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VOL. 5.

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NO. 24.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ELIZA ANDERSON

WAR DATES TO THE 20TH.

Defeat of Banks in Louisiana—Loss

2000 men and 24 guns—Confederates

retake them next day—Capture

of Fort Pillow by the Confederates—

Massacre of the Negro

Troops and their Officers—The

President promises retaliation—

Hanging of Rebel Officers in

North Carolina.

Tuesday, April 26—3 a.m.

The Eliza Anderson has just arrived, with

the following important news:

CHICAGO, April 15.—The Times' account

of the capture of Fort Pillow, says—On the

morning of the 12th, Forrest, Chalmers, and

McClough, with from 6,000 to 8,000 men,

attacked the Fort, which was garrisoned by

a battalion of the 13th Tennessee cavalry,

300 men, and 200 negroes. Some citizens

of the island the Fort, who fought well.

The women and children were sent over to an

island. The enemy were hit, and fired from

behind cover some time. The surrender was

demanded several times without effect. At

last the enemy forced in two columns, and

the negroes, the negroes, with the negro

troops gave way, and ran down under the

river bank. The white troops were

ordered to take their place, but the derange-

ment of the lines could not be remedied, and

the enemy poured in, forcing the Federals

back to the river, where they were compelled

to give up. The gunboat "No. 7" threw 240

shells, but did not do much damage to the

enemy. Our troops spiked three guns, which

were captured by the enemy, who afterwards

set fire to everything combustible, burning

all the houses in town. The negroes who

had taken refuge under the river bank, were

shot wherever found notwithstanding the

surrender. Forty-nine white troops were

shot and wounded after the surrender. The

enemy took about 100 prisoners, the wounded

number 65, the remainder are killed. When

the steamer "Platte Valley" left on the 13th

the enemy were still there, and expressed

their determination to remain.

A small skirmish occurred on the 8th at Pleasant

Hill, within five miles of Shreveport. A few

men were lost on both sides.

On the 7th a slight skirmish took place five

miles above Natchitoches. The Union troops

were driven in, but rallied and the enemy retreated

with a loss. The Union forces had 80 killed and

wounded.

Alexandria advises to the 8th that the army

was in the spirit and moving steadily on to

Shreveport. It was thought the enemy would re-

turn to Texas.

Letters dated Grand Echa, La., 10th and 11th

say our cavalry of 3rd and 4th divisions, were over-

powered and put to rout by largely superior rebel

forces. The 17th corps came up and finally checked

the enemy. Our loss 4,000.

A letter dated Grand Echa, Red river, April 11th,

says: Our cavalry had been driving the enemy for

two days, but on the 8th they sent backward for

infantry support. General Banks in command of the

2nd and 4th Divisions of the 3rd Corps, was

ordered to send a brigade, which he did. At noon

he was ordered to send all the 4th division, and

went up with them. After advancing about five

miles from the 3rd Division of the 10th

Corps were engaged the rebels made a stand.

Our line, consisting of 2,400 men, was formed

in a belt of woods, with an open field in

front, and the enemy in the woods on the

opposite side. General Stone, of Ball's Bluff

force, Chief of Bank's Staff, took direction of

the movements. General Banks was in favor

of advancing only in force, but his wishes were

disregarded. After keeping up skirmishing firing

across the open field for about an hour, the enemy

GOSSIP FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.

THE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 22nd, 1864.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST: Sir—If you

have received an account of the last two days

proceedings in New Westminster, the follow-

ing may not be unwelcome. On Saturday

last, two arches of the great product of the

country—were erected on the bridge,

and on the following Monday, hunting of

every shape, size and color, was displayed by

all who could be, borrow, or steal it. Ever-

green were also tastefully arranged in front

of many of the principal stores. On Wed-

nesday next, a magnificent display of

flowers, and much speculation as to

the result of the contest, was witnessed.

At last intelligence was brought that the

gunboat was in sight; a great crowd rushed

down to the wharf, and remained there in

order to secure a good position for observa-

tion. The gunboat arrived, very slowly up

stream of the wharf, and there stopped, a

little way out in the river, as if to tempt

the impatient and dense crowd on the

wharf. She came in at last, and Mr. Chief

Justice Begbie, and the other heads of the

Departments, went on board to receive

our long expected and welcome Governor.

Mr. Begbie introduced most of them, but

Mr. Wray's excellent taste, came and shook

him warmly by the hand, without waiting for

the useless ceremony of introduction. Much

amusement was caused at the stage of the

proceedings by one or two of the officials

making the Governor's butler and valet for his

chaplain and secretary. They were most po-

sitive to them, and in fact quite charmed the

Governor, who expressed much astonishment

at the urbanity of the gentlemen in British

Columbia. The Governor having landed, lis-

tened to the following address of the Town

Council, who occupied a prominent position

on the wharf:

To His Excellency Frederick Seymour, Gov-

ernor and Commander in Chief of the

Colony of British Columbia and its De-

pendencies, &c., &c.

WE, the Mayor and Council of the City and

District of New Westminster, greet you

with much joy and satisfaction. It has

pleased our beloved Governor to confer upon

you the high office of Governor of this

Colony, and we have

selected this distant portion of the Empire as

the theatre of your illustrious career. We

trust that throughout the vast territory

under your jurisdiction, you will be able to

exercise your powers in the most judicious

and liberal manner, and to the benefit of

the people, and to the glory of your

sovereign. We have no doubt that you will

be able to do so, and we have no doubt

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EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST: Sir—If you

have received an account of the last two days

proceedings in New Westminster, the follow-

ing may not be unwelcome. On Saturday

Above all the topics that have been worn threadbare by the press of Vancouver Island, the exploration of the colony certainly stands pre-eminent. For this last four years the subject has been dinned into Legislative and Executive ears, until the public has come to the conclusion that both these branches of Government have been afflicted with that incurable deafness which is said to attack those who are not disposed to hear. Whether the land speculators in the House were afraid that a proper exploration of the Island might, by unfolding a greater area of agricultural land, reduce the value of those thousands of acres held in their hands unproductive; or whether the Hudson's Bay Company had got some of their numerous traps for catching those rather valuable animals—the wild lands of the colony—hidden in the interior, we cannot say; but certain a most determined stand was taken to have the interior rigidly tabooed. The late Governor alluded in almost every one of his opening speeches to the desirability of having the Island explored. The estimates were sent down with an exploration item of \$3,000; but the Assembly generally managed to mix it up with the road appropriation, so that the ill-used non-producers would have high-ways or rather by-ways that "started from nowhere, and led to no place," made through their densely crowded but sparsely populated sections of land. The Executive did not seem exceedingly enthusiastic in the matter, and perhaps was quite satisfied, if not indeed highly pleased, that no definite action was taken on the question. A small spasmodic effort was made last year to penetrate a portion of the interior, but it could scarcely be called an "exploration." \$2,500 had been voted this year, but the sum is totally inefficient to effect anything. We have now come to the sixth year of the Island's civilized existence, a period during which small men have become great, and "straw" men wealthy,—but the knowledge of our small territory of 16,750 square miles, is but very little increased since Vancouver sighted the place over eighty years ago. No wonder His Excellency Governor Kennedy, a few days since, was compelled to acknowledge this condition of things to be disgraceful. We can, indeed, scarcely imagine that any population boasting of Anglo-Saxon energy and adventure could have sat quietly down in a corner of this small Island, satisfied that it had accomplished glory enough by putting up a number of brick and wooden houses on a pleasant and picturesque site. We must confess that our neighbors across the Straits would have shown more enterprise in this matter, and would have been led, if for no other object than to satisfy Yankee inquisitiveness, to explore the country, so as to calculate as well as "guess" something like an approximation of its mineral, timber, and agricultural resources.

The offer, however, which His Excellency makes, places this much neglected question on a very different footing from that which it formerly held. Exploration is no longer to be left to the tender mercies of the House of Assembly, whose members have garrotted the subject every time it came up, and by sheer force robbed it of the amount intended for its special use. No more lukewarmness is to be exhibited by the Executive on this important matter. His Excellency shows that his speeches are not to be taken as mere formalities, but that when he says a thing he means it. He desires to see the Island explored; and knowing the wretched dawdling policy of the Assembly, he at once assumes the responsibility of applying a portion of the Crown Land revenues to that object. According to his remarks on Wednesday last, published in the Colonist, he is willing to co-operate with the people in this matter, and contribute a sum equal to double the amount raised by public subscription. This offer, coupled with the desire to have the scheme projected and carried out by the people, evinces a liberality of disposition, and a soundness of judgment, which the public at large will no doubt show they appreciate, by maturing a proper system of exploration at once. The season is auspicious, whether we look at it in an astronomical or business point of view, and all it requires is a free expression of public opinion on the question, that will leave no room for cavilling afterwards. This is a matter in which every man in the colony should feel interested; the public money, as well as individual contributions is involved, and any partial or confined expression of public sentiment should be earnestly deprecated. The money required to carry out a proper scheme of exploration, will not fall far short of \$8000. This amount would give us three exploring parties for three months, properly equipped and provisioned. The smaller expeditions can be formed consistent with efficiency the better. Large prospecting parties are both cumbersome and difficult to provide for, and have been the great mistake in other countries. Here, of course, the risks and hardships of exploration are reduced to a minimum. There is no want of water, wherever the traveller directs his foot-

steps. There is no part of the Island in which he need be over 30 miles from the sea-coast; and game is to be found, no doubt, throughout its length and breadth. There will be no want of volunteers therefore for the expedition; but it will require a very careful and judicious selection to get hold of men qualified in every respect for the undertaking. Whether, however, the public will be able to raise sufficient funds to carry out a properly organized scheme, a few days will, no doubt, discover. In the meantime, we would urge on every property-holder in the place the necessity of contributing his utmost to a project that will more than any other undertaking give stability to the place.

A CROWN LANDS COMMISSION.

The labors of the Crown Lands Committee came yesterday to a rather sudden termination. The members in attendance numbered as usual just sufficient to form a quorum; and when one of the gentlemen left in disgust at a question put by the Chairman, the Committee was obliged to break up. Dr. Trimble decided on holding no more meetings under the circumstances; and so this Crown Land investigation from which so much was expected has collapsed in the middle of its labors. We must say we are not very sorry at this summary termination. It was quite time that a system by which witnesses could say things and unsay them with the greatest nonchalance should be discontinued. It is well known throughout Victoria that persons have been questioned by the Committee whose answers were just the reverse of the statements made to parties outside. The whole evidence, if we can call such a bundle of contradictions, equivocations and evasions, by such a name, is really of very little value to itself. No doubt every credit is due to Messrs. Trimble, Talmie and DeCosmos for their industry and attention to the public business. Without them we should have had no business done at all; for the other members of the committee through some mysterious influence have remained away, leaving the whole matter at any time in the most precarious condition. While therefore confessing that the "evidence" is of no great value in itself, it by no means follows that the work of the Committee has been unimportant. "Amidst the tangled mass of straw the needle for which the public have been so long looking has been picked up. Sufficient grounds have been produced to justify the appointment of more important Commission. The oft-banded statements of witnesses, who evidently felt but little responsibility before the Land Committee, are not exactly the testimony of the importance of the subject demands. In a matter involving ultimately probably a very large portion of the land of the colony, the mere assertions of interested persons are clearly unsuited to the exigencies of the case. It is the first important occasion on which the public have had an opportunity of bringing up the misdeeds of the past. The gigantic schemes of land spoliation which have been carried out with such unblinking hardness, have come up for the first time in a manner, however indefinite, before a public body. It is therefore necessary to deal with the question in an earnest spirit, carrying our investigations into the dark and crooked recesses of a wily and hitherto successful public foe.

The Chairman of the Crown Lands Committee will at once we believe, make his report to the Assembly. This report, if it shows anything, must clearly make it necessary to the House to have a Commission, with certain administering powers, appointed to probe this Crown Land evil to its very base. It is the only course for the House to pursue, unless some of the members think it necessary to curb the inquiring spirit of the inhabitants, by concluding that the people have had sufficient peeps into the closets of the Island Blue Beard. We can scarcely fancy, however, that any weighty opposition would arise in the House against a recommendation to His Excellency for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry. We shall never arrive at the truth otherwise, and the whole labor of the past seven months will be to a great extent thrown away. Were it not for the expense and loss of time, a Royal Commission should be applied for at once, for we believe in no other way will we be able to obtain a number of men sufficiently capable, honest, and disinterested to conduct the necessary investigations in a thoroughly successful issue. But every day is of the most vital importance, and however inefficient any Colonial Commission may possibly be we are afraid the experiment must be tried. A recommendation must be made to His Excellency by the House to do that which should have been done at the outset, appoint a regular Commission with the necessary powers. Had the Downing street Colonial Office shown a tithe of that ability displayed in every other Department of State, a Commission from England would long since have been appointed, and this vexed question settled to the satisfaction of the colonists. But the crop of "Barnacles" seem to flourish just as well in the murky atmosphere of London, as in the more serene climate of Vancouver Island, and that well-bred but by no means plethoric body called the Vancouver Island public is left to work out its own salvation between aristocratic indolence and a more than Indian cunning.

The Falkland Island Romance.

An Extraordinary Statement—Piracy in the olden time—Wealth untold concealed in a Vault—The Recent Efforts to find it.

Our readers will remember the accounts published at different times in the San Francisco papers, and copied by the Colonist, of the efforts made to discover an enormous hoard of hidden treasure, supposed to have been concealed by pirates on one of the Falkland Islands; also an additional statement in this paper a few weeks ago, when the bark Frances Palmer was in port, of the second expedition in search of the buried wealth. The following statement by the principal in the affair, which came into our hands from the parties concerned while in this city, will show the public the grounds on which the treasure-seekers build their hopes. We may add that the statement was shown last fall to Col. Moody, who was Governor of the Falkland Islands at the time mentioned, and was corroborated by him in so far as he was concerned, and also as regarded Jansen, who was known to him as a porter about the Government buildings, and as having always plenty of money, which rumor attributed to the fruits of former piracy. The narrative is replete with romance and startling incidents, sufficient to afford material for a highly interesting novel, and we commend it to the perusal of our readers:

Statement of Joseph Wegoner, a native of Denmark, formerly residing at the Falkland Islands.

In or about the year 1823-3 one Johnson, or Jansen, a Dane, commonly called Pirate Johnson, died at Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, and on his death bed, disclosed to Joseph Wegoner, also a Dane, with whom he had been residing, and had become intimately acquainted, the following particulars, assuring him that the facts were not known to a living soul except himself, and adding, as his dying request, that he was about to direct his friend to the certain means of obtaining an independence for life, Wegoner most faithfully promised that his daughter, Jane Jansen (then single, and residing at Port Stanley), should share equally with himself and the companions he might take with him, the fortune that they could not be informed he would furnish. This assurance was given, and Jansen then proceeded to state: That on a certain spot on one of the Falkland Islands (the position of which he described accurately to Wegoner), there existed a large stone vault, very securely constructed, and built in such a position as to defy detection; that this vault contained an immense amount of treasure, consisting for the most part of silver bars, packed in boxes containing six bars each. These bars represented the Spanish Crown mintage, the boxes being arranged in tiers, and the vault so full of them that they could not be moved without first removing the upper tier from the vault, and that some of the lower tiers contained boxes varying in appearance from those above them, but what the contents of these boxes were he was unable to say; he believed them to contain either precious metal or coins.

The history of this singular affair he gave as near as may be in substance as follows: He (Jansen) from the earliest period to which his recollection carried him back, found himself in the position of cabin boy to the captain of a Piratical craft, (about the year 1808.) That when he was 16, the pirate ships, two in number, were lying at anchor some where on the coast of South America, when they were surprised by the sudden appearance of a Spanish man of war. The piratical crews belonging to both crafts thereupon hastily put to sea in his master's vessel, pursued by the ship of war, leaving him behind alone. He asserted, that the treasure hoard he had been taken from Spanish ships passing round the Horn, the vault having been used for the purpose of depositing their spoil therefrom in his earliest recollection. Jansen further added that he afterwards found his way to the Islands, got undiscovered to the spot, had himself taken from the vault some coins which was within his reach, and had also taken and carried off some of the silver bars (his assertion being borne out by the fact that he was always known to possess means, and had no fixed occupation), but that the vault had never been disturbed, except by himself, for about 20 years, and that what had been removed from it amounted to nothing in comparison to the wealth it still contained. Jansen added, that the fear of detection, and the difficulty of acting singly, had prevented him from removing some more of the silver bars, and converting them; but that if Wegoner chose, he might take 100 companions with him, and there would be ample to make the fortunes of all.—To convey to him an idea of the contents of the vault, he asserted that he, Wegoner, (who was the owner of a stock sloop trading to the Islands) could not remove it in less than five trips with his vessel. After Jansen's death, Wegoner succeeded in getting to and discovering the spot indicated by Jansen, and commenced digging, the result of which was that after sinking about two feet, he struck upon the vault, and laid a portion of it bare; he found it to be very massive, constructed of blocks of stone, firmly clamped together with iron bolts, but, after uncovering it a distance of about 25 feet, he failed in reaching the entrance, and as he had left two men who had accompanied him, waiting with the craft, and was fearful of exciting suspicion, now satisfied of the existence of the vault, he replaced the earth, and returned to Port Stanley. Subsequently to this, the fact of the existence of the treasure somewhere, became noised abroad; and the Governor of the Islands, whose name Wegoner believes, was Colonel Moody, issued a public notice, offering one third of the amount to the person or persons who should disclose the secret. Wegoner says that he made application to the Colonial Government, to be furnished with some security for the due payment of that amount, but that such was not furnished, and finding himself so slighted, he stated that he could not hope to revisit the spot without detection, he proceeded to California, there to

endeavor to organize a party to embark direct for the spot, but has never since carried out his intention. He further adds, that he is so perfectly satisfied of the existence of treasure within the vault, that he is now ready and willing in conjunction with his two companions and partners, John Harrell, an American, and John McMillan, a Canadian, to repair at their own expense, to the Falkland Islands, and point out to any person or persons deputed by the British Government, the vault in question, upon condition that he is guaranteed a sufficient proportion of the value of its contents; and to show the good faith of this offer, that neither he nor his companions will require a license from the Government, if they fail either to indicate the vault, or to find anything of value within its walls. It may be necessary to add, that Wegoner does not himself possess the means of carrying out this proposition, but will be enabled to do so by his friends and partners, Harrell and McMillan, and that he is ready to accept of an order that they, together with the said Jane Jansen, (who, to the best of his belief, is still residing at Port Stanley) may each be assured their respective proportions of what benefit, if any, may result from the discovery, he will require the guarantee before mentioned, with a view to assist, if practicable, the co-operation and assistance of this Government, that the necessary preliminaries may be arranged before he and his party enter upon so important an undertaking.

As has been previously narrated, Wegoner, in company with a Cariboo trader, named Archibald, went down to San Francisco and organized a party, including some men of wealth and position, who chartered the bark Frances Palmer, and started, under the guidance of Wegoner in search of the hidden treasure. The expedition, however, owing to circumstances which occurred on the voyage, was fruitless. Wegoner quarrelled with the mate of the vessel, a tyranical and reckless character, and being afraid that said mate had formed a scheme to seize both vessel and treasure, he absolutely refused to point out the locality of the vault. The party quitted round the Islands for some time, accompanied by Mr. Lane, the Superintendent of the Falkland Island Company, in his schooner, examining every spot at all agreeing with what the guide had allowed to escape him, but without result; and accordingly returned to San Francisco after the lapse of seven months. To show, however, that he was not deceiving them, Wegoner went to the cottage of Jansen's daughter, who is still living at Port Stanley, and took from under the thatch some papers containing a full and particular description of the locality of the vault. On the return of the expedition, the party being still satisfied with the truth of Wegoner's story, determined to make a second attempt. A company was accordingly formed and the adventure divided into 2,500 shares of \$20 each, which were readily taken as soon as offered, as high as \$50 per share being obtained for some. The expedition was organized in a different manner. It consisted of Wegoner and Archibald only, who have proceeded to the Islands by way of the Isthmus of Brazil to Montevideo, between which port, and Port Stanley, the Falkland Island Company run a line of schooners. The intention of the party was to find the vault and report to the shareholders in San Francisco, when a vessel will at once be dispatched to remove the treasure. The party have been gone now some four months, and their report is daily looked for. We shall endeavor, as soon as possible, to place before our readers the disclosure of this strange and interesting story.

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO MR ROBERT DUNSMUIR AT NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, 20th April, 1864.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The miners of Nanaimo entertained Mr. R. Dunsmuir and family at a public tea meeting, held in the Institute last night. The meeting was made public, I understand, to allow an opportunity to many who were anxious to participate in and witness the ceremony of presenting a testimonial to the respected guest. An excellent spread of "creature comforts" was provided by some of the good ladies of Nanaimo, to which full justice was done. Not the least amusing of the part of his performance was the admittance of about forty children, who were permitted to clear the tables of the remnants left by those who partook of the "first course." This they did with a relish as keen as their appetites appeared to be.
The tables having been removed Mr. John Meakin took the chair and in an amusing manner declared his inability to fulfill the post assigned him by his fellow workmen. He remarked that he was "a spoken man," and hoped the audience would "please excuse him." He said he had been requested to present to Mr. Dunsmuir the testimonial subscribed by the men employed at Douglas Pit, as a token of the great respect they entertained for their late overseer. He regretted being unable to speak as he would wish to do, and then formally presented the testimonial, which consisted of a beautiful gold watch and chain, on which was engraved the following inscription:
"Presented to Robert Dunsmuir by the miners of Nanaimo as a token of respect."
Mr. Dunsmuir rose and spoke in substance somewhat as follows:
"Mr. Chairman ladies and gentlemen, I am quite at a loss to express to you my feelings at the present moment, and my thanks for the valuable testimonial you have so kindly presented to me this evening. Valuable as the testimonial is—it is not its value I speak of—but the value it has in proving your good feelings towards me, and which has created in me feelings and thoughts that can never be effaced from my memory. When I was amongst you I little anticipated this kind of a testimonial. I had gained so much of your respect exhibited towards me this evening, and of which I feel justly proud. Had I been leaving this place altogether, I should have felt just as though leaving my native home. But I hope I shall remain many years amongst you, and still retain your goodwill as a neighbor. I am very thankful to you for this token of respect; and indeed to all present here

this evening, their presence here I am sure I may also read as a kind wish towards me. Let me once again thank you sincerely, and believe me sincere, when I wish each one of you health and prosperity, (not forgetting your wives and children) in your daily toil."

[Mr. Dunsmuir, it would seem, gave every satisfaction to the men under his charge during the time he superintended the mines here, and he having resigned the situation the workmen decided to present a testimonial as the best way to mark their appreciation of his conduct.]
The chairman proposed "three cheers for the Queen," which were heartily given, music—"God save the Queen," after which three cheers were given for Mr. Dunsmuir, the guest of the evening, music—"He's a jolly good fellow."
The Rev. Mr. Good and the Rev. Mr. White, each at the request of the chairman made observations suitable to the occasion, and showered eulogiums upon the honored guest in an earnest and well-directed manner.
A change in the programme was here announced, and in a very few minutes the following of Participants were enjoying their favorite amusement. Dancing was kept up till midnight. Three cheers for the musicians closed an evening most agreeably and pleasantly spent. Yours,
A NANAIMOITE.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

QUEEN VICTORIA, THE DUKE OF YORK, JENNY LIND, AND THE CONSTABLE OF PORT TOWNSEND.

From passengers who arrived yesterday from Puget Sound we gather that an incident occasioning considerable amusement occurred on Thursday week at Port Townsend.
The Duke of York, a well-known Indian, Chief of the Chollan tribe, and his two squaws, Queen Victoria and Jenny Lind, were found in a state of inebriation ill becoming the dignity of their names and station, and were placed by Constable Smith, of Port Townsend, in the lock-up. On the following morning they were taken before the U.S. Commissioner; the Duke was ordered to pay a fine of \$20, and Queen Victoria and Jenny Lind were mulcted in the sum of \$10 each. The two latter paid their fines, but the Duke being unable to draw upon the Royal Exchequer, the Commissioner levied upon his effects, and a stud-horse was taken to satisfy the penalty. Constable Smith seized the money and obtained the animal. Shortly after, however, the Constable himself was discovered by the Royal party lying near the Royal Palace in a helpless state of intoxication. Queen Victoria immediately proceeded to search his pockets (an unusual occupation it must be confessed, for royalty) and found the key of the lock-up door. She summoned the aid of her body-guard, and the officer was removed to the cell, where the key was turned upon him, and he was confined until the following morning. At ten o'clock Her Majesty empaneled a jury of six men of honor, of whom Jenny Lind was constituted fore-man, and the charge against the constable was duly investigated, the Queen officiating as judge. The proceedings of the court were then opened, something after the following fashion:
Duke (to the Royal Party)—*Klahowya!* Take your place. Are you acquainted with the difference that holds this present question in the Court?
Victoria—*Nowitka!* Which is the constable here?
Duke—He is the *stokum* house.
Victoria—Of a strange nature is the suit he follows. Yet in such rule, that the *Sitwah* law cannot impugn him as you do proceed. The quality of *pre chick* is not stained, it curseth him that gives and him that takes. Therefore, Smith, though Justice be thy plea, so sidest thou—in the course of justice none of us should see salvation; we do pray for mercy; and that same prayer doth teach us all to render the deedest mercy. I have spoke thus much to mitigate the justice of thy plea; let us proceed to judgment.
[The evidence was here gone into and submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict of "guilty."]
Victoria—The intent and purpose of the law hath full relation to the penalty.
Jenny Lind, (Nerissa)—*Hyas klooch akoom judge!*
Victoria—Soft—no haste. He shall have parath due—(to the Duke) a full grown stud of that same man's is thine. The law allows it and the court awards it.
Duke—*Kumtux Smith! kazu ikt Daniel!*
Victoria—The twenty dollar forfeiture and yet another ten comes to the privy officer of the State, the law allows it and the court awards it.
Onnes—*Ay yak! klooch skokum judge!*
The court here adjourned until after the *patatach* at Port Discovery.

Meanwhile in consequence of the fair ports retaining the key in her possession we learn that the citizens of Port Townsend had to obtain a new key to release their constable.

SPENCE'S BRIDGE.—A Cariboo correspondent of the *British Columbian* thus writes of the new bridge now being placed across the Thompson River:
"Mr. Spence's new bridge across the Thompson is progressing favorably, and if successful will soon take the place of the present ferry and will be a benefit to the traveling public, although the ferry is in splendid working order, and with the new boat can take on an eight ox or mule team and cross them without difficulty or danger."
"A large amount of speculation is going on as to the probability of a bridge standing, when tested by a rise of sixteen feet of water during the freshets of summer as about one-fifth of the breadth of the current is taken up by the piers, the supposition being that the cross currents and eddies caused by these obstructions will undermine the piers, as they are placed on a bottom composed of boulders and gravel."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RACES.—The Spring Races are likely to be a success so far as the number of horses on the course is concerned. Yesterday afternoon some 1,000 racers were assembled on the Beach Hill course, taking a "constitutional" preparatory to their exertions on the 24th May.

Now that the criminal cases of Assize are disposed of, it may be glanced at some of the obstacles present Jury system places before Justice. It has been, from dictum drawn up by our present General to the last criminal case, source of complaint, that juries in Island do not as a general rule perjure. Prisoner after prisoner may up for trial; the prosecution may duct; the defence by no means the Judge may have reason to favorably towards the person at the general understanding of the may point unmistakably to con the Jury will probably some notion of philanthropy will prisoner. It is no use to blink fact. Crime in Vancouver Island immunity scarcely known, even during the days which produced Committee. That our criminal got been excessive is owing in no terror to evil-doers which the law ministered inspires. In lesser order, the leniency which is here a criminal, would in very little tim and property of very uncertain t may continue to treat crime in manner, with the same impunity, opposition for a time may indignity; but we shall find it a question of but a few short years, unremitting arm of outraged m one case as much as in the other its retributive strokes. An it punished is an injury to society acquitted, leaving out the moral precise every man's property in A murderer allowed to go at large, as well as moral atm dervis virtus to seek shelter in of animal strength. The law come the guardian of the public or individual sacrifice of liberty when we cannot obtain firm government security for our lives. would it be to go back to Rouse a state of nature, than to put up meale of civilization without its p

It is not often a judge expresses dissatisfaction with the verdict of a jury, therefore, distinctly and declares that he cannot at all find, we may conclude that to say the least, rather a strange Wednesday last, Judge Cameron called upon, in the case of Regina, to express his dissent from of the jury. As our readers are well acquainted with the details it is scarcely necessary to do glance at its principal points, another an opprobrious epithet, a castigation. A little time, second scuffle ensues, in which party on the former occasion is ponent. After receiving this v ultimately proves fatal, the under the pain, seizes a bar of and strikes the person who thus life. This is really the sum of of the case. What we w out more especially in the the fallacious and dangerous i ward by the counsel for the pri course on our part is the more of the fact of the jury agreeing with the arguments advanced sion. Mr. Ring gave the jury that if a man brought himself, language, into a fight, and was so that he might think his life he had a right to get rid of his stabbing him to death. If this, cover Island justice we shall importation of rowdies who w much better here than at Idaho have a habit of dealing rather with the gentlemen of the kn On the same principle of log highwayman be justified in kill faver who was disposed to resent of "your money" by presenting the robber's head. But the ev attempted to show that the p he used the knife, was in of his life whatever. He feet and could have easily escape. So that the whole ply comes down to this.—If a fight of his own creating gets stab his antagonist to death, ar jury will send him back again innocent and much ill used man

In no other British Colony, we to say, could such a verdict as t quitted Dougherty, have been cause no other colonial popul heterogeneous a characteristic, in Victoria, however, not only sties which nationality has but the community is split o at least, of fragmentary soc members would find sometime great struggle to sacrifice one o ber to the demands of justice. In our verdict of twelve men, m difficult matter indeed to obta

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, April 26, 1864.

OUR JURY SYSTEM.

Now that the criminal cases of the Court of Assize are disposed of, it may be as well to glance at some of the obstacles which our present Jury system places before the steps of Justice.

It has been, from the first indictment drawn up by our present Attorney-General to the last criminal case, a continual source of complaint, that juries in Vancouver Island do not as a general rule perform their duty.

Prisoner after prisoner may be brought up for trial; the prosecution may be ably conducted; the defence by no means powerful; the Judge may have reason to sum up unfavorably towards the person at the bar; and the general understanding of those in Court may point unmistakably to conviction; yet the Jury with probably some ill-defined notion of philanthropy will acquit the prisoner.

It is no use to blink this serious fact. Crime in Vancouver Island has had an immunity scarcely known, even in California during the days which produced the Vigilance Committee.

That our criminal calendar has not been excessive in issuing in no degree that terror to evil-doers which the law properly administered inspires. In less orderly communities, the leniency which is here shown to the criminal, would in very little time make life and property of very uncertain tenure.

We may continue to treat crime in this venial manner, with the same impunity that a robust opposition for a time may indulge in profligacy; but we shall find it is merely a question of but a few short years, before the venial arm of outraged nature, is the one case as much as in the other, will deal its retributive strokes.

An injustice unpunished is an injury to society. A thief acquitted, leaving out the moral wrong, deprecates every man's property in the place. A murderer allowed to go at large, taints our material as well as moral atmosphere, and drives virtue to seek shelter in the protection of animal strength.

The laws cease to be almost the guardian of the public rights, and our individual sacrifice of liberty is made in vain, when we cannot obtain from the Government security for our lives. Much better would it be to go back to Rousseau's idea of a state of nature, than to put up with the trammels of civilization without its protection.

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SUMMARY COURT.

[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CARRISON.]

THE DOG CASE AGAIN.—Green v. Smith. Bishop for plaintiff, Denness for defendant. This was a case in which judgment had been reserved on a former occasion. Plaintiff claimed \$25 as value of the "dog." His Honor gave his opinion that the dog belonged to the plaintiff, and rendered judgment accordingly.

C. B. Young v. Miller.—Action to recover \$90, value of a hoghead of rum. Upon this case being called it was stated that the action had been withdrawn. Mr. Cary, instructed by Mr. Denness, appeared for the defendant. His Honor ordered the case to be struck out and plaintiff to pay the costs.

Montev v. Reynolds.—Bishop for plaintiff, Denness for defendant. Action to recover \$15 for work and labor done. Defendant pleaded never indebted, on the ground that a person named Hilton was liable. After hearing evidence on both sides, his honor ordered a non-suit.

Fellows and Roscoe v. Plaskitt.—Mr. Wood instructed by Denness, for plaintiff. Bishop for defendant. Action to recover \$35 for dray-springs bargained and sold by plaintiff to defendant. It appeared that defendant had called at plaintiff's, and ordered dray-springs to be sent from San Francisco. At first defendant approved of the springs, but subsequently refused to take them. The suit had been fully heard on a former occasion, and was now re-opened, but before the case was closed, his honor said he was clearly of opinion that the springs were not of the kind ordered, and directed a non-suit.

Several minor cases were then disposed of, and the court adjourned till Monday next.

COMMITTEE ON CROWN LANDS.

MONDAY, April 25.

Committee met at 11 a. m. Members present.—The Chairman, and Messrs. DeCosmos and Tolmie. Examination of Surveyor-General Pemberton continued. The chairman asked about Mr. Greig's matter. Mr. DeCosmos objected to the committee taking up the affair.

Mr. Pemberton said as the matter had been brought up in the Press, he would like to see the whole thing thoroughly gone into. Mr. DeCosmos wished to know if this matter came within the duties of the committee; if they spent their time looking into every little grievance they would never get through. He would move that the committee proceed to their regular business.

Mr. Greig was accordingly informed that the committee could do nothing for him. The question put to Mr. Pemberton at last meeting as to the quantity of lands sold in Vancouver Island, and the amount of money expended on the roads of the colony, was next put, when Mr. DeCosmos objected to the question, as having been answered before. The time of the committee was too valuable to be taken up in this way.

Dr. Trimble proceeded to ask the question, when Mr. DeCosmos rose and left the room, thus putting an end to the proceedings, there being no quorum left.

The Chairman said, as it seemed impossible to carry on the business of the committee, he would recommend His Excellency to appoint a commission to examine the subject of the Crown Lands.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 19.

House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present.—Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Tolmie, Carwell, Denness. INCORPORATION BILL. This bill passed a third reading. House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, April 25, '64.

House met at 3:50 p. m. Present: Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Denness. CONGRATULATION RESOLUTION. Dr. Powell presented the petition from the Congregation Emanuel, desiring an Act of Incorporation. Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE. Dr. Powell said in the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Education, he would state that the bill was nearly ready, and he hoped would be presented at the next meeting of the House.

BANK NOTE BILL. This bill came back from the Legislative Council with the explanation that the amendment rejected by the House was a clerical error, no such amendment having been passed by the Council. House adjourned till Wednesday.

MEXICO.—It is a well-known fact, by the highest possible authority (Baron Humboldt), that two-thirds of the silver ever in circulation has been the produce of Mexican mines; and when it is considered that the mineral wealth of Mexico can scarcely be said to have been explored, and that the richest portion of the kingdom, viz. Sonora, Sinaloa, and part of Chihuahua, still remains a *terra incognita*, we may be almost excused for indulging in a few expressed many years back by Humboldt, that "should the mineral wealth of Mexico be ever thoroughly explored, Europe would be indubitably enriched by the precious metals."

Besides this inexhaustible wealth in precious metals, the agricultural products of Mexico are not only varied and abundant, but they embrace the most important and profitable staples in the world, including cotton, coffee and tobacco; and to these may be added cochineal, indigo, jalap, vanilla, and numberless other articles of great commercial value. Mexico, with a population of 8,000,000, imports at the rate of a little better than three dollars per head; when it is considered that the Brazil imports at the rate of \$8 96, and Chili at \$12 50 per head, some idea may be formed of what the trade of Mexico might become under proper management. With importations at the rate of those of Chili, she would consume \$105,000,000 annually; and with a mining population, naturally given to display, and proverbially lavish of expenditure, supplied by a proper development of the resources of the country, with the means of indulging their propensities, there is no reason why Mexico should not become a greater consumer than either of the countries above alluded to.—Paris Cor. N. Y. News.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, April 26, 1864.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In our issue of Tuesday, we instanced some of the absurdities and inequities of our system of representation. We endeavored to show how the Assembly was virtually packed by a certain class of the resident voters of Victoria, numbering probably, at the most not over forty men. No one who has the interests of the country at heart can fail to see in this wretched state of political affairs, an evil that is eating at the root of the country's prosperity. What does it matter how much public sentiment struggles to make itself heard in Victoria—what does it matter if the city returns four men of the greatest political grasp and integrity—when less than a tenth of its voting population can place in the House of Assembly an overwhelming majority of members? Let us suppose the same condition of things in any other civilized country. Let us imagine for a moment a small minority of the voters of the City of London—and that minority of a non-productive class—returning to the House of Commons two-thirds of the members of the whole United Kingdom; can we be certain that the boasted liberty and privilege of Englishmen would be enlarged or even fostered by the result? Let us take any other Colony than our own and apply the circumstance—could it last a week without bringing down a storm on the heads of the schemers who have framed and maintained the iniquity that would drive them for ever from public life. In other countries, however, the evil might be to a great extent neutralized by the Upper House; but unluckily for us, our higher branch of Legislature is even worse, if that can be possible, than the Assembly; so that instead of a corrective we are likely to have our evils intensified as we ascend into the more rarified atmosphere of the Legislative Council.

THE GOVERNOR AT GOLDSTREAM.

His Excellency Gov. Kennedy having intimated his intention of visiting Goldstream on Wednesday, a number of gentlemen interested in the quartz mines met at the St. George Hotel at nine o'clock, according to appointment. His Excellency made his appearance punctually at the hour, and, escorted by the party, proceeded to the mining locality. A number of others joined the party as they passed through the town, swelling the escort to some sixteen gentlemen. The party gaily entered along to Craigflower and the picturesque vicinity of Langford's Plains and Lake. His Excellency taking great interest in the character of the country through which he passed. The cavalcade arrived at Thompson's about eleven o'clock. His Excellency remarked on the absurdity of placing the bridge over Goldstream in a deep valley with a steep hill at each end, when by crossing the stream some fifty yards lower, the bridge might have been carried across on nearly a dead level. The party first inspected Smallbone's ditch, and learned its purpose as well as could be ascertained, in the absence of the indefatigable proprietor; they then proceeded to the Discovery Claim, about a quarter of a mile above Smallbone's, where some of the party packed on a small quantity of "dirt" to show His Excellency the colts obtained. The claim appeared to be deserted, although a great amount of work had been done. The party next reached the trail leading to the American Company's claim, where an enthusiastic member of that company endeavored to persuade His Excellency to visit the claim, and accordingly dashed off to procure a guide, but when His Excellency was informed that it involved a tramp over the logs and rocks for nearly a mile, he concluded to keep to the trail, and the party accordingly moved on, leaving the enthusiastic member to bring up the rear. The cavalcade then encountered the long steep descent of the main ridge of Goldstream, now called Mount Kennedy, in honor of His Excellency, and were soon disposed along the trail in single file, as far as Cariboo, as their horses clambered by the stony path, the party riding half-an-hour's ride the party reached the trail to the Mair Company's ground, and shortly after the approach to the Prince of Wales and the Great Britain, but these claims being at some distance from the main trail were not visited. On arriving at the Douglas claim, His Excellency examined with much interest the erratic and jagged works of the company, and dismounting went up to the tunnel, a hundred yards up the face of the hill, where Mr. Troup, one of the directors, explained the mode of working and the progress made by the company. After enjoying the view from this elevated position, His Excellency and party remounted, and proceeded along the trail to the Parmiter and the Fell claim, adjoining. Here the company again dismounted and examined the operations at this point. A blast had been made just before the party arrived, and His Excellency admitted that the argenteiferous quartz which had been blown out, selecting several specimens of the rock for himself. He also spoke in high terms of the apparent richness and value of the mine. Some of the party, who had sold out of the Parmiter previously, expressed regret at having parted with their shares on seeing the fine prospects of the company. The party here crossed the stream to obtain a view of the picturesque waterfall, described in the Colonist's short time ago, his Excellency expressing his delight with the beauty of the scene. After another blast at the Parmiter, the party resounded the hill, and wended their way towards the Britannia, the last claim along the trail. On arriving at the claim the company again dismounted, and spent half an hour in inspecting the various operations carried on. After examining the erratic strata, His Excellency shovelled and shovelled a quantity of the ore "rock into a pan, and that indefatigable prospector, Major Downie, washed it out in the most skillful manner, obtaining a quantity of quartz, which His Excellency suggested the Major should keep, while the company proceeded to inspect the ground. After some discussion as to the nature and extent of the lead, the quality of the rock being highly commended, the party turned their faces homeward. Arrangements had been made by the various gentlemen belonging to the different companies, to have an excellent lunch provided at the Britannia, but through some mismanagement, the supplies had not been forwarded. The party, therefore, with appetites whetted by their long ride, beat a hasty retreat in the direction of Thompson's. On reaching the Douglas the party were saluted by "Robinson Crusoe" of the Washoe, who, hearing of the vice-regal visit, hastened to pay his respects to His Excellency, armed with a variety of choice specimens from any number of "promising leads." From this party, spurred by hunger, made quick time to Thompson's, where they were gratified to find the missing provender, attractively set out under a large tent. Mr. Selim Franklin took the head of the table, and dispensed the "creature comforts" with his usual bonhomie. After satisfying the cravings of the "His Excellency" were proposed and drank with all the honors. His Excellency, in replying, expressed himself highly gratified with the whole trip, and seemed in his power to assist those gentlemen who were doing so much to develop the resources of the country. He hoped that a prospecting party would be formed to examine thoroughly the mineral resources of the lake, and that the people would subscribe towards organizing such a party, for every dollar they would raise he would contribute two; if a fund

of our Legislature. It will be apparent to the most obtuse that, with the exception of one or two members at the most, His Excellency could not possibly have congregated in the same building a more unselected class of men to legislate for the colony. The sooner a number of respectable and intelligent citizens are called to supersede these political encumbrances, the better for the Governor, and the more beneficial for the country.

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He hoped that a prospecting party would be formed to examine thoroughly the mineral resources of the lake, and that the people would subscribe towards organizing such a party, for every dollar they would raise he would contribute two; if a fund

his disposal. The toast of "The Press" followed, proposed by Mr. Franklin, and responded to by Mr. A. D. Bell, who on occasion to advert to the urgent necessity of an efficient postal communication between this colony and the mother country. His Excellency also alluded to this topic, mentioning the great delay and expense to which he himself had been subjected by being detained 17 days at San Francisco. After the toast of the "Press," responded to by Lieut. Versey, and "the Ladies" responded to by Mr. Franklin, the call sounded "to boot and saddle," and the party resumed their way towards Victoria. While crossing Langford's Plains, a laughable incident occurred between two of the agents of the company—a leading director of the "Douglas" and the "enthusiastic" member of the American, aforesaid. Doubtless exhilarated by the pleasing nature of the excursion the two jolly "caballeros" got up an impromptu race, dashing off across the beautiful plain at break-neck speed. The director, on seeing the lead he had so dearly bought his competitor, whose Rosinante bobbed incontinently into the adjoining wadi where his rider vacated his saddle in rather an undignified manner, and was seen no more till the company, who at this time were ignorant of his mishap, reached the city. On his absence being noticed, many were disappointed as to his mysterious disappearance, and after escorting His Excellency to his residence two gentlemen were dispatched to return to the spot where the missing man was last seen and endeavor to ascertain his fate. They had not however proceeded far when they met the prostrate wagon retreating in the depth of which the unlucky cavalier was found safely ensconced, none the worse of his escapade. The excursion resulted on the whole, in the most satisfactory manner, and will doubtless give an additional impetus to "feet" in our thriving community.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Council held a special meeting last night at seven o'clock.

Present: The Mayor, and Councillors McDonald, Stronach, Wallace and Bunting.

Resolved to purchase the following communication from the Colonial Secretary: Vancouver Island.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

April 12th, 1864.

Sir:—In consequence of the delays that have occurred in the collection of the Municipal Revenues of the City of Victoria, the Fire Companies, it appears, have been unable to obtain for some time past, the contribution payable to the Municipal Council towards defraying the ordinary expenses of the Department. The Department therefore applied to the Governor for a grant from the general revenues of the Colony, and His Excellency in consequence, placed a sum upon a supplemental estimate laid before the Council, for the purpose of relieving the Fire Department of its immediate necessities, the understanding being that no grant should be made from the general revenue to the Fire Department of the City; but that a loan should be afforded to the Municipal Council from the general revenue, to enable the Council to grant the requisite aid to the Fire Department.

In explaining this matter I am to acquaint you that His Excellency is now prepared to place any sum not exceeding two thousand dollars that may be required for the above-mentioned purpose, at the disposal of the Council, provided that the Council accept and treat the said sum absolutely as a loan, to be repaid to the Government out of the first moneys received by the Corporation and disposable after existing liabilities are discharged, and provided that the same only be applied towards affording the customary aid from the city revenues to the Fire Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient and humble servant, WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

His Worship, The Mayor of Victoria.

Mr. Stronach moved that it be placed on file. Carried.

The Clerk also read the following from the Colonial Secretary: Vancouver Island.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

April 11th, 1864.

Sir:—I have the honor to enclose to you, herewith, a blank form of return of the Local Revenues of the City of Victoria, as required by the Colonial Regulations for insertion in the annual Blue Book of this Colony, for the year 1863, and I have to request that you will so good as to cause the Return to be properly filled in and returned to me as early as convenient.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient and humble servant, WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

His Worship, The Mayor, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Stronach moved that the communication be placed on file, and that the Clerk be instructed to comply with the request. Carried.

Mr. McDonald said in regard to the communication from the Fire Department, he was of opinion that the City was not in a position to pay the amount; he would therefore offer the following resolution:

"That we beg to acknowledge the receipt of the communication from the hon. the Colonial Secretary, informing us that His Excellency the Governor has caused the sum of \$2000 to be placed at our disposal for the use of the Fire Department; that while we fully appreciate the offer of His Excellency the Governor in placing this sum at our disposal, and while we are anxious to render our assistance to the Fire Department, taking into consideration the present unsatisfactory state of the Corporation and the doubts existing as to our power to raise a large portion of the revenue, we beg most respectfully to decline incurring any further liability in the meantime."

The Mayor asked the other Councillors to express their opinion on the subject. For his part he could not understand the meaning of the communication at all.

THE NEW LAWS.

Please the generality of miners, with one exception, which is the schedule of fees for record of bills of sale; the fees being originally \$2 50 for each bill of sale, now \$3 if the price is \$100 or under, and \$2 50 for each additional \$50 or fractional part. One man to-day through it had to pay \$25 for recording a bill of sale. It will increase the coffers of the revenue wonderfully if it does no other good.

LOWER CASE.

The Corn's Company have struck pay, and seem in good spirits about their claim. The Idaho seem to be an unfortunate company—partners don't agree as well as they might. The work is not steadily carried on.

NEVER SWEAT COMPANY.

This company took out 100 ounces on Friday.

WELCH CO.

Have bottomed it at 40 feet, and struck \$6 to the pan. This looks well for the Cariboo Co.; as the latter company joins the Welch company's lower lines.

WHY NOT THE LEEK?

WILLIAMS CREEK, April 10th, 1864.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Sir, in your report of the reception given to our new Governor, you say that the City Council's address, which was read by His Worship the Mayor, "was beautifully engrossed—cased with silk, and embroidered with the rose, thistle and shamrock." And why not the leek, Mr. Editor? His Excellency, I am certain, has not that antipathy to the leek that Ancient Pistol had! Then why omit it?

This omission does not, cannot affect the standing of Welchmen, here or elsewhere; it does only affect those who allowed the omission to occur. We have hitherto been most loyal—we will be loyal still, notwithstanding that we are myths in the estimation of the City Council of Victoria!

We have, by all laws, the first right to notice in anything that is British, and the people of these colonies have had no cause to complain. For we do our part handsomely, and laboring in the field—we generally pay for the loaf we eat—and we give but little trouble to criminal justices.

But I cannot believe that the omission of the leek was intentional. It must have been some mistake—how to omit the leek intentionally, would be a down right insult to our new Governor, for he surely respects the Prince of Wales, whose title is not a badge of office, and therefore, should not be insulted by those who profess to be loyal British subjects! The City Council of Victoria have talked a great deal about the Prince lately, and they can't not be so ignorant as not to know that there is such a country as Wales—and that its emblem is a leek? Then, I ask again, why omit it!

Your regular correspondent, Mr. Editor, will, I presume, give you all the creek news, with this express, but as the express leaves in the morning of tomorrow he may not have heard that the Welch Co., whose shaft is down some 40 feet, washed their shaft of dirt about mid-day to-day, and got out \$8 75. They expect to have to sink about 15 feet farther, before they reach the bottom.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

Large dining halls are about to be established in London.

Lord Clarendon has commenced a subscription on behalf of the wounded Danes.

The Paris Police insist that Bismarck was at the bottom of the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor.

The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Assurance Company have recommended a dividend of 40 per cent.

The value of British shipments for the past year are returned at £145,439,768, against £123,992,264, in 1862.

"Denis Duval" is the title of the last story by Thackeray which is to appear in the next number of the Cornhill.

Col. Hogg, Conservative, has announced himself as a candidate for the representation of Bath at the next general election.

The Hon. Mrs. Yelverton lies suffering from pulmonary affection at Nevers, on the Loire.

The France says that General de Meza has written to his sovereign that he means to leave Denmark and retire to England.

The Observer notes "that the Queen is still in mourning and wears widow's weeds, although the Princesses are out of mourning."

The Town Council of Stromness have decided that "promiscuous dancing" shall not be allowed within the Town Hall.

The Superior Courts of Justice in England are almost at a stand still in important parts of their business for want of more Judges.

Mr. O'Brien the actor, recently fell from his horse and dislocated his collar bone. He was fast recovering.

A statue of the Empress Eugenie is to be erected in the Market-place of Puebla. The costume will be the first plastic representation of the empress.

From experiments recently made it is believed that the Balaia gun of British Guiana will prove a substitute for gutta serena.

England has 157 sea-going ships in commission, all steamers. Her total fleet numbers 262, and with guard ships, tenders, cruizers, &c., \$30.

The case of the Birkenhead steam fanny, owing to certain difficulties in the way, will not be heard in the Court of Exchequer until May.

The Prince of Wales has printed, for private circulation, a copy of papers which were discovered during his late visit to the "st. This Egyptian document is older than the time of Ptolemy, yet it belongs to a period marked by the decline of Pharaonic art.

A return from the National Debt Office informs us that in the year ending the 30th September last, the revenues of the Kingdom exceeded the expenditure by £2,041,165 14s. 6d. Accordingly a quarter of that sum, with a trifle be-lies, was applied to the reduction of the national debt.

It is stated that the Independent Order of Oddfellows, M. U., now numbers 350,000 members, and has a capital of £2,000,000. There are upwards of 4000 lodges.

A great number of large salmon are now spawning in all parts of the river Avon, Hampshire, even high up the river towards Salisbury, which is very unusual.

OUR CANADA LETTERS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

In a former letter I sent you the General's speech on opening the session of the Legislature. The address in reply, which was moved by Mr. Macfarlane in a most forcible speech, and seconded by Carron, and after a long and stormy debate, was passed without a division.

But if without a division, the address was passed, it is not without a division, that the House of Commons, in its capacity of ex-Premier, spoke for two net of course at one sitting—but floor of the House for that time, each of the paragraphs serious must not suppose he stuck very to text. His discourse, retaining the luxury of an unbounded field, called the Ministry on all they had on all they had not done, individually, collectively, ever since they done breaches; reading private and correspondence, retaining private dinner conversation—yes, even bar-room gossip. In fact he Herod. He fairly expelled his own Yet he characterizes himself as all that is courteous—a finished diplomat—a paladin of French military eloquence, retaining the style of the "Disraeli"—whom Mr. Carli the baseness of English statesmen is milder in his strict political opponents, but Carlier's is thicker than Disraeli's loins. Do times with whips, Carlier with a Premier is one of the most complete combats can imagine. They to minute for his eagle-eyes—elaborate for his comprehensive opinion—he is not conversant.

The American papers that are glad to describe the loss to Canada, made it "as clear as Canada would lose by such repeated million dollars per annum, and did not import from all of millions. So much for the THE PREMIER.

J. S. Macdonald, I fear, is a lion; the opposition charges tempting to bribe several members of the House, by offering some of their friends on the side of their supporting the government. Donald, of course, denies this, and forward evidence to prove their can hardly help thinking that a slight to describe the loss to Canada, made it "as clear as Canada would lose by such repeated million dollars per annum, and did not import from all of millions. So much for the THE PREMIER.

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CANADIAN POLITICS.

In a former letter I sent you the General's speech on opening the session of the Legislature. The address in reply, which was moved by Mr. Macfarlane in a most forcible speech, and seconded by Carron, and after a long and stormy debate, was passed without a division.

But if without a division, the address was passed, it is not without a division, that the House of Commons, in its capacity of ex-Premier, spoke for two net of course at one sitting—but floor of the House for that time, each of the paragraphs serious must not suppose he stuck very to text. His discourse, retaining the luxury of an unbounded field, called the Ministry on all they had on all they had not done, individually, collectively, ever since they done breaches; reading private and correspondence, retaining private dinner conversation—yes, even bar-room gossip. In fact he Herod. He fairly expelled his own Yet he characterizes himself as all that is courteous—a finished diplomat—a paladin of French military eloquence, retaining the style of the "Disraeli"—whom Mr. Carli the baseness of English statesmen is milder in his strict political opponents, but Carlier's is thicker than Disraeli's loins. Do times with whips, Carlier with a Premier is one of the most complete combats can imagine. They to minute for his eagle-eyes—elaborate for his comprehensive opinion—he is not conversant.

The American papers that are glad to describe the loss to Canada, made it "as clear as Canada would lose by such repeated million dollars per annum, and did not import from all of millions. So much for the THE PREMIER.

J. S. Macdonald, I fear, is a lion; the opposition charges tempting to bribe several members of the House, by offering some of their friends on the side of their supporting the government. Donald, of course, denies this, and forward evidence to prove their can hardly help thinking that a slight to describe the loss to Canada, made it "as clear as Canada would lose by such repeated million dollars per annum, and did not import from all of millions. So much for the THE PREMIER.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 26, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

COMIAKEN COPPER.—A large canoe, with 6 men, came down from Nanaimo yesterday morning, bringing some excellent specimens of copper ore from the Comiakem Company's mine, in Stewart's channel. This company has been at work some two months, and numbers 30 shareholders, who have already expended about \$1,800 in opening up the vein. The ore consists of small lumps of copper, with which the rock seems quite filled. Within the last month, native copper has been struck both in scales and in small solid grains. The vein is some 12 feet thick at the surface, and at the depth of 21 feet, from 6 to 8 feet thick. The specimens brought down give most promising indications of a valuable mine. The company intend sending up a practical engineer to pronounce on the value of the mine.

THE COMOX SETTLEMENT.—The agricultural news from this settlement is very favorable. The settlers are generally succeeding well with their farms, and the crops are coming forward rapidly under the genial showers which have lately fallen. Mr. Mitchell, one of the principal settlers, will have in the course of the summer, about 40 acres under cultivation. He has 18 head of cattle, 10 of which are milch cows, and 60 hogs. Mr. Robb will have from 16 to 15 acres in crop-land, Mr. Ford from 8 to 10 acres. The other settlers have more or less land under process of tillage. The Indians, since the late visit of the Forward, are quiet and peaceable.

THE OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE CORPS.—The following gentlemen were last night unanimously elected officers of the Victoria Rifle Corps. Captain, Mr. D. M. Laing; Lieutenant, Mr. B. W. Pearce; Ensigns, Mr. A. T. Elliott; Adjutant, (unanimously recommended) Mr. J. G. Vinter; Surgeon, Dr. I. W. Powell. The non-commissioned officers will be appointed by the officers next week. Votes of thanks to Adjutant Vinter for his able services as drill-instructor, and to Mr. Pearce for the free use of the Hall, were unanimously passed.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following is a list of the lots sold and prices obtained at Messrs. Duncan & George's sale of real estate yesterday:—The London property, lots 1862 and 1877, \$1200, bought by Mr. A. T. Elliott; James Bay, lot 981, \$285; lot 982, \$710; Esquimalt, Royal Hotel, \$5,900; lot 3, \$100; lot 4, \$100; lot 5, \$100; lot 6, \$100; lot 7, \$100; lot 8, \$100; lot 9, \$100; lot 10, \$100; lot 11, \$100; lot 12, \$100; lot 13, \$100; lot 14, \$100; lot 15, \$100; lot 16, \$100; lot 17, \$100; lot 18, \$100; lot 19, \$100; lot 20, \$100; lot 21, \$100; lot 22, \$100; lot 23, \$100; lot 24, \$100; lot 25, \$100; lot 26, \$100; lot 27, \$100; lot 28, \$100; lot 29, \$100; lot 30, \$100; lot 31, \$100; lot 32, \$100; lot 33, \$100; lot 34, \$100; lot 35, \$100; lot 36, \$100; lot 37, \$100; lot 38, \$100; lot 39, \$100; lot 40, \$100; lot 41, \$100; lot 42, \$100; lot 43, \$100; lot 44, \$100; lot 45, \$100; lot 46, \$100; lot 47, \$100; lot 48, \$100; lot 49, \$100; lot 50, \$100; lot 51, \$100; lot 52, \$100; lot 53, \$100; lot 54, \$100; lot 55, \$100; lot 56, \$100; lot 57, \$100; lot 58, \$100; lot 59, \$100; lot 60, \$100; lot 61, \$100; lot 62, \$100; lot 63, \$100; lot 64, \$100; 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