

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1865.

NO. 26.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
(Sundays Excepted,
AT VICTORIA, V. I.

TERMS:
Per Annum, in advance \$ 10
For Six Months, 6 00
For Week, payable to the Carrier, 25
Single Copies, 10
Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS:
John Meakin, - - - - - Nansimo
Clarkson & Co., - - - - - New Westminster.
Dietz & Nelson, - - - - - Yale.
Bernard's Express, - - - - - Queenelle, B. C.
" " " " - - - - - Lytton
" " " " - - - - - Vanwinkle.
" " " " - - - - - Richfield.
" " " " - - - - - Barkerville.
" " " " - - - - - Camerontown.
" " " " - - - - - Clinton.
W. R. Burrage, - - - - - Comox.
L. F. Fisher, - - - - - San Francisco.
G. Algar, - - - - - Clement's Lane, London.
G. Street, - - - - - 30 Cornhill, London.

WAR WITH AMERICA.

He is not a wise man who ignores the past, but he who judges the present by the standard of the ancients is certain to fall into the pool of the star-gazing philosopher. It is only in the avoidance of these extremes that we come as near as the human mind can come to that wisdom which carries nations as well as men through surrounding difficulties unharmed. When we therefore see in the European mind a tendency to depart from this middle point—an inclination to judge of existing affairs by an age long since gone by—we are constrained to believe that evil days are at hand. The maxim that "history repeats itself" may be very correct in those cases which have no point of dissimilarity; but to select one feature of resemblance between the present and the past, and while overlooking the many minor diversities, to draw similar deductions, is to commit a fallacy of the most palpable character; yet this, it would appear, is just what the leading minds of Europe are doing at the present moment.

LETTERS 21st, 1865;

- Adler, J
- Astrio, A
- Byrnes, M W
- Bennett, C
- Brown, R
- Benton, Mr
- Blair, Mr
- Bishop, C
- Courtesy, H C
- Carter, P-2
- Claridge, R J
- Davis & Co
- Drimetel, V
- Duverny, M
- Ellis, T-2
- Fricks, J
- Fulton, T
- Gambitt, Mr
- Gage, W-2
- Gilchrist, W
- Gilmore, A-2
- Hurrell, H
- Hofman, J
- Holden, Mr
- Hinkman, C
- Harris, J
- Jones, J O
- Jones, R
- James, T
- Johnson, Miss
- Kane, J S
- Kier, J
- King, Miss
- Lavery & Co
- Linton, E-2
- Lang, J
- McDowell, A J
- Mason, Mrs
- Manela, M
- May, C
- Miles, C
- McKinnon, A
- McGee, N
- Miller, Mrs S
- Magee, Mrs
- McWhinnie, W
- Nicholas, C or E
- Orwin, W
- O'Haras, T W
- Ogilvie, J E V
- Perkins, M
- Porter, Jas
- Pardy, S W
- Quine, R
- Stuart, Mrs
- Short, Mr
- Thornton, Capt
- Tunnel, C B
- Taft, H
- Tong Soon
- Tooley, S
- Wearne, E
- Walden, J
- Wright, W H
- Wilson, G
- Yates, Miss

GOLD EXCITEMENT.

A LARGE NUGGET!

Yesterday the town was thrown into a considerable state of excitement by the exhibition of a splendid nugget of gold, said to have been found in a new gold region within a short distance of Victoria. The specimen was in the possession of J. G. Shepherd, Esq., Manager of the Bank of British North America, who kindly afforded us an opportunity of examining it. In shape the nugget resembles a beach pebble, and is not unlike that found by Booth at Leech river in July last, that aroused such a furor, but the surface is more rugged, and some of the interstices are filled with quartz. It weighs six ounces and a tenth, and is valued by the Bank at \$106. The locality of the discovery is kept a secret, but we were positively assured that it was a genuine island nugget, and that it was not found at the Leech river mines. The general supposition is that it came either from Wolf Creek or from a stream in the Cowichan direction. The fortunate holder of the prize we understand had about \$100 of beautiful coarse gold with him in addition. Several parties are now prospecting the new diggings, and we hope soon to be able to place something more definite and authentic before our readers. There seems to be a general feeling of confidence in the richness of our island diggings, and it is believed that this season will witness some important and satisfactory developments of their mineral richness.

STOPPAGE OF THE BANK OF ATTWOOD, SPOONER AND CO., OF BIRMINGHAM.

Liabilities over £1,000,000.

BIRMINGHAM, Friday, March 10th, 1865.

Soon after four o'clock this afternoon it was whispered here that the old bank of Attwood, Spooner & Co., of this town, had opened its doors for the last time. The business was conducted as usual up to the closing of banking hours to-day, and as usual in the case of these old banks, the last thought to enter a man's mind would have been that anything could happen to Attwood's. It is a fact, notwithstanding, that the bank has stopped. The deposits amount to over £700,000. The current credit balances amount to more than £300,000, and there is a note circulation exceeding £20,000, so that the liabilities are more than £1,000,000. It was rumored to-night, and we give it as such only, that there are more than 2500 depositors. Some time since the bank entered into an arrangement for an amalgamation with the Joint Stock Bank (limited). The arrangement had received the assent of that proprietary. It was the investigation incident to this transfer which hastened the occurrence of to-day. Simultaneously with the closing of the bank the following appears from the firm (Attwood, Spooner, Marshall & Co.): "It is with feelings of the deepest concern and distress we announce that we are compelled to suspend payment, and this at the moment when, after several months of negotiation, we had confidently trusted we should obtain such assistance as would enable us to carry into effect our part of the preliminary agreement for the amalgamation with the Birmingham Joint Stock Bank. In this hope we have been disappointed. Sums of money to a large amount were drawn out of the bank some years since by the family of the Attwoods. To this circumstance it can be clearly shown at the proper time our failure is to be attributed. For the last ten years every effort has been made to redeem the loss thus occasioned; but this has only been partially accomplished. The assets of the bank are, however, still very considerable, and there are real estates of great value belonging to the bank, and but slightly encumbered. We hope that in our suspending payment we shall be considered as taking the best and only step to assure a just and equal distribution of our assets among our creditors. Such is the end of this Old Bank, in which the public of this district had boundless confidence. So sudden, unexpected, and complete a collapse has, perhaps, never before been experienced. The bank was discharging its obligations as usual up to four o'clock this evening a petition in bankruptcy was filed. The bank of Attwood, Spooner & Co. was established in 1791 by the father of the late Mr. Spooner, M.P.; by the death of the last named gentleman in November last, and of Mr. T. A. Attwood a year ago, the only surviving partner left was Mr. Henry Marshall. The bank had a fixed issue of £26,395. The Birmingham Post says: Mr. Henry Marshall is the sole surviving partner of the firm.

AN EDITORIAL MISTAKE—Our contemporary the Times in its yesterday morning's issue devotes an article to our remarks on the London Times and Confederation, and strangely enough falls into the blunder that we endeavored to show that recent circumstances in connection with the scheme were likely to induce the Imperial authorities to exercise a pressure in forcing British Columbia and Vancouver Island into the North American Confederation! Nothing could really have been farther from the mark—our whole argument went to prove how necessary it was, in view of certain contingencies, that union of the Pacific colonies should take place, and the probability of Her Majesty's Government exerting their prerogative in this behalf. Accordingly we said "we may put down Mr. Cardwell's opinion and determination to have union under any circumstances as an Imperial necessity," and we subsequently alluded to our union resolutions arriving in England at an opportune period.

EUROPEAN MAIL SUMMARY.

[DATES TO MARCH 11TH.]

There have been some further discussions in the highest regions of the French Government with reference to a project of M. Duruy, Minister of Public Instruction, for making primary instruction compulsory and gratuitous in France. The scheme, however, met with so much opposition that it was ultimately abandoned. M. de Montholon has been appointed French Ambassador at Washington. The draught of the Address to the Emperor from the Senate has been published in the Paris papers. It is chiefly a paraphrase of the Speech from the throne, and is one of the longest tissues of servile laudation that the world has lately seen. There will be a reduction of not far from a million sterling in each branch of the service for the present year. We are happy to perceive that Prussian schemes for the virtual seizure of the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies meet with resistance at Vienna. It is at all events certain that the Austrian reply to Prussian claims which has just arrived at Berlin is looked upon as very unfavorable. The Austrian Note is believed to declare that the proposals are "entirely unfitted to be the basis for further negotiations." Probably Prussia will rejoice by putting on the Italian and Hungarian screw a little tighter, upon which poor Austria will as usual be frightened into acquiescence. Greece goes on "fermenting." Opposition to government authority shows itself in many places. Bulgaria and the party favorable to the ex-king have formed a coalition with the avowed object of constitutional opposition. The Austrian Government and the Reichsrath cannot come to an understanding about money matters. The government coolly intimates that the report of the House Committee on the subject "is not regarded as suitable for further discussion." Negotiations, therefore, have been broken off on both sides. The King of Italy has returned from Milan to Florence. In the Chambers they are busy discussing a proposition for the abolition of the punishment of death. The principle is approved by the Ministry, but the moment for its application is declared to be inopportune. The Pope seems determined to take things easily. The French Ambassador had an audience of His Holiness, in which he requested him to form an army within two years with the assistance of the Emperor. The Pope declined to do so, ignoring the Convention. As for the rest, he would leave it in the hands of Providence. Agitation still continues among the Russian nobles. Another assembly has met at Pskoff and passed resolutions similar to those agreed to at Moscow. A deputation has left for St. Petersburg to request the Emperor to convoke the States General. They may surely reckon on receiving a very stern reception and a severe snubbing at the hands of His Majesty, who has no taste for reforms "coming from below."

THE WEATHER—For the information of our readers abroad, we may state that our delightful summer weather, although late in making its appearance, has now fairly set in, and we are in full enjoyment of a climate certainly unsurpassed in any other part of the world. The days are clear, warm and bright, agreeably tempered by the gentle sea breeze, and the nights are just cool enough to make sleep thoroughly enjoyable. Vegetation under the genial influence of the late rains is progressing with great rapidity, the green sward being carpeted with flowers and the crops of the farmers shooting up almost visibly. Fruit trees of all kinds are covered with blossoms, promising an abundant yield, and farmers are generally highly pleased with their prospects for the season.

ACCIDENT AT NANAIMO.—A pair of horses attached to a wagon, belonging to the Vancouver Coal Company, took fright and ran away, injuring the driver slightly and the wagon seriously.

Later Telegraphic News.

[FROM THE COLUMBIAN.]

New York, April 30.—The Herald's Newbern correspondent, April 27, says the lamentations of Sherman's army over the assassination of Lincoln suddenly turned to rejoicing at the appearance of Grant. The terms granted to Johnston embraced in the surrender 4 armies of the military divisions of the West, but excluding that of Dick Taylor, lying west of the Chattahoochee River. Among the generals surrendered is Beauregard. The principal among the Lieutenant-Generals is Hardee. Bragg, lately relieved of the command, was not surrendered. Wade Hampton refused to surrender, and is reported to have been shot by Johnston in an altercation; but the more trustworthy report is that he has fled to the coast.

Jeff. Davis. The number of men surrendered is 27,400, although more names are given. All the militia from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and the Gulf States are included. Johnston replied on the 16th, asking an interview for modifying previous agreement of surrendering the army. Sherman refused this, and placed the subject on the basis of the old agreement, but named the time and place where he would meet him. They met near Dunham's Station, 25 miles from Raleigh, on the 16th. Johnston was outspoken and frank in arranging the agreement for capitulation. A few minutes' conversation settled the preliminaries, and these were reduced to writing, and are the same in substance as those extended to Lee. Negotiations were conducted in Sherman's name. Johnston had no intimation of the Lieut-General's presence at Raleigh till after the terms of capitulation were signed, when Grant quietly put his approval on the back of them.

During the interview between Sherman and Johnston the latter informally declared the war was over, and to continue longer was wrong and criminal, and that when Southern people learned he had surrendered there would be none to consent to a longer continuance of the contest. He stated openly that his troops should fight no longer if they could obtain reasonable and satisfactory terms; that he would disband and send them home. The armies were nearly 60 miles apart at the time the capitulation was signed. Sherman had removed part of his army from beyond Raleigh before the truce was agreed on. After signing the famous memorial this force was moving back to the latter city, except Kilpatrick's cavalry, which was picketed at the time in the country about twenty miles beyond Raleigh. Johnston's troops were sent back towards Greensboro, the railroads between which were in running order at the time, and the opposing generals proceeded by railroad equally distant to where the interview was held. The telegraph also was in working order through Johnston's army to Selma, Macon, Montgomery, and other Southern cities. Sherman's first intelligence of Wilson's success at these places was received over the railroad through the heart of the rebel army. Johnston even went so far as to facilitate the transmission of news from Wilson, and begged Sherman to put an immediate stop to further devastation of Southern country.

The Herald's Mobile correspondent says: Our forces captured three Generals, ten thousand stand of arms, thirty thousand bales of cotton, besides immense quantities of corn and other grain. General Wilson was at Macon on the 20th, and virtually holds all Georgia. The chances are that Jeff. Davis cannot escape. New York, May 1.—Gold to-day 143.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Legal tenders opened at 7 1/2 to 7 1/4, advancing to 7 3/4 and 7 3/8, with heavy sales at the latter figures. Gold yesterday, 143 to 144. Stock market still very much depressed, without any change being noticed. Flour, with the exception of a moderate jobbing trade, remains at previous prices.

FROM THE NORTH.—THE DEERFOOT MYSTERY SOLVED.—The gunboat Forward, Lieut. Commander H. Lascelles, returned on Saturday from the North, having proceeded as far as Cape Mudge, the habitation of the Eulataw tribe. Enquiries were instituted regarding the mysterious disappearance of the men belonging to the wrecked sloop Deerfoot, and resulted in the discovery of the fact that they were not murdered by Indians as was generally supposed. The sloop, it appears, was in a leaky condition, and, falling in with the steamer Jenny Jones, was taken in tow by her. She was, however, subsequently stripped of everything valuable and cast off. Two of her crew, it is said, remained on board the steamer, but what became of the third man who was on the sloop is not known. It seems probable, as the Jenny Jones had made her escape without being equipped for a voyage to Mexico, that the captain would stand in need of all the provisions he could collect, and was therefore glad to meet with a trading vessel laden with stores, from which he could obtain the requisite supplies. It is further intimated that those on board were intimate friends of Captain Jones. Whatever the true facts of the case may be, it is satisfactory to know that no murder has been perpetrated by the natives.

THE WRONG MAN.—We are informed that the man known as Slippery Sim, who was mentioned by the Chronicle as being one of the number of miscreants recently executed by the Vigilance Committee at Walla Walla, is now in town without any symptoms of dislocation of the spinal vertebrae. Three more of the men said by the same authority to have been suspended were left in Oregon by Sim and are supposed to be on their way hither. Amongst the number is George Bedreau.

HENRY WOOTTON, Postmaster.

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, May 9, 1865

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Monday, 8th May

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present: Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, McClure, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Barnaby, Southgate, Cochrane, Duncan, Carewell, Bayley, Denness, and others.

The resolutions on the Crown Lands and Civil List passed by committee of the whole came up for the adoption of the House.

Dr. Dickson moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Duncan seconded.

Mr. Barnaby wished to know why the hon. gentleman moved for an adjournment; there was a full attendance of members and important business was before them.

Dr. Dickson thought it was the wish of the majority to adjourn, having heard many hon. members express their desire to do so.

The motion was lost, 6 to 5.

Dr. Trimble said this question had already been before the House this session, on the 21st Nov., and according to the standing orders of the House could not therefore be again brought up.

The Speaker turned to the minutes of the date mentioned by the hon. member, and read the resolution then passed by the House, to the effect that the House could not take over the Crown lands till their actual extent, &c., was determined, and praying Her Majesty's Government to settle the same.

Mr. Barnaby said the hon. member for the city, when this question came up on this occasion, had alluded to the fact of its having already been before the House, but said that so far as he was personally concerned he would waive the objection.

Dr. Trimble had not then concurred in that view, and insisted that the standing orders should be observed.

Mr. DeCosmos said he had alluded to the question having already been before the House, and had waived his objection at the time; he, however, thought it imprudent for the House to break through the standing orders.

Mr. Barnaby moved that the standing orders be now suspended, and the resolutions taken up. (Cries of no, no and laughter.)

Mr. Southgate would ask the hon. member for the district (Dr. Trimble), whether if he had gained his point on this subject he would have raised this question of these standing orders? (Hear, hear and laughter.)

Dr. Trimble replied by saying that the hon. gentleman had no right to occupy his seat in the House after having obtained a six months' leave of absence from Friday last.

The Speaker said the hon. member had a perfect right to occupy his seat so long as he was here.

The Speaker asked if the question of the Civil List had been brought up in the House in reply to any message from His Excellency? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DeCosmos said it had not. The hon. member for Metcoba had himself introduced a motion on the subject.

Mr. McClure thought he could throw some light upon the matter in which the resolutions were introduced, and show that the subject so far as its introduction twice in the same session was concerned, was entirely in order, as the action of the House was in response to a communication from His Excellency (hear, hear).

Owing to certain statements accompanying the supplementary estimates the member for the District (Dr. Dickson) brought in a series of resolutions which afterwards gave place to those introduced by the hon. Speaker (hear, hear).

Whatever might have been the informality attending the introduction of the subject, one thing was certain, had been most thoroughly discussed and fairly decided upon. He therefore thought the action of the hon. member for the District was in exactly the same way as would only tend to injure the reputation of the House (hear, hear).

The Speaker said undoubtedly the matter had already been brought up in the House this session and settled, and that of course was final. The House, however, might do as they had already done on the Union question, viz. suspend the Standing Orders and take up the question anew.

Mr. Barnaby: They all the debate goes for nothing? (Hear, hear.)

The Speaker: Yes (in answer) I do not think so. Mr. Barnaby: And must all the ground be gone over again? (Hear, hear.)

The Speaker: I hope not; there is no necessity for that (hear, hear) and yet I am sure that the hon. member for the District will be glad to go into the subject, and that all this has been brought about for a political purpose, and I regret it very much indeed.

Dr. Dickson again moved that the House do now adjourn. (Hear, hear.)

The Speaker said there are other important business before the House.

Mr. Barnaby: Is this question then to be thrown over together? (Hear, hear.)

The Speaker: Will you move that the Standing Orders be set aside? (Hear, hear.)

A name ensued, when Mr. Barnaby again rose and said, very warmly, Mr. Speaker, I hardly know what to do. I do not know whether the Standing Orders of the House is with me or against me in this matter. The hon. gentleman said he considered that the business of the House was being wilfully retarded for a political purpose (hear, hear, and laughter). He regarded the present proceedings of the House as a positive violation. Every possible course had been adopted to prevent a settlement of this question by certain hon. members.

Mr. DeCosmos called the hon. gentleman to order; there was no question before the House.

Mr. Barnaby said he would move that the Standing Orders be set aside.

Mr. DeCosmos said the hon. gentleman could only give notice of motion to-day.

The Speaker said the custom of the House had heretofore been not to give notice, but the strict parliamentary rule was that notice of motion should be given. The strict observance of the rule might sometimes cause great inconvenience, as occasions of urgency

might arise when it would require to be set aside.

Mr. Franklin rose to speak, but was put down by a series of questions and objections, and took his hat to leave, but was persuaded to remain.

Dr. Powell thought the Chairman of Ways and Means should be heard on the question.

Mr. DeCosmos said without doubt the best course would be for the House to adhere to the rigid rules.

The Speaker: Certainly.

Mr. McClure thought he could throw some light on the cause of the question having been introduced in the House on this occasion.

It was brought about by some remarks of His Excellency in sending down the Supplementary Estimates, and was taken up in a resolution moved by the hon. junior member for the District. He must say that the present opposition to the adoption of the resolutions came with very bad grace from hon. members who were all along aware that the question had already been before the House, and should therefore have opposed it in committee if they wished to prevent its consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Barnaby said so many obstacles had been raised for political purposes on all hands that he hardly knew what to do in the matter; he would however give notice that tomorrow he would move that the Standing Orders be suspended to allow the question to be re-considered.

THIRD READINGS.

The Homestead Bill, Declaration of Title Bill, and Births, Marriages, and Deaths Bill were read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned till tomorrow (Tuesday), when the Crown Lands and Civil List question will again come up.

Tuesday, May 2nd, 1865.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present: Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Southgate, Barnaby, Duncan, Carewell, Bayley, Denness, and others.

THE CIVIL LIST RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Barnaby moved that the Standing Orders be suspended, to take into consideration the acceptance of the Crown Lands, and the payment of the Civil List. He did not wish to raise any discussion about the point of so much hard labor and effort having been thrown away, but hoped the House would agree to the motion.

Dr. Powell seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Franklin rose to a question of privilege in connection with the debate on the Civil List. The Chronicle had reported him as saying things which he had not said, and the Chronicle had not reported him at all. What he had said was that the question having come before the House from the Executive in Committee on Supply, it was quite in order.

THE STANDING ORDERS.

Dr. Trimble said the question was whether the Standing Orders should be sustained. He quoted from an authority to show that a Standing Order was in force through successive parliaments, until repealed and altered. The House had no power to suspend a Standing Order, but only to rescind it.

The Standing Orders were suspended by a vote of eight to four.

CROWN LANDS AND CIVIL LIST.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Franklin in the chair.

Mr. Barnaby rose to move that the resolution already agreed to by the House on this subject, be now adopted by the House.

The Chairman read the resolution, and put it to the House, the vote resulting in a tie.

Ayes—Helmecken, Tolmie, Barnaby, Powell, Southgate, Bayley—(6).

Noes—DeCosmos, Dickson, Duncan, Trimble, Carewell, Denness—(6).

The chairman gave his casting vote in favor of the resolution. He then said he would give his reason for so voting, but was called to order by the House, it being irregular to advance reasons after the matter was settled.

ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES.

Road through Cedar District to Nasaino, \$3,150.

Mr. Bayley spoke briefly in support of the vote. There were seventeen actual settlers who would be benefited by the proposed road.

Dr. Dickson opposed the vote.

The item was voted.

Dr. Dickson moved that there be a Gold Commissioner for Sooke, who shall be Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Helmecken thought it would be advisable to postpone all these items till His Excellency sent down a reply to the resolution just passed by the House.

Mr. DeCosmos did not see the advantage of the postponement, nor why the business of the country should be injured by any delay at present. The resolution would have to be sent to Her Majesty's Government, and it would be folly to make the country suffer by the delay.

Dr. Helmecken said he expected that the Governor would take on himself to accept the resolution on behalf of Her Majesty. He moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Lost 6 to 5; Mr. Bayley having left the House.

The Speaker here went after Mr. Bayley and brought him back, when the motion to report was again put and carried.

Dr. Trimble gave notice of motion for a tax of \$2 per gallon on liquor, 25 cents per gallon on ale and porter in bulk, 50 cents per dozen on wine in bottle, 85 cents per dozen on spirits, and 50 cents per lb. on tobacco.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

This bill will come up in committee tomorrow (Wednesday), till which day the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 3rd.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present: Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, McClure, Trimble, Barnaby, Duncan, Denness, and others.

Mr. DeCosmos rose to a question of privilege.

in reference to the report of the Chronicle yesterday which placed his name in unfair light, and the discussion on the suspension of the Standing Orders. There was also another question of privilege involved in the report of yesterday's Colonist. It was there reported that the Speaker here went after Mr. Bayley and brought him back when the question was again put and carried.

Now then what had fallen from the hon. Speaker in regard to politicians on a recent occasion he felt sure that the hon. Speaker could not have done anything of the kind. It was well known that the Speaker was not a politician, and could never have condescended to any of the tricks of mere politicians (laughter).

The Speaker: Oh! The Speaker did not do it, it was the member for Metcoba! (Laughter.)

CIVIL LIST RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker read the resolutions, taking over the Crown Lands and guaranteeing payment of the Civil List passed through Committee of Ways and Means, and they were adopted by a vote of 5 to 3.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The House went into committee on Mr. Denness' bill regarding imprisonment for debt.

Messrs. DeCosmos, Trimble, Barnaby and Duncan here left the House.

Mr. Denness declined to go on with so important a bill in so thin a House, and asked the Speaker to name another day.

The Committee proceeded to take up the Lien Law, when Mr. DeCosmos returned to the House, upon which Mr. Franklin and Dr. Powell seized their hats and prepared to bolt. Mr. DeCosmos, however, again beat a retreat, and the House adjourned till tomorrow—Thursday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met yesterday at 3 p.m. Present—The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, and H. Rhodes.

The Declaration of Titles Bill came up from the House below with one amendment as to the date of the operation of the bill.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary expressed doubts about the Council being able to agree to this amendment of the House of Assembly, it would however be a subject for future consideration.

The following bills were also sent up: To amend the manner of taking the verdict of juries in civil cases; For securing liens to mechanics and others; Respecting Weights and Measures; Respecting the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages; For the Exemption of Homestead and other property from forced seizure and sale in certain cases.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary these bills were read the first time.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary presented the following report from the Committee appointed to consider this bill:

Your Committee having considered the matter of the act respecting the Medical Board and practitioners in medicine and surgery are of opinion that the provisions of that bill as transmitted to the Legislative Council are unsuitable to the present requirements of the colony, and recommend the adoption of the accompanying amendments in lieu thereof:

Here follow a number of amendments introducing a system of free trade in the medical profession in this colony.

The amendments, which are lengthy will appear in tomorrow's issue.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the adoption of the report, with the amendments, stating his reasons for supporting them.

The Hon. H. Rhodes seconded the motion which was carried, and the Council adjourned.

ACCIDENTS.—A new mode of arresting bleeding after surgical operations has been discovered by Professor Simpson of the University of Edinburgh. It consists in temporarily compressing the sides or tubes of the divided vessels by a needle instead of tying up their openings by threads, which remain for days as foreign bodies in the wound, and always kill or mortify the tied end of the vessel.

This new and simple system of compression has been received with much more favor by the profession than has been practical suggestions generally are. It has been adopted by some of the best surgeons in Edinburgh, with perfect success, even in the most difficult cases, such as that of the femoral artery in amputation of the thigh. A number of instances of its application are given in the Medical Times.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, introduced by Mr. Denness, came before the Committee of the Whole House yesterday, but the consideration of it was postponed till a larger attendance of members was present. The urgent necessity of such a bill is rendered every day apparent by the fact that numbers of people who are so unfortunate as to be unable to meet their liabilities are driven out of the country for fear of a debtor's prison.

MAGNESIUM LIGHT.—This new and powerful light has been used with remarkable effect in illuminating the interior of the Great Pyramid in Egypt. Prof. Plazet Smith, writing from the Pyramid says that by using a triple strand of the magnesium wire the whole apartment is lit up, and the grandeur of its size and the beauty of its proportions fully appreciated.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage is arranged to take place between Lady Mary Lascelles, sister to the Earl of Harwood, and relation of Lieut. Lascelles, H. M. Forward, and the Hon. Robert Meade, second son of the Earl of Clanwilliam, and equerry to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

TO MESSRS. COCHRANE, TOLMIE, BARNABY, DICKSON, AND SOUTHGATE.

A Committee appointed by the House of Assembly to consider the best means of Improving the Agricultural Condition of the Colony.

GENTLEMEN.—It will perhaps not be saying too much to state that upon your report and the action taken by the Legislature upon it, depends the prosperity of this island for many years to come; and yet from the well-known views of at least one of your number, who hope could the colonists have that such report or action would be beneficial to them.

In this communication I cannot discuss the right of the community (especially in a new country) to compel those who by purchase or otherwise, have possessed themselves of the lands of the colony, to improve them or give them up again, and not being the accumulation of another man's toil, industry or manufacture, but limited to its original quality through all time, nor why those who think the contrary should be condemned as Communists, Chartists, and revolutionary characters of the worst dye.

With a falling revenue, an increasing taxation, a decreasing population, you are sent to enquire what can be done to remedy this state of things, and you report, like the inexperienced mariner in the Mediterranean, who heads not the white squall rising which is to make a wreck of his noble ship, you report that all is serene; that because a few settlers in Comox have taken up land, and a few farmers at Cowichan and Saanich are cultivating a little more this year than last, (how few or how little you seem afraid to specify), that the colony is all prosperous, and that the crying evil of unimproved lands requires no remedy. Secured by his connection with that great company, which, like an enormous parasitic tree, has thrown its baneful shadow over this colony, from feeling the effects of a commercial crisis and the genuine pressure and distress around him, he treats with indifference the fellow colonists like the flowers in his field, or the trees of the forest, regardless of their families, he consoles himself with the idea that though many may disappear others will spring up in their places. Does he feel sure that others will come to supply their places, or does he reckon how long it will be before they come?

There are from ten to twenty countries now competing for new populations, offering to the seeming peoples of Europe, or more or less advantageous terms, homes, and a reward for their industry. We are the Ultima Thule of the civilized world. At a greater distance, by a less traveled route, it costs more to reach us from any of the great centres of population than it does any other. Our climate is secondary to almost all of them. In almost all of those countries can the fruits of the earth be raised in greater profusion, with less labor, and in most of them man requires less protection from the weather, either in a house or clothing, or in a series of life are more easily obtainable, or in other words, cheaper, than they are here. True, this climate is better adapted to English constitutions than almost any of them, but Englishmen do not find either South Africa or Australia unhealthy.

Now what advantages have we to offer to counterbalance the disadvantages under which we labor? I allude more particularly to those advantages expected in a new country.

Have we a liberal land system? Have we a liberal common school system? Have we just, equal, and wise taxation? Are the laws equal and wise and properly and justly administered? To almost all these questions I must answer in the negative.

First, as to our land system, it is a compound of pre-emption and purchase, and the two are antagonistic; it is a failure—as by one man may only own such as he occupies and improves, so by the other he may purchase that which he neither improves nor occupies. The consequence is the largest portion of available land is in the hands of speculators and non-improvers. Nor is this a recent occurrence. This state of things has been going on for many years, and yet those wealthy men who have seized the government property in the colony show no disposition to alienate it. What do you report in this matter? Do you wish us to wait until the present holders of land gradually die off, when the land would most probably find its way into the market? Or do you think its value will ever be raised sufficiently high to meet the avaricious views of the present holders, and so induce them to sell it?

Another grand object in attracting immigration is a liberal Common School system. We have none at all; and the general belief in the community is that we never shall have in this generation. The idea, indeed, is pretty general that the dominant class here—English professional men and their competitors—will never forward a common school system by which the children of mechanics and shopkeepers will associate with theirs and receive as good an education. For five or six years this subject has been in agitation, and it is only nearer its fulfillment than when the senior member of your committee first took his seat in the Legislature—I think by not understanding the present School Bill.

The next subject I will call your attention to is our taxation. Do you consider it equal and just, wise and not onerous? You certainly cannot answer truly in the affirmative, for under the fear of an important fiscal change our merchants in their Chamber of Commerce have avowed that the Trades License, by which the large portion of the revenue is raised, is most unequal, and that they are willing to bear a larger proportion of it; and no wonder, considering that by a beautifully arranged sliding scale, the larger a dealer's total sales are, the smaller is the percentage he has to pay. Not to this all. This same legislation of which against poor is obnoxious all through the tax system of the colony. It only needed the poll tax proposed by some Solomon of \$10 per head to cap the climax. The refusal to impose an income tax, one of the most just and equal of taxes, and the imposition of \$10 for Trade License, and 2 1/2 per cent on sales (being a tax purely on industry), still further speak in trumpet-tongue class legislation and inequality in taxation.

What must be tried in this colony is the Englishman's bond of equal wise and just laws properly administered.

Although in the limits of this letter I cannot give the particular instances, nor yet the particulars, yet it is patent to all residents of 5 or 6 years, that the laws have been grossly perverted in numerous instances—that men's property and liberty have repeatedly been sacrificed against the laws, by high officials, that the one law of imprisonment for debt has been most shamefully misused under the law, that a poor man has no chance in a law court here, because the expenses are not only so great but the loss of time, owing to this management or mismanagement of the courts is such an additional sacrifice that a poor man is virtually out of court. Even in the small debts of Summary Court, no working man can stand the loss of time unless the amount is much larger than the average of poor men's debts generally are, while the persistence of the legal monopoly in English barristers and lawyers gives no hope for the future.

The only relic I see of the administration of English laws in the case of wages, where the present Police Magistrate enforces the law promptly in English style.

Now, gentlemen, these four great objects of an immigrant's attention I have shown as fearful defects in our Day after day and week after week, some one or more traders are obliged to succumb, and their stock is sold under the hammer, and there are no rich retired men standing by ready to place their moneys in the vacant places. Every bankrupt is a loss much more severe to the colony than it is to the old country, yet Wharf street is rather rejoice and consider it clear the way for a healthy trade.

FEMALE SINGERS IN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.—The Paris Monitor quotes the following from the Pensamiento Espanol: The Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo has just addressed a circular to his clergy absolutely forbidding women to sing in churches. This prohibition indicates the intention of remedying an abuse contrary to canon law, an abuse which prevails in many churches, and has been introduced into some quite recently. Would it happen that the measures were extended to profane and sacred music, which enervates the piety of the faithful, and which ought to be promptly suppressed in those pompous funerals which weary the patience of the attendants, cause a great waste of money, and bear the stamp of vanity rather than of true piety. The prayers most agreeable to the Almighty are not the harmonious airs which form so strange a contrast with the sight of suffering souls, but the supplications of the Church, which the Saviour, always deluged to hear. We are happy to know that a great number of distinguished and godly persons are beginning to feel profound repulsion for those sumptuous ceremonies, and they intend to have their own funerals performed with all the characteristics of true piety.

THE POOR MOORE.—The forests and fields that surround Bowood, the mansion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, neighbor the poet's humble dwelling; and the spire of the village church—beside the portals of which he never retreats—is seen above adjacent trees and laborer's cottages, are scattered all about; they are a heavy and unimaginative race, those peasants of Wiltshire; and knowing their neighbor had written books, they could by no means get rid of the idea that he was the writer of Morris's Amaranth, and perpetually greeted him with a salutation, in hopes to receive in return some prognostic of the weather that might guide them in their arrangements for seed-time and harvest. Once when he had lost his way—wandering till midnight—he roused up the inmates of a cottage, in search of a guide to Sloperton, and found he was close to his own gate. "At last," said the peasant, "that comes of your sky-scraping!" He was fond of telling of his himself, such simple anecdotes as this, indeed, I remember his saying that no public applause had ever given him so much pleasure as a compliment from a wild countryman, who stood right in his path on a quayside in Dublin; and exclaimed, slightly altering the words of Byron, "Three cheers for Tommy Moore, the poet of all cities, and the darling of his own!" Mr. and Mrs. S. O'Hall, in the Art Journal, designed not to notice

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.—For some time past it has been known in commercial circles in London that the Austrian Government has shown a decided inclination to enter into a treaty of commerce, having for its basis the principles of free trade, with this country. Unfortunately, however, owing to the prevalence of a strong conservative influence in the Imperial councils, the present Government has been compelled to leave the subject aside until lately, when negotiations were resumed, and a free trade treaty between Austria and this country is likely to be shortly completed. The Right Hon. W. Hutt, M.P., Vice President of the Board of Trade, and W. Wedderburn, M.P., are about to proceed to Vienna shortly to conclude with the Austrian authorities. From the known commercial experience of both these gentlemen, the best results to our trading relations with that country may be confidently anticipated. Mr. Hutt has recently shown, at the Galeshead meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of that town, that he is completely acquainted with all intricacies of the commercial and navigation arrangements and regulations of foreign countries. The President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has received a telegram from a German merchant in business in Liverpool, who is at present in Vienna, as follows: "I have the pleasure to announce that the Austrian government have officially notified today's Gazette the nomination of a commission to consider the best means for increasing commercial intercourse with England, and first, to propose the basis for a treaty of commerce."

MARRIAGE STATISTICS OF VICTORIA.—The report on the conjugal condition of the population of the colony of Victoria at the census of 1861 has lately been issued. It shows what in the mother country, will seem a surprising state of affairs. There were more widowers in the colony than widows. Between the ages of twenty and forty there were 84,000 bachelors, while there were only 15,264 spinners for them to choose from. Assuming the period of old-bachelorhood to commence at forty, there were 13,497 of that amiable fraternity in the colony; but there were only 829 old maids.

Advertisement for Dr. Dickson's medicine, describing its benefits for various ailments like dyspepsia, indigestion, and general weakness.

Advertisement for Dr. Barnaby's medicine, highlighting its effectiveness for treating kidney issues and other ailments.

Advertisement for Dr. Trimble's medicine, focusing on its use for respiratory problems and general health improvement.

Advertisement for Dr. DeCosmos's medicine, detailing its benefits for digestive health and overall vitality.

Advertisement for Dr. Southgate's medicine, emphasizing its role in treating various forms of indigestion and stomach issues.

Advertisement for Dr. Carewell's medicine, describing its effectiveness for treating ailments related to the liver and gallbladder.

Advertisement for Dr. Bayley's medicine, focusing on its benefits for treating various types of fevers and infectious diseases.

Advertisement for Dr. Denness's medicine, highlighting its use for treating respiratory and general health conditions.

Advertisement for Dr. Powell's medicine, describing its effectiveness for treating various forms of indigestion and stomach ailments.

Advertisement for Dr. Franklin's medicine, focusing on its benefits for treating various types of fevers and infectious diseases.

Advertisement for Dr. McClure's medicine, highlighting its use for treating respiratory and general health conditions.

Advertisement for Dr. Tolmie's medicine, describing its effectiveness for treating various forms of indigestion and stomach issues.

Advertisement for Dr. Dickinson's medicine, focusing on its benefits for treating various types of fevers and infectious diseases.

Advertisement for Dr. Barnaby's medicine, highlighting its use for treating respiratory and general health conditions.

Advertisement for Dr. DeCosmos's medicine, describing its effectiveness for treating various forms of indigestion and stomach ailments.

Advertisement for Dr. Southgate's medicine, emphasizing its role in treating various forms of indigestion and stomach issues.

Advertisement for Dr. Carewell's medicine, describing its effectiveness for treating ailments related to the liver and gallbladder.

Advertisement for Dr. Bayley's medicine, focusing on its benefits for treating various types of fevers and infectious diseases.

Advertisement for Dr. Denness's medicine, highlighting its use for treating respiratory and general health conditions.

Advertisement for Dr. Powell's medicine, describing its effectiveness for treating various forms of indigestion and stomach ailments.

Advertisement for Dr. Franklin's medicine, focusing on its benefits for treating various types of fevers and infectious diseases.

Advertisement for Dr. McClure's medicine, highlighting its use for treating respiratory and general health conditions.

Advertisement for Dr. Tolmie's medicine, describing its effectiveness for treating various forms of indigestion and stomach issues.

Advertisement for Dr. Dickinson's medicine, focusing on its benefits for treating various types of fevers and infectious diseases.

Advertisement for Dr. Barnaby's medicine, highlighting its use for treating respiratory and general health conditions.

Advertisement for Dr. DeCosmos's medicine, describing its effectiveness for treating various forms of indigestion and stomach ailments.

Advertisement for Dr. Southgate's medicine, emphasizing its role in treating various forms of indigestion and stomach issues.

Advertisement for Dr. Carewell's medicine, describing its effectiveness for treating ailments related to the liver and gallbladder.

Advertisement for Dr. Bayley's medicine, focusing on its benefits for treating various types of fevers and infectious diseases.

Advertisement for Dr. Denness's medicine, highlighting its use for treating respiratory and general health conditions.

Advertisement for Dr. Powell's medicine, describing its effectiveness for treating various forms of indigestion and stomach ailments.

Advertisement for Dr. Franklin's medicine, focusing on its benefits for treating various types of fevers and infectious diseases.

Advertisement for Dr. McClure's medicine, highlighting its use for treating respiratory and general health conditions.

Advertisement for Dr. Tolmie's medicine, describing its effectiveness for treating various forms of indigestion and stomach issues.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

It is not often that the British public are compelled to witness the sight of defalcation and jobbery in public offices. Whether English officialism is more honest than other officialism, or its peccadilloes more skillfully concealed, we cannot say; but it is a matter of general acknowledgment that fewer acts of corruption come to the surface in official life in England than in any other country. By late English papers, however, it would appear that some of the magnates of the kingdom are "no better than they ought to be"—that the ermine which covers the Lord Chancellor on the Woolstack, is not so spotless as tradition would have us believe—and that even that double-distilled element of purity, the House of Lords, can shut its eyes occasionally to dishonesty, and reward a public peculator with a pension. As far back as 1833, a man named Edmunds was appointed to the position of Clerk to the Patents at a salary of £400 a year. Out of this he was obliged to pay £300—£200 to Lord Brougham, Lord Chancellor at the time, and £100 to Lord Brougham's brother. This in itself was a suspicious circumstance, and looked as if the Lord Chancellor were making money out of positions over which he had a certain influence. It has been said however that the £300 a year was for money lent. This may be true, or it may not; but in the course of time, through patronage, Edmunds obtained an additional appointment in the Patent Office, at £600 a year, making his salary in all £1,000 a year. His good fortune did not end here; for he was made reading clerk to the House of Lords, and clerk to the Committee of the Lords, at a salary of £1,500 a year. Despite all this, however, it was discovered that Edmunds was a defaulter in the Patent Office—at first to £2,600, and subsequently to nearly £20,000. The sum of £7,000 he paid over, and resigned his position in the Patent Office, still holding, however, his clerkship in the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor, finding out the state of affairs, requested Edmunds to resign, which after some correspondence and delay he did, and Lord Westbury then placed his own son in the position which had been occupied by the Patent office defaulter. This was not all, however; Edmunds petitions the Lords for a pension on the ground of long service, and the Chancellor lays the prayer before the House, but never says a single word in reference to the defalcations of the petitioner. The Committee of Noble Lords appointed to consider the matter ask no questions, and recommend to the honest public servant a pension of £800 a year. Now the charge laid against Lord Westbury is, that in desiring to secure the position immediately for his son, the Hon. Slingsby Bethell, he induced Edmunds to resign, who was assured by some authority that by so doing he would not only avoid an exposure but would obtain a pension. The Chancellor knew the man to be dishonest, yet allowed a Committee, who, it appears, were also cognizant of the man's want of probity, to recommend a pension. The whole affair from beginning to end is disgraceful, and shows very clearly that the boasted purity of the aristocratic portion of the English Parliament is not one whit better than the morality to be found in those democratic assemblages so frequently introduced by the noble lords; after the manner of the drunken helots by their masters, as illustrations of the most disgusting depravity.

It is rather a curious coincidence that while Vancouver Island and British Columbia were engaged in abolishing imprisonment for debt, Louis Napoleon should be introducing the same description of measure to the notice of his legislative chambers, and recommending its adoption. The Lord Chancellor of England has almost simultaneously brought forward a bill in the Upper House to confer a somewhat similar boon on the people of England. The great party cry to repeal the malt tax met with the crushing defeat of 251 to 171. This will be a serious blow to that important interest which desires cheap beer, and is accepted generally as a sad reverse to the Conservative party in the House. A very interesting debate took place on the naval defences, when the facts came out that the iron-clad and armor-plated vessels estimated to be ready for sea at the close of the year will amount to thirty. It is the intention of the Government to introduce a new element into the navy—a fleet of swift vessels with heavy armament, but without any protective encumbrances. In future wars it is expected that such a class of vessels will prove more effective, especially in damaging an enemy's commerce, than any other sea-going craft. The best speech made on naval matters was that of Mr. Stansfeld, who stated the Government had a six hundred pounder that could pierce anything, but there was no vessel fit to carry it. He advocated small vessels of war with guns of the largest calibre, and declared that two boats carrying guns of 22 tons would soon destroy the much boasted Warrior. The debate was a most interesting one, and showed how earnestly every matter touching the defence of the country is entertained by the representatives of the people.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, March 11, 1865.

A GREAT WIFE JOB.

The Tories imagine they have discovered one, and are already glorying over the imaginary punishment which they see coming upon the Lord Chancellor, who has so often mauled the Bishops, and to whom they owe so many and sore grudges. A few weeks since Mr. Leonard Edmunds, who filled the offices of Clerk to the Patent Office and Reading Clerk in the House of Lords, resigned first one and then the other of these lucrative offices. He applied for a pension, for his fifteen years service in the House of Lords, and the usual committee recommended that he should have a pension of £800 a year. The Lord Chancellor immediately appointed his son, the Hon. Slingsby Bethell, to the office of Reading Clerk to the House of Peers, and it was understood that the other post was destined for his son-in-law. But presently it became known that Mr. Edmunds had been obliged to resign his place in the Patent Office because of serious defalcations in his accounts—so serious that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been deliberating whether he ought not to be prosecuted. This fact had not been communicated by the Lord Chancellor to the committee who had to consider the grant of a pension to Mr. Edmunds, and on Tuesday night Earl Derby asserted that Mr. Edmunds' resignation of office in the House of Lords had been brought about by a threat that if he did not the papers should be laid before the House, and by a promise that if he would resign quietly he should have his pension. This the Lord Chancellor indignantly denied, and a very angry scene took place, but a committee has now been appointed to inquire into the whole matter.

CONVENTUAL INSTITUTIONS.

On Friday Mr. Newdegate moved for a committee to inquire into the increase and character of Conventual Institutions in Great Britain. He dwelt upon the cases of Eliza McDermott, taken away from her mother by the priests at Brompton, and of Mary Ryan, the mad nun who was lately dragged shrieking on board a steamer at Dover to be taken to a mad-house at Bruges, but his case was felt to be weak, though he was supported by Mr. Mate, the Liberal member for Oxford, and by Mr. Whalley, whose Protestantism is of the wildest and most eccentric kind. Sir George Grey opposed the motion, and reminded the House of the trouble in which it had become involved by the carrying of a similar motion by Mr. Chambers in the year 1854. It was then found impossible to form a committee, and Sir George insisted that no measure for the inspection of convents was practicable. The motion was rejected by 106 votes to 79, but a great many members walked out of the House without voting. The Scotch members of the Government asked leave to vote for the motion, but Lord Palmerston refused to allow them.

MALT TAX.

The malt tax repealers have been worsted. Sir Fitzroy Kelly endeavored to pledge the House of Commons to reduce the tax at the earliest possible occasion, and there was some spirited speaking on the part of agricultural members, but Mr. Milner Gibson moved the previous question, and showed that beer was less heavily taxed than any other article of consumption. If a man spent two shillings on tea he paid one of them to the State; for every shilling spent on sugar he pays 2½d; for every shilling spent in coffee 2½d, and for every shilling spent in beer only 1d. The malt tax, he contended, was really paid by the consumers, and the barley grower would not be benefitted by its removal. The Tory leaders did not speak, and the previous question was carried by a majority of 80. The great fact is that the six millions of money which the malt tax yields cannot be spared. To give up any considerable part of it would be to put a stop to the series of successful budgets which have so delighted the nation and to saddle us with the income tax in perpetuity.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Have been discussed for a couple of nights. The Conservative ex-Lord of the Admiralty, Sir John Pakington, has criticised the condition of the fleet very sharply, averring that after all our enormous outlay on iron-clads we have only two or three that are fit to fight or float. Certain it is that the Americans have now a larger fleet at our own, in a state of thorough efficiency, and provided at considerably less cost than our own.

FINANCE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expects to be able to make his annual financial statement before Easter, and if so, the business of the session will be closed early, and then for the elections.

STRIKE IN THE IRON TRADE.

Another struggle between capital and labor has commenced, which threatens to be more severe and disastrous than any which has preceded it. Iron is just now at a comparatively low price, and the North Staffordshire ironmasters gave the "puddlers," the men who stir the molten iron in the furnace, notice that they must reduce their wages ten per cent. The men struck, rather than take the lower rate of wages, and since they have been supported in their opposition to the masters by subscriptions drawn from all parts of the country. The ironmasters all over England have combined to compel them, resolving that they would lock up all their works on a particular day unless the North Staffordshire puddlers should go to work again. The majority of the iron-workers admit that the masters are justified in reducing the wages of the puddlers. If there is a general lock-out throughout the trade, it will throw 70,000 people out of employ, and stop £120,000 wages weekly.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE EAST.

England is now brought within eight hours communication with her Indian empire. A telegraph from Bombay, across the Persian Gulf to Kurraoh, has just been completed, and works admirably. Messages have been repeatedly transmitted in six or eight hours, and a panic in the cotton trade at Bombay, which might have lasted for weeks, has been stayed instantly by the flashing of the telegraph wire.

THE LIFE OF CÆSAR.

The Emperor Napoleon is resolved that his life of Julius Cæsar shall make a proper

impression on the world. Every week we get new announcements of the day of its birth in one or other of the European languages, and this expectation is kept on tip-toe. It will be published in France and England some ten days hence, but the "preface" was printed in large type in the *Moniteur* some four or five days ago, and has furnished matter of comment for all the French and English papers. The imperial author declares that his object in writing this book "is to prove that when Providence raises up such men as Cæsar, Charlemagne and Napoleon, it is to trace out for peoples the course they ought to pursue, to set the seal of their genius upon a new era, and to accomplish the labor of several ages in a few years, and happy the nations who understand and follow them! wretched they who misconceive and strive against them!" He goes on to compare the banishment of Napoleon with the assassination of Cæsar, and remarks that as the one did not prevent the reign of Augustus, so neither has the other prevented the revival of the Empire. But the "good which Napoleon desired to do humanity" is still far from being attained. The immorality of excusing all Napoleon's wars and ambitious schemes under the pretense that he was a great instrument of Providence, is remarked upon by the whole press.

EDUCATION.

The Government last night consented to an inquiry into the Constitution and workings of the Privy Council Committee on Education, but this is not expected to lead to any changes. The working of the department is very difficult and is believed to have been managed well. The whole subject of education will come up in a new form shortly. The Commission on middle-class schools will most likely recommend a great extension of Government education.

ACCIDENTS.

Some serious accidents have taken place; last Saturday a sugar refinery fell in Edinburgh, killing several people; and last night Saville House, in Leicester Square, so well known as the residence of the Princess of Wales in the time of the Georges, but lately used as a café, with a doubtful reputation, was totally destroyed by fire.

THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Was buried in Westminster Abbey with a pomp scarcely inferior to that which characterized the funeral of the Cardinal, but the simplicity of the Church of England service contrasted strongly with the gorgeous ceremonial of the Romish Church. The late Duke owned immense estates in the north of England, but there has seldom been a brighter example of the good use of riches than he afforded. He spent enormous sums in improving the moral and material condition of his tenantry.

MEETING OF PROTESTANTS.

On Friday evening the zealous Protestants of London held a meeting in St. James' Hall, to demand the inspection of convents. There are now two hundred convents in England, though under the Catholic Emancipation Act all such institutions are illegal, and some recent cases which seem to indicate the existence of undue restraint in some of these places have a good deal excited the public mind. But the real fear of the persons who are promoting this movement is excited by their knowledge that conventional establishments are fast growing up in the Church of England itself, in which the confessional is employed with as much regularity as in the Church of Rome itself.

IRELAND.

Another debate on the condition of Ireland was commenced on Friday evening by Mr. Hennessey, who, however, did not now put forward the repeal of the union, or even tenant right, as the cure for all Irish woes, but he asked the government to grant large sums of money for public works, and especially for drainage. Mr. Gladstone replied that they could not grant money for any but Imperial purposes; but the Conservatives, under the leadership of Lord Robert Cecil, declared themselves willing to do more for the Irish. Another bid for the Irish vote at the next election. The debate is adjourned.

DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

This pair of clever tricksters from the United States, have, as your readers are doubtless aware, been trading upon the credulity of the Britishers for some time, but their little game is at an end. The Brothers presented themselves to the public as spiritualists, and at first charged a guinea a head to those who would come to see them tied up in a cabinet in a dark room, and unbound by the aid of spirits, who also were supposed to demonstrate their presence in a number of the most absurd ways. The thing created a great deal of talk; they took a great deal of money, and a great many folks believed in the spirits; but the Brothers Davenport started on a provincial tour, and a sailor at Liverpool tied them in a knot which the spirits could not untie, and their attendant under some pretext out the cords. Thereupon the spectators denounced them as humbugs, and broke up their "cabinet." Similar scenes have been enacted at other towns in the north.

THE JEWEL ROBERIES.

The police have discovered the haunts of the burglars who have committed the great London jewel robberies, and have recovered a large part of the property stolen from the shops on Cornhill, and have some of the thieves in custody. This is very satisfactory to the London tradesmen, who were falling into a general alarm for their property.

POLITICAL MATTERS—NEW BILLS.

There was some stir in the House of Commons one evening when the Prince of Wales looked in and listened to Sir Hugh Cairns fluently discoursing on the Belfast riots, and there was a flutter on another night when Mr. Augustus Smith moved that one of the Secretaries to the Poor Law Board should be abolished. But this was too good a piece of place and patronage to be lost, and Mr. Smith's motion was itself extinguished by an immense majority. Mr. Charles Gilpin has just vacated the office which Mr. Smith would have deleted, finding it is said his mercantile pursuits much more profitable. Lord Refield, M. P. is to be his successor. In the Upper House Lord Derby one evening made a very inflammatory speech on the relations of this country with America. He attacked the Ministry for not making better preparations for the defence of Canada, which he was assured the Americans would attack

directly their civil war was ended. The Ministry intend this year to ask for £50,000 for the fortification of Quebec, but Lord Derby insists that they ought to do a great deal more. The Conservatives intend to take up the same subject in the Lower House and make it the occasion of a great assault on the Cabinet.

Both Houses will soon have plenty of important work in hand. Mr. Beines's bill for extending the borough franchise comes up for a second reading. The Lord Chancellor has introduced a bill for investing the County Courts with jurisdiction in certain matters of property and wills, and for limiting the time within which debts may be recovered to two years. Sir Colman O'Loughlin brings in a bill for making the law of libel more favorable to newspaper proprietors, and Mr. Hibbert will introduce a measure for abolishing public executions and carrying out the last sentence of the law within the prison walls. Mr. Villiers, on behalf of the Poor Law Board, proposes to substitute union for parochial settlement.

A Royal Commission is to issue on the Marriage Law of the three Kingdoms, with the view of assimilating the practice, and a select committee has been appointed to report on the advisability of continuing to keep up any establishments on the Western coast of Africa. It is denied that they are any longer of use in repressing the slave trade.

There will be a reduction of £800,000 in the Army Estimates this year, and of £300,000 in the Navy Estimates, so that it is thought Mr. Gladstone will have a surplus of at least three millions to deal with.

HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Earl Russell has republished his "History of the English Constitution," with a new preface in which he gives an interesting review of the Reform Bill of 1831, printing a *fac simile* of the rough draft he himself drew up on a sheet of letter paper, and Lord Durham's corrections and alterations. The noble Earl explains that when he told Reformers two years ago to "rest and be thankful," he did not mean they were to stop altogether, and he declares himself in favor of such a substantial alteration of the franchise as shall admit the sense and intelligence of the working classes to be represented.

ARRESTS FOR FRAUD.

Not a little excitement has been caused in the city by the arrest of a well known firm of wharfingers on a charge of defrauding the Fire Insurance offices. A great fire occurred recently at Meriton's wharf in Tooley street, and the firm in question obtained large sums from several Insurances for stock which they said had been consumed. A great deal of jute which was returned as burnt has since been found elsewhere. The parties stood high in commercial circles and lived in much style.

A BUBBLE BURST.

A glimpse of the mode of getting up joint stock companies was afforded by a case in Queen's Bench this week. Some speculators purchased the celebrated Aberam Iron Works in South Wales from Sir Crawthay Bailey for £250,000. But they had to borrow money to pay the deposit, and found a bank willing to lend them £10,000 on condition of receiving a bonus of £10,000 more. Then the purchasers set to work to get up a company to whom they might resell the iron works for £350,000, or £100,000 profit. To "float" this company the same bank was persuaded to take up 8000 shares at a bonus of £10,000. The action which brought out these disclosures was brought by a "promoter of companies," who had conducted these negotiations with the bank. He wanted £5000 as his share of the plunder, but he didn't get it.

FROM CHINA.—We have Shanghai exchanges to January 16th. The Thorne troupe were playing at the Lyceum Theatre. The prices of admission are high; first class seats being charged \$3 each, and second class, \$2. The following ships of war were in the harbor: H.M. ships *Albatross*, *Barossa*, *Leopard*, *Seydlitz*, *gunboat Staunch*, and depot vessel *Aorn*, also the French ship *Tancrède*, and Russian ship *Baghalin*. The British consul advertised in the *Recorder* for tenders for the purchase of the remains of the wreck of H.M.S. *Racehorse*, lying about two miles to the eastward of the White Rock, near Obefoo.

Lewis' Australian troupe were performing successfully at Hong-kong. The *Daily Press* speaks in glowing terms of the talent of the company, particularly the female portion of it. A murderous robbery had been committed at Whampoa. A gang of robbers entered the residence of Captain Minto, manager of the Hong-kong and Whampoa Dock Company. The robbers effected an entrance by smashing the door of the billiard room with pickaxes. They then spread themselves all over the house, broke the panels of the captain's bedroom, and threw inside a number of stink-pots, after which they flung in a flambeau, but the stink-pots did not ignite. Fortunately Captain and Mrs. Minto were absent at the time. Two fellows, named Neven and McKay, attacked the ruffians, while they were in the act of plundering the premises, and with the aid of revolvers and cutlasses, gallantly expelled the whole gang, although they were armed with muskets, pistols, and spears. Dr. Hance, the British Vice-Consul, also acted with great coolness.

THE SHENANDOAH AT MELBOURNE.

Melbourne advices are to the 20th February. The details of trouble between the Government and the rebel cruiser *Shenandoah* are given. Application to repair was granted, and the vessel placed on the slip and the work proceeded. On the 13th of February, however, a police warrant was issued for a British subject alleged to have been enlisted on the *Shenandoah*. The officer of the vessel refused to allow the warrant to be executed. Orders were then issued that British subjects should cease working on the repairs, and a strong police force was placed to see the order carried out, and to enforce neutrality. Subsequently all persons who had joined the crew were removed from the vessel and the repairs were allowed to proceed. The ship would be ordered to leave port at the earliest date. Considerable excitement had attended the affair.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamers *Enterprise* and *Alexandra* arrived on Saturday from New Westminster. Our exchanges contain little of interest. [From the Columbian].

THE *RELIANCE* returned from Yale on Tuesday night. She left here on Saturday, and after delivering her cargo at Yale she returned to Harrisonmouth and took up another cargo of 130 tons of goods, exclusive of some wagons and live stock. This is, we believe, the heaviest freight yet carried through to Yale. The water is rising considerably. The *Reliance* brought down sixty Chinamen from Yale to Hope to work on the road, which is being pushed through by Mr. Spence.

PORTS OF EXPORT.—His Excellency the Governor has, by proclamation in the *Gazette*, established the following as the only places where gold may be exported from this colony:—The port of New Westminster, Fraser River; Osoyoos Lake, in the Similkameen; Fort Shepherd, on the Columbia River; Joseph's Prairie, in the Kootenay District.

ARRIVAL OF THE *LILLOOET*.—The steamer *Lillooet*, Captain Fleming, arrived on Thursday from her winter quarters on Harrison Lake. She struck a snag on her way down, rendering the removal of one of her planks necessary, which will be accomplished today on the beach. The *Lillooet* looks well, and will be in fine trim to work.

A special session was held on Wednesday when the Indian Test, for killing of an Indian last winter on the north road, and the man Copeland, for shooting some Chinamen upon the steamer *Hope*, a few days ago, were brought up for trial. The Grand Jury returned true bills in both cases. The Indian was acquitted, as it appeared from evidence the thing was purely accidental, the gun having gone off in a scuffle. In the case of Copeland an application was made by his counsel for a change of venue to Yale. This was refused by the Court. The indictment was traversed to the Fall Assizes, when an application was made to have the prisoner admitted to bail. The Court decided to accept bail, four sureties in £150 each and the prisoner in £600. The bail was subsequently tendered and accepted.

The election of two Councillors to fill the vacancies created in Wards 4 and 6 by the resignation of Messrs. Smith and Major took place on Thursday, Messrs. L. J. Bonson and James Cunningham being returned with out opposition.

YALE ASSIZES.—The Court will leave today (Saturday) for Yale, where the assizes will be opened on Monday next.

A RURAL GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sir,—As in your columns there have often appeared paragraphs relating to this settlement, most of them holding out inducements for parties to take up farms here, I think it right that the public should be informed of the one great disadvantage under which this district lies, viz., the want of a road through it. From the point to which the mail steamer comes to the upper end of the valley is a distance of about seven miles, all taken up by resident settlers, but as no complete survey has yet been made they do not correctly know their several boundary lines and therefore delay fencing their lands. Besides, as all carriage traffic here is done by ox sleighs, and as there are a few wide, deep gullies in the way over which there are no bridges, the settlers generally do not send or receive goods or live stock by the steamer, but take them to Green's Landing, about three miles from where the steamer comes to the river. The schooner *Discovery* lies to here, and this is a great benefit to all the settlers on the west side of the river as well as on the upper and lower prairies, because it shortens their land carriage three miles. But even this benefit is now to be denied them. The road formerly ran in a nearly direct line from the wharf to Green's Landing, through the whole of Duncan's claim and part of Green's, but as it took up a good width of rich alluvial soil, and stock passing could injure the crops, Duncan has thought fit to open up a road through his claim, passing by his own house and leading to Green's Landing by connecting with a road made by Green for his own private purposes, at the same time shutting up the former road, and showing people who wish to pass the way round his fence, maintaining that if he keeps an open road through his claim at his house it is all he can be legally asked to do, until a road has laid out by the proper authorities. On the other hand, Green declares that the part of the road with which Duncan's road connects was made by him for his own use, and will not allow any one to pass on it; indeed, he has already stopped several parties, and now both he and Mr. Duncan threaten legal proceedings against any of us who trespass through their claims. I leave you to judge of the perplexity of our position. More than thirty settlers are by this cut off from all communication with the lower settlement, except by foot. As each of the obstructive parties believes himself to have law and justice on his side, they are obstinate as unbroke oxen, and having no Magistrate or even Justice of the Peace nearer than Nanaimo, it would not be surprising should some of the aggrieved settlers take the law in their own hands and destroy both fences.

HOPEING THAT this will in some measure forward the survey of the district.

FROM LEESON.

presently who nedy Flat into very high, but longer as there now in the taking place suming a mo North Fork down to purch for in gold specimens of claim now best nett states that the large taken out by dry claim in Travelling on speaking easy.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Church Reser were exercised Vinter, going in a very ord then marched band playing presenting the well-drilled become of the at one time pient and so enclose them a citizens has r and warlike ranks of the them to em will permit, brethren.

GOLD CLAIMS.

has met in claims at Lees instant. So being extend should imag one it would opening of than absolu the campaign stead of six.

SUPREME COURT by the Puget Sound T. Skinner, was Cameron and a sp Bing, instructed by son, appeared for Pearkes and Green fence was that n given, and that improvements on received no consid the plaintiffs argue not necessary whe sufficiency, and the merits was matter Honor briefly sum a short absence, re tiffs.

QUICK TRIP.

Bryce, master, m Francisco on her also had a very winning several be

FROM COMOX.

steamer Fidelity rived yesterday at Comox, with 18 The ship Aquila 1600 or 1700 tons ing; the schooner the Beaver was ex today or to-day. Knight Bruce v Island. The Fo No tidings of the foot. The Fide last evening at te

THE DREDGER.

working away vi with very good containing togeth were filled before pers of the punts ginal absurd sha may run out whe when various oth completed, we m toy to prove a u

IN TRANSIT.

and Messrs. Bist cases and bagga of Wm. Culver conveyed on bo cases bore the s Francisco. On rup's office the an inventory to the official assign we understand.

A MARINE DISCOVERY.

returned a day o trip up the Nor quits Island on bia, nearly opt large size are fo

MINING AT ST. JOHN'S.

explorer who of the Northern o for four men ar on Stekin River wheel and aie what success o

FROM LEESON.

presently who nedy Flat into very high, but longer as there now in the taking place suming a mo North Fork down to purch for in gold specimens of claim now best nett states that the large taken out by dry claim in Travelling on speaking easy.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Church Reser were exercised Vinter, going in a very ord then marched band playing presenting the well-drilled become of the at one time pient and so enclose them a citizens has r and warlike ranks of the them to em will permit, brethren.

GOLD CLAIMS.

has met in claims at Lees instant. So being extend should imag one it would opening of than absolu the campaign stead of six.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 9, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, May 5.

SUPREME COURT.—An action of ejectment by the Puget Sound Company against Mr. J. T. Skinner, was tried before Chief Justice Cameron and a special jury yesterday. Mr. Ring, instructed by Messrs. Drake and Jackson, appeared for plaintiffs, and Messrs. Peakes and Green for defendant. The defence was that no notice to quit had been given, and that defendant had made many improvements on the farm, for which he had received no consideration. The counsel for the plaintiffs argued that a notice to quit was not necessary where the tenant was only on sufferance, and that the claim for improvements was matter for another action. His Honor briefly summed up, and the jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict for plaintiffs.

QUICK TRIP.—The bark Knight Bruce, Bryce, master, made the run down to San Francisco on her last trip in 4 1/2 days. She also had a very quick run up, the captain winning several bets on the time made.

Saturday, May 6.

FROM COMOX AND NANAIMO.—The steamer Fideliter, Captain McCulloch, arrived yesterday afternoon from Nanaimo and Comox, with 18 passengers and some coal. The ship Aquila is almost loaded, taking 1600 or 1700 tons. The John Jay is loading; the schooner Alpha was ready to load; the Beaver was expected to be launched yesterday or to-day. The barks Glimpe and Knight Bruce were seen near San Juan Island. The Forward was seen at Comox. No tidings of the men belonging to the Deerfoot. The Fideliter returned to Nanaimo last evening at ten o'clock.

THE DREDGER.—Our "Elephant" has been working away vigorously all day yesterday with very good success. Two of the punts, containing together about 200 tons of mud, were filled before breakfast. When the hoppers of the punts are altered from their original absurd shape, so that their contents may run out without being shoveled out, and when various other little arrangements are completed, we may expect our elephantine toy to prove a useful apparatus.

IN TRANSIT.—Yesterday, Sheriff Naylor and Messrs. Bishop and Norris seized some cases and baggage on behalf of the creditors of Wm. Culverwell, which were about to be conveyed on board the steamer Oregon. The cases bore the address, J. W. Higgins, San Francisco. On being brought to the bankrupt's office the packages were opened, and an inventory taken under the directions of the official assignee. The goods recovered we understand are valuable.

A MARINE DELICACY.—A gentleman who returned a day or two ago from an exploring trip up the North coast, states that at Lasquia Island on the coast of British Columbia, nearly opposite Comox, prawns of a large size are found in enormous numbers.

MINING AT STEKIN.—We learn from an explorer who has recently returned from the Northern coast that a company of three or four men are actively engaged in mining on Stekin River. They have put in a water wheel and are sluicing the banks, but with what success our informant did not learn.

Monday, May 8.

FRONT LEBON RIVER.—Barnett the Expressman who arrived yesterday from Kennedy Flat informs us that the river is still very high, but it cannot remain so much longer as there is very little snow to be seen now in the neighborhood. Fresh arrivals are taking place every day and the creek is assuming a more busy appearance. At the North Forks on Saturday some parties came down to purchase provisions which they paid for in gold dust containing some very fine specimens of quartz gold taken out of a claim now being worked at the Forks. Barnett states that he has every reason to believe that the large nugget brought to Victoria was taken out by a prospecting company from a dry claim in the vicinity of Martin's Galesh. Travelling on the trail is now comparatively speaking easy work.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The Victoria Volunteer Rifle Company were mustered on the Church Reserve on Saturday afternoon and were exercised by Capt. Lang and Adjutant Vintar, going through the various evolutions in a very creditable manner. The Company then marched back to town headed by the band playing martial airs, the whole corps presenting the appearance of a company of well-drilled regulars. Apropos, what has become of the Pioneer Rifle Company, which at one time promised to become a very efficient and soldier-like body? Surely the enthusiasm and military ardor of our colored citizens has not all evaporated? The brave and warlike deeds of their countrymen in the ranks of the Federal armies should incite them to emulate, so far as circumstances will permit, the patriotism of their American brethren.

GOLD CLAIMS LAID OVER.—His Excellency has met the wishes of the holders of gold claims at Leach River by notifying that the claims are further laid over until the 15th instant. Some were in favor of the time being extended to the 1st of June; this we should imagine however would be impolitic as it would not be advisable to postpone the opening of the mining season, any longer than absolutely necessary, thus contracting the campaign to a period of five months instead of six.

THE LARGE NUGGET.—So many deceptions have been practiced upon the community respecting gold and other alleged valuable discoveries that every one is inclined to be sceptical when any fresh strike is announced. Many disbelieve that the nugget exhibited on Friday was a genuine contribution from our Island diggings, but for our own part we feel not only satisfied that the golden treasure was a native production, but further believe that the locality in which it was found will turn out rich and profitable. We understand that several gold claims at Cowichan were recorded on Saturday.

QUOT MATCH.—The match between the Lion Brewery and Clover Point quill players came off at Henley's on Saturday afternoon and resulted in favor of the former, the score being 61 to 48. The playing on both sides was very fine. The return match will be played at the Lion Brewery to-day at 3 o'clock.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.—Mr. Pritchard has laid on our table a really gigantic stalk of asparagus, the growth of his own garden.

OFFICIAL VISIT.—We understand that His Excellency the Governor will visit Leech River to-morrow.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

There was no meeting of the House yesterday, only the Speaker, and Messrs. De Cosmos, Bayley, and Dennes being present at the appointed hour. Messrs. McClure, Powell, Franklin, and Duncan made their appearance after the House was counted out.

The Speaker unofficially read the following message from His Excellency the Governor, acknowledging the reception of the Civil List Resolutions:

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Resolutions passed in Committee and confirmed by the Legislative Assembly, on the 3rd May, 1865, stating the conditions upon which the House is disposed to accept the Crown Lands, and vote a Civil List for this colony, and conveying a request that those Resolutions may be transmitted to Her Majesty's Government.

It will afford me great pleasure to transmit the manifestation of a desire on the part of the Legislative Assembly to adjust a difference which has seriously impeded, and must, while unsettled, continue to retard the progress of the colony.

I must, however, point out to the House that the conditions laid down in these Resolutions differ so materially from those proposed in the Duke of Newcastle's despatch, dated 15th June, 1863, that I do not feel justified in departing from the instructions conveyed to me in the subsequent despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 30th April, 1864, a copy of which I enclose.

In reference to that portion of the Resolutions expressing the opinion of the Legislative Assembly, that the scale of salaries proposed (in the despatch dated 15th June, 1863) is far too high, I take this opportunity of assuring the House of my hearty cooperation in recommending or establishing any scale which, after full deliberation, may be found compatible with that true economy which consists in obtaining for the public the best possible service at a reasonable cost.

I would suggest that the salaries of officers necessary for the conduct of the public service be voted and charged against the General Revenue, pending the reply of Her Majesty's Government to the proposal submitted in the Resolutions of 3rd May, 1865.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant, A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

Victoria, 4th May, 1865.

A USEFUL BOOK.—Messrs. Hibben and Carswell have laid on our table a copy of the Vancouver Island Pilot, containing sailing directions for the coast of Vancouver Island and part of British Columbia, compiled from the surveys made by Captain George Henry Richards, R.N., in H.M. ships Plumper and Hecla, between the years 1858 and 1864. The work is published by order of the Admiralty, and is a handsome octavo volume, of 370 pages, cloth. It contains complete sailing directions for the whole of the coast of Vancouver Island, including Juan de Fuca Straits, and the shores of British Columbia as far north as the parallel of 51°, with the exception of some of the deep inlets, not yet surveyed. The book will prove a most useful guide to all navigators of these waters.

CANADIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.—Sir Fenwick Williams, at Lord Monck's request, has established a military school at Montreal, under Lord A. Russell, of the Rifle Brigade; another at Kingston, under Colonel Moffett, Canadian Rifles; and another at Hamilton, under Colonel Lowry, 47th. If they work as well as those already established, an exceedingly valuable result will be produced in Canada. Sir F. Williams will return in April, when Sir John Mitchell will succeed him; and his administration of affairs must be regarded as exceedingly successful in times of so ordinary anxiety and danger.

NAVAL.—Lieutenant Hugh Robt. Stewart, first lieutenant of H.M.S. Sutlej, and acting commander of H.M.S. Derivation, has been promoted to the rank of commander. The Derivation was daily expected at Acapulco about the middle of March. Her new commander, Captain Jolliffe, is there awaiting her arrival. A correspondent of the Panama Herald says:—In our political affairs, alarm has been created by the arrival of one of the Spanish vessels in Valparaiso, where she has anchored without saluting. She is said to have brought from the Spanish Admiral a demand on Chile; but as yet the particulars have not transpired.

CALIFORNIA.

General McDowell has received a telegram from Washington, directing him to occupy for military purposes, the block known as Custom House lot, bounded by Washington, Jackson, Sansome and Battery streets. All the tenants have been notified to vacate on or before the ninth instant.

Michael Holmes, arrested a few days since, charged with using treacherous language in saying that Lincoln and all of his kind should have been killed long ago, was to-day turned over to the military authorities for trial.

The County Treasurer's office of Solano county was entered by a burglar last night, and robbed of \$1,673 in coin.

The store of J. P. Raymond & Co., on Clay street, was entered last night by burglars, and robbed of twenty barrels of flour. The burglars were probably taken away their plunder in boats. During the night the store of John McKee was also entered by burglars, who made an unsuccessful attempt to blow open the safe.

The bark Patnetta, from Melbourne, has been labelled in the United States District Court, by thirty-seven of her passengers, for breach of passenger contract, supplying them with bad food and inferior accommodations on their late voyage. They claim \$1,000 damages each.

The Imperial Silver Mining Company to-day declared dividends of \$70 per share.

The Yellow Jacket has declared dividends which are understood to amount to \$100 per share.

The Spring Valley Water Company declared dividends of one half per cent on their capital stock.

There has been a general drain in the stock market to-day—no cause assigned.

Legal Tenders, 71 @ 7 1/2; Gold, on Saturday, 146.

Flour—The amount of business in progress to-day is comparatively light, and the market is without quotable change. We hear of sales of Oregon Standard and Imperial at \$14 75 per bbl. Wheat—no movement worthy of note. Barley is very dull, with increased receipts of Bay. It is difficult to realize over three dollars per one hundred pounds for feed. Sales of 500 or 600 sacks of choice are reported at \$3 10. Oats are also dull; 600 sacks sold at \$3 15. The Pacific has arrived from San Pedro.

CALIFORNIA.

Our exchanges are to the 25th ult. Initiatory steps are being taken in San Francisco to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the late President Lincoln on the Pacific coast. The Union League start the ball at a dollar subscription.

A party of secessionists in Green Valley, Solano County, held a grand jollification over the murder of President Lincoln. The fact coming to the ears of the authorities, a detachment of troops was sent from Benicia to arrest them, but the rebels learning of their approach, fortified themselves in a brick house, and fired on the troops when called on to surrender. After some brisk firing on both sides, in which several were wounded, the rebels surrendered, and were brought down to Benicia, where they will be tried for high treason, which is punishable with death.

Mrs. Florence M. Harlan, aged 17, daughter of Mrs. Reyes, of Sacramento, disappeared from her home lately, and has not been heard from. She married S. Harlan, one of the sufferers by the Washoe explosion, and their poverty seems to have preyed on her mind.

The Gorman and Pendergrast Company, on the Rock Curry Ledge, Nevada, have lately taken out some of the richest silver ore ever obtained from any mine. Two large specimens on exhibition weigh nearly 80 lbs., and consist of nearly pure sulphurets, or silver glance. The bed of ore is thought to be extensive.

A "difficulty" occurred at Dayton, in the Union Hotel, between W.D. Flint and P. L. Moon. Flint tried to avoid a fight by going upstairs, but Moon followed, when Flint struck him on the head with a piece of wood, inflicting fatal injuries.

Virginia City Fire Department expended last year \$30,718. The total loss by fire for the year was \$272,620.

The funeral obsequies of Abraham Lincoln were performed in San Francisco, on the 19th ult., in the most imposing manner. Twenty thousand men joined in the procession, including the entire military force of the city, and all the civic societies. The procession started from Washington square, at 12 o'clock, at the signal of simultaneous firing from all the forts. It was led by Judge Shephard, Col. McKeezie, and Chief Burke, with a detachment of police, followed by the military force of the city. Then came the catalogue, or funeral car, a magnificent affair drawn by 8 grey horses, all draped with crepe, and followed by the pall-bearers, consisting of their Excellencies Governors Lyon (Idaho) and Goodwin (Arizona), and 36 of the principal citizens of San Francisco. Next came Gen. McDowell and Allen, with their respective staffs, and after them followed the different civic societies. The procession marched to a grand pavilion on Stockton street, where the exercises of the day were to be conducted. These consisted of a dirge played by the band of the 9th Regiment, a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cheney, the reading of this President's last inaugural by Professor Knowlton, the oration by Rev. Horatio Stebbins, the singing of the Battle Hymn of the Republic by Uncle Abe's choir, concluding with the benediction by Dr. Peck. The most perfect order prevailed throughout the day. In the evening religious services were held in all the churches.

THE WAR IN BRAZIL.—Advices from Brazil to February 12th, state that every hope of any pacific solution of differences between Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil, have been dispensed, and these countries are now fairly at war. Montevideo was being surrounded, and a great part of the population had emigrated to Buenos Ayres. Fortunately all is quiet and prosperous in the Argentine Republic.

NAVAL.—Our Panama exchanges state that H.M. ships Sutlej and Alert arrived at Callao on the 12th and 13th March, respectively, from Valparaiso.

EUROPEAN.

The London Times points out the hardship inflicted on shippers by Seward's order, that vessels arriving from America with any passengers unprovided with passports are not allowed to discharge their cargoes. It charges the American Government with a policy of isolation in commercial matters.

The French Chambers debated the amendment to the address opposing the French policy in Mexico. M. Rucker energetically repelled the anticipation of a war between France and the United States. He claimed that France had maintained a strict neutrality, and that Lincoln's messages indicate a desire for the maintenance of peace with France. He maintained that the United States had no interest in annexing Mexico, and repudiated the idea of our showing the necessity for the French army only remaining a few months in Mexico.

The amendment was repelled.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London Times gives some startling facts on the progress of Russia towards India.

The arrival of the Tallahassee at Liverpool was reported, and according to the latest telegram received, she remained there. She is re-christened the Amelia, and will soon be placed in the merchant's service. She continues, however, to fly the Confederate flag.

The Times publishes a letter from C. Sullivan, late American Minister to Portugal, in the affair of the Niagara and Sacramento at Lisbon. He repudiates the idea that there is any backing down on the part of Portugal. He asserts that the Government acted with unimpeachable dignity, and propriety throughout. It was bound to apologise for firing from the fort after the vessels had signified their acknowledgement of the summons. C. Sullivan says a friend at Lisbon informed him that the Stonewall waited outside of Lisbon, at Casco Bay, for several hours beyond the legal twenty-four. In vain hope of being followed by the Federal vessels, and he wishes Captain Craven well out of the attack of the Northern press for having deemed it his duty to decline the proffered challenge of the little iron-clad, whose steps he seemed dodging vigilantly, but at a respectful distance.

The Africa's news had not much effect, but 520's improved while the Confederate loan slightly declined.

The Times has an article strongly condemning the conduct of Judge Smith, of Montreal, for his ill-considered and dangerous charge on the subject of the St. Albans raiders.

The London correspondent of the Provisional Press says there are unpleasant whisperings as to the desire of the King of the Belgians, who is still in England, to exercise an influence over the course to be taken by the British Government in Mexican affairs. Lord John Russell regrets the precipitancy with which he yielded to the Royal wish to recognise the Mexican Empire. Fall it must if not saved by European interposition, and that right early. For this neither the Premier nor the Foreign Secretary is prepared.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—The fall of Richmond is the universal topic of to-day. The friends of the North are greatly elated at Grant's successes, and are strengthened in the conviction that the final triumph of the North is near.

The rebel loan declined six per cent, closing at 23 @ 25, while Federal securities exhibit decided improvement.

ENGLISH MAIL SUMMARY.

DATES TO MARCH 11th.

The failure of Messrs. Spooner, Attwood & Co., Bankers, of Birmingham, with liabilities of over £1,000,000, took place on the 10th. It was supposed that the firm had been absorbed by the Birmingham Joint-Stock Bank, but the investigation necessary to complete the amalgamation showed that the Messrs. Spooner, Attwood & Co. were insolvent. Their assets are said to be large.

We are at last permitted to hope that we have heard the last of the Yelverton case. The application of the repudiated wife to have the fact of the marriage and all the circumstances she alleged attended it, referred to the oath of Major Yelverton, was disposed of by the Scotch Court of Session yesterday, the 10th. The application was in the first instance made to the First Division of the Court, but the Lord President and his brother judges, feeling the importance, as well as the novelty of the application, called in the other division to their aid. The whole Court gave their judgment yesterday, and by a majority refused the lady's application to put Major Yelverton on his oath. The judgment of the House of Lords will now, therefore, we presume, be carried into full effect.

The French Senate yesterday, March 10th, the Marquis De Boissy delivered a long and elaborate speech on the Address. After a magnificent eulogium of the Emperor, the speaker reviewed the present political position of the country, and generally expressed a desire to see a further extension of liberty in various departments of the Government. With regard to the Convention, he thought the Emperor had done well not to deal directly with the Pope, for the Roman Pontiff could bring an army of 300,000 men into the field, and the Pope's army would be found to become stronger by being beaten. A warm discussion was raised on some points of the Marquis' speech, especially those respecting Mexico and the Federal States.

H. W. Hoyle, Esq., has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Newfoundland. Sir H. C. B. Robinson, Kt., to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Caylon.

Some of the Irish papers confidently assert that Her Majesty will visit Ireland in the course of the present year.

Mr. Senior, one of the Irish Poor-law Commissioners, was killed on the Irish Midland Railway, in spite of all remonstrances, the deceased gentleman persisted in crossing the line when a train was coming up, and thus lost his life through his own obstinacy.

Politti, who was sentenced to death for the murder of an Englishman in Saffron Hill, has been respited during Her Majesty's pleasure, and is expected shortly to receive a full pardon.

The King of Sweden, it is said, has invited the Prince of Wales and Prince Napoleon to be present at the military camp of the Swedish troops, which will be formed at the latter end of the summer.

On Thursday, the Bank directors lowered the rate of discount from 5 per cent. to 4 1/2 per cent, and the weekly account confirms the expediency of the measure.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given orders for the construction of an iron screw steam fleet upon a noble scale, for the conveyance of troops to India, and to maintain the efficiency and punctuality of relief for our army in that part of the world. The firms to whom the Admiralty have entrusted the construction of this fleet include the most eminent shipbuilders in the kingdom.

Mr. H. Berkeley, M. P., has resigned the chairmanship of the Ballot Society, in consequence of a difference of opinion between himself and the committee as to the utility, under present circumstances, of continuing his annual motion on the ballot.

The Board of Trade tables for January have been issued. The value of the exports during that month were £10,489,339, against £10,413,586, in January, 1864, and £8,045,155 in the corresponding month of 1863. The imports of bullion and specie during the month were £1,415,026, against an export of £1,225,287.

On Wednesday Prince Arthur left England on a three months' tour in the Holy Land. His Royal Highness is accompanied by Major Elphinstone and Dr. Jolly. The Emperor has been ordered to meet his Royal Highness at Marseilles, and convey him to Malta. The Prince will first touch the Eastern lands at Egypt, and will thence go over a great part of the route taken by the Prince of Wales.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of General, his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K.G., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

A contemporary states that on Sunday week Her Majesty had a narrow escape from being crushed to death by the falling of a huge elm tree in the Home Park. Her Majesty appears, was taking an airing on her favorite little Scotch pony, and while proceeding through the tall avenue of elms at Windsor, known as Queen Elizabeth's ride, the pony being led by a gillie, and a groom following at a short distance, the latter observed one of the large trees falling immediately over her Majesty. He called out loudly, and her Majesty, made aware of her danger, escaped being crushed beneath the tree by a few yards only.

REVOLUTION IN PERU.

[FROM THE PANAMA STAR.] Troubles will never cease here. Since last mail a revolution has broken out of very formidable appearance for the Government of Lima.

On the 28th February, Colonel Prado, Prefect of Arequipa, aided by the chief officers of the troops in that city, to the number of about 1,000 men, began this movement by a public declaration, that General Pezet has ceased to be the chief of the Republic by his violation of the Constitution and the laws of the country, in having concluded the treaty of 27th January last, with the Spanish Admiral, and inviting all to join this movement, to place at the head of the Government the person legitimately entitled to the Presidency.

The port of Islay immediately followed in the movement, and Colonel Gamio, who came from Arequipa, gave orders to clear the Custom-house at a discount of 50 per cent. on tariff duties. This realised some £70,000, and possession was likewise obtained of \$50,000 more sent by Government in one of the Peruvian fleet for payment of the troops.

On the 1st of March a proclamation similar to the above was responded to in Moquegua. On the 5th, the troops in Tacna joined. Arica fell in like manner, and under the influence of Montero, well known for his daring and bravery, two vessels of the Peruvian fleet, the Leruzo and Tumbes, were handed over to the newly and self-constituted authorities.

The Government steamer Chilaos was despatched from Callao to Arica, to Islay, before intelligence of all this was had. She had 10,000 on board, and it is supposed she will have sided also with the party of Montero.

On the 5th, an attempt at a rising was made at Bella Vista, near Callao, by a battalion stationed there. This was, however, put down, although with considerable loss of life.

This evening, Admiral Mariategui, Naval Commander-in-Chief of the Peruvian fleet, proceeds in the frigate Amazonas with the Sachaca, and another ship of the fleet, to recapture Islay and Arica, and to put down this revolution. Naturally no little anxiety prevails in Lima and in Callao. Many changes are being made; all military and civil officials suspected of leaning to revolutionary views are dismissed. General Castilla, it is said, is on his way to the Sandwich Islands; but there are very many in the army and navy whose feelings and ideas are those for which Castilla has been banished.

NEW ZEALAND.

Advices from New Zealand state that affairs there were less peaceable. The defection of the Taranaki natives is announced, and the Waikato are said to be purporting to assist the Taranaki tribes in resisting General Cameron.

BEAUFORT.—A correspondent of the London Times writes that the streets of Beaufort were suddenly dispersed by a volley of musketry. The troops fired right and left. Several were killed and fifteen wounded. No provocation was given on the part of the people. A proclamation has been issued to warn the people or forbid their moving about the streets.

INSANE.—The man Cook, who went around the streets of Victoria lately, has been sent to the Insane Asylum, Stockton, California.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 9, 1865.

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.

May day, associated as it is with the annual parade of the Fire Department of this city, is invested with no ordinary feelings of interest, and the proceedings of yesterday probably equalled any demonstration of preceding years. At eleven o'clock the fire bells summoned the firemen to their posts, the engines, trucks, hose-carts, &c., having been gaily decorated with flowers, ribbons, and flags for the occasion. A detachment from the Union Hook and Ladder Company, under their foreman, Mr. W. H. Thain, were joined off, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. J. G. McKay, on Rae street, where Mrs. McKay graciously presented to the foreman on behalf of the company a beautiful wreath of flowers to decorate their banner. The presentation was appropriately acknowledged, and the company returned to town to join their comrades.

The procession first formed on Yates street, where the different companies had assembled with their apparatus, and were met by Chief Engineer Keenan and Assistant Engineer Pickett. An excellent brass band, under Mr. Haynes' leadership, took the lead at the word of command and followed by the DeLuge Engine Company, No. 1, the Tiger Engine Company, and the Union Hook and Ladder Company, each displaying their handsome flags, masqued up Yates street, along Government street, to James Bay, the streets being thronged with inhabitants, who accompanied the firemen across the bridge. Arrived at the Government buildings, where a number of citizens had already congregated, the Chief placed the brigade in reviewing order.

His Excellency Governor Kennedy dressed in diplomatic uniform and accompanied by the Colonial Secretary soon made his appearance, and received the customary salute, the band playing the National Anthem. Governor Kennedy, escorted by the Chief and Assistant Engineers, then passed along the ranks inspecting minutely the engines and other apparatus, and expressing himself highly pleased with the appearance of the men and the excellent condition of the apparatus. His Excellency then addressed the brigade, saying that they needed no compliment from him. He expressed his gratification at seeing such a large body of robust, manly-looking men in the ranks, and commended highly the discipline and efficiency they evinced, remarking that the whole establishment was a credit to themselves and the city. He was glad to learn from their Chief Engineer that the numbers of the brigade had been considerably increased, and to see so many of various nationalities uniting in preserving the lives and property of their fellow citizens from destruction. Fortunately since he had come to the colony there had been no serious need for their services, but they had just enough practice to keep them from getting rusty, and he had no doubt should the need arise they would prove themselves equal to the emergency. There were two establishments, in both of which he took great interest—the Fire department and the Volunteer corps. They both might be wanted, and he was glad to see them both in a high state of efficiency. His Excellency was then greeted with three hearty cheers, and the procession having reformed marched to the rear of the public offices, thence to Humboldt street, up Douglas street, down Fort street to the Council Chambers, on Broad street, where His Worship the Mayor, the members of the City Council, and a number of ladies were in waiting. At the invitation of the Chief Engineer, the Mayor and Councilors examined the various apparatus, and the firemen having been called to attention, His Worship said a few words thanking the department for the honor paid to him and the members of the City Council. He expressed his regret that a defective Incorporation Act had prevented them from doing as much as it was their duty and desire to do for the Fire Department. This was probably the last time he would have the privilege of addressing them while occupying the proud position in which his brother firemen had been instrumental in placing him, as he proposed leaving at the expiration of his term of office in November next, if not sooner, for England; but he hoped his successor in office and the Councilors, when the Council was in better working order, would study the best interests of the department, who were an honor to the place, and not lose sight of the necessity to which the Chief Engineer had called his attention of providing a new engine. His Worship, after recognising the efficient state of the department, concluded by expressing a hope that at the next election for Mayor, Councilor, McDonald, who would say a few words to them on the present occasion, might be chosen to fill this place.

Mr. McDonald then stepped forward and addressed a few complimentary remarks to the firemen, which were well received. Councilor Jeffrey also spoke, and made some happy allusions, ending with a hope that when the day of reckoning arrived his hearers would be as ready and prepared to face sternly as they were to face a fire.

Three hearty cheers were thereupon given for Mayor Harris, the band playing 'He's a jolly good fellow,' and after a few more cheers by Mrs. Harris and family, the firemen went to the Bee Hive, where they were hospitably regaled with champagne, &c., by the Mayor, Councilors, Mr. Thain, and others. The band, consisting of nine members, was again under the direction of Mr. Haynes, and the firemen were again regaled by the Chief Engineer. The Union Hook and Ladder Company then took their truck home, and carried some of their officers and gear to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the whole department were exercised by the Chief, and performed some capital drill, until 4 o'clock arrived, when they adjourned to the Tiger Engine-house, on Johnson street, and champagne corks were soon observed flying in profusion in all directions.

The firemen and their invited guests here enjoyed themselves in their own happy style for a couple of hours. The usual loyal toasts were first disposed of, and then followed a host of other complimentary toasts, including the various officers of the department, and not forgetting their friends of the Press, all of which received suitable acknowledgments. At six o'clock the companies once more fell into rank, and before dispersing proceeded to pay a passing compliment to the newspaper offices. This done, they escorted each other to their engine-houses and were disbanded. The weather could not have been finer for the occasion, and the whole proceedings were marked with the utmost order and propriety.

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.—In our notice of the firemen's annual May-day parade, we omitted to state that on leaving the Council Chamber, the whole brigade were liberally treated at the Bee Hive Hotel, by mine host Thomas, and on rejoining the Fashion, they became the recipients of the Mayor's generous hospitality.

Later from the East.

[FROM DESPATCHES TO THE N. P. TIMES.]

DATES TO APRIL 29th.

DEATH OF BOOTH THE ASSASSIN!

THE CONSPIRATORS CAUGHT!

SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON.

Seward and Sen Receiving!

Loss of the Saturn—Over 2000 Lives said to be Lost.

Fortress Monroe, April 27.—Steamers bring advices from Newbern that Grant effected a parley with the armistice he had given Johnston until Wednesday morning, 26th, to surrender his army. To this Johnston is said to have replied that Jeff Davis and the leading men of the Confederacy were pardoned and permitted to leave the country, he would be authorized to accept the terms proposed.

Washington, April 26.—Despatches from Grant, dated Raleigh 23th, 1 p. m., state that General Johnston surrendered the forces in the Chatahoocie on terms agreed upon between Lee and myself for the army of Northern Virginia.

Springfield, April 28.—The time for the funeral of the late President is changed from Saturday, May 6th, to Thursday, May 4th.

New York, April 29.—The Herald's special says that the post mortem examination of Booth's body shows that the ball did not touch the brain; but that striking the spinal column produced paralysis. The brain not having been hurt, he was conscious up to the moment of his dissolution. He died a horrible death. Nearly all the parties implicated are in custody. Seward's assassin is the brother of one of the St. Alban raiders. There are six brothers all equally reckless and daring.

Chicago, April 28.—Steamer Sultana exploded yesterday between New Madrid and Memphis. Two thousand exchanged Union prisoners from Vicksburg were on board, with one thousand civilians. It is said that not more than seven hundred were saved. No particulars.

New York, April 28.—The Commercial special says that the vaults of the Farmer's Bank at Richmond have been opened and the contents found undisturbed.

A cabinet meeting was held today to consider the international question likely to arise from the conspiracy which is alleged to have extensive ramifications.

Jeff Davis Escaping with Immense Treasure to Mexico or Europe.—Washington, April 22.—The brother of General Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and Jeff Davis will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations. A despatch received by this department from Richmond says: It is stated here, by respectable parties, that the amount of specie taken South by Jefferson Davis and his party is very large including not only plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations. Their hope, it is said, is to make terms with Sherman or some other Southern commander, by which they will

be permitted with their effects including their gold plunder to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations tend to that end. After the Cabinet meeting last night Gen. Grant started for North Carolina to direct operations against Johnston's army.

STATE OF THINGS IN GEORGIA.

A Savannah letter of the 19th says: The receipt of the sad calamity that has befallen the nation, has cast the profoundest gloom over this city. Flags are suspended at half mast and other emblems of mourning are seen every where.

A meeting was held at Hilton Head, at which resolutions of condolence with the Nation and a most vigorous prosecution of the war, were adopted. On the 20th several arrests were made at Hilton Head.

Washington, April 24.—To Dix—A despatch from Sherman states that Wilson held Macon, Ga., on the 20th, with Howell Cobb, G. A. Smith and others as prisoners, but they claimed the benefit of the armistice. He has telegraphed me through the rebel lines for orders. I have answered him that he may draw out of Macon and hold his command for further orders, unless he has reason to believe the rebels are changing the status to our prejudice.

This department has information that the conspiracy for the President's murder was organized in Canada and approved at Richmond. One of the assassins now in prison, who attempted to kill Secretary Seward, is believed to be one of the St. Alban's raiders.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—Washington, April 23.—President Johnson's speech to the Indiana delegation yesterday was more important than any yet delivered. The President said: We are living at a time when the public mind has almost become oblivious of what treason is. The time has arrived when the American people should be educated and taught that treason against the United States Government is the highest crime that can be committed, and that those engaged in it should suffer all its penalties. It is not a promulgation of anything that I have not heretofore said to say that treason must be made odious; that traitors must be punished and imprisoned and their social power be destroyed. If not, they will still maintain the ascendancy and may again become numerous and powerful. For in words of former Senators of the United States, when traitors become numerous enough, traitors become respectable, and I say, after making treason odious, every Union man should be remunerated out of the pockets of those who inflict the greatest suffering upon the country. While I say as to leaders of treason, punishment, I also say leniency and conciliation to thousands whom they have misled and deceived. In speaking of reconstruction he made the following remarks upon the idea of destroying States: My position has been well known, and I have no cause to change it now. Some are satisfied with an idea that States have lost in territorial and other divisions, and are to lose their character as States; and that his breath has only been suspended, and it is my high constitutional obligation to secure and give to each of these States the possession and enjoyment of a republican form of government. A State may be in the Government with a peculiar institution and by the operations of rebellion have lost that feature, but it was a State when it went into rebellion and when it comes out without that institution it is still a State. I hold it as a solemn obligation, on any of those States, where the rebel army have been beaten back or expelled, I care not how small the Union men number, if sufficient to man the ship of State, to hold it, I say, a high duty to protect and secure to them a republican form of government. This is no mere opinion, it is expressed in conformity with my understanding of and theory of our Government, in adjusting and putting them upon their legs again. I think the progress of the work must pass into the immediate hands of its friends. If a State needs nursing until it gains strength, it must be nursed by its friends, not smothered by its enemies. Now permit me to remark that while I have opposed dissolution and disintegration of the one head on the other, I am equally opposed to centralization of power.

VIRGINIA MATTERS.—The Tribune's Washington special dispatch says: While President Lincoln was in Richmond, Judge Campbell told him, that at an interview with Davis, Breckinridge, and Benjamin just before they left, he said to them that as there was no hope for the Confederacy, and President Lincoln would not negotiate with them, he (Lincoln) would negotiate with the States, and recognized the right of the Virginia State Legislature to control the troops of that State. He then told Lincoln that if he would permit that body to convene, it would doubtless recall the Virginia troops from the field. Lincoln cautioned Judge Campbell against any misunderstanding, and gave him in writing his only terms, which were those tendered in the Hampton Roads interview, to which he added another, that in case the rebels persisted in the war, their property should be ruthlessly confiscated. On the way to Washington, Mr. Lincoln wrote an order to General Welles to permit the Virginia Legislature to convene in Richmond, for the purpose of withdrawing the Virginia troops from the rebel army, but not allowing the use of any treasonable language, nor the adoption of any treasonable measures, but on the very day of his death he received a note from Judge Campbell, toned with his usual insolence, ignoring altogether the proposition which the President had made to him; and saying that though the military power of the Southern Confederacy was destroyed, the spirit of the Southern people was still undiminished. If you want to conciliate, he said, it will be wise for you to grant an amnesty, and necessary for you to treat leniently public men and seek their assistance. This was the unqualified course of Campbell's course as ungrateful and outrageous; meanwhile the surrender of Lee's army obliged the necessity for convening the Virginia Legislature, and he sent an order countermanding the call.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The Board of Supervisors, having formally adopted the fire alarm and police telegraph, the acceptance was ratified and formally announced to the public at noon to-day, by twelve strokes on each of the three alarms, which were made by applying electricity to the machinery arranged for that purpose. Hereafter the bells will be struck three times each noon, to indicate uniform time throughout the city.

Flour—local mills, is selling to the extent of their current production at full prices. A lot of 600 half-sacks—Oblin in bond for export, brought \$12 50, the previous price. Wheat demand improving, and market quoted firm on terms reserved, but understood at \$5 05; 615 sacks here, \$5 per hundred, and \$5 05 private. Oats—sales 600 sacks, in lots 28 1/2 @ 29. Barley—sales 1,200 lbs in lots, 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2; 200 do. Victoria, private.

Legal Tenders sold at the morning boards at 70%; gold on Saturday was 148 @ 149 1/2. Arrived—Moonlight, 142 days from Boston. A shooting affray occurred at the corner of Sixth and Brannan streets yesterday morning. Jerry Conaghan, saloon keeper, was shot and out seriously, but refused to disclose the name of his assailant, saying that he himself was in the wrong, and got what he deserved.

The Mount Diablo Oil Company filed its certificate to-day. Its object is mining in Contra Costa county. Capital stock, \$250,000, in 50,000 shares.

EASTERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Herald's correspondent recounts an interview he had with General Lee; he called on him to obtain his political views to lay them before the public. On informing Gen. Lee of his object the latter said, "I am a paroled soldier, have never been a politician; I am a soldier." He further said he had opposed secession, but that he considered it was his duty to go with it, when he accepted command under the rebel government. He considered, he was serving his State. He remarked, that his surrender of the military was of no political significance, it was not a surrender of the doctrine of State rights. When the South surrendered all its force and returned to the Union then only will she surrender her favorite doctrine of secession; that then will be settled by military power the question of State sovereignty. He contends there exists a legitimate cause which can't be called treason of Federal power over States rights and forced annexation; for the South has not been and is not yet prepared to beg for terms but is ready to accept. As to slavery they consider it dead and the majority have been anxious that it should be. It an arbitrary power or revengeful policy be attempted the end of the war is not yet out.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Herald's Washington special says: The search after the assassin of President Lincoln and the would-be murderer of Secretary Seward has developed a well laid and deliberately matured plan of infamous rascality and arson, unparalleled in the annals of crime. The investigations have not reached a point where it is proper to disclose the extent and various branches of this murderous plot. Many unsuspected and unsuspecting parties are involved and evidence is complete to show that it was neither the freak of a maniac nor the act of an individual but a scheme concocted by the rebellion and relied upon by the rebels in the hour of desperate need as one of the means of success in their great treasonable enterprise.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—Nine hundred rebels surrendered in Cumberland Gap yesterday and were paroled.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Post's special says: It is estimated that Secretary Stanton's order will dismiss from military service at least nine thousand persons.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Barney O'Well, murderer of Jas. Cowan, was arraigned for sentence. The prisoner was sentenced to be hung on Wednesday.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The California Steam Navigation Company have purchased the steamship Orizaba from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and will place her on the northern route, running to Victoria and Portland.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Information has been received that the rebel iron-clad Stonewall Jackson on the 22d for the West Indies. It is supposed that by this time she is in that locality.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Herald says that Admiral Porter is detached from the command of the North Atlantic Squadron. Commodore Radford succeeds him as being the Commercially. The surrender of Johnston to Sherman is regarded as making an end of the war, it is not appreciated that any great difficulty will be encountered in disarming the rest of the insurgents. Grant having virtually concluded the war, will return to Washington and apply himself to the reduction of the military measures, which have already been taken for a large curtailment of expenses.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Herald's special says: The organization included in the force surrendered by Johnston, is the Military Division of the West; the Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Johnson; the Army of North Carolina, Gen. Bragg; the Army of

South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Lieut. Gen. Hardee; and the Georgia Militia, Gen. Howell Cobb.

The only remaining rebel army east of the Mississippi surrendered in that of Dick Taylor, which also forms part of Johnston's command, but as Jeff Davis is probably making his way through that direction, Johnston doubtless declined to surrender until Davis could get beyond the Mississippi.

The Herald estimates that sixty-six Confederate officers were surrendered by Johnston; ranking as follows: Full Generals, 3; Lieutenant Generals, 5; Major Generals, 20; Brigadier Generals, 38.

In deference to the feelings of many Christians relative to Ascension day, President Johnson has appointed June 1st as a day of humiliation and prayer, instead of the 25th of May.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The following are the rates of fare by the Panama steamer, which leaves on Wednesday next:—Lower cabin, outside rooms, \$213; inside rooms, \$160; second cabin, \$90; steerage, 60c. The Sierra Nevada, from Portland, has arrived. Flour healthy, jobbing trade prevalent for city use, coast, and interior dependencies. Sales, including two hundred barrels Genesee Mills, \$13 50 for superfine; \$15 26 for extra choice; Wheat: choice No. 1, 4 1/2; No. 2, 4 1/4; No. 3, 4 1/4; No. 4, 4 1/4; No. 5, 4 1/4; No. 6, 4 1/4; No. 7, 4 1/4; No. 8, 4 1/4; No. 9, 4 1/4; No. 10, 4 1/4; No. 11, 4 1/4; No. 12, 4 1/4; No. 13, 4 1/4; No. 14, 4 1/4; No. 15, 4 1/4; No. 16, 4 1/4; No. 17, 4 1/4; No. 18, 4 1/4; No. 19, 4 1/4; No. 20, 4 1/4; No. 21, 4 1/4; No. 22, 4 1/4; No. 23, 4 1/4; No. 24, 4 1/4; No. 25, 4 1/4; No. 26, 4 1/4; No. 27, 4 1/4; No. 28, 4 1/4; No. 29, 4 1/4; No. 30, 4 1/4; No. 31, 4 1/4; No. 32, 4 1/4; No. 33, 4 1/4; No. 34, 4 1/4; No. 35, 4 1/4; No. 36, 4 1/4; No. 37, 4 1/4; No. 38, 4 1/4; No. 39, 4 1/4; No. 40, 4 1/4; No. 41, 4 1/4; No. 42, 4 1/4; No. 43, 4 1/4; No. 44, 4 1/4; No. 45, 4 1/4; No. 46, 4 1/4; No. 47, 4 1/4; No. 48, 4 1/4; No. 49, 4 1/4; No. 50, 4 1/4; No. 51, 4 1/4; No. 52, 4 1/4; No. 53, 4 1/4; No. 54, 4 1/4; No. 55, 4 1/4; No. 56, 4 1/4; No. 57, 4 1/4; No. 58, 4 1/4; No. 59, 4 1/4; No. 60, 4 1/4; No. 61, 4 1/4; No. 62, 4 1/4; No. 63, 4 1/4; No. 64, 4 1/4; No. 65, 4 1/4; No. 66, 4 1/4; No. 67, 4 1/4; No. 68, 4 1/4; No. 69, 4 1/4; No. 70, 4 1/4; No. 71, 4 1/4; No. 72, 4 1/4; No. 73, 4 1/4; No. 74, 4 1/4; No. 75, 4 1/4; No. 76, 4 1/4; No. 77, 4 1/4; No. 78, 4 1/4; No. 79, 4 1/4; No. 80, 4 1/4; No. 81, 4 1/4; No. 82, 4 1/4; No. 83, 4 1/4; No. 84, 4 1/4; No. 85, 4 1/4; No. 86, 4 1/4; No. 87, 4 1/4; No. 88, 4 1/4; No. 89, 4 1/4; No. 90, 4 1/4; No. 91, 4 1/4; No. 92, 4 1/4; No. 93, 4 1/4; No. 94, 4 1/4; No. 95, 4 1/4; No. 96, 4 1/4; No. 97, 4 1/4; No. 98, 4 1/4; No. 99, 4 1/4; No. 100, 4 1/4.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The following is the statement of Sergeant Boston Corbett, who shot Booth on Tuesday afternoon:—My superior officer, Lieut. Doherty, received information that two persons answering the description of Booth and his accomplice, Harold, were concealed in a barn on the place of Henry Garrett, three miles from Port Royal, in the direction of Bowling Green. Near the latter place we captured a man named Galt, who piloted Booth and his companions across the Potomac. At first he denied knowing anything about the matter, but when threatened with death if he did not reveal the spot where the assassins were concealed, he told, and conducted us to the place. Booth and Harold reached the barn about dusk on Tuesday evening. The barn was surrounded by our cavalry. Some of our party then engaged in conversation with Booth from the outside. He was several times commanded to surrender by Lieutenant Doherty, but made no reply to the demand. When first asked to surrender, he asked, "What do you take me for?" and a short time after, in response to a question as to whether there was anybody else with him in the barn, he stated that he was the only person in the building, and that his companion, Harold, had taken another direction, and was beyond reach of capture. At three o'clock, or a little after, the barn was fired, but before the flames were kindled Booth had the advantage of us in respect to light; he could see us, but we could not see him. The flames appeared to confuse him, and he made a spring towards the door, as if to force his way out. As he passed by one of the openings in the barn I fired at him. I aimed at his body, as I did not wish to kill him. My shot took effect at his shoulder, but the aim was too high; the ball struck him in the head, just below the right ear, and passing through came out about an inch above the left ear. I think he stooped to pick up something just as I fired—that may probably account for his receiving the ball in his head; I was not over eight or ten yards distant when I fired. After he was wounded I went into the barn. He was lying in a reclining position on the floor. He was then carried out of the burning building into the open air, where he died in about two hours and a half afterwards. About an hour before he breathed his last he asked to be shot through the heart to end his misery. His suffering appeared to be intense. Booth, although he could have killed several of our party, seemed afraid to fire—mine was the only shot fired which fell. He had in his hand a six-barreled revolver, and with his feet seven wounds, which he dropped after being wounded. Two other revolvers were also found near him. He said the arms belonged to him, and that Harold had nothing to do with the murder. He did not talk much after receiving the wound. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied, "I die for my country."

He asked those standing by to tell his mother so. He did not deny his crime.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—The late Georgia papers give accounts of Wilcox's raid. After the defeat of the forces at Selma, and destroying arsenals and manufactories there, he moved eastward, capturing Montgomery, West Point, Columbus and Macon, scattering the militia in all directions, and ruining the only remaining rail way, destroying military stores, and rendering the manufacture of material for future campaigns impossible.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Herald's Washington special says: Information was received at Washington that the rebel steamship Olinda, alias Stonewall, arrived at Tenerife in the Canary Islands on the 31st of March, three days from Lisbon. She was allowed to coal and provision, but was ordered to leave port in twenty-four hours. She left on the first steaming exactly southward; destination not known.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—The Globe says: The fall of Richmond leaves the Confederacy threatened on every side. There is an immediate prospect of pay for the luxury of marching an army to Nashville, all for nothing at the eleventh hour; for and arm the negroes.

CALCUTTA, April 6.—There has been a less than disturbance on the Stuez Canal, between the Egyptians and Norwegian laborers, which threatened to interrupt the communication.

THE WAR IN BRAZIL.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to January 14th, and Rio de Janeiro, 25th, state that the city of Payson was taken by the Brazilian army on the 2nd of January. Great mortality existed in Payson on the capture of the city. The Brazilian army was marching upon Monte Video. The forces of Paraguay have taken Fort Coimbra, in the province of Matto Grosso.

The Weekly

Tuesday

BRITISH

The steamer Calcutta sailed Tuesday morning with a cargo of hay, and our exchanges from Cariboo. A. C. Times, writing from

Large crowds of people were seen on the 20th April. The new shafts being the past few sinking, the Hibe 'em if he can, and ing new shafts. T \$13 per ten hours Barker is not paying tioning, nor is the and Grizzly are in have got their inch as soon as the wa ing. There has b three days about feet down, and e they struck the r the claim, 2 oz, a the largest piece easily seen in eve day last; they a and in a clay wh Such was the c in the gro the shaft is only of the Forest Ro

The weather very wintry, two nearly every day Provisions a 50c to 75c, a bacon, 75c to \$2 25; and oth OFFICIAL CHA gette of Satur noonment of the Magistrate, s. The Hon. Mr. E. at Quesnelm Mr. Nind of D relieve the Hon

The Circuit Judge's Circuit sses will be places, on the d state of comm stances will pe 8th May, at 1 30th, Saturda Tuesday, 20th

Richfield will reach Wida the 31st Aug October, and about the 10th the 15th Nov that Mr. Begg company, him

much work to some risk of across the mo From Koon arrived from Hope, we expectations a the coming Mr. Ryan bro the same coat Numbers of 1000 to regist Mr. Moberly Dewdney, at latter genter diggings had neighbors

The Hon. Lader and S tract for cons pleted twenty that the gov Mr. Moberly for this purp

Court of Com under the B the steamer, defendants of special jury, plaintiff, wit

went up Kootenay C

Badger, fra

mailly exp

day, April 2 3 6; ditto

Canada, \$100

destination

number of during same

LATERFOOT, April 16.—The Globe says: The fall of Richmond leaves the Confederacy threatened on every side. There is an immediate prospect of pay for the luxury of marching an army to Nashville, all for nothing at the eleventh hour; for and arm the negroes.

CALCUTTA, April 6.—There has been a less than disturbance on the Stuez Canal, between the Egyptians and Norwegian laborers, which threatened to interrupt the communication.

THE WAR IN BRAZIL.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to January 14th, and Rio de Janeiro, 25th, state that the city of Payson was taken by the Brazilian army on the 2nd of January. Great mortality existed in Payson on the capture of the city. The Brazilian army was marching upon Monte Video. The forces of Paraguay have taken Fort Coimbra, in the province of Matto Grosso.

and thereo of the death w ter would United S man and a physical ber of the perished as position. Connecticut

The contral tower in d dhime of th Victoria h this city foot in heig

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, May 9, 1865.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Caladonia, Capt. Frad, arrived Tuesday from New Westminster, with a cargo of hay, and two or three passengers.

Large crowds of men are arriving on the coast daily, and from appearances there will be many new shafts been commenced during the past few days.

The weather is at present very cold and very wintry, two or three inches of snow falls nearly every day.

Provisions are all very high, flour from 50c to 70c, according to the customer.

Official Changes.—The Government Gazette of Saturday contains the official announcement of the changes in the offices of Magistrates, which we spoke of recently.

The Circuit.—The Government Gazette of Saturday contains the programme of the Judge's Circuit for the coming season.

From Kootenay.—From Mr. Ryan, who arrived from Kootenay by the steamer "Hope," we learn that the most sanguine expectations are entertained of the success of the coming season on Wild Horse Creek.

The Hope-Similkameen Road.—Messrs. Lader and Smith have given up their contract for constructing this road, having completed twenty-five miles of it.

Court of Sessions.—Sheriff Hickey held a Court of Sessions yesterday in the hall of the Court of Sessions.

The late Georgia of Wilcox's raid.—After the capture of Selma, and the destruction of the railroads, the capture of Montgomery, and the capture of Mobile, the late Georgia of Wilcox's raid was a very important one.

The New Vice President.—Andrew Johnson is succeeded in the Vice Presidency of the United States by Lafayette S. Foster of Connecticut, who was elected President pro tem. of the Senate on the 5th of March.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

THE SALEM MURDER.

The Murderer's Confession.

[From the Oregonian.]

Quite an excitement exists with regard to the confession of Beale and Baker of the fact of the murder of old man Delaney.

We read in a Brussels letter of the 22nd: "It is stated that King Leopold is in constant correspondence with France and England, upon the subject of the affairs in Mexico."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A Remedy for Bilious and Liver Complaints, which suffer from bile and liver complaints should try the effects of this valuable remedy.

The London Journal.—The Best, Cheapest, Largest and Most Beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a circulation of more than 100,000 copies.

Both the guilty persons wished to make a confession and throw themselves upon the mercy of the Court, but obstacles were put in the way.

There are other and different stories, most said to have come from their counsel, to whom they are said to have confessed the taking of all the money they could carry.

From Kootenay.—From Mr. Ryan, who arrived from Kootenay by the steamer "Hope," we learn that the most sanguine expectations are entertained of the success of the coming season on Wild Horse Creek.

The Hope-Similkameen Road.—Messrs. Lader and Smith have given up their contract for constructing this road, having completed twenty-five miles of it.

Court of Sessions.—Sheriff Hickey held a Court of Sessions yesterday in the hall of the Court of Sessions.

The late Georgia of Wilcox's raid.—After the capture of Selma, and the destruction of the railroads, the capture of Montgomery, and the capture of Mobile, the late Georgia of Wilcox's raid was a very important one.

The New Vice President.—Andrew Johnson is succeeded in the Vice Presidency of the United States by Lafayette S. Foster of Connecticut, who was elected President pro tem. of the Senate on the 5th of March.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

THE PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

There has just been issued an account of the gross public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in 1864.

We read in a Brussels letter of the 22nd: "It is stated that King Leopold is in constant correspondence with France and England, upon the subject of the affairs in Mexico."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A Remedy for Bilious and Liver Complaints, which suffer from bile and liver complaints should try the effects of this valuable remedy.

The London Journal.—The Best, Cheapest, Largest and Most Beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a circulation of more than 100,000 copies.

Both the guilty persons wished to make a confession and throw themselves upon the mercy of the Court, but obstacles were put in the way.

There are other and different stories, most said to have come from their counsel, to whom they are said to have confessed the taking of all the money they could carry.

From Kootenay.—From Mr. Ryan, who arrived from Kootenay by the steamer "Hope," we learn that the most sanguine expectations are entertained of the success of the coming season on Wild Horse Creek.

The Hope-Similkameen Road.—Messrs. Lader and Smith have given up their contract for constructing this road, having completed twenty-five miles of it.

Court of Sessions.—Sheriff Hickey held a Court of Sessions yesterday in the hall of the Court of Sessions.

The late Georgia of Wilcox's raid.—After the capture of Selma, and the destruction of the railroads, the capture of Montgomery, and the capture of Mobile, the late Georgia of Wilcox's raid was a very important one.

The New Vice President.—Andrew Johnson is succeeded in the Vice Presidency of the United States by Lafayette S. Foster of Connecticut, who was elected President pro tem. of the Senate on the 5th of March.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Bel Tower at New Westminster.—The contract for the construction of the bell tower in New Westminster contains the chimneys of bells, which have been long in Victoria has been given to Mr. Maorady of this city.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, & Co.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES

COLEMAN ST. LONDON.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES' Pure Drugs, Chemicals, & Co.

AMMUNITION.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.

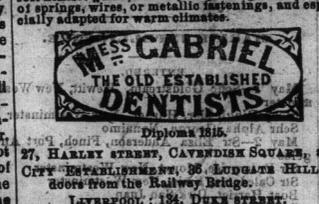
ELEY'S AMMUNITION



BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS

OSTEO EIDON.

MESSRS. GABRIEL & CO.



MESSRS. GABRIEL & CO.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS.

CROSE & BLACKWELL.

Protection from Fire.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Drugs and Chemicals.

George Curling & Co.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

CAMOMILE FILLS.

CAMOMILE FILLS.

CAMOMILE FILLS.

CAMOMILE FILLS.

