hankin for supplying whiskey to Indians, was remanded for two days.

FECA CASE.—Mr. J. J. Landale, the mining engineer, returned yesterday on the P. Green from a scientific examination of the coal field near Callam Bay.

SALE OF WATER LOTS.—Messrs. Franklin sold yesterday the water frontage property corner of Store and Discovery streets, to Dr. Tuzo, for \$19,150.

HONORABLE SALE.—Mr. J. A. McCrea sold yesterday by auction Mr. Keenan's fine sorrel horse, with buggy-wagon and harness, for \$500.

THE STRAMER FIDELITY.—After discharging 110 tons of coal at Esquimalt, came round to this harbor last evening for repairs.

CHIEF CEM.—Dane rumor hath it that a certain well-known individual, whose domestic troubles came rather prominently before the public lately, is about to bring an action against a young man, residing in Esquimalt, for *crim. con.*

FROM SAN JUAN.—The schooner, Thorndyke came over from San Juan yesterday morning with 9 passengers.

LET OFF.—DaCosta, a colored man brought up on remand in the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with supplying whiskey to Indians, was discharged from want of evidence, and went on his way rejoicing, saluting the magistrate with many and profound salaams as he retired.

STEAMER FLYING DUTCHMAN.—This well known steamer left here yesterday evening for Port Douglas, from which place she will make regular trips to the mouth of the Harrison River, connecting at that point with the steamer Alexandra.

THE SUMMARY COURT was adjourned yesterday on account of its being the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY did not meet yesterday, owing to its being the anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne.

SUPREME COURT.

(BEFORE HIS HONOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE.)

SUIT IN CHANCERY CONTINUED. Tuesday, June 14th, 1864.

Nelson McGee vs. Richard Hall.—Mr. Ring re-opened the case for defendant with an able address in which he set forth that the evidence resolved itself into this, whether there was fraud or not, whether there was any undue influence exercised over Mrs. McGee in order to get her to sign the deed of transfer, and if Hall the defendant had anything to do with the executions taken out against the plaintiff further the staying of proceedings.

SELLING SPIRITS WITHOUT LICENSE.—A. Newell, proprietor of the Humboldt street distillery, was brought up in the Police Court yesterday charged with selling spirits without a license.

LIVERPOOL JACK.—This old offender again made his appearance in the police dock charged by Sergt. Wilmer with pummeling two Indians in Johnson street on Sunday last.

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THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY did not meet yesterday, owing to its being the anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne.

PANAMA NEWS.

We have our files of the Panama Star and Herald, to May 14th, from which we extract the following items of news:—

The General Government has acknowledged the existing government in the State of Antioquia, thus avoiding further trouble with that section.

Mosquera is expected to visit the Cauca soon, taking Panama as his route, for the purpose, it is said, of completing his long-talked of scheme of constructing a road from Bonaventura to Cali, for which the sum of \$900,000 has already been appropriated.

ANOTHER Isthmus Survey.—A party of American engineers have recently returned to Panama, after completing a survey of the Isthmus, from the river Bayano, in the Bay of Panama, to San Blas, on the Atlantic.

ATTEMPT TO SEIZE A VESSEL.—It is reported that five sailors who shipped a few days ago on the American ship Uncle Joe, in this port, had arranged a plan to seize and run off with the vessel, but were prevented by one of them revealing the plot.

ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred to Mr. Kingsley, chief officer of the steamer St. Louis, on the 11th. Whilst assisting to take in cargo a case fell on his leg, breaking it so badly just above the ankle that it was necessary to amputate it.

GENERAL HERRAN.—The report that General Herran had gone across the Isthmus clandestinely, and proceeded to New York, on the last steamer, was quite unfounded.

MANUFACTURE OF TURPENTINE.—Mr. Donaldson, who in company with Mr. Dawson has been for the last six weeks engaged in the manufacture of spirits of turpentine and resin, has just shown us a sample from a lot of 100 gallons of the former article made by them at their establishment at South Saanich.

FRIDAY, June 17th, 1864.

Nelson McGee vs. Richard Hall.—Mr. Cary addressed the court on behalf of the plaintiff, and stated that the defence set up was that it was not a sale of the property but a mortgage; that Mrs. McGee was empowered to sell, not to mortgage; that a power to sell does not give a person authority to mortgage.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.—A man named Strelitz, was brought up at the Police Court yesterday morning by Sergt. Wilmer, charged with having goods in his possession supposed to be the spoils of a robbery in Portland.

PROGRESS.—Another specimen of our progress in shipbuilding made its appearance yesterday in the shape of a neat looking little sloop called the "Ringleader."

FROM SAN JUAN.—The schooner, Thorndyke came over from San Juan yesterday morning with 9 passengers.

LET OFF.—DaCosta, a colored man brought up on remand in the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with supplying whiskey to Indians, was discharged from want of evidence, and went on his way rejoicing, saluting the magistrate with many and profound salaams as he retired.

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MINING ON A LARGE SCALE.

It is computed that California and the neighboring states contain a population of about 620,000 inhabitants.

The number of mining companies, by the San Francisco directory, is about 9,150; therefore there is a company to about every 320 persons.

When we consider the proportion of women and children, and deduct from the population the number of those persons who are not holders of stock, it shows pretty plainly that some speculative spirits must go into mining operations rather heavily.

It is not surprising, when every thing is taken into consideration, to hear by last advices from San Francisco, that there has been a great panic in the mining stock market.

NATAL.—This thriving colony may well be cited as an example to its elder sister at the Cape in several respects.

Her revenue is steadily increasing, and her expenditure is kept within her means; she has resolved on carrying out one railway at all events; and she coaxes out of her soil a marvelous variety of products.

OF SUGAR ALONE, she exported last year to the value of £26,153. Of wool there has been shipped £245,515 worth; an increase on the exports of 1862 of £10,000.

Last year's revenue was £123,086, and the expenditure £96,330, thus leaving a margin of £26,756. What say our financiers to that?—Cape of Good Hope Paper.

DOWN.—The captain of the J. C. Caswell informs us that the steward of the English ship Oliver Cromwell, now leading at Usalady, fell into the water last Wednesday night, while going on board the vessel, and was drowned.









# BRITISH COLONIST--SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864.

NO. 32.

## ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The arrival of Garibaldi in London seems to have produced an electrical effect that has been felt over all Europe. This simple, brave, patriotic man, who has borne more than his share of vicissitudes of life—who has been the working, industrious, adventurous of California as well as the hero of the liberation of Italy—who has, in the face of that lofty pity that is the attribute of genius, dared and achieved what seemed impossible—gave to his countrymen freedom and conferred territory and wealth on a hitherto insignificant kingdom—made monarchs his debtors, and, with the proud pride of Cincinnatus or Washington, refused to receive himself the legitimate reward of his glorious deeds—this unassuming, self-denying, without the aid of a single adherent, the British metropolis by storm. Half a million people came out to welcome him in the streets, and a more densely thronged multitude, even than that which crushed each other to death on the arrival of the Princess Alexandra, assembled to do him honor. No wonder that such an ovation should have been intensely disagreeable to the more despotic crowned heads of continental Europe. To see the determined and successful enemy of "right Divine" tyrants, the cynosure of millions admiring eyes in the world's metropolis—to hear him receive the deafening plaudits of a sympathizing and powerful people—to read of his being feted by Princes, Dukes, and ministers—was surely enough to terrify the brave Austrian Prussian monarchs, who have been recently congratulating themselves on the bloody victory over 80 women and children at the "Sonderberg bombardment." Even Louis Napoleon, it is said, was not well pleased at the overwhelming demonstration, and so we had the machinery of diplomacy—the wires and puppets—set in motion, and the Italian liberator got a courteous notice to quit, when he was just on the threshold of his English welcome. Amongst the highly conservative English aristocracy also, there were some misgivings as to the advisability of allowing the minds of the provincial masses to be operated upon by this powerful magnetism, who was neither a representative of royalty nor a scion of nobility, but rather antagonistic to both. What was more, however, he was a successful revolutionist—not like Mazzini, whose patriotic efforts were always under a cloud. There might have been, therefore, something impolitic in allowing this potent influence to come in contact with men who have been heretofore more accustomed to worship rank than sentiment—show that principle. In Garibaldi they might have seen the ideal of Hugo's "representative of progress"—something beyond mere outward glitter or ostentatious show—the embodiment of the principle that seeks for the elevation not the subordination of mankind. The governing classes of England, however much in favor of Italian independence, are not remarkable for extending the political privileges of the governed of their own country. They admire foreign revolution, and will accordingly afford it valuable sustenance, as they will present the caged bear in the Zoological Gardens with a loaf of bread, but they have to love for the animal, and desire to do it at a respectful distance. Of course revolution is a thing no one expects to see in England, but there are agitations and deep grumblings ready at any moment to force their way to the surface—and a lucky and admired gambler is not the best example to set before those who are "scant of cash."

Another attempt has been made to enlarge the area of the Counties Franchise. Mr. Locke King introduced into the House of Commons a bill for extending the Franchise of county voters to £10 occupiers. The qualification is at present £50. After a lengthy discussion on the second reading the bill was thrown out—the "previous question" having been moved, and carried by a vote of 254 against 227, giving a majority of 27. The same cries that have always met an attempted extension of the franchise were not wanting on this occasion. There was that dreaded "democracy"—that "great unwashed"—ready to read and devour the British Constitution so soon as it was admitted to a voice in the country's legislation. The whole of the opposition, however, was not harkened. Lord Montagu, a Conservative, with considerable originality, and a very small amount of sense, went out of the beaten track and stated some startling truths, from which he made almost equally startling deductions. He said that Parliamentary representation was at present a sham, and that any attempt to improve it would make it a greater sham. The county franchise, he said, was nothing but a machinery for returning anybody the local peers chose to nominate. The borough franchise was only a machinery for choosing any rich man whom the respective "whips" of the party, chancing to be

predominant in the borough, chose to nominate. Therefore, this distinguished logician argued that, as the whole thing was rotten, the subject should not be approached.

An interesting debate took place in the House of Lords on Monday, June 11, on the Danish question. The speech of Lord Grey was the best that has yet been delivered on the subject. He said, according to the *Spektor*, "that had we openly warned the Germans that if they attempted to cross the Eider they would find the frontier defended by English troops, peace as well as justice would have been promoted. Austria dare not venture needlessly on a war with the distant North, which would have brought a British fleet into the Adriatic and raised Venice and Hungary and Prussia could not have fought alone. Further, we had menaced without performance. The British Minister at Berlin transmitted home a paper drawn up by the Prussian Government, and in that document it was distinctly asserted that England used threats to prevent measures being adopted by Prussia, and that those threats had been vain." Lord Russell's reply," says the *Spektor*, "was very weak. He said we could not have defended the Eider, because the Baltic was not open, till Lord Derby reminded him that the mouth of the Eider was not in the Baltic but in the North Sea. He said England ought not to risk a war alone, or alone with Sweden and Denmark, and that France would not join her. But his oddest argument against war was that Mr. Gladstone had shown so great a prosperity and so large a surplus that it would be a pity to diminish it. On what state of the National Exchequer would Lord Russell then ground a special argument for war?"

Another member of Lord Palmerston's Government has been obliged to resign—Mr. Robert Lowe, Minister of Education; a vote of censure having passed the House of 101 to 93 against Mr. Lowe's mutilation of the reports of the Inspectors of Schools. There is considerable comment amongst the London press on the difficulty of obtaining young or at least middle-aged competent men to accept positions in the Cabinet. Mr. Stansfield's appointment, junior Lord of the Admiralty, was offered to Mr. Baxter, member for Montrose, who is a practical man of business, with a Scotch accent that makes the House wince every time he rises to speak. Mr. Baxter valued his business occupation more than official position, and refused, and the post is then offered to and accepted by Mr. Childers, formerly a member of the House of Assembly at Melbourne, and at present agent for the Colony of Victoria, and member of Parliament for Pontefract.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, January 15, 1864.

House met at half-past 3 o'clock. Members present—Messrs. Trimble, Franklin, Powell, Duncan, Dennes and DeCosmos.

THE MINUTES.

The remarks of Dr. Trimble in reference to the section of the Crown Lands report to the effect that all sections after sec. 20 were struck out in consequence of their being unconnected with the evidence, appearing in the minutes, were cancelled by order of the House.

AMENDMENTS.

The amendments on the Half-of-one per Cent. Tax, and the Harbor Improvements, were finally passed.

CROWN LANDS REPORT.

Dr. Trimble presented the report of the committee one more, and moved for its adoption, seconded by Dr. Powell.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that it be considered, in committee of the whole to-morrow (Thursday).

The Speaker said that the necessary motion was first to lay the report on the table.

Dr. Trimble and Powell then altered their motion to this form.

Mr. Duncan gave notice that he would move to-morrow (Thursday) that His Excellency be respectfully requested to appoint a commission with adequate powers to inquire into all matters in connection with the Crown Lands.

The Speaker said the motion should come on when the report was up for consideration in the Committee of the whole.

After some discussion as to the competency of the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the question, it was ultimately decided that to-morrow (Thursday) the report would come up in the Committee of the House when Mr. Duncan's motion would be in order. The Speaker stating that the usual way was to propose a resolution to cause the report to be taken into consideration.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 16, 1864.

House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Trimble, Tolmie, Duncan, Street, Cairns, and Dennes.

IMPERIAL DESPATCHES.

The Speaker read a communication from His Excellency the Governor, enclosing despatches from the Duke of Newcastle in reference to lot "Z" in the James Bay Reserve, so long a subject of dispute between the Crown and the Hudson Bay Company. The Duke of Newcastle's despatch to the Crown by the Duke of Newcastle in reference to the compromise between them, but the Company had previously sold it to Lowenberg, who, writing from Hamburg to the Hudson Bay Company in London, makes claim to the lot. The Duke of Newcastle, although admitting that "Sir James Douglas had described Lowenberg as merely the agent or instrument of the company in the sale and purchase of this land, does not consider that such a statement without further evidence would justify the Government in resting his claim," and therefore authorizes Governor Kennedy to give Lowenberg a valid title.

The despatches were laid on the table.

CROWN LANDS.

The House went into committee on the Crown Lands report; Dr. Powell in the chair.

Mr. DeCosmos said he had only one object in moving the consideration of this report. The report was divided into two heads—one, whether the House would or would not accept the proposition of the Duke of Newcastle as to the Civil List, and take the Crown Lands; the other was in regard to the Crown Land and the Hudson Bay Company. One section of the report before the House stated that an immense sum, making up lands over \$1,000,000, belonging to the colony was in the hands of the Company, and they should be forced to make restitution. This was a matter in which no half and half measures should be taken. He held in his hand a draft of an address to His Excellency, the Governor in reference to the matter, which, although rather longer than he would wish, was perhaps called for, as when a former petition had been sent to the Home Government under the Earl of Derby, they had asked for facts and figures. The hon. gentleman here read the following address:

To His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, C. B., Governor of Vancouver Island, &c. &c.

May it Please Your Excellency.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island, in this present session convened, have had under consideration the Crown Lands of the Colony with the object of determining the advisability of accepting the control of them in return for voting a Civil List mentioned in the despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle of June, 1863.

During our investigations we have learned the following facts and have formed the following opinions:

1. That the Hudson Bay Company of England became possessors of the Crown Lands of this Colony, without any exception, by virtue of and under the conditions contained in a Royal Grant made on January 13th, 1849; and as Trustees of the Crown, they were bound by the Grant to sell the Crown Lands for colonization purposes; and that the gross proceeds of the sales, after deducting therefrom one-tenth for the special benefit and use of the Company, were to be devoted to the colonization and settlement of the Island.

2. That the Hudson Bay Company have sold a part of the Crown Lands to divers persons for the purpose of colonization, and that a part of the Crown Lands has been set apart as reserves for public purposes; and that the title to the remaining portion of the Crown Lands is still vested in the Company in conformity with the conditions of the grant of January 13th, 1849.

3. That the Hudson Bay Company are unwilling to convey back the unused remainder of the Crown Lands, including certain reserves for public purposes to the Crown in accordance with the conditions of an Indenture made in London on February 3rd, 1862, between Her Majesty and the Hudson Bay Company.

4. That during the investigations of this House into the condition of the Crown Lands it has been ascertained that the Hudson Bay Company have sold portions of sections 18 and 32, and hold section 31 (all of Victoria District), with portions of said sections 18 and 32 as their private property; that the approximate sum of money received for sales in sections 18 and 32 is \$426,237, and that the approximate value of the property still held by the Company as their private property in sections 18, 31 and 32, is \$339,200, making the total amount of the sales and the value of the property in the sections still in possession of the Company, \$765,437; and it appears that not one farthing has been paid by the Company for the said sections 18, 31 and 32; that the Company have not accounted to the Colonial Trust Fund for the said \$426,237; and that by the conditions of the Royal Grant of January 13, 1849, the Company were bound to account to Her Majesty for the property known as sections 18, 31 and 32 aforesaid and the sale thereof, in the same manner as for other portions of the Crown Lands.

5. That by virtue of the said Indenture of February 3rd, 1862, it is proposed to allow the Hudson Bay Company to remain in undisturbed possession of the said \$426,237 in sales, and the said \$339,200 in property; and further, that it is proposed in the said Indenture to convey away all the water-frontage in Victoria Harbor and Cadboro Bay, fronting on the water of Victoria Harbor and Cadboro Bay; and that the said water frontage may be stated on an approximate estimate to be worth \$500,000.

6. That if the said Indenture of February 3rd, 1862, be not annulled the Crown will lose the vast sum of \$1,265,437 or thereabouts in money and property, less one tenth of the said \$426,237.

7. That if the said Indenture of February 3rd, 1862 be annulled and a settlement made between the Crown and the Hudson Bay Company on the conditions of the Royal Grant of January 13, 1849, that is to say, by crediting the Company with the value of their establishments in the colony on the expiry of the Royal License of Exclusive Trade with the Indians on the North West Coast of America which terminated on May 30, 1859, and also by crediting the Company with the advances made by them for colonizing the Island, there would in all probability be a balance which the Company would be bound to account for to the Crown of about \$1,000,000 in money and property.

8. That in the opinion of this House there is no good and sufficient reason to justify a settlement between the Crown and the Hudson Bay Company on the conditions set forth in said Indenture of February 3, 1862.

9. That in the opinion of this House the said Indenture of February 3, 1862, ought to be annulled, and a settlement made between the Crown and Hudson Bay Company in conformity with the conditions of the Royal Grant of January 13, 1849.

10. That in the opinion of this House, if a final settlement be made between the Crown and the Hudson Bay Company on the conditions set forth in the said Indenture of February 3, 1862, not only will there be a serious injury done to the finances of this colony, but also, and more especially, the proposition of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle; but that Her Majesty's Government will sustain a serious loss in the sums already paid out of the Imperial treasury to the Company for the colonization of this Island, which in the opinion of this House would be restored if a settlement were made between the Crown and the Hudson Bay Company on the conditions of the Grant of January 13, 1849.

11. That, in the opinion of this House, your Excellency ought to impress on Her Majesty's Government the necessity that exists for annulling the said Indenture of Feb. 3, 1862, in order to make a settlement between the Crown and the Company in conformity with the conditions of the Royal Grant of January, 1849; and furthermore that your Excellency ought in behalf of the Crown to appoint a Commission empowered to administer oaths and send for persons and papers to enquire into the sums of money expended specially and essentially by the Company for colonizing this Island in accordance with the Royal Grant of 1849; and furthermore to enquire whether any sales of land in the said sections 18, 31 and 32, have been made by the Company since January 1862; and furthermore to determine what lands of this Colony, and the value thereof, have been lawfully sold by the Company; and to learn the amount of money deducted from the gross proceeds of such sales by the Company, and the sum allowed to them in the Royal Grant of 1849.

12. That, in the opinion of this House, no attempt should be made to disturb third parties in the possession of lands derived from the Hudson Bay Company, except such lands be part of existing Public Reserves, lawfully made in accordance with the Royal Grant of 1849; and even in the latter case, no attempt should be made to disturb third parties in the possession of such lands except great public inconvenience would probably arise therefrom; and in case the Hudson Bay Company have sold illegally, or indifferently the Crown to the value thereof.

13. That, in the opinion of this House, your Excellency ought to take all and every such measures, either by sending an agent to England to lay the condition of the Crown Lands before Her Majesty's Government or the Imperial Parliament, or both, or by employing able counsel in England to take proceedings to annul the said Indenture of February 3d, 1862, and bring about a speedy settlement between the Crown and Hudson Bay Company on the conditions of the Royal Grant of 1849.

14. That, in the opinion of this House, your Excellency should take such measures as may forever prevent the Church Reserve in the City of Victoria from being let out in lots, or covered with private residences or business places of any kind; in order that it may be forever preserved as a public square.

We, the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island, would therefore humbly pray that your Excellency may be pleased to take the facts and opinions hereinbefore set forth into your earnest consideration, and appoint such a commission, and for such purposes as we have hereinbefore stated; and that your Excellency may be pleased to take such other measures as are hereinbefore mentioned, and any other means that may from time to time appear expedient to your Excellency, to annul the said Indenture of February 3d, 1862, and bring about a final settlement between the Crown and Hudson Bay Company on the basis of the conditions of the Royal Grant of January 13th, 1849; and secure a speedy re-conveyance of the Island by the Company to the Crown.

And, as in duty bound, we will ever pray, &c. &c.

House of Assembly,  
June 16, 1864.

Dr. Helmecken would say a few words on this question. He was not about to make any apologies for the Hudson Bay Company; they had right and justice on their side. They were certainly quite as honest as any hon. gentleman in this House, and much more so than some of them. He thought the question raised by the Crown Lands Committee was useless, as the matter had been settled long ago. He took it that the report was totally informal and ought never to have been sent to the House. As it had come down, however, he would not place anything in his way. He did not complain of the committee, but if the House permitted committees to travel out of their province in this manner, it would lead to endless trouble hereafter. As to the question at issue the possibility—to upset the agreement of 1849. The first Legislative Assembly of this colony stated that the House had no control over funds not raised by themselves, and refused to be responsible for any debts incurred by the Hudson Bay Company or the Executive for this colony. Up to the dissolution of the first House this policy was kept in view. In the agreement between the Hudson Bay Company and the Home Government it is expressly stated that the Hudson Bay Com-

pany were to find funds to carry on the work of government, and if the Home Government ever took the Island this should be paid back to the Company. The conduct of the House, in refusing to be responsible for any expenditure, was in order to throw the expenses on the Home Government. At the next general election the Hudson Bay Company affairs were the theme of every candidate, and many of the candidates said that these matters were entirely between the Home Government and the Company, with which this Legislature had nothing to do; and two of these gentlemen holding this view were elected in opposition to the one gentleman holding opposite views, who now introduced this address (Mr. DeCosmos). The second House had fully confirmed the action of the former House, judging that if they interfered they would render the colony responsible for the expenses of Government. He (Dr. Helmecken) was still of opinion that the agreement was made between the Hudson Bay Company and the Home Government, and should be settled entirely by them. And he believed that the Home Government had finally settled the matter. They never imagined the colony had anything to do with the matter, as for six years previously we had refused to be responsible. The first step the Home Government took was to refuse to take the Hudson Bay Company's establishment and pay them therefor. It was stated in the agreement of 1849 that the Home Government was to take over the establishments, and in not doing so, they gave over to the Company the town site, the lot, the farms, the coal mines, the Fort Rupert and all the Hudson Bay Company property. The hon. gentleman went back to the first settlement of the land by the Hudson Bay Company, stating that the claim of the Company to the Island was responsible. The report of the Committee of the Company to the Island was conferred through the license to trade on the North-west coast; this was denied entirely; the Company simply took the land and held it like any other people. In 1849 the Island was granted to the Hudson Bay Company under certain conditions, one of which was as he had already stated that the Government should repay the Company for their establishments. He would remark here that the Company had done the country a great deal of good in importing good stock, and in retaining the country from foreigners. He did not take the question in a legal point of view; he was not competent, nor was any gentleman on the Committee. No one here had either the ability or the right to take up the question in this light. This should be looked on as a question of right between man and man, he would tell them what he saw when he came to this colony in 1850. He found the Hudson Bay Company's Fort with a few cabins of the Company's servants. The hon. gentleman described the boundaries of the Company's farms at that time, and how they were cultivated, and said what was now named the town site was in 1850 the cultivated fields of the Hudson Bay Company. He would ask whether the Company should be deprived of their established possessions? He would also say that where Mr. Cridge's house was now, there was a large piggery, and where Bishop Deane's house is was a large dairy, and he would ask whether the Hudson Bay Company was not entitled to every foot of these lands on which they had expended so much money. But now because they had become so valuable they were looked after, and thus the Company's title had been strengthened. It was only a question of \$700,000, and not of right! (Dr. Tolmie—hear, hear.) The said deeds of the plots of land claimed by the Fort Trade branch of the Hudson Bay Company were surveyed, and the claims were recorded in the Land Office by the Company; they could have had the land by paying \$1 an acre for it, and although for certain reasons they did not, the land was legally and properly theirs as between man and man. No one ever supposed that Victoria would become valuable; Equilmont was expected to be the city of Vancouver Island, and had been reserved for that purpose. He would not go into the question of land, but he would ask if hon. gentlemen would wish to take advantage of a law in the title if that existed, to take possession of land that was not their own? He did not take a legal view of the matter, but for his legal opinion on this question was not worth anything, and he did not think the legal opinion of any hon. member in the House was any better. (laughter) Her Majesty's Government had granted lands round every one of the Hudson Bay Company's forts in British Columbia, and would in similar manner have granted the lands round Fort Victoria. The hon. member had alluded to San Juan, but he would say that when the San Juan dispute was settled, every man would get all the property he now holds, and the Hudson Bay Company would also get every bit of property they now held! (Dr. Tolmie—hear, hear.) The House of Assembly had refused to have anything to do with the settlement of the question, in that they had repudiated any responsibility, and the Indenture, which according to the report, was virtually a final settlement of the question was final. (Mr. DeCosmos, No, no.) The address moved by the hon. member for Victoria said no evidence had been obtained to show that the Hudson Bay Company had been guilty of fraud, and because the committee could find out no fraud, they said that the evidence was unsatisfactory. He would again repeat that the company was as honest as any member of this House, and much more so than some. Hon. members of the committee had expressed their dissatisfaction that the agreement had been referred to arbitration, but he (Dr. Helmecken) was not so fond of litigation as to have the matter so decided. If the matter had gone to law the company would have held on to the Island till they were paid for their establishments, which they valued at a million and a quarter of dollars, a sum which would swamp the whole \$600,000, which the report claimed. His own opinion was that the Hudson Bay Com-

Company had right and justice on their side, that the Hudson Bay Company never committed a fraud, but were too honorable to do so. It was useless to talk about a commission; the thing was settled forever, and it was needless spending money over it. Only yesterday he received a letter from Mr. Dallas, stating how annoyed and disgusted he was to learn that the Park lines had been run in a wrong place, but he was determined to hold on to what he had done in justice and good faith. The hon. gentleman alluded to the Albert Head saw mill, stating how anxious even now every hon. member was to encourage saw mills, and as the Albert Head saw mill was the first in the colony, he thought it would have been perfectly right to give the land to him, instead of only allowing them to look and swamp. He objected to any such scheme as allowing the Governor of this colony to appoint a committee to examine into this question. He objected because the mind of every man, woman and child in this colony, from the Executive Government, had been prejudiced on one side or the other by the reports of the Crown Lands Committee having been published, and by the disgraceful actions of that Committee. He denied that the head of the Executive had power to appoint a commission to investigate into a matter which had been finally settled long ago by his superiors. The Governor of this colony could not, he dare not, reopen a question that his masters had settled. He (Dr. H.) objected to this matter being examined by a commission appointed by the Executive, because every man in this colony was biased, one way or the other. He objected because of the great expense of a commission, and because places would be created for men which would cost this colony thousands of pounds. He did not know whether the Governor was for or against the Hudson Bay Company, but the hon. gentleman wanted a commission, let us have men who are unprejudiced—men appointed by Her Majesty's Government at home; then justice and fairness might be had. He was equally certain that any commission appointed here, however honest they might be, would fail in finding that any fraud had been practised by the Hudson Bay Company. The committee here rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till to-day (Friday) at the usual hour.

Friday, June 17.  
House met at 3 o'clock. Members present, Messrs. Trimble, Tolmie, Franklin, Powell, Street, Dennes, Carswell and DeCosmos.

**CROWN LANDS QUESTIONS.**  
The hon. member then went into committee of the whole. Dr. Powell in the chair.

Dr. Trimble moved the following supplemental resolution to those of Mr. DeCosmos, which were published in the Colonist of yesterday:

That, in the opinion of this House, Your Excellency should stop all proceedings now pending in the Hudson Bay Company in possession, as their private property, of any portion of sections 18, 21, and 22, aforesaid, till such time as the measure hereinafter or hereinafter mentioned, shall be taken, and shall have been finally concluded.

That, in the opinion of this House, Your Excellency ought not to take any steps to confirm Mr. Leopold Lowenberg in the possession of section 2, of James Bay Government reserves; but that it should be held as part of the original ten acres reserved for the Crown as an Indian reserve, in 1854, of which the Hudson Bay Company received due notice in a letter dated September 15th, 1854, addressed by Mr. J. D. Pemberton, Surveyor General, to A. Barclay, Esq., Secretary of the Hudson Bay Company; and for the further reason that Mr. D. McTavish, in a letter dated Victoria, N. S., 21st January, 1863, addressed to Thomas Fraser, Esq., Secretary of the Hudson Bay Company, stated that it was proposed by the Company to convey to the Crown ten acres and the said Government Buildings on James Bay Government Reserves, whereas if the said resolution be confirmed to Mr. Leopold Lowenberg, the original reserve of ten acres proposed by Mr. McTavish to be conveyed to the Crown, will be diminished by the area of said section 2; and furthermore, it is our wish that Your Excellency may be pleased to communicate this opinion to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, before taking any steps to confirm Mr. Leopold Lowenberg in the possession of section 2, in accordance with the instructions in the despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated March 16, 1864.

Mr. Franklin said that the action of the House at present appeared to him to amount to its reconsideration of the question which was disposed of in reference to the communications on the civil list. He was not, however, going to urge any objections. The action taken during the early part of the session was, as he contended at the time, premature. They would see in the consideration of the Crown Lands question two points of view—one from the Home Government and the other from the Hudson Bay Company. The hon. member for Esquimaux (Dr. Helmsken), as representing the latter view, had gone so far as to say that this question has been entirely disposed of. In order to do this, he brought forward the action of the first legislature, in refusing to make itself responsible for any debts or liabilities of the Crown. He (Dr. Helmsken) then went on to say that the second legislature had confirmed the action of the first, judging that if it interfered it would render itself liable to the expense of government. The hon. Speaker further stated that the election of the two members for Victoria to the latter legislature was on the ground that they would not disturb the Hudson Bay charter in the colony. Now he (Mr. Franklin) would inform the hon. member that he was incorrect. The issue was not as stated, but simply in reference to the amount claimed by the Hudson Bay Company from the Home Government, as compensation for their improvements on the expiration of the charter. The action of the second House of Legislature to which the hon. member alluded, did not in the slightest degree

mitigate against the present action. The people of the colony had no choice, no power to take action or initiation on the question at that time. They had, therefore, still an equitable right. By the quiescence of the last House, the hon. member said they were ruled out of Court, but he would show that the House had no opinion in the matter. The case of the colony was not one of legal technicality but of equity. The House had refused to pay the civil list until such times as the Crown Lands were given to the people. While this state of affairs was still pending, the Duke of Newcastle made the agreement with the Hudson Bay Company, without consulting the opinion of the people of the colony. This was not all, for during this period, from the 20th January, 1860, to the 3rd December, the Governor had been carrying on a correspondence with the Colonial Office, putting forth the claims of the colony. To go, however, back to the time of the grant, in 1849 Vancouver Island was granted to the Hudson Bay Company as a deed of trust. Ninety per cent. out of all sales of land was to go towards improvements and colonizing purposes generally. Now there were upwards of \$1,000,000 worth of property disposed of, but where had the 90 per cent. been invested? He would like to say that every man in the colony who expended £100 in the purchase of land was entitled to see this money expended. (Hear, hear.) Were the amount only half the sum it was sufficient to establish the claim of the inhabitants. (The speaker then read extracts from Newcastle's despatches, to say that the Home Government would not recognize any claims prior to the grant of 1849.) Yet in the face of this expressed intention of the Home Government, the claim was suddenly recognised—the matter having been taken out of the hands of the Privy Council and submitted to arbitration.

Mr. Franklin then went on to argue at some length that as the agreement was made without the slightest consultation of the feelings of the people of this colony, the Parliament of England would recognize their just claims, and that an action of equity would award them their rights. The H. B. Co. had no possession of the land, but they had a valuable land of the colony—the town site of Victoria. They had evidently scruples of conscience about taking this in their capacity of agent for the Home Government; for they say it was not valuable when they obtained it—it was not a town site. The Home Government was obliged to have received advantage from the H. B. Co., and that the latter were entitled to some compensation, that was their business; but the people of the colony were not to suffer. The 2084 acres he looked upon as belonging to the people. The arbitration could not affect their rights, and so he believed that the land damaged and affected. There had been no support from the Home Government, in consequence probably of the large revenue that was expected from the Crown Lands. Instead of receiving the ninety per cent. to make their roads, construct their public buildings, &c., they were obliged to tax themselves heavily for doing what little that was done towards improvement. They were obliged to borrow £18,000 for improving the harbor and make it fit for commercial purposes, and £22,000 for constructing the roads; when it really cost not more than £10,000. The colony had been robbed of the very means which would have placed it in a proper position. They had a strong case to go to the Home Government. The argument was in their favor. He had shown they had rights, and that was determined by the law. He was prepared to support any measure that would meet this view. He would like to see a royal commission; but he thought it would be advisable to have a colonial one first, as the Home Government might reasonably refer them to the fabric of Jupiter and the reason, if they did not show they were disposed to do what they could in the matter themselves. On the strength of the evidence obtained by that commission, he had no doubt a royal commission would be obtained. At all events he hoped the members would be unanimous on the question.

Dr. Tolmie said in the early part of the debate they had been taken back not only to the time of the grant, but to the period of the great progenitor Adam. Mention had been made of primeval forests and the time when the woodman's axe had not left its mark on the towering trees, but he doubted very much whether even in those early periods there were not men who had their axes to grind. He was not going back, however, to the time when the world commenced with the year 1813. The whole coast at that date was called Oregon, and was settled by men of various nations. In 1827, the Hudson Bay Company settled in what is now called British Columbia. They had also a settlement in Vancouver, Washington Territory. In 1829, the emigration set in from the Western States, and settlers were then allowed one mile square of land. Two years afterwards, the Puget Sound Agricultural Company took up large tracts at Owlitz, Washington Territory, and Mr. Douglas, (now Sir James) surveyed, explored, and made a map of Nisqually, which is claimed by the Puget Sound Co. From that onwards the settlement increased, and the company in 1846 possessed 8,000 sheep, 3,000 head of cattle, and 200 horses. In 1845, Mr. Douglas came to Vancouver Island, and claimed at once, on the part of the Hudson Bay Company, ten miles square, from the head of the arm to Cedar Hill. In 1846, a Provisional Government was inaugurated in Oregon by the citizens of both Great Britain and the United States, and an act was passed giving every man a mile square. In 1850, after the treaty had been made, the donation act of congress was passed, giving to a married man one mile square, and to single men half a mile, on condition of four years residence. Nothing in this act was held to disturb any rights acquired by the act of the Provisional Government of 1846. The Territorial Legislature of Washington Territory, however, was affected by local prejudice and bias in connection with claims in Nisqually. The Federal Government, on the contrary, always acted justly and always will act justly. (Hear, hear.) From a gentleman in the colony, from the Puget Sound and Hudson Bay Companies had taken opinions from the best lawyers in the United States and Canada, who decided that they were clearly entitled under the provisions of the treaty to the land disputed by the territorial government. Under the Donation Act of 1850, as well as the act of the provisional government, they had extensive claims taken at the Dalles, Portland, Oregon, and Salem, now worth millions of dollars. In only one instance was any disturbance made about the title. The tract of land belonged to a worthy man of the name of McLaughlin, who had staked claims in the Boise territory. It was a traveller's return. Every means was used—*fas et nefas*—to oust this man, and the unscrupulous parties succeeded, sending the old man with his gray hairs in sorrow to the grave. But, *magna est veritas*, and so after Oregon became a State the Legislature bestowed the lands upon the heirs. That property is now worth a million of dollars, and is in the possession of John Clarke, who has been unjustly deprived of his rights during the last ten years. Now the Hudson Bay Company's right to the 3084 acres is based on grounds, equally good with the land acquired in the Boise territory. It was not the Duke (Tolmie) came to the island, and he could speak from actual experience of what had been done. He found fields cultivated. He found a dairy in Victoria and another three miles out into the country. Wheat and butter were exported to Sitka, and the island became British territory. Salt salmon, wheat and butter were also exported from Langley, and a trade was carried on with other parts. In fact this condition of the island was mentioned in the preamble to the grant.

THE KOOTANAS MINES.

Their Richness Confirmed.

We have received from the most undoubted authority, the fullest confirmation of the account published a few days since by us of the great richness of the Kootanas mines. The government of British Columbia has obtained official information of the most startling nature as to the extent and richness of the gold mines, so much so that we understand it has actually appointed a gold commissioner for the new district; and so satisfied is it that the almost certainty of a great rush to that country that it is even contemplated to appoint a county court judge to be in readiness for duty. We are informed that our accounts received from Mr. Finlayson, and published in our day before yesterday's Colonist, are far below the truth, and that the diggings through a much more accessible country. The Kootanas or Flat Bow river, on which the mines are found, rises in the Rocky Mountains, close to the source of the south branch of the Saskatchewan, and flows south, parallel to the mountains, for nearly 150 miles, when it crosses the boundary line; it then takes a great bend upwards of 100 miles into the American territory, re-crossing the boundary northwards, about 50 miles east of new Fort Colville, and joining the Columbia about 20 miles north of the 49th parallel. The diggings at present are entirely in British territory, and are believed to extend over the whole country between the mouth and source of the river, a distance of nearly 100 miles, over a fine grassy tract, known as the Tobacco Plains. We understand that the British Columbia government are determined to take the most energetic steps to open out the new mining field, and we confidently expect ere long to see a stream of hardy miners such as passed through our city in 1852, flowing towards the new and promising gold fields.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE MOVEMENT AT NANAIMO.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.)

NANAIMO, June 14th.  
A public meeting was called on requisition of the inhabitants of Nanaimo, Esq., Magistrate, and held in the court room, on Monday evening last, to consider the subject of organizing a Volunteer Rifle Corps. The Magistrate stated the object for which the meeting had been convened, and called upon some one to nominate a Chairman, Mr. Peck, of the Legation, was nominated, and Mr. Peck was voted to the Chair, and on motion of the Rev. Mr. Good Mr. Bate was chosen Secretary. The Chairman having opened the meeting, the Rev. Mr. Good proposed and Mr. Tarver seconded that it is highly expedient a Volunteer Rifle Association be immediately formed, for the purpose of mutual defence in support of the civil power, and for protection against domestic or foreign foes; and that thereby we should best evince our loyalty and attachment to the British Crown and our earnest desire to help ourselves, and at the same time materially assist Her Majesty's Representative and the force at his disposal, in preserving peace, order, and good government, amongst all classes of Her subjects in this colony. Motion carried.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, June 16.  
Council met at 2:30 p.m. Present, Hon. President, Attorney-General, Treasurer and Surveyor-General.

**PRIVATE BILL.**  
The Attorney-General as Chairman of the Select Committee, reported in favor of the Harwood Railway Bill and the Congregation Emanuel.

**THIRD READINGS.**  
The City Aid Bill and the Dredge Appropriation Bill passed a third reading. The Harwood Railway Bill and the Congregation Emanuel Bill were also read a third time and passed.

The Council having no more work before them, then adjourned *sine die*.

**INDIAN OUTRAGE.**—On Thursday night about 10 o'clock, Rev. A. C. Garrett while sitting in his house on the Recurve, heard a shot fired, to which, however, he paid no attention, it being a circumstance of very frequent occurrence. In a few moments a rattling at the gate was heard, and on going out he found one of his cows endeavoring to get in. On opening the gate he found the poor animal streaming with blood, a closer examination showing that she had been fired at by some miscreant, and completely maddened from stem to stern by shot. Next morning Mr. Garrett found that another of his cows had been served in the same manner. He at once informed the police, who spent the most of yesterday evening in ferreting out the offenders, but without avail, the Hyak Indians, some of whom are believed to be the perpetrators, denying any knowledge of the offence. The authorities are determined to discover the miscreants, and will probably take the chiefs in custody till they deliver the scoundrels up to justice. One of the gunboats will come round this morning and bring up in front of the Hyak camp in order to awe the rascals into submission, as they seem inclined to be rather saucy.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

New Copper Smelting Furnace.—Parties are erecting an immense furnace above North Point Dock, which will be used for the purpose of reducing copper ores.

**Figs.**—The first figs of the season, very large, fine and fully ripe, were received from the neighborhood of Suisun, Solano County, yesterday. They retailed at twenty-five cents each.

A sand bar is forming in the river opposite Sacramento, which is becoming a serious impediment to navigation. On the 21st, the steamer Chrysolite grounded while swinging round to make her trip downwards.

**THE AQUILA.**—The wreck has been pumped sufficiently to allow the mud to be removed from between decks, and men were at work yesterday throwing it out. Next week the remaining portions of the Commodore will be removed.

**TROTTLING RACE.**—"Emperor" was the winner of the trot, over the Bay View Park, in three straight heats, beating "Lady Lexington" after a hard contest under the saddle. "Lagona" was entered in the race, but went lame and paid forfeit. Time—5:00; 2:57; 2:56.

**CAPSIZE.**—Two boats, one an eight-foot boat belonging to the U. S. ship Saratoga, and containing some twelve or fourteen men, was capsized as it was leaving Pacific street wharf, about 3 1/2 o'clock on Sunday. A sloop was near and launched a boat with three men in it to rescue them, but that also went over. A number of whitehall boats now gathered round and picked the sailors up. No one drowned.

**CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC DEFENCES.**—We have heard that for a good while there have been no more than thirty men in garrison at Fort Alcatraz. A few days ago, in preparation for General McDowell's arrival, a company of sixty infantry were ordered there from Benicia. The fortunes and lives of 120,000 people depending on the energies of thirty men! About enough to touch of ad and swab the guns.

**FURIOUS AMAZONS.**—The Jackson Ledger says that a cutting scrape took place at Sutter Creek, on Tuesday last week, between one Caroline McGregor and a Spanish woman, by previous agreement to fight, when an old man named Dish interfered. In the row all three of the parties were stabbed. Dish died of his wounds next night. The survivors were so badly wounded that, although arrested, they were unable to make their appearance to answer in court.

**ACTORS COMING TO CALIFORNIA.**—We have seen private correspondence which informs us that Mr. Maguire has formed an engagement with the famous players, Charles Kean and his wife, who are now on a professional trip in Australia. They have been engaged to play in San Francisco for five weeks, and may be expected here about the middle or end of August next. From here they will return to England via the Atlantic States. George Coppin, widely known in the Australian colonies, is a comedian of merit and an enterprising theatrical manager will accompany the Kean's. Mr. Coppin is expected to play an engagement with Maguire after the Kean's leave. There are also expected from Australia at the same time, the comedians James P. Calcutt, George Everett and Miss Chapman, who will support both the Kean's and Mr. Coppin during their respective engagements here.

**STAGE ROBBERY.**—The stage from Mariposa to Stockton was robbed lately and Wells, Fargo & Co's. treasure, about \$4000, stolen. Three Chinamen and an American were inside passengers, and the wagon orderly asked "fuck over" the cash about their persons. The Chinamen contributed \$500, and the American about the same sum; but he had two purses, one in each pocket of his pants, as he handed over one purse very promptly, the robbers thought they had got all he had; he asked for enough to pay expenses with, and received back \$50. Wells, Fargo & Co. offer \$1,000 for the apprehension of the robbers.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have dates from Honolulu per Constitution, to May 28th.

The proposition of the King to hold a convention for the revision of the national constitution, is attracting great attention and exciting some opposition.

Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated in great style at Honolulu. Mr. Sygne, H. B. M. Commissioner received the visits of the Government officials, foreign Consul, &c., and in the evening gave a grand ball, which went off with great eclat.

Queen Emma, wife of the late King, has received an invitation to visit Lady Franklin in London, and contemplates accepting.

The Honolulu Advertiser is full of copies of letters of condolence from many of the crowned heads of Europe and other distinguished persons, to King Kamehameha V., on the death of the late King.

The Planter's Association, Honolulu, recommend the shipment of Hill Coolies from British India to supply the labor market at the Islands.

Mons. de Varigny, French Consul at Honolulu, has been appointed Knight of the Legion of Honor, by the Emperor Napoleon.

The Advertiser learns from the Japan Commercial News that the American Minister Resident Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, has made a new treaty between the Japanese Government and the United States, embodying some important changes. The following are the principal points of the new treaty—Article 1 admits certain imports free of duty. Article 2 imposes 5 per cent duties on other imports. Article 3 and 4 relates to its application and time of going into effect, which was Feb. 1, 1864. Of course all other nations will share the commercial benefits granted by this treaty to the Americans.

**THE SANITARY FUND.**—Capt. James Makee has sent two hundred barrels of molasses, with instructions to his agents to sell it here or in San Francisco, as may prove most profitable, the proceeds to be given to the Sanitary Fund. At the latest dates from the coast molasses was 25 cents per gallon, and if sent there, the two hundred barrel will probably realize one thousand to twelve hundred dollars.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Published every Morning (Sundays Excepted) at Victoria, V. C.

Subscription for 12 months \$3 50 for three months \$1 00

Advertisements inserted on the first day of the month at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 7 cents per line for every subsequent week.

Wm. Barrage, L. P. Fisher, J. P. Algate, G. Street, Clements, 20 Co.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

McDonald and Two of his Party Severely Wounded by the Melancholy Accident of the Steamer Beaver, on the Track of the Mariner from the Buttlej.

By the arrival of Her Majesty's steamer Beaver, we are enabled to report the melancholy accident of the steamer Mariner, which was wrecked on the coast of the Buttlej, on the 17th of May. The Mariner was a small vessel, and was carrying a large number of passengers and crew. The vessel was wrecked on a rocky shore, and the passengers were severely injured. The Mariner was carrying a large number of passengers and crew, and the vessel was wrecked on a rocky shore. The passengers were severely injured, and the vessel was wrecked on a rocky shore.

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