

THE DEPUTATIONS.

His Excellency received Tuesday the deputations of two indignant meetings. The first was composed of gentlemen on the Education question; the second comprised the representatives of the meeting which was held on Monday night. To each of these deputations His Excellency expressed himself with an amount of candor that is rarely witnessed in men holding high official positions. On the school deputation, he even went so far as to read to the gentlemen composing that body, the restrictions imposed upon a Governor in all money votes of the House. We are sorry that His Excellency should have been led to understand that it was the desire of any number of people in this colony to see a vote of the House applied to a different purpose than the one expressed by the Assembly. It was for just such acts—such unconstitutional modes of procedure—that His Excellency's predecessor suffered so severely at the hands of the people and the press. We can only attribute the matter to an oversight; for the deputation comprised men whose experience left them no grounds of excuse.

His Excellency's remarks on the Education question were similar in substance to those delivered on a former occasion to the Church of England clergymen. He heartily concurred in the non-sectarian resolutions of the meeting, and promises to give every assistance to establish common schools throughout the colony. The important part of the interview was that in relation to the advisability of the members of Assembly being urged to express their desire that His Excellency should allow the vote to lapse; so as to prevent its expenditure during the present year. If what we learn in reference to the proposed building on the school reserve is correct, the sooner the House makes some such expression of sentiment the better. Instead of a substantial brick or stone building to be placed upon this spot, it is proposed to erect a wooden edifice capable of containing about little more than half the children that are at present in the town and neighborhood. Now, if we are to have a sum of money expended on the school reserve, let it be at least sufficient to build a substantial school, and one capable of accommodating as many children as are likely to require instruction for several years to come. We have no doubt if this matter be forcibly placed before the members of the Assembly, some action will be taken to justify His Excellency in retaining the amount voted.

The deputation on the subject of the Governor's residence met His Excellency a short time after the school representatives had withdrawn. The real facts of the residence question, as will be seen by our report in another column, were detailed by His Excellency. It will there be observed that the resolutions which the members passed with such flourish in February, and which were transmitted with a degree of dispatch never before known in our colonial office, to the Secretary of State, were, to use His Excellency's own words, "not worth the paper they were written upon."

In our yesterday's issue, we published the extract from the act bearing on the question of union, showing the necessity of a joint action of both Houses. Some of the members try to get out of the dilemma in which they have placed themselves, by asserting that the act stipulating this joint effort has expired, and that therefore the House is left free to take individual or isolated action upon the question. These gentlemen are, however, by this argument proving, too much; for they show that the act has expired, they have no authority in the question of union at all, and the "resolutions" which were based on this subject are therefore literally and virtually needless.

Governor Kennedy has not signified his intention of dissolving the House immediately. His replies to the deputation on this head yesterday were more cautious than usual. He has "not informed himself yet sufficiently on the matter." Much as we desire a dissolution, we think that every nerve should first be strained to obtain a more proper distribution of the representation. It would be but a poor triumph to turn out a number of unpopular members of the House, only to admit them again. His Excellency no doubt sees things in this light. He is anxious to carry out the wishes of the meeting, but in order to make those wishes effective, he is under the necessity of waiting a little and observing a little, before any crisis of the kind is brought about, a course which we cannot, under the circumstances, too highly commend.

THE EDUCATION DEPUTATION.

Tuesday at one, p. m., Messrs. John J. Cochrane, Geo. Cruickshank, W. M. Seaby, S. Hoffman, J. T. Little, J. E. McMillan, J. T. Pidwell, C. B. Young and J. Jessop, who were appointed at the meeting on Saturday night to lay the resolutions before the Governor, waited on His Excellency.

Mr. Cochrane said His Excellency was doubtless aware of the large meeting on Saturday night to consider the question of Education. It was true that there were many good schools here, but the fees were so high

that in many cases people were prevented from sending their children. The Legislature had appropriated a sum of \$5,000 to erect a school house on the District Reserve, but the meeting had come to the conclusion that it was too far from the city, and they therefore called on His Excellency to ask him either to prevent the appropriation or to enable the money to be expended in a different way.

His Excellency said the question of education was an all important one; its importance indeed could not be overrated, and he was truly glad to see that the public were so warmly interested in it. He held the firm opinion that it was strictly incumbent on the State to educate those who were unable to educate themselves. The main object here appeared to him to be to originate a system which would meet the wants of the majority of the community, and the chief difficulty in attaining to this appeared to be the question of religion. This difficulty he thought might with proper management be overcome. His wish was that the parent was the only person who had a right to decide whether the religious instruction of his child—this he felt—no one of enlightened mind could dissent from. The next point was that the school was not the right place, nor the school the right place to instill religious doctrine, there were ample means through other sources of religious instruction, than through the public schools. It was highly desirable that all classes should live in harmony, and he was decidedly of opinion that such feelings would not be advanced by allowing religious discussions to creep into the public schools. A man who was a very good schoolmaster, and yet a very indifferent theologian, and parents could have no guarantee that proper instruction would be instilled by the teacher. His Excellency said he had a deep sense of the importance of religion, and would always be disposed to stoutly defend his own; but this would only make him respect the more those who differed in opinion from him. He felt sure that even the clergymen would agree on a united system of public education. He believed means should be provided for giving children a religious education, and if he himself had a child whom he wished to bring up an Episcopalian, he would very likely send him to an Episcopalian school; but if he happened to be in a position where he could not afford to do this, he would wish to have a school where he might send his child free from sectarian influences. As to the vote of \$5,000 by the Legislature, His Excellency said the deputation must be aware that his duty was simply to expend the money in the manner stated by the House, or not to spend it at all. This last course was open to him, but it was impossible for him to divert the money voted into any other channel than that indicated.

His Excellency turned to the official regulations, and quoted the instructions bearing on the point, and remarked that the resolutions obviously put out of his power to do anything. The only way for the deputation was to lay the matter before the Legislature. Mr. C. B. Young remarked that he believed the subject could not again be brought up in the House, as the object of the deputation was therefore to ask His Excellency to apply the appropriation to provide temporary accommodation in the centre of the city.

His Excellency again said that he had no power to do anything in that way, and he was very much afraid no change could be made in the mode of applying the appropriation. He would however consider the matter, and see if he could make any other recommendation to the House, and should there be an expression of opinion by the Legislature in accordance with the views of the deputation, he would at once allow the appropriation to remain as a reserve. In reply to a remark made by Mr. Young, His Excellency said a Board of Education should represent all denominations, but he would add that the Chairman of the Board should most certainly be a layman. He had found in practice, however, that it was difficult to get a Board entirely in the hands of laymen, and devote sufficient time to the duties. He felt it could be no objection whatever to clergymen taking an active interest in educational matters. As for religious education, he was in favor of that being chiefly accomplished through Sunday schools, although it was said that one day in the week was insufficient for that purpose. He had been at school himself, and he had not found that attending chapel and lectures had done him much good, or indeed any one else.

His Excellency said he would be happy to communicate at any time with any of the deputation in reference to educational matters. He then asked Mr. Jessop to read the resolution; and commented on them as read, stating that he quite concurred with the first resolution; on the second he had no business to express an opinion; in reference to the third, he asked where the Reserve was situated, and on being informed at the head of Fort street, outside the city limits, concurred in the opinion that it was too far, and said that he would think it advisable to rent some place in the city for school purposes; as to the fourth resolution, through Sunday schools, he said there could not be two opinions on it, but he could not interfere; should the House, however, resolve to provide temporary accommodation, he would at once take action in the matter. The resolution asking the House to bring in a bill would, he said, give them an opportunity to act as suggested by the meeting. His Excellency commended the action of the meeting, which he said had been carried out in a business-like and straight-forward manner, and if the Assembly should honour, he thought they might obtain all they desired. As to the Board of Education being all laymen, he was of the opinion that clergymen would make very useful members, as they were men of education, and had more time on their hands than most laymen. He had observed in the report of the meeting that some of the clergymen had expressed themselves in favor of denominational schools, a state of things which he thought very undesirable to the colony. We had here some seven various denominations, and any amount of money we could expect the Legislature to vote, divided by seven, would not be sufficient to support any one school decently, but would only lower the character of every school in the colony. In denominational schools too often the principal error was to make children religious first, and then to give them a secular education, which was a great mistake. His Excellency again commended the resolutions, and saying they evidently bore the stamp of having been carefully drawn up and argued, and

said that in the consideration of a Board of Education he would take care that they were carried out by the Board. He was satisfied that if the people were determined to carry out their intentions, the clergy would soon fall in with them.

DEPUTATION OF THE MONSTER MEETING.

The deputation appointed by the meeting on Monday night—the Mayor and Messrs. Bell and Macdonald—waited upon His Excellency to lay before him the resolutions which had passed, and the report which they themselves had drawn up in accordance with the decision of the meeting.

The Mayor said they had the honor of being appointed to wait upon His Excellency and lay before him the resolutions and report of the public meeting that had assembled to express their dissatisfaction at the conduct of their representatives on the recent action with regard to a Governor's residence. He requested Mr. Heisterman, the Secretary of the meeting, to read the resolutions (which we have already given), and the following report:

VICTORIA, V. I., April 12th.
To His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, C. B., Governor of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies.

MAY I PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We have been deputed by the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this colony to make known to your Excellency our views of the community upon the recent discussion in the House, and which are embodied in the following resolutions: That we have witnessed with extreme regret and course adopted by the House of Assembly in not entertaining the question of either a temporary or permanent residence for the representative of Her Majesty Queen Victoria in this colony. That the meeting of the citizens of Victoria cannot but regard the manner in which His Excellency's communication relative to a residence and the private Secretary was received by the House of Assembly as an outrageous and quite unbecoming the representatives of a loyal people. And believing that the present Legislative Assembly does not faithfully represent the views of the electors of Vancouver Island, this meeting will adopt an address to His Excellency the Governor respectfully requesting him to dissolve the House as soon as the public interests will permit.

That with a view of marking our sense of the indignity of the colony by the refusal of the Legislative Assembly to make any provision for a residence for the Governor, a deputation of three wait upon His Excellency to convey to him the expression of our indignation, and to assure him that in furnishing himself with a suitable residence, that he has the entire support of the people.

We have great pleasure on behalf of our fellow citizens in conveying to your Excellency the unanimous feeling expressed in your favor by the inhabitants of this city and the surrounding districts, we feel assured that your Excellency will always find that the people of this colony are willing to give you a warm and hearty support in your administrative and should your Excellency in the exercise of your discretion, we feel to grant the prayer of the meeting and dissolve the House we believe that the electors will use their utmost endeavors to return such men only to the Legislature as are likely to aid and assist your Excellency in carrying on the business of the colony.

We are, your Excellency's,
Most obedient servants,
THOMAS HARRIS,
W. J. McDONALD,
Geo. CRUICKSHANK,
A. D. BELL.

His Excellency said—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, it would be needless for me to say that I receive such tokens of public regard with the greatest pleasure. It is to be regretted that anything should occur that might apparently bring me into collision with the Legislature. I feel it, however, necessary to say that I am incapable of taking offence at the action of the House, because I cannot believe the members would intentionally act discourteously towards me. I certainly feel conscious of giving no reason whatever for any such action. On this question, however, there is evidently some misapprehension or misrepresentation, and I think it my duty to place the matter correctly before the public. Before I came to this colony, I ascertained from your Surveyor-General that there was no residence in existence for the Governor. 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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

THE FIREMEN'S MEETING.

The public meeting, convened by the members of the Fire Department, to consider the best means of placing their grievances before the Legislature, and securing the rights and privileges, which are due to them, came off last night, and was numerously attended.

On the platform were His Worship the Mayor, Councillor Wallace, Messrs. C. B. Young, Southgate, Cochrane, Siffken, and a number of gentlemen belonging to the Fire Department.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Keenan, Mr. Chas. Green was called upon to preside, Mr. Robert Bishop acting as secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and read the requisition (applause).

Mr. Green expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and hoped the meeting, one and all, would agree that the act in a good and tight cause. It was a meeting of the Department only, none others should vote or speak, but any question might be asked, and it would be answered.

Mr. J. G. McKay apologized by letter for his inability to attend, from illness. Dr. Powell, M. P., also apologized.

Mr. Hanson rose to move the first resolution. He said that the bill had been pooh-poohed by the Legislature. There were no doubt, other and more weighty matters for the consideration of the House, but when the nature of our buildings was considered, with the risk of destructive fires, occupying not only safety would lie in the Fire Department's hands. He asked it too much to ask the House to give some inducement to members to join the Department? The maximum numbers allowed for each company was 65, but they did not at present muster one half.

He contended that from the Fire Department did not consist of more than 90, it could not be said to throw too much burden upon other citizens, that those should be exempted. He then read the resolution, which was as follows:

Whereas, we view with much regret the action of the Legislative Council, in summarily rejecting the main provisions of the "Firemen's Exemption Act," and such proceedings, if continued in, is calculated irretrievably to impair the present efficient state of the Fire Department;

And whereas, we conceive our past voluntary services deserve from the Government some recognition and acknowledgment;

And whereas, His Excellency Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., (who has ever had the welfare of the Fire Department at heart) having recommended, at the opening of the present House of Assembly an Exemption Act from all duty of the Fire Brigade, such recommendation having also been announced and supported from the benches of nearly all of the sitting members of your Honorable House, and a Bill to that effect (with the exception of service on Coroners' inquests) lately received the approval of the Legislative Assembly, which Bill was however, we regret to state, rejected by the Legislative Council; Therefore be it resolved—That we humbly petition your hon. body not to adopt the Bill as amended by the Legislative Council, entitled "Firemen's Exemption Act," and that you solicit the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the original Bill.

Mr. J. A. McCrea came forward, and was received with a round of applause. Mr. McCrea "threw out a fitful" after the manner of a distinguished speaker of the previous evening, causing roars of laughter. He said this was certainly the most indignant community he had ever resided in (laughter).

On Saturday night the schoolmasters held an indignation meeting; last night the citizens held an indignation meeting; and to-night the firemen held an indignation meeting; and he understood that to-morrow evening there would be another indignation meeting, under the auspices of the "Husbands' Stay-at-Home Society," to compel the married men of Victoria to spend their evenings in the bosom of their families (great laughter). Mr. McCrea alluded to the heavy costs which the firemen were put to, in order to keep up the Department, amounting, he said, to more than \$100 per annum, besides incidental expenses, and thought it was little enough for them to be allowed exemption from jury duty (applause).

The bill lately before the Legislature had been highly approved of by Sir James Douglas, who had recommended it to the Legislature, and it had passed the House of Assembly, but the Council had thrown it out, from what cause he did not know, but probably because of their ignorance, judging from what one of the members had said—that there were 240 members in the Department (applause). But it was not for him, being a foreigner, to comment on the laws of the land, so he would briefly second the resolution (applause).

Mr. C. B. Young being called for, said he had not addressed the meeting last night because he had not been called upon (laughter) but he thought that he could have thrown some light on the question (laughter). He himself had been an old fireman, and he had only given it up on account of the chairman having been such an awful talker that he (Mr. Y.) was afraid his ears would be covered with corns, and so he left. He had an amendment to propose to the meeting, which he was sure would meet with their approval. He would recommend, as the House of Assembly often lent a deaf ear to them, and the Council a deaf one, that they should go at once to the Governor, the fountain head. He would therefore move that the matter be referred as usual to His Excellency (applause).

Mayor Harris followed and said:—It was a pleasing duty in having the honor to appear before them. He had not at the recent meeting had the opportunity, but he had now. The first question to be disposed of was, was the city able to do without a Fire Department? (Cries of no, no.) Secondly, could the city spare 190 members of the Department from the jury list? He contended that it could. Thirdly, could the city afford to pay for a fire brigade? He thought not. (Hear, hear.) He alluded to the unanimous passage of the Act by the Lower House and its rejection by the Upper House, and contended that the city could very well and very properly afford to exempt the members of the Fire Department, which taking

the outside members allowed by the bill could only amount to 195. He said His Excellency Governor Douglas would never have recommended the passage of the bill if he had not thought it just and right, and the Upper House had no right to disrespect His Excellency and the House of Assembly by rejecting it. He believed from what he had heard that when the bill was sent back to the Lower House they intended to re-insert the clause and send it back again. (Loud applause.) He alluded to the exemption of the city firemen from the distress of fire, and believing that His Excellency would do all in his power to forward the interests of the Department; he urged them to hold together and not be discouraged.

Mr. S. Franklin was called forward, and loudly cheered. He said he came to listen and not to be listened to. He had not a seal upon his bill passed the Lower House, but would say since he had been an inhabitant of this colony he had taken a warm interest in the Fire Department. He was a fireman himself and had done all he could for the department. He had succeeded in getting an appropriation for them. (Cheers.) He looked upon the fire department of Victoria as one of the most respectable bodies in the world. (Loud applause.) He thought they would always do their duty as respectable citizens, although some were foreigners. He urged them not to do anything rash, and promised that they should have his best efforts and cordial support to obtain what in justice they were entitled to.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. Lewis proposed the next resolution.

Resolved—That in consequence of the decreased number of eligible jurors during the summer months, we abate from our former request, for the exemption from jury duty, of five years active service, and that we now petition the hon. the Legislature that all active firemen should be exempt from all jury duty during active service only.

He alluded to an old cry which had been raised, that the Fire Department was an American institution, but he had been through the books of the companies and found that the majority was on the British side. We were indebted to foreigners for the introduction of an excellent system of protecting our property. Mr. Lewis concluded his remarks by expressing the hope and conviction that the firemen would be exempted from jury duty.

Mr. Hanson seconded the resolution which was carried.

Mr. Thain entered fully into the statistical history of the Department from the year 1859 to the present time, and drew comparisons with similar institutions in other cities. He quoted figures in order to estimate the probable expense of a paid brigade, which at the lowest computation would amount to \$2000 per month, or from \$24,000 to \$25,000 per year.

Mr. Bell dissented.

Mr. Thain—It is all very well for you Mr. Bell to question it, but figures speak louder than words.

Mr. Thain concluded by giving the probable cost of maintaining the horses, which would be necessary for a paid brigade, and asking whether the people were prepared to incur those expenses, or to support them? If the former he should only have to receive the resignation, which had been already handed to him, but which he had refused to accept, and for them to retire from the field and hand over the apparatus to the Chief Engineer (applause). He moved the following resolution:

Resolved—That the present system of a volunteer Fire Department is most beneficial in all new colonies, and less expensive in property holders, than any other adopted. And that if we do not receive some equivalent or encouragement from the official authorities in support of our constituted bodies, that it will be the means of diminishing our present rolls below the number allowed by the Firemen's Protection Act, 1862, and in such case it would virtually be a dissolution of our present efficient organization, thereby making it imperative on the Government to establish a paid Fire Brigade, which would throw an additional burden of taxation on our already heavily taxed population.

And in the opinion of insurance agents, have a tendency to increase their fire risks, and consequently to advance the premiums charged by the companies which they represent.

Mr. Dixon seconded the resolution in a few appropriate observations.

Mr. J. J. Southgate was called forward, and was applauded. He said he cordially endorsed all the resolutions, which he had listened to with pleasure. He was an old fireman. One of the first questions put to him by the Insurance Company was, What is the state of your Fire Department? (Hear.) He felt satisfied that if a fire brigade were dispensed with the Insurance Companies would all withdraw their business from the place. He should do all in his power to further the object of the resolutions.

Mr. Siffken was called for but declined to speak.

Mr. C. B. Young then moved the following resolution:

Resolved—That the foregoing resolutions be submitted to His Excellency the Governor as well as the House of Assembly, and be requested to use his influence in obtaining that which the Firemen deem to be only justice from the Legislature.

Mr. Southgate seconded. [Carried.]

Mr. J. C. Keenan, Chief Engineer, came forward amid loud cheers, and made an excellent speech, recounting the disinterested efforts of the fireman in protecting, at great risk, the property of his neighbor. He alluded to the recent act of the Legislative Council in rejecting the bill, and also to the parsimony of the Legislature on the Residency question, and asked how was it likely they would agree to pay a sum of \$20,000 or more when they refused even to pay for a residence for the Governor. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Keenan concluded by moving the following resolution:

Resolved—That the thanks of the Fire Department and this meeting be tendered to the proprietor of this building for his kindness in allowing us to meet here this evening free of charge, and to Mr. J. L. Cochrane, his agent, for the courteous manner in which the request of the Committee was granted; and that we also feel grateful to the Victoria Gas Company for the liberality shown us this evening through their President, Mr. J. J. Southgate; and we cordially thank him for this favor, as

well as for many former acts of liberality, while a member of the Fire Department.

Mr. Cochrane acknowledged the compliment on behalf of the proprietor of the building, Judge Begbie, and said his orders were to place the building, whenever necessary, at the disposal of charitable institutions, which he looked upon as a more charitable one than the Fire Department [loud cheers.]

Mr. S. B. Abbot, Assistant-Engineer, seconded, and the resolution was carried, with applause.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. J. C. Keenan, W. H. Thain, J. Dickson, J. J. Southgate and R. Graciosi, as a deputation to wait upon His Excellency the Governor.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, and three hearty cheers for the Queen and her Representative, the meeting, which had been throughout conducted with the greatest decorum, dispersed.

THE NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer Panama, Wednesday, we have Eastern dates up to the 4th inst., and European intelligence to the 25th ult. There is nothing peculiarly exciting from the war in America. Neither Lee nor Grant had commenced to advance, the weather having become lately so inclement. It is thought that another fortnight will elapse before any decided movement will be made by either party. The programme on the Southern side, according to rumor, is to march against the North in two columns—first under Lee to enter Pennsylvania, and the other to move on Cincinnati. The difficulty that has hitherto existed of wanting the navy is about to cease. President Lincoln has issued orders for the transfer of 10,000 men from the army to the navy, thus relieving the thirty-five vessels of war which have been kept from active service, in consequence of the scarcity of seamen. The Nevada war has ended by the unconditional surrender of the tribes to General Carleton. Mataworas was to be attacked by the French in the meantime; the Northern forces were to be withdrawn from Brownsville and the Rio Grande. Some of the members of Congress are very bitter against Secretary Seward for his non-observance of the Monroe doctrine against the French, and intend bringing up a series of resolutions on the subject.

From Europe we learn hostilities are still going on along the Danish frontier. Fredericia is invested by the allies. The siege of Duppel was still progressing. The village and the Tønder position were taken by the Prussians, after considerable loss, but the fortifications of the place still held out. The number of Prussians it is said is four to one. The King of Sweden has decreed an authorization to employ the regular army and navy in aid of Denmark if found necessary. The engagement alluded to in a former issue, as likely to have taken place off Stralsund, resulted in the return of the Prussian ships after two hours' fighting. The Prussians had in this instance attacked the Danish blockading squadron off Grelswold. The London Times has stated that an armistice has been accepted by Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, and that the integrity of the Danish monarchy under the present dynasty will be maintained. The rumors, however, on this subject are various. The most serious one is that it is the intention of Austria and Prussia to push on to Copenhagen before they listen to terms of peace. The steamer which is at present on her way from San Francisco will bring us seven or eight days later news, which we have no doubt, will contain something more definite on European affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRIBUNE.

H.M.S. Tribune, Captain Lord Viscount Gifford, anchored in Royal Roads yesterday morning and was subsequently towed into Esquimaux by the gunboat Forward. She left Panama, February 25th, and sailed the whole way. At Panama were the S.S. ship Cyane, and at Taboga, H.M.S. Devastation remained waiting the arrival of H.M.S. Cameleon to relieve her, when she would sail for this station. Small-pox had disappeared at Panama, and the country was generally in a healthy state.

The officers of the Tribune were surprised to find that the flagship Satej had not arrived as it was reported that she was to leave Callao for this station on the 24th January, and after a cruise round the Polynesian Islands to proceed hither.

The Tribune carries 25 guns and 310 men, measures 1,570 tons, and has a nominal horse power of 300. Officers and crew are reported all healthy. The following is a list of her officers, as nearly as we could procure them: Captain the Right Hon. Richard James Lord Gifford; 1st Lieutenant, Frank S. Thompson; 2nd Lieutenant, Wm. W. Smythe; 3rd Lieutenant, F. A. Sergeant; Master, Hy. Bond; Chaplain and Instructor, Rev. F. W. Nichol; Surgeon, Robt. Irvine.

Paymaster, Jas. H. S. Hooper; Civil Engineer, F. W. Brown; 1st Lieutenant of Marines, Geo. M. Shevell; Sub-Lieutenant, Alvan Thomas; 2d Master, Geo. B. Johnson; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. F. Clapp; Assistant Paymaster, Chas. B. Watson; Acting Engineer, John Fox; Assistant Engineer, Joshua Smith; Midshipmen, Walter L. Barris, E. G. Hutton, Arthur W. Moore, John D. Fitchard, Geo. H. Moore, H. C. Currey; Clerk—Geo. Lawless and John Carlisle. Masters Ast. Wm. B. Maris; Gunner, E. B. Reeves. Boatman—David Ross. Carpenter, Nicholas Odgar. Superintendant to join the gunboat Forward, Fras. M. Donnell, Asst. Engineer, Richard Wyatt, Gunner, To. John H. M. S. Cameleon, Thomas Mills.

[Our Reporter having been refused admission on board, the above information could only be obtained from outside sources.—Ed.]

REVOLUTION IN EUROPE.

Since the days of the First Napoleon, despotism Europe has never been in so great a danger as now. It is not simply the probabilities of war between England and Germany, complicated by the ambitious designs of France, that are most to be dreaded. There are more horrible things than international war. There are more destructive ravages than those which follow in the wake of two belligerent countries. The French Revolution of 1789 produced a thousand-fold greater horrors than that vast European contest which carried the torch of war into almost every portion of the continent. Revolution is the spectre which is at present thrown, by reflection, like Pepper's Ghost, on the political stage of Europe. Lord Palmerston sees it, and recoils. Louis Napoleon watches it with a kind of dread and fascination. To Russia it points to a free Poland, and a disruption of the power of the Czar. To Austria the relinquishment of Venice, the liberation of Hungary, and the freedom of her 4,000,000 Polish subjects. To Prussia, the destruction of a despotic monarchy. To every nationality in Europe, except England, it indicates a shaking of dynasties, and a reconstruction of territories.

There is something dreadful in this prospective view of general warfare throughout the European continent. We look at the devastation which has swept over the fairest portion of American territory, how can we picture to ourselves the effects of war in countries ten times as thickly settled, involving possibly the actual participation of millions of the human family. As the great slave wrong on the neighboring continent, however, called for a bloody expiation, so these almost equally momentous iniquities on the other side of the Atlantic demand a vast human sacrifice. Good and evil are so intimately blended in the things of this world, that we can rarely hope to obtain the former without partaking of the latter. Liberty is only to be reached through the weary march over the battle-field; and the most glorious destiny of man through human blood and heart-rending sacrifice. It is useless to quarrel with these conditions, since we cannot hope to alter them; and so if the present European difficulties result in kindling up those Revolutionary elements which for years have been smouldering in secret, we can only hope that the foundation of a durable peace will be laid, and that the sacrifice, great as the occasion demands, will not be made in vain.

The position of France in the coming struggle is perhaps the greatest source of anxiety at the present juncture. On a recent occasion, the half-brother of the Emperor—the Duke de Morny—as President of the Chamber, gave utterance to sentiments that have startled every Power in Europe. After alluding to the idea of a universal war as being "gradual and seducing," M. de Morny said:—

"Do we not all wish to see great nationalities reconstituted? I will support for a moment some member to have the power merely by raising his finger, to modify the chart of Europe—to restore Venice to Italy, to withdraw the Lebanon Christians from the Turkish yoke, to give to the Holy Father a position worthy of the head of the Roman Catholic religion, to deliver Rome to the Romans and to recall our troops, who are, after all, foreigners to them—would any one of you hesitate to do so? * * * Allow me to explain. To appeal to nationalities, to re-establish the independence of peoples, to throw Italy upon Austria, to raise Hungary, to reconstitute Poland, all these form a policy that is not devoid of grandeur; and if a gun was fired in Europe against France, it is, perhaps, the very policy that I should recommend to my country and my Sovereign."

Sentiments like these at such a crisis as the present are enough to excite uneasiness in the minds of the peaceful statesmen of Europe. Wars for "ideas" have apparently got yet ceased. Grand conceptions are still the aim of the French ruler. The idea of fighting for oppressed nationalities is truly sublime, and forces us to believe that the great Irish orator's phraseology of the "irresistible genius of universal emancipation," has taken a living shape and become personified in Louis Napoleon. If the storm does come, this European sphinx, who is just now master of the situation, may be expected to ride it; but whether it will carry him any more than his despotic contemporaries to a haven of safety, is a question the highest prudence will be unable to decide.

ACCIDENTAL, OR COURSE.—We learn from a passenger who arrived by the Panama that eight Canadians, bound to Victoria, were arrested on board the Panama, just before she sailed, by the Provost Marshal, who charged them with being deserters from the Federal army. They were taken on shore, bag and baggage, although the British Consul was at hand and could have soon cleared up the matter, and thus they lost their passage. A telegram was received, however, by their comrades at Portland, stating that they had been released. We wonder what amends were made to these unoffending parties.

LOSS OF THE OCEAN BIRD.—In the memoranda, kindly furnished us by the Purser of the Panama, will be found an account of the loss of this vessel and the narrow escape of Captain Blake and his crew. The Ocean Bird and her master were well known in Victoria, and much sympathy is felt for Captain Blake in the trouble which has overtaken him.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise returned Wednesday from New Westminster, having Diaz & Nelson's Yale Express with a few thousand dollars and 32 passengers.

His Excellency Sir James Douglas and family were on board, and the Enterprise was gallily decked with national flags as she made her way to the wharf.

She brought no later intelligence from Cariboo. Mr. Jennings had returned from a visit to the Hope Silver mine, and pronounced the rock they were striking out to be of a highly encouraging nature.

We clip the following from the Columbian. Programme of Arrangements for the Reception of Governor Seymour.

The Municipal Council will receive the Governor on the wharf and present to him an address, the City Band playing "God Save the Queen."

The Rifle Corps to form a Guard of Honor. The Governor to embark on board the steamer for the Camp with a deputation from the Council, the Band playing "Rule Britannia."

An Arch to be erected on the Bridge, a platform and canopy in front of Treasury Buildings; also an arch at the Camp with appropriate notices.

Arrangements having been made for the installation of the Governor at the Treasury Buildings; a procession will form at the Arch in Lytton Square to meet His Excellency at the town limits for the purpose of escorting him to the platform.

Dues notice by ringing of the Fire Bell for the citizens and companies to assemble on the platform in front of the City Hall, where the ceremony of installation is to take place.

On the completion of the ceremony an address from the people will be presented to the Governor; and a salute of seventeen guns.

All citizens are requested to attend and do honor to His Excellency the Governor by observing the above rules of order.

By order of the Chairman of the General Committee.

STEARNS' OPPOSITION.—A pretty sharp opposition was got up between the Kelowna and Lillooet on Saturday. The former charged \$1 fare to Yale while the latter offered to carry for 50¢. But notwithstanding this difference the Kelowna carried off 100 passengers. She also took up a very large freight.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, April 9, 1864: Duties, £1136 3 5; harbor dues, £23 11; headmoney, £50 4; tonnage dues, £114 5. Total, £2324 3 5. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 251.

YALE ROUTE.—We learn from our Yale correspondent that the road tolls collected at Yale during March amounted to £1076 2 10¢.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are celebrated for curing all diseases proceeding from impure blood, malarious districts, or over-heated temperaments, can be cured by these noble remedies, Fever, ague, indigestion, bronchitis, dyspepsia, etc., malarious complaints, and bilious disorders are easily cured, and relieved by these singular medicines. Both act harmoniously in preserving the pure and best material of the body, and in expelling all that is redundant, effete, or corrupt. Thus the cure is not slight or ephemeral, but complete and permanent, as persons who have personally tested their power have gratefully testified. Invalids in all quarters of the globe, whose listlessness, loss of mind and allowances of complexion warned themselves and their friends of some undermining disease, have been thoroughly renovated by Holloway's remedies.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A MEDICAL OFFICER AT MADRAS. To His brother at Worcester, May, 1857. "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the Worcestershire Sauce, which is highly esteemed in India, and in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION. Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce.

Box to call on the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Lea & Perrin, having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. & P. is used.

Lea & Perrin will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, 55, Abchurch Lane, London; etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. No lawfully made Sauce is so good as Lea and Perrin's.

Janlon, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

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MOWER.

FARMERS.

BEAT CONFIDENCE, offer the Machine for sale, as the reputation it has made in surpassing any other respects:

much Stronger and more Lighter; Cut much closer the team, and no side draught; Farmer to say the BUCK to any Mower, to one who sets against it.

is of two sizes, cutting 4 or 6 ft. as a Reaper.

Antiques which belong to the Mower are retained in the new model, either as a Mower or as a Platform and Reel.

Large of them, we have years to supply the demand, and to the wants of California.

Combined Machine for itself to every grain of wheat and deliver a grain of wheat in any other Reaper. The Mower is the axle of the wheel on the Platform, where it is cut.

SOLE AGENTS for Marysville for the Mower are retained in the new model, either as a Mower or as a Platform and Reel.

lincoln's Header.

Header, which, during the past year, has given satisfaction; it has been tried and proved fully withdrawn from the Market.

ALSO—MACHINES FOR FARMERS.

MAN'S Thrasher.

Assortment of IMPLEMENTS.

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and Catalogues apply to manufacturers, 212, Montgomery St., or Berkeley Street, Birmingham.

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ure Fluid Magnesia. BRING TWENTY-FIVE highly sanctioned by the Medical Faculty, and approved by the Public.

REMEDY FOR Cough, Heartburn, Headache, Indigestion, etc., for delicate constitutions, and all Children Combined.

AND LEMON SYRUP. Refreshing Draught, in which are much increased. During hot climates, the regular use of this remedy has been found to attract the most attention to.

BY ORD & CO., 95 New Bond Street, London; respectable Chemists throughout the Kingdom.

THE MEDAL. and Corsets.

for excellence of workmanship in all kinds of CORSETS, and CORSETS, awarded to SALOMONS, LONDON.

IS PATENT JUPON tight pressure, and remains its size is removed.

Steel and Bronze, and will not break, and can be the smallest compass.

HARBOUR CORSET (adjusting), and is the very best they

Ventilating Corset, Ball Room, Equestrian Exercises, and all Drapers, Milliners, and dress-makers only.

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THE ECONOMY OF POLITICS.

Statistics are sometimes as amusing as they are interesting. In looking over the record of the time expended by our Members of Assembly during the present session, we find that from the 3d of September, (the opening of the House) to the end of March there were 92 days on which our legislators met, and did something (we mean literally); 11 on which they met and did nothing—no quorum having been present; and 60 days (exclusive of Sundays) on which they neither met nor did anything. In September, there were 9 days on which the House met; in October there were 18 days; in November, 10 days; in December, 9; in January, 11; in February, 17; and in March, 18. The number of hours consumed on the average was one and a half each day, making 138 hours during the past six months. But to carry out figures, a little further; we find that in order to give this hour-and-a-half attendance, the members are obliged to make a further sacrifice of three-quarters of an hour each day in going to and returning from the legislative building. Thus in order to perform the daily labor of an hour-and-a-half, the legislator is obliged to expend two hours and a quarter—or in other words to devote a number of hours in going and returning during the session equal to half the actual time taken up in the House of Assembly. Was there ever anything more thoroughly grotesque than this? Legislation must surely cannot be indulged in very much at a time. Their delicate intellectual appetites must not run the risk of satiety with food of such rarity and richness. A few crumbs per day of this ambrosial diet are all that can be taken with safety. Other legislative bodies may have the temerity to indulge extensively in the delicacy—may rush at it with a vulgar vigor that indicates a plebeian health—but our refined law-makers will nibble and sip as gently as the tiniest troutlet.

It is strange that we cannot, in the absence of ability to improve on other countries, at least content ourselves with imitating them. There is no want of legislative examples. From the "first deliberative assemblage in the world" to the smallest provincial parliament on the other side of the American continent,—from the least of the Australian Assemblies to the California Senate,—we have abundant instances of legislative labor. In each and all of these bodies we shall find an earnestness displayed in getting through the work of a session, and we shall see despatch the "order" of every day. Legislation does not "dwindle down to an hour and a-half's irrelevant twaddle, but rises to the highest and most important vocation of man. We shall have to follow in the footsteps of our superiors in knowledge and experience. Our members of Assembly will soon lead to the execution of this preliminary work, the result of which will enable all parties to form a more satisfactory estimate than is possible at present of the expense and practicability of the proposed undertaking.

The condition of the vast region lying to the north-west of the settled portions of the Province, is daily becoming a question of greater interest. I have considered it advisable to open a correspondence with the Imperial Government with a view to bringing at a precise definition of the geographical boundaries of Canada in that direction. Such a definition of boundary is a desirable preliminary to further proceedings with respect to the vast tracts of land in that quarter belonging to Canada, but not yet brought under the action of our political and municipal system.

The paragraph in reference to the finances indicates that the government intend adhering to their programme of bringing the annual income to an equality with the expenditure. Of course, this is indicative of more taxation. What these taxes are to be levied on is not yet stated.

OUR CANADA LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANADA WEST, Feb. 25th, 1864.

OUR FINANCES.

Hon. Mr. Holt, our minister of finance, is giving great satisfaction. He has sent \$1,555,000 to London to pay the full amount of interest on Debentures due January 1st. Also \$175,000 on account of claims of Messrs. Baring, Glyn & Co., the financial agents of the Province, and \$800,000 has been paid on Debentures due in Canada next fall. Our finances have not been in such a healthy state for the last ten years.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners have issued their second report, fully confirming the statements in their former report and bringing to light a great number of the most nefarious transactions. Foote has been charging most outrageous prices—pen knives, \$58 per doz.; paper per ream, fols. \$20; post, \$12; note \$8; blotting, \$12; wrapping, \$8. Large amounts were paid in advance to the Mercury, of which Foote was the proprietor, and prices charged for advertising that would make you newspaper proprietors lick your lips.

The Hamilton Spectator drew largely in advance—about \$1600—to make accounts square, charging three or four times the usual prices for printing and advertising. The London Prototype has also had a finger in the pie. Mr. Baby, the French contractor for Lighthouses, Tugboats, etc., has fed deliciously at the public crib. A full account of all these peculations you will get in your columns, and leave you to draw your own conclusions from it. I may remark, however, that the speech suggests several measures of great practical importance. I hope the opposition will judge it proper to discuss and dispose of these questions on their own merits, although from the animus they displayed last session I am afraid that might will make right, and the result will be a bearing on either side. The following paragraphs from the speech may be of interest to your readers, as in connection with the Overland Route:

"Unforeseen obstacles have retarded the survey of the proposed railway between the Province and the sister Colonies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Arrangements are, however, now in progress, which I trust will soon lead to the execution of this preliminary work, the result of which will enable all parties to form a more satisfactory estimate than is possible at present of the expense and practicability of the proposed undertaking.

The condition of the vast region lying to the north-west of the settled portions of the Province, is daily becoming a question of greater interest. I have considered it advisable to open a correspondence with the Imperial Government with a view to bringing at a precise definition of the geographical boundaries of Canada in that direction. Such a definition of boundary is a desirable preliminary to further proceedings with respect to the vast tracts of land in that quarter belonging to Canada, but not yet brought under the action of our political and municipal system.

The paragraph in reference to the finances indicates that the government intend adhering to their programme of bringing the annual income to an equality with the expenditure. Of course, this is indicative of more taxation. What these taxes are to be levied on is not yet stated.

The speech also recommends the enlargement of the canals, so as to ensure a large share of the western trade. There is no doubt if we can open a highway of sufficient capacity to pass ships of sufficient burden to cross the Atlantic in safety, we will secure a large share of the carrying trade of the Far West. Much of the future prosperity of Canada depends on the adoption of some such policy.

From the reference made to the North-west territory, and from the course His Excellency has taken on this subject, doubtless, the whole question of boundary, settlement, rights, &c., will be brought out, and good cannot fail to result from any judicious inquiry made about this interesting portion of British territory. You ultra mountaineers cannot fail to take deep interest in the paragraph above quoted; I hope it indicates a determination to open up that vast region for settlement, and that it will soon be the home of a hardy multitude of Anglo-Saxons. I hope yet to see, and that soon, the two iron bands uniting Canada and British Columbia, and bear the locomotive waking up the echoes in the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, when we shall have the pleasure of seeing our transmontane friends joining us on the banks of Ontario, in celebrating our national holiday, the 24th of May. Long may that day be our national fête day.

EXTRAORDINARY REMOVALS.

Extraordinary rumors are afloat as to the sudden changes among members of Parliament. It is alleged that Currier, Alonzo Wright, Poupon, Conger, and F. Jones will support the government, and that Dunkin will not support any act of confidence motion, but will try the ministry by their measures. It is said the ministers are confident

they will be supported. The opposition leaders are widely disturbed and far from confident. These rumors must be received with caution; for my own part, I have little faith in them, time will try, "as frost tries green kale."

The Quebec correspondent of the Globe is quite of opinion that the government will be sustained, without counting a single one of the Ottawa men, who have been the subject of so many rumors, and his statement, besides being reliable in itself, is fully corroborated by the tone of the opposition press, and by the hesitating tactics of the opposition leaders. The correspondent has every facility for knowing the truth in these matters, and I most sincerely hope he is right.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

BATTLE AND DEFEAT OF THE NATIVES. GREAT LOSS OF BRITISH OFFICERS AND MEN.

Intelligence, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, of a great battle in New Zealand, has arrived. The Auckland correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald writes on the 30th November:

The news which I am able to send you by the present mail is, without exception, the best that I have had yet to send. The disappointment sustained at Meru-Mere has been forgotten, and we are now looking for a stand of any kind to be made by the Maories after they deserted Meru-Mere, which I well knew to be naturally one of the strongest places in New Zealand—at all events, until they were starved out of their own, wholesale possession of their lands and their lives. But natives can never, it is clear, be reckoned upon, and in this case they pursued a totally unexpected course. On Friday, the 20th Nov., just four weeks after the Manukū fight (our last serious brush with the enemy) the General moved out of the river from Meru-Mere with the steam gun-boats, which were marshalled in the march by land in the same direction. The march by land is about 14 miles, while the windings of the river make it considerably more by water; consequently the afternoon was well advanced before either our troops or the Maories reached the famous Maori intrenchments. These had been the work of about nine months of native skill and labor, and experience has shown (what was not believed) that they were very ably constructed, so as to offer the very greatest obstacles to the assailants. Contrary to the common expectation, the place was fully manned. Great numbers of natives were posted along the line of earth-works that frowned in defiance at the level approach, and were as well constructed as those of the Russians in the Crimea. It now appears that the whole of the Ngatāwa (or proper Waikato) tribe was in the place—a tribe which has had no fighting since the Maori war. There were small detachments of other tribes, but the main body of those present belonged to this tribe and comprised every man of note in it, including both Thompson and the King (Matuaere). Ngatāwa was well chosen for defence, as being backed on two sides by the Waikato Lake, it gives great facilities for escape by water in case of being surrounded, and experience has shown (what was not believed) that they were very ably constructed, so as to offer the very greatest obstacles to the assailants.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF KILLED AT HANAGIRI, NOV. 20, 1863.

(From the Government Gazette, Nov. 30.)
Royal Artillery—Bombardier William Martin, gun-shot wound through head; Gunner—Cultwell, gun shot wound left chest; Gunner—Keren, gun shot wound left leg and chest.
1st Battalion, 12th Regiment—Lieutenant W. L. Murphy; Private Richard Needham; Private Thomas Osborne; Private Darby Shea; Private George Smith.
2nd Battalion, 14th Regiment—Private Thomas Balfour, gun shot wound through head; Lance Corporal Charles Barrell, gun shot wound through head; Private Richard Nolan, gun shot wound through head; Private Robert McGrovy, gun shot wound through head; Private Henry Rossell, gun shot wound through heart.
40th Regiment—Private Edward Longhin, wounded in head; Private Benjamin Barber, wounded in neck; Private Edward Hone, wounded in chest; Private Edwin Goldsmith, wounded in chest; Private William Usher, wounded in chest; Private John Daley, wounded in abdomen; Private John M'Nally, wounded in head; Private John Jones, wounded in head.
65th Regiment—Private William Johnston, Private George Bell, Private Alexander McClelland, Private Thomas Blackham, Private Robert Clarke, Private Alexander Hepburn, Private Jonathan Neat, Private John Cavanagh, Private Thomas Roberts, Private Patrick King, Private Peter Manley, Private—Mooney, Private James M'Connell, nature of injury not known.
Royal Navy—Midshipman—Watkins, Curacao; Quarter master J. Woods, Curacao; A. B. William Tidy, Curacao; A. B. Fredrick Osborne, Harrier; nature of injury not known.
Marine—Private Richard Downer, Harrier; nature of injury not known.

RED RIVER ITEMS.

From the Nor-West.

THE FIRST LINK OF THE OVERLAND RAILROAD.—The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad was opened to Anoka on the 18th January. The event was celebrated at Anoka, with all the honors. In the evening a large number of excursionists from St. Paul sat down to supper in the International Hotel. There was much speechifying, in the course of which the Hon. Edmund Rice made the following statement, which will interest our readers:—
The wires are already in Montreal for a telegraph line from Pembina to Paget Sound, and it is proposed by the St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company, to construct a telegraph line from St. Paul to Pembina. The same interest has offered to the managers of this road to take it from Watub to Fort Garry.
The Hudson Bay Company have bought the steamer which was placed on the Red River by Burbank & Co., of St. Paul.
The Red River country continues to be inundated with hordes of predatory Sioux, who act with great insolence, helping themselves to the goods of the settlers without the least compunction. Serious troubles are anticipated between them and the Saulteaux Indians. Little Six, a famous Sioux chief, who boasted that he had killed fourteen white women and children, in the Minnesota massacre, has been captured in British territory by American troops, and taken to St. Paul for trial. A good deal of excitement has been caused in the settlement by this act, as being a gross breach of international law. The Nor West however, commends the course pursued by the American authorities.
The snow had altogether disappeared on the road between Pembina and St. Paul, on the 1st of February. Major Kimball, U. S. A., and another gentleman, drove a pair of horses through from St. Paul to the settlement, a distance of 600 miles, in ten days.

the advance of our men a number of the enemy retreated from the first line of pits to the rear position, and as the attacking force increased, those who had a way open for escape made off to the rear, towards the swamp. To cut these off, a party of men of the 65th, under Lieutenant Pennefather, was detached, and, after skirmishing through the tines after the flying enemy, they poured in a fire among the bush just on the edge of the swamp where they were seen, to their great numbers. The effect was to drive them into the water, into which they plunged, and to the number of more than 100 commenced wading and swimming to the other side, a distance of a mile. At this time the steamer had succeeded in getting alongside, and the troops were quickly ashore, a party taking the course round the right, by the swamp; these the rebels being seen to sink, to rise no more alive. Only a comparative few escaped by some shelter in the different patches of scrub the better scattered about here and there. The scattered portions of the enemy were disposed of, the whole of the troops were disposed around the intrenchments, just over the brow of the hill on the swamp side. In this position a number of the enemy were posted, and several attempts were made to break through the line, but all these attempts failed, every officer who led either killed or dangerously wounded. The only means of access was by a narrow opening through which only one could enter at a time, thereby rendering it impossible for those in rear to follow up quickly in support. It was on these attempts that the greater part of our loss was incurred. Captain Grogan received his wound here. Midshipman Watkins of the Curacao (who, I should have mentioned, was with Lieutenant Alexander of the same ship, also wounded, had charge of a 6-pounder Armstrong, and marched on Meru-Mere with the land force, met his death leading on his men, to the command Mayne, in leading on the land-jackets, who were also wounded, and several other officers were wounded in like manner. The Maories evidently knew the importance of this inlet, and defended it with great resolution. The hour was now getting late, and the General, finding no better prospect of taking the place by storm, was only attended with loss to the troops without any advantage being gained. Gave orders for the parapets to be undermined and blown up, and the attack to be deferred until daylight in the morning. Accordingly, the whole force was disposed round the parapets, occupying the trenches immediately around. The digging was commenced, but from the nature of the soil, a loose sand, it was found impossible to drive in any distance, as the earth fell in before making much progress. However, it had the effect of reducing considerably the parapets on the side operated upon, and would have afforded a better road of ingress for the storming party which was told off to attack in the morning. During the whole night our troops lay around, the enemy keeping up a fire and shouting and yelling in a most frightful manner. But notwithstanding all this, they had fallen, that the trap into which they had fallen, that they were plotting each a temporary one, and that the morning would see the attack renewed, for soon after day-break the head chief, bearing a white flag, stood up upon the parapet, and called for some Pakaha who could speak Maori. A. R. interpreter, interpreted for the force, advanced, but in the meanwhile our men had crept up, and the whole of the party were surrounded before they were hardly aware of it, so that whatever terms they might have been disposed to surrender upon were rendered useless, an unconditional one being their only resource. Their lives were therefore spared upon this condition, and they were committed by the General upon the brave deed they made. The party on being brought out was found to number 185, including one or two women, with 175 stand of arms. A guard was put upon them, and strange as it appears, but in war it is always so, the men who had an hour before were plotting each other's destruction were now chatting and laughing together, the Maories appearing quite happy and contented, and sensible that their lives were perfectly safe in our hands. Among the prisoners are some chiefs of note, the names of whom I will endeavor to ascertain; twelve of the party were wounded, but not seriously. Soon after the surrender a party of natives, to the number of about 30, were seen advancing over the hills from the direction of the King's place. They carried a white flag, and halted occasionally, as if undecided in their movements. Mr. Edwards, the interpreter, went on to meet them, and found that it was a party of 400 men who, with William Thompson at their head, were coming to the rescue; but seeing the white flag and our flag flying on the parapet, concluded that the garrison had surrendered, and that peace had been made. The messenger sent by Thompson to meet Mr. Edwards inquired the conditions which were disposed to accept, and was of course told that of unconditional surrender, and laying down their arms, on which terms I understand that Thompson was willing to come in himself, but some among the party would not agree. However, Thompson sent his whole force here to the General, which, I believe, signifies submission, and then the whole party turned back on the road they came. The number of bodies found in the trenches after the place was taken amounted to 24, one of them being that of a white man, who was recognized as a deserter who had been in the Artillery, the 65th and 12th regiments. He had met the fate he so richly deserved for his treachery. Another white man is reported to have been among them, but he had effected his escape. It is to be hoped that vengeance may yet overtake him. While on the subject of escape I may mention, that notwithstanding that the place was so surrounded, William Thompson, who was in the trenches during the whole of the day, managed, with a small party, to effect his escape during the night, and swam the swamp, his object being evidently to fetch a reinforcement, which, however, arrived too late. To return to the subject of the enemy's loss. In addition to the twenty-four bodies in trenches, others were found in the scrub, and some wounded. Since then parties have been digging in the trenches and seven more bodies were exhumed to-day; besides these several bodies have been recovered from the swamp, among them some women, which swell the actual known casualties to 41, which is far

below the actual number. When the swamp dries up, or the bodies begin to float, then much better estimate can be arrived at. But then the wounded are not included, and it did not do so as a rule. During the engagement the Pioneer lay alongside the engagement, and the wounded were conveyed on board as fast as they could be brought down from the scene of action. There they were attended by the medical officers, and disposed in the cabin below, every attention being paid to their comfort. The numbers being so very great that it was found necessary to convey some on board the Avon, and the cabins of both vessels were filled. The church was set apart for those who had fallen, and on the morning following the bodies were disposed around the church, and viewed the bodies as they lay in the last attitudes of violent death. The sight of one's own countrymen lying cold and stiff, who only a few hours before had been filled with life, is but a sorry sight, and I made a short stay of it. The only consoling thought that I had was that all had fallen in the cause which every Englishman considers his own, that of upholding the cause of his country, even at the expense of his life.

The Maori King movement is considered as extinguished. William Thompson has addressed the Governor, suing for peace on any terms, all his tribes except about 40 being killed, wounded or prisoners. Governor Grey replied, "The General must go unimpeded to Ngauruhia. The Queen's flag must be hoisted there. Then I will talk with you." Latest accounts say that General Cameron had rapidly pushed through the Waikato country, and that before the Maories could recover the blow given them at Hanagiri he had reached Thompson's head quarters unmolested. The troops made simultaneous movements from Kohoro, Meru Mere, and the Queen's Redoubt. A portion was supposed to be intended for the occupation of the successful ranges of Hanau and Wanku. Colonel Austin, 14th Regiment, has died of wounds received at Hanagiri. The other wounded officers are expected to recover. The expedition to the Thames had constructed a line of strong redoubts, completely cutting off the upper country from the forest ranges of Hanau and Wanku. When Te Whearas arrived at Ngauruhia he found Ngatimanipoti preparing to cut down the King's flag staff, to prevent its falling into the hands of the British. Thompson and the Waikatos would not permit this, and gave possession to Te Whearas, to surrender to the General.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE SIEGE.

The following, from the *Telegraph*, is what gave rise to the report which gained currency the total loss of this steamer board.—The steamship *Siege* which recently left for Oregon on the Columbia bar, and perted lost. She was freighted number of passengers for mines. The above starting from the *Mining and Scientific* 26th, ult., is news to us. The *Nevada* left this port on the days after the publication of the she was in fine trim, and showed the terrible ducking above all.

SUPREME COURT.—The case

Ordering came off in the Supreme day, and resulted in a verdict the plaintiff, being \$700 more of which had been paid into the

WAGES SUIT.—*Jackson v.*

Defendant was sued for \$40, wages alleged to be due. The that it was a monthly agreement, and after the first week's defendant gave plaintiff notice to not require his services. The held that it was a monthly agreement, and that the defendant was entitled to a month's wages before making an order of costs.

THE EMBURSE ON COMORAN

Kilnow, a Queen Charlotte Indian, a Hydah, were yesterday evening concerned in the disturbance on street, in which officer O'Connell, and were ordered to take be of good behavior.

STILL MISSING.—Nothing

of Mr. George Roberts and his wife left this city on Wednesday last in a whale boat. They took quantity of flour, bacon and oil, and the boat had a mast, sail, and when found she contained which were under the three suspicion or rather the hope that they had encamped some secured the rest of the gear and to land and that she had been by the wind or tide. Further anxiously waited for by the parties, and we may perhaps suggest that means be at once authorities to clear up the making a search around the Island harbor.

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TRADE WITH CHINA.—Messrs

Stuart, the brewers, have shipped the Napoleon III, to China, a their Colonial brewed Ale, to it will stand the test of whether it can find a market for friends. A passenger on boat instructions from Messrs. Dun of this city, to procure orders ment of lumber and spars.

TROUBLE IN THE LEGISLATIVE

We are credibly informed that the able Alfred Langley has resigned in the Legislative Council said that Hon. Roderick intimated his intention of resignation. Reputed cause the part of these gentlemen ent composition of this district.

GOV. SETMOUR ARRIVED.

the new Governor of British Dr. Birch, Colonial Secretary, Home, Private Secretary, by the steamer Panama.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday

FISHER'S CASE.—Charles Fisher yesterday brought up on remand, being in possession of stolen goods, party of Mr. J. H. Turner. My posed that his store on Langley broken into and robbed on the 6th December last. He identified pieces of goods and articles were produced, as his property appeared for the prisoner, and the witness very quietly as to the goods, but failed to shake Sergt. Wilmet proved the arrest and the acquittal, and in the premises the articles produced Prisoner stated to him, after the that he had been trading in Juan Packet, and had brought goods from the Sound, where them at a sale. Mr. Wright alledged the officer narrowly. O tion of Sergt. Smith, the private square Kitty were further ready.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, April 13.

FISHER'S CASE.—Charles Fisher was yesterday brought up on remand, charged with being in possession of stolen goods, the property of Mr. J. H. Turner. Mr. Turner deposed that his store on Langley Street was broken into and robbed on the night of the 6th December last. He identified certain pieces of goods and articles of attire which were produced, as his property. Mr. Wright appeared for the prisoner, and cross-examined the witness very closely as to the identity of the goods, but failed to shake his testimony. Sergeant Wilmer proved the arrest of the prisoner and the seizure, and in the search of the premises the articles produced were found. Prisoner stated to him, after the usual caution, that he had been trading in the sloop San Juan Paquet, and had brought some of the goods from the Sound, where he purchased them at a sale. Mr. Wright also cross-examined the officer narrated. On the application of Sergeant Smith, the prisoner and the sloop Kitty were further remanded for one day.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE SIERRA NEVADA.—The following, from the Portland Oregonian, is what gave rise to the truthless report which gained currency yesterday of the total loss of the steamer with all on board:—The steamer Sierra Nevada, which recently left for Oregon, was swamped on the Columbia bar, and all hands reported lost. She was freighted with a large number of passengers for the northern mines. The above startling intelligence from the Mining and Scientific Press, of the 26th, etc., is news to us. When the Sierra Nevada left this port on the 29th—three days after the publication of her disaster—she was in fine trim, and showed no signs of the terrible ducking above alluded to.

SUPREME COURT.—The case of Grier v. Cording came off in the Supreme Court yesterday, and resulted in a verdict of \$2,700 for the plaintiff, being \$700 more than the sum which had been paid in the Court.

WAGES SUIT.—Jackson v. Shearwater.—Defendant was sued for \$40, one month's wages alleged to be due. The defence was that it was a monthly agreement at \$40 on trial, and after the first week's service defendant gave plaintiff notice that he should not require his services. The magistrate held that it was a monthly agreement, and defendant was entitled to a month's notice; he therefore made an order for \$40, with costs.

THE EMULE ON CORMORANT STREET.—Kinnow, a Queen Charlotte Indian, and Charles, a Hydat, were yesterday convicted of being concerned in the disturbance on Cormorant street, in which officer Conlan was assaulted, and were ordered to furnish bonds to be of good behavior.

WE understand that Supt. Smith will proceed in one of the gunboats to San Juan to make enquiries into disturbances which have recently occurred on that Island with Indians and others.

STILL MISSING.—Nothing has been heard of Mr. George Roberts and the two men who left this city on Wednesday last for San Juan in a whale boat. They took with them a quantity of flour, bacon and other provisions, and the boat had a mast, sail and four oars. When found she contained only two oars, which were under the thwart. The presumption is that they were either killed or that they had encamped somewhere and had secured the rest of the gear and the provisions by the wind or tide. Further information is anxiously waited for by the friends of the parties, and we may perhaps be permitted to suggest that means be at once taken by the authorities to clear up the matter by instituting a search round the Island in the neighborhood.

A "DIFFICULTY" ON FORT STREET.—Yesterday afternoon Fort street was thrown into a considerable state of excitement by a "difficulty" which occurred between Mr. Attorney General Cary and Mr. McLaughlin. As the whole affair will be made public in the Police Court it is sufficient at present to state that the learned gentleman attempted to seek reparation for some grievance through the instrumentality of a horse-whip, but reckoned without his host and came off decidedly second best. Mr. Cary's face was much damaged.

TRADE WITH CHINA.—Messrs. Elliott & Stuart, the brewers, have shipped on board the Napoleon III, to China, a sample case of their Colonial brewed Ale, to ascertain how it will stand the test of the voyage, and whether it can find a market with our Eastern friends. A passenger on board also takes instructions from Messrs. Duncan & George, of this city, to procure orders for the shipment of lumber and spars.

TROUBLE IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We are credibly informed that the Honorable Alfred Langley has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council. It is also said that Hon. Roderick Finlayson has intimated his intention of sending in his resignation. Reputed cause—disgust on the part of these gentlemen at the present composition of this distinguished body.

GOV. SEYMOUR ARRIVED.—His Excellency the new Governor of British Columbia, with Dr. Birch, Colonial Secretary, and Capt. Holmes, Private Secretary, arrived last night by the steamer Panama.

STREILING POTATOES.—Jack, a Queen Charlotte Indian, was yesterday charged with stealing potatoes from Mr. Cary's property. It appeared that Jack, with a number of his friends, had made a clean sweep of a whole clamp, carrying off two or three tons of Irish apples. Jack was sent for three months to the chain-gang.

THREE GOVERNORS AT ONE TIME!—Wednesday, April 13th, 1864, will be a day of note in the annals of Victoria, having witnessed the arrival of two Governors and a nobleman! The presence of three Governors in this city at the same time may not again occur in the history of this Island.

LENAC.—A commission de mandato inquisitorio having issued against Thomas Williams of the What-Cher Hotel, at the instance of his wife, an enquiry was instituted yesterday before the Registrar and a jury, and he was declared of unsound mind and incompetent to manage his affairs.

COURT OF ASSISE AND GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY.—This Court is appointed to be held on Tuesday next, April 19th, at 10 a. m.

Friday, April 15. THE ROBBERY ON LANGLEY STREET.—Charles Fisher and the sloop Kitty were again brought before the police magistrate yesterday upon the charge of being unlawfully possessed of certain goods and apparel, the property of Mr. J. H. Turner, dry goods merchant. The charge against the woman was first gone into, and after hearing the evidence of Mr. Turner and sergeant Wilmer she was received as Queen's evidence against Fisher. She stated that Fisher had purchased the goods in question from two men named Frank Bursay and Bill. These two men have from the first been suspected by the police as concerned in the present and other burglaries. Fisher declined to make any statement, and both prisoners were committed for trial.

THE FATE OF GEORGE ROBERTS.—We learn from a friend of George Roberts's who went over on Tuesday to San Juan to ascertain the truth of the rumor, that there is very little doubt that the unfortunate man and his two companions have been drowned. Our informant has seen the whole-boat found by the Indians, and identified it at once as the one in which the missing men left Victoria. He states that the two oars which were found under the thwart were so placed before the boat left here, in order to keep some flour, &c. out of the wet. The party had an extra pair of oars with them. Nothing had been heard of the sad accident at San Juan.

BUTE INLET ROAD.—The sale of the Bute Inlet Wagon Road Company took place yesterday at noon, A. F. Main, auctioneer. Contrary to expectation, there was considerable bidding, which raised the price from \$5,000 to \$14,000, at which latter figure the whole property was knocked down to Mr. A. Waddington. This was considered rather cheap, in view of the large sums expended, amounting, it was stated, to \$50,000.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.—We are in a position to announce that His Excellency Governor Seymour will leave Victoria in one of H. M. Gunboats in time to reach New Westminster early on Wednesday next.

WAGES SUIT.—Charles Thomas, yesterday obtained an order in the police court against Mary Sheldon for \$37, for wages due.

SUBSCRIPTION BALL.—One of the most fashionable and agreeable balls ever given in this city took place in the Lyceum Hall on Thursday night. Shortly before 10 o'clock, the spacious room was well filled, and the dancing commenced to the excellent music of Messrs. Sandrie, Palmer, Maguire and Allen's quadrille band. Among the guests were His Excellency Governor Kennedy, Mrs. and the Misses Kennedy, and His Excellency Governor Seymour. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the supper room in the adjoining restaurant of the French Hotel was thrown open, displaying a tasteful arrangement of every delicacy the season could furnish. Dancing continued with the greatest spirit until Aurora's grey tints heralded the approach of day.

OMISSION.—The name of Silken Brothers & Co., agents for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, was inadvertently omitted from the list of signatures attached to the resolution presented from the Insurance Companies at the late Firemen's deputation to the Governor.

GEORGE ROBERTS.—The steamer Otter returned yesterday from San Juan, but nothing had been heard of George Roberts and his men. His friends now abandon all hope of his safety. In another column will be found a notice touching the property and effects of the missing man.

Monday, April 18. DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the only son of Mr. Robert Williams at the Hudson Bay Company's service, a child of 3 years of age, was drowned in a water-hole adjoining the house. The parents of the little boy having missed him from the door proceeded to look for him among the neighboring bushes, but not finding him and seeing a box which closed the entrance to the hole pursued aside, rushed to the spot and were horrified to discover the body of the poor little one in the water. It was at once taken out, and Drs. Helmecken and Powell hastily sent for, but it was too late—the vital spark had fled. The child had been accompanied by a little dog, which seemed by the footmarks on the brink of the hole, to have made some attempt to extricate him, but without effect. An inquest will probably be held to-day.

MORE EXCITEMENT ABOUT GOLDSTREAM.—The holders of feet in the Goldstream Quartz leads were thrown into great excitement on Saturday by the announcement that Major Robertson, a gentleman of considerable mining experience, had assayed some of the rock taken by him from the McIvor Company's lead, and found it to contain over \$10,500 of gold and near \$24 of silver to the ton! A great demand for shares in this company was the result, and several hundred (not changed hands during the day. Shares rose from \$7 per share of (15 feet) to \$15.

CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS.—On Saturday evening a gentleman and lady who had arrived by the Brother Jonathan, proceeded to the St. George Hotel. Their baggage was deposited on the sidewalk and while the visitors were inside some rascals walked off with a large trunk containing chiefly wearing apparel. The trunk was soon missed, and after a diligent search it was discovered open on a vacant lot near by. The contents were scattered about on the ground, the thieves having evidently made a hurried search for money or jewelry, but finding none had fled.

ANOTHER BURGLAR.—A man named Harris, who recently served his time in the chain-gang, was apprehended on Saturday on a charge of burglary.

Tuesday, April 19. GOLD STREAM.—A gentleman who visited the mines yesterday gives us the following particulars:—A number of men are working the road to Goldstream diggings, chiefly on the portion between the lake and Thomas's; yesterday they were employed in putting a bridge over the slough in the wood, which will be a great improvement. In 8 or 10 days the road will be in good driving order through to the creek. Thomas has reduced the price of "drinks" to "one but mach, a boon highly appreciated by the thirsty travelers. A stable for horses is much needed at this point, and would, doubtless be well patronized. Small-bone's ditch is in statu quo; he now talks of sinking a shaft to reach the "bed rock". Two directors of the Gold and Curry were out yesterday to meet a man who contracted to run a tunnel for them, but who failed to "come to time". At the Muir company, a shaft had been run in a few yards, striking a vein of quartz about four inches in width, widening to a foot, and then running out into the slate. The rock looks well, but in very small quantity. Two men were there to take out some rock to send to San Francisco, but found their tools missing. The Great Britain company, on the east of the mountain, have got out 1200 to 1400 lbs of argentiferous quartz, which will be brought into town this week, and sent to San Francisco for assay. The Douglas Company were not at work yesterday; they have run their tunnel in twenty yards, striking a vein of quartz very similar to the Farmer Miller, the original and indefatigable, in the morning by the steamer Brother Jonathan (his company it is said with a noted female). He has left many gullible citizens (ourselves amongst the number) to ponder over the uncertainty of human affairs, and monetary ones in particular. Southern contemporaries pass him round.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Early yesterday morning, two miners, named Doherty and Larkin, quarrelled over their cups in a public house on Store street, and Larkin struck Doherty, it is said, with a slung shot, the latter thereupon drew a pistol and fired at Larkin, the ball striking him in the head and glancing off. On removing the hair, it was ascertained that it was only a scalp wound.

BURGLARY.—William Harris was yesterday charged before Mr. Pemberton with feloniously entering a cabin near the brick-yard and stealing four blankets. The transaction was observed by a colored man named Strong, who creditably followed Harris up and caused him to be arrested. "The evidence was conclusive, and the Magistrate remanded the prisoner to plead guilty, and to be summarily sentenced; but Harris declined and pleaded not guilty, and the case was remanded for one day.

NEW COAL.—The schooner Winged Racer yesterday brought six tons of sample coal taken from the croppings of a vein situated between Clallam Bay and Fish River, W. T. The coal has a very promising appearance. The vein is said to be three feet thick at the surface and four feet wide. A company, composed chiefly of Victorians, are now opening it.

CRICKET.—A preliminary meeting of Cricketers was held at the Fashion Hotel last evening and adjourned till Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to enable the Committee then appointed to collect the names of those gentlemen who are willing to join in the formation of a Club.

DISOBEYING ORDERS.—Joseph Baker, steward of the Danish ship Himalaya, was yesterday brought before Mr. Pemberton charged by Capt. Davidson with disobeying orders and deserting the ship. Baker was discharged as it did not appear that he had signed a/les.

SUPPLYING SPIRITS.—Dennis Gallagher was yesterday convicted in the Police Court of supplying spirits to Indians, and was fined £50 or six months' imprisonment. John McLaren was also brought up on the same charge and remanded for one day.

CITY COUNCIL.—His Worship the Mayor and Councillors McDonald and Wallace met at the Council Chambers last evening, and there being no quorum the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, April 18.

House met at 3 15, p. m. Members present, Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Tolmie, Jackson.

THE CHARGE OF DISLOYALTY.—The Speaker said he had to call the attention of the House to the remarks on the resolution lately before the House in reference to the charge of disloyalty made against the Speaker.

By the report of the Colonist his observations would appear to have a personal application and in the Chronicle's report a mistake had been made by the transposition of a sentence, which altered the meaning. He had no wish whatever to blame the reporters, but he would say that his remarks were wholly of a general and not of a personal character. As the reports give them a personal meaning, it may appear to parties outside the House that he had taken advantage of his position to insult certain persons or classes in the community. He would say that it was far from his desire to offer any insult to either individuals or bodies to the community; he would consider it derogatory to the position he held in the House, to address insulting language from it to any person whatever. He would read the remarks in the form he had given them on the occasion referred to.

Whenever charges are made against any honorable member of this House, the source from whence those charges emanate must be taken into consideration. In future I hope you will not take notice of accusations made by every low fellow outside the House. For from the moment you do so such accusations will be increased twenty-fold. If character be assailed—however unpleasant it may be—some of some must be taken other than resolutions of this House. Resolutions are not to be employed against every small charge—they ought to be used only on great occasions. In fact, to use a resolution of the House to deny any frivolous accusation is like "forging a thunderbolt to crush vermin."

It is making too much of it, and giving it an undeserved, an undesirable importance. Dr. Helmecken explained that the expression "forging thunderbolts, &c." was a quotation, the real words of which were "to forge a thunderbolt to kill a louse," but he thought that expression rather broad, and so had substituted "vermin." He might have used the word mosquito or flea just as well, and these would have been then no mis-apprehension. He wished, however, to place before the public the words he did really say. He knew there were some people who would torture any remarks that were made to suit their own particular ends. Hereafter he would always take care to explain any remarks he might make in the House, so that his constituents might understand them.

PRIVATE BILL.—Dr. Powell gave notice that he would on Tuesday next ask leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Emanuel of Victoria, V. I.

INCORPORATION BILL.—The House went into Committee on this bill, Mr. Jackson in the chair.

CITY BOUNDARIES.—Mr. DeCosmos moved that the boundaries of the city be as follows:—

The boundaries of the city of Victoria shall be as follows:—Beginning at the south-western corner of Lot 1204, printed on the official map of 1861, thence along the southern boundary of the lot to Simcoe street, thence through the centre of Simcoe street to Beacon Hill park, thence southerly along the western boundary of the said park to the Streets of the centre of the shore to the south-eastern corner of the lot 1894 in block 36, thence through the centre of Cook street to Beacon street, thence through the centre of Beecher street to Moss street, thence through the centre of Moss street to Fort street, thence through the centre of Fort street to the south-eastern point of the school reserve, thence along the eastern boundary of the school reserve and Sec xviii (Victoria District Map) to the centre of Johnson street, thence along the centre of Johnson street to the south-eastern corner of lot 1038, thence to the south-eastern corner of the Cook street, and along the eastern boundary of the same to the south-eastern corner of Sec. iii (Victoria District map), thence along the southern boundary of the said Sec. iii, westward, including block 13 and on Waddington map of 1863 to the centre of the Spanish road, thence along the Spanish road to centre of Finlayson street, thence through the centre of Finlayson street to centre of Bridge street, thence northerly to the centre of Bridge street to the Victoria Arm or Inlet, thence across the Inlet to the north-eastern corner of Sec xxxi in Esquimalt District map, and thence southerly along the eastern boundary of that Section to Victoria harbor and across the harbor to the point of commencement.

Dr. Tolmie objected to the city limits being extended in the manner proposed; by making the boundaries so large, the funds of the Corporation would be frittered away in making streets to every man's door. Besides many of the residents whom it was proposed to include within the limits, were averse to being brought in.

Dr. Helmecken said if outside parties wished to be included in the city limits it was easy for them to petition for it. His opinion was that the smaller the Corporation the more ad-vantageously it could be worked. He thought the thing should be left to the people, and if they wished to come in let them ask for it; if they wished to stay out let them say so.

Mr. DeCosmos—No; no!

Dr. Helmecken said he had known cases in England when outside residents had petitioned to be admitted into the corporate limits, and sometimes had been refused because the additional revenue to the Corporation would not pay further expenses in streets lighting, &c. In regard to the public park, the city had nothing whatever to do with it. The park belonged to Vancouver Island, the same as the Cedar Hill park or any of the reserves.

Mr. DeCosmos said if we were to allow every person who wished, to be outside the city limits, we would have a very queer state of things. He believed the only reason residents could have in wishing to remain within the limits, was to escape taxes, and if any one had a right to object to paying the taxes it was those who had property in the centre of the town who were taxed to make improvements in the outer portions. As to the School Reserve it was without doubt originally intended for the use of the city, and should most certainly be included within the city limits.

Dr. Tolmie thought the School Reserve should be in the city, as it would be chiefly used by the city children. As for the public park, he was of opinion that it should be left under the control of the government.

Dr. Powell agreed with the schedule laid down by his hon. colleague. After a lengthened discussion Mr. DeCosmos' amendment was passed, nem con.

The following amendments to the section defining the city wards, were offered by Mr. DeCosmos and passed.

Johnson street Ward shall include all that portion of the city north of Johnson street, including the Indian Reserve.

Yates street ward shall include all that part of the city bounded on the north by the centre of Johnson street, on the south by the centre of Fort street, on the west by Victoria Harbor; and on the east by section 18 in Victoria District.

James Bay ward shall include all that portion of the City south of the centre of Fort street.

The Committee rose and reported the bill complete. Third reading to-morrow (Tuesday).

FROM CARIBOO.

The steamer Enterprise returned from New Westminster on Saturday. From a passenger on board who left Williams Creek March 27th, we have the following intelligence.

WEATHER.—The weather was very fine. Snow lay about three feet deep in and around the creek, but none was to be seen 10 miles above Mouth of Quenella.

MINING NEWS.—Miners were arriving very fast, but too early to get work. There would not be much employment for laboring men until about the 1st of June, when the Red-rock Flume Company gets as far as the Raby Company's claim. The Caledonia Company had continued to pay well the whole time, but they had a "cave" a few days before our informant left. Some of the other claims were doing pretty well.

PROVISIONS.—Retail prices—Flour, 48 cents; bacon, \$1 27 1/2; beans, 50 cents; sugar, \$1; beef, 50 cents. There was a sufficient supply on the creek to meet the demand until the pack trains get in, which is usually about the end of June.

About the 30th of March, Mr. Tuomie took 100 head of sheep into the creek, and found a ready sale for them.

SLEIGHING.—G. B. Wright was busy sleighing, and has since got all his goods on to the creek.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Farmers in Williams Lake District were busy ploughing. The young grass was growing beautifully. The roads down are in good order, a little snow in the green timber, but none on the ground.

Several buildings have been finished at the Mouth of Quenella.

The steamer Enterprise was not running the water in the Fraser being too low.

Met a large number of men going up, many more than were on the road at the same period last year.

Several teams were met between Yale and Lytton.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND.

The schooner Surprise, Captain McKay, arrived on Monday from the Skidegate Company mine, which she left twelve days ago.

The Captain reports having encountered easterly winds on the west coast of this Island, which detained the vessel several days. He was eight days reaching Skidegate Bay and remained there five days. The ten men he took up and set to work in the shaft, and everything was proceeding satisfactorily. The indications of copper were considered by the men to be very good. Capt. McKay brings some fine specimens from the shaft. The shaft will be sunk about 150 feet deep before commencing to tunnel.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—H. M. S. Alert, Capt. Mjendick, left Valparaiso February 20th for Talahuanua and the sloop Columbine on the 23d of the same month for Vancouver Island. The Panama Star and Herald says: It is not improbable that a change in the command of H. B. M. squadron in the Pacific will shortly take place. In the event of a flag officer senior to Rear-Admiral Kingcome accepting the vacant service pension, the latter officer will be next for promotion to the point of commencement.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.—A despatch received in San Francisco, dated Washington, April 7th, says: Mr. Collins has returned to Washington after nearly two years absence in Russia and England. The negotiations for the right of way and construction of a telegraph across Asiatic Russia, Russian America and British Columbia, so as to connect Europe with America via Bering's Straits, having been brought to a satisfactory conclusion under very favorable terms, he now awaits the final action of Congress, having in view the co-operation of our Government.

TRAVELERS WITH OUR TELEGRAPH.—The President of the California State Telegraph Company writes to his solicitor in this city complaining of certain stipulations introduced into the Telegraph Bill in the House, and stating that while such stipulations are in force, he can not think of sending up the wire—which has been already ordered to construct the line. The objectionable parts of the bill are in the 8th clause, providing for the repairing of the line when down, in which the words "all due diligence" and "unavoidable accidents" are used. The president wishes to have the meaning of these words defined before commencing operations. The difficulty will be satisfactorily arranged, without delaying the prosecution of the undertaking.

BILLIARD MATCHES.—A champion billiard match between Kavanagh and Tieman was recently played in San Francisco resulting in favor of the former in 122 innings, by a score of 1,500 against 1,265. The second match between Phelan and Kavanagh was won by the former by 21 points in the hundred.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING.

The meeting held Monday night to take into consideration the conduct of the House of Assembly on the question of the Governor's residence was, without exception, the largest and most important public assemblage that has yet been held upon the Island. It was evident from the debate on the first resolution that the feeling of the meeting was against the members, and we only regret that the enthusiasm for His Excellency the Governor was allowed to interfere in one or two instances with that love of fair play, so essentially a part of an English audience. In a time, however, of unusual excitement we are very apt to be carried away with the strength of our feelings; and the mere thought of discourtesy having been shown to Governor Kennedy was enough to arouse in the breasts of those present an indignation strong enough to overcome in a few instances, the better judgment of the meeting. It is a proof, however, of the hold the subject had taken on the public mind.

The decision of the meeting against the Assembly confirms the position we have taken on this question. It was evident last night to the most impartial observer that the House does not represent the people of Vancouver Island. The few members of that body who had the manliness to come forward and face public opinion, were received in a manner that evidently tried their nerve. They did their best, however, under the circumstances. Mr. DeCosmos made a clear and concise statement of the action of the House on the condition of the Colony in connection with the Crown Lands. His special pleading on the resolutions of February and the recent course of the House on the question of residence was really praiseworthy effort; but it was evident it did not cover the real question—the discourteous manner in which the Governor's communications were dealt with by the Assembly.

Mrs. Helmecken and Tolmie were equally unfortunate in satisfying the public on this head. Their unlovely connection with the Hudson Bay Company made them less acceptable to the public than the member for the city; and the loose expressions of the Speaker in the House, subjected him to the indignant charges of dilatory in the meeting. We are sorry that this unhappy speech of the Doctor was allowed to have been uttered in the House of Assembly, and challenged; making as it did the members equally guilty with the Speaker. Because we feel convinced it was in a spirit of badinage and nothing more that the offensive words were uttered. We have had frequent occasions of opposing the Doctor, on public grounds, and on favoring the iniquitous policy of the Hudson Bay Company; but we have never had the slightest reason to call in question the gentleman's loyalty. His remarks, no doubt, were inexcusable, on the ground of Parliamentary courtesy; but, although twitting the Doctor in a few issues back on the Hudson Bay characteristics of turning everything to worldly advantage, we must do the gentleman the justice to say that he is the best of the Company's adherents, and as loyal as it is possible for a warm supporter of the past administration to be.

It has been stated by the members that the press has misled the public on this question, and that it has endeavored to excite popular feeling against the Legislature. So far as we are concerned, we do not think such a charge can be reasonably made. That we wished to see a change in the composition of the present House we admit; and we believe if a thorough change could be made, it would prove the greatest blessing to the country that could possibly happen. But on the question at issue, so far from misleading the public, we have endeavored to place the matter fairly though forcibly before them. We pointed out, what was not touched upon by any of the speakers, and which was cleverly evaded by the members, that the debate in the House on the residence topic, according to the members' own peculiar views, opened up the whole question of the civil list. Their excuse, therefore, that the question was beyond their authority was clearly untenable, when they allowed the matter to come up for debate. If they were bound by the resolutions of February to take no action in the matter, why did they bring the question up for discussion and risk the vote?

There is only one thing we regret in this matter. The representation of the country is so unequally divided, that, as we have already said, we almost fear that a large number of the present members will at the next general election be again returned. The absurdity of this condition of affairs is plainly perceptible in the fact that although public opinion unmistakably pronounces against the members, yet the great majority can obtain seats, in spite of the popular voice. We cannot, however, remain long in this anomalous condition. The will of the inhabitants can now be heard and felt as the occasion demands. The tenure of the House will every day be more and more dependent on those outside; and now that we have obtained a Representative who is anxious to do what the people require—and who has received from the inhabitants last night a guarantee of their unwavering and determined support, we shall have little reason to grumble in the future.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Fete given by Sir James Douglas.

On Thursday afternoon Sir James Douglas gave a fete to the elite of the inhabitants of the Colony. His Excellency in proposing the toast of "The Queen," remarked as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—As this is a time for cheerfulness and hilarity more than for a serious business, I shall on this occasion propose but three toasts, and three toasts only. The first toast I have to propose, and the dearest to every loyal heart, is the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.—It does not become a humble individual to pass eulogy on a sovereign so well known and distinguished for her personal virtues; but I may remark without presumption, that if ever country had cause to be proud of its sovereign and of the family of that sovereign, it is this Colony, and I may add, with equal truth, that if ever sovereign had cause to rejoice in the love and respect of a loyal and devoted people, that sovereign is our own noble Queen. Who has not heard of the touching spectacle of the Widowed Queen in her bereavement; of the exemplary piety, not only in her private life, but in her public life, which shone forth throughout all her sorrows, and excited the deep sympathy and admiration of her sorrowing people? We fondly hope that the auspicious event we are now here to celebrate, may bring comfort and joy to that desolate heart, so sorely tried by the loss of affection; and I know that every loyal heart in this assembly will respond with fervor to that prayer.

His Excellency also proposed the health of the "Prince and Princess of Wales" and the "Infant Prince." Respecting the latter he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Life is a sort of trial, and life is yet all before us, and we may say the blessing of God rest upon the future hope of our country, and may he grow up to man's estate in the ways of righteousness and become as dutiful a son and as good a man as the Prince his father, a Prince who has exhibited a maturity and solidity of judgment, a firmness and rectitude of character, which augur well for the future peace and happiness of his country. May our Infant Prince be the worthy inheritor of the valor, the wisdom, and the heroism of his ancestors, and may he ever be the firm supporter of those constitutional principles of civil and religious liberty which are the Briton's pride and dearest birthright.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet in honor of the acting Governor came off at New Westminster on Friday evening. Seventy-nine guests sat down at the table. Attorney-General Crease, ably assisted by Dr. Black, presided. The whole affair was highly successful. The only unpleasant circumstance occurred when "the Press" was proposed, a storm of hisses growing the proposer's voice. Mr. Walker immediately rose and responded on behalf of the Victoria Press, and was received with vociferous cheering. The following is a list of the toasts:—The Queen;—Band God Save the Queen; Chair, 2d, "Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal Family"; Band; Chair, 3d, "The Governor"; Band; Reply; Vice-Chair, 4th, "The Legislative Council"; Song; Reply by the Hon. Mr. Smith; Vice-Chair, 5th, "Army and Navy"; Song; Reply by Captain Hall; Chair, 6th, "Clergy of all denominations"; Band; Response; Vice-Chair, 7th, "The Bench and Bar"; Song; Reply by Judge Begbie and Mr. Walker; Chair, 8th, "Our Sister Colony"; Band; Reply by Mr. Wood; Chair, 9th, "Our Foreign Residents"; Reply by Capt. Fleming; Vice-Chair, 10th, "The Press"; Band; Reply by Mr. Walker; Vice-Chair, 11th, "The Ladies"; Song; Reply by Mr. Holbrook; Song, "Farewell"; "God Save the Queen."

The following bodies also presented Addresses to His Excellency on Friday: The Legislative Council, the Government Office, the Fire Department, the Inhabitants of Hope and Yale, and the Hyack Fire Company, New Westminster. A beautiful medal likeness of Sir James Douglas was presented on Friday to Lady Douglas, by the Hon. Messrs. Smith, Orr, Holbrook and Black.

PEOPLE'S ADDRESS.

On Friday a deputation consisting of the following named gentlemen: Hon. R. S. Smith, Hon. W. S. Black, and Messrs. Edgar Dewdney, Walter Moberley, Charles F. Seymour, Thos. H. Cadlip, F. G. Richards, and John J. Barnston, waited on His Excellency Sir James Douglas, K. C. B., and read the autographed address, to be forwarded to the Duke of Newcastle. The address was signed by upwards of 900 residents of British Columbia:—

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, etc., etc.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of British Columbia, beg to approach your Grace for the purpose of conveying to you our sense of the energy, ability, and wisdom, which have characterized the administration of His Excellency Sir James Douglas, the Governor of this Colony, and of representing to Her Majesty's Government that it is with feelings of keen regret we learn that he is about to be relieved.

During the period His Excellency has been in office, he has assiduously devoted his remarkable talents to the good of the country; ever unmindful of self, he has been accessible to all, and we firmly believe that no man could have had a higher appreciation of the sacred trust vested in him, and none could have more faithfully and nobly discharged it than he has.

Under these circumstances we cannot resist the spontaneous and hearty laying before you of our appreciation of the services of a noble and wise man.

Hon. R. T. Smith, who read the above, said: "This reputation begs to be handed to your Excellency the enclosed address from the inhabitants of British Columbia, as a mark of their appreciation of your Excellency's services as Governor of this Colony."

His Excellency was visibly affected, and in reply, said: "GENTLEMEN:—Energy and malevolence may be combined, but your kindness overwhelms me; deprive me of the power of utterance; it excites emotions too powerful for control. I cannot indeed express, at this moment, in adequate terms my sense of your kindness. This is surely the voice and the heart of British Columbia—here are no specious phrases, no hollow or venal compliments; this speaks out broadly, and honestly, and manfully. It assures me that my administration has been useful; that I have done my duty faithfully; that I have used the power of my Sovereign for good and not for evil; that I have wronged no man, oppressed no man; but that with equal right-rules, meted out equal handed justice to all men; and that you are grateful. A pyramid of gold and gems would have been less acceptable to me than this simple record. I ask for no prouder monument, and for no other memorial, when I die and go hence, than the testimony here offered that I have done my duty; to use your own emphatic words, "faithfully" and "nobly"; done my duty. Gentlemen, I claim no merit for these acts; it was clearly my duty to promote the interests of all Her Majesty's subjects, and the good of this colony in particular; and I placed a higher value on my services than they deserve. I have been fortunate in the selection of officers, who have ably assisted me in administering the government; but it is to yourselves, gentlemen, it is to the public of this colony at large, that I owe a debt of gratitude for their ready obedience to the laws; for their signally good and exemplary conduct in maintaining the peace and order of society; for their regard of the public good; and for the cheerful support they have given to every public enterprise. In closing my public relations with this colony it is no small consolation to know that my public services are highly appreciated by those who are so well qualified to judge of their real worth and importance. Assure the people of British Columbia that they have my heartfelt thanks for this gratifying expression of their opinion; assure them that I shall ever rejoice to hear their prosperity, and of the progress of their civilization, and the moral and material interests of this colony."

His Excellency also proposed the health of the "Prince and Princess of Wales" and the "Infant Prince." Respecting the latter he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Life is a sort of trial, and life is yet all before us, and we may say the blessing of God rest upon the future hope of our country, and may he grow up to man's estate in the ways of righteousness and become as dutiful a son and as good a man as the Prince his father, a Prince who has exhibited a maturity and solidity of judgment, a firmness and rectitude of character, which augur well for the future peace and happiness of his country. May our Infant Prince be the worthy inheritor of the valor, the wisdom, and the heroism of his ancestors, and may he ever be the firm supporter of those constitutional principles of civil and religious liberty which are the Briton's pride and dearest birthright.

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AMMUNITION.

The Spring session of Assize was opened on Wednesday at 11 o'clock. His Honor Judge Begbie on the Bench, with Hon. P. O'Reilly as associate.

The following gentlemen were constituted as a Grand Jury: William Armstrong, foreman; B. Dickinson, J. T. Scott, H. Holbrook, J. A. R. Homer, E. Ficht, J. A. Webster, A. H. Manson, William Chapman, W. J. Armstrong, Robert Hazlett, P. Hick and F. G. Richards.

His Honor the Judge informed the jury that although two prisoners were in jail for larceny, yet on account of the absence of evidence he believed the Crown was unprepared to proceed with the prosecution, and would therefore be no criminal cause to be placed before them; and he was thus enabled to congratulate them upon being freed from the more disagreeable part of the duty devolving upon Grand Jurors.

He would, however, as on previous occasions, call their attention to a class of duty which he deemed important. Individual grievances could at all times find redress in this court; but there are matters sometimes affecting the body politic, such as nuisances, obstructions, etc., which peculiarly fell within the province of Grand Jurors, and which he trusted they would receive their due attention. Nor should the fact that former representatives had passed unnoticed deter them from discharging their duty in this respect now.

The Grand Jury then retired, and the case Barker v. Urs was called and proceeded with. This was a suit brought by the plaintiff, a well known Caribooite, to recover \$2500, the value of goods obtained by defendant upon plaintiff's order last spring.

The defence set up was that the goods were a gift. The evidence of the plaintiff and Mrs. Barker was clear and to the point, although considerable amusement was caused by the replies of the former while undergoing a cross examination. Mrs. Barker gave her evidence in a very straight-forward and business-like manner, and came out of a very trying cross examination unscathed.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$2000. H. P. Crease, Esq. for plaintiff; H. P. Crease, Esq. for defendant.

The court was adjourned till Friday to afford a Victoria barrister who was engaged upon the other two cases to be present.

The court opened yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment; but not at 10 o'clock as appointed. His Honor the Judge did not make his appearance till half-past 10. As soon as the court was opened Mr. Cary, a Victoria barrister, addressed the Judge, stating that he had an application to make and desired to know when it would be convenient for the court to receive it. His Honor said that as he did not wish to detain jurors unnecessarily he could not hear the application till after the nisi prius cases were over. Mr. Cary expressed himself satisfied and withdrew.

The first case called was Hamly vs. Dodge. This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover upon a promissory note made by Mr. W. H. Woodcock several years back, and endorsed by the defendant. Considerable discussion arose between the Attorney-General, counsel for plaintiff, and the court, respecting questions of law involved in, or likely to arise out of the case. The jury was finally adjourned, and the case gone on with. The jury having retired to consider their verdict, and the only remaining case, Nelson vs. Dodge, having been withdrawn and referred to Mr. J. T. Scott as arbitrator, the Judge asked Mr. Cary what his application was. Mr. Cary rose and said that his application was that, although not upon the trial of this court, he wished to be treated as if he were, in order that he might have an

opportunity of vindicating his character against certain aspersions arising out of remarks made by His Honor in court at Williams Lake, viz., charging him with having received a percentage of 10 per cent. upon a case in which he was retained. The Judge explained that although his remarks upon that occasion were so reported in the papers as to lead to the conclusion that they were addressed to him (Mr. Cary) personally, yet they were not so addressed, but merely to the question of the practice, abstractedly considered. Mr. Cary said the remarks were applied to himself personally, and that no mere technical question about the application should now be allowed to prevent him from having an opportunity of clearing his character of allegations which, if unfounded, were ruinous to his position, and if true, quite unfitted him for it.

The Judge repeated that his remarks at Williams Lake were not necessarily personal unless he (Mr. Cary) felt that he was guilty of the practice to which they alluded. He could not consent to re-open the question in its present form, nor had he the jurisdiction to do so if he would. Mr. Cary said he would be obliged to vindicate his character by taking proceedings against the maker of the affidavit, a course he was sorry to be compelled to adopt, after which he sat down very much affected.

Mr. Wood, a Victoria Barrister, remarked that a very practical way was open to Mr. Cary, viz., to apply now to be admitted to practice in the court, when these imputations against his character could be considered. Mr. Walker, Barrister of this city, said it was very strange that if Mr. Cary was so very solicitous to vindicate his character, he should not have appeared in this court on the 10th of Nov. last, in compliance with the order of the court. A considerable amount of discussion, for which we have not room, was indulged in, and in course of which Mr. Cary made use of pretty strong language to the court. His Honor the Judge, however, out of the unpleasant matter short by dismissing the court. It is proper we should state that in the explanation given respecting the remarks made at Williams Lake, His Honor the Judge was supported by those members of the Bar who were present on that occasion.

The Jury in the case Hamly vs. Dodge, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, in the full amount claimed, with interest. Counsel for plaintiff, H. P. P. Crease, Esq.; for defendant, — Wood, Esq.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

Prize Medal 1863. BRYANT & MAY'S Patent Special Safety Matches Wax Vesta and Cigar Light.

Light only on the box. The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, while it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties. Patent Safety Matches in neat tin boxes, and in spangled tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round tin boxes and in spangled tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1,000.

Sole Importers of Jumpings Tandsters (slide seats). All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention. WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.

AMMUNITION. TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadings to prevent the leading of Gun Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances.

Sole Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition. Enfield Rifle Ammunition and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other breech loaders.

Drugs and Chemicals. GEORGE CURLING & COMPANY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.

Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old-Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil, in Bottles.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. CAMOMILE PILLS. ARE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

THE SUFFERER'S BEST FRIEND! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most efficacious and certain remedy for Indigestion, flatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels.

Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability. The wholesome effect exerted by these admirable Pills over the blood and fluids generally is like a charm in dispelling low spirits and restoring cheerfulness. Their general aperient qualities well fit them for the use of all ages and periods of life. They never betray any disagreeable irritating qualities; they are quick in their operation, and the system is regulated every function of the body, giving wonderful tone and energy to weak and debilitated persons, while they brace and strengthen the nervous system in a most extraordinary manner.

Regain Health, Strength, and Vigor. Whenever persons find themselves in that state termed "a little out of health," and there are so many causes at work to shorten life, it is necessary to have recourse to a powerful remedy, which will ever known, should be at once taken, as they not only regulate the bowels, but also the system, and strengthen the frame in a most extraordinary manner.

Id Coughs, Colds, and Asthmatical Affections. These Pills, assisted in their action by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectively twice a day upon the throat and chest, will speedily remove the most effective remedy for asthma, coughs, colds, bronchitis, and influenza. These remedies tranquilize the hurried breathing, soothe the irritated air passages, and assist in clearing the lungs, which stops up the air passages. This treatment has proved itself continually efficient in every case of colds, coughs, and asthma, and even when patients who were in so bad a state as to be unable to lie down on their beds, they are enabled to do so, and are cured by the Pills.

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Depravement and Distention of the Bowels, Flatulency, Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Any symptoms of the above complaints should be immediately met by appropriate doses of these Pills, according to printed directions; delay may be followed by disastrous consequences. These Pills are a certain remedy for all the ailments of the alimentary canal, they secure the thorough digestion of the food, and set most kindly on the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. As a household medicine they are unrivalled, and should always be at hand.

Very Important of Costiveness Beware. Rarely but little notice is taken of costiveness, yet at certain periods it is a sure sign that danger is near. All who are seized with apoplexy and paralysis, have previously suffered from costiveness. In the former case the blood, due to the head, a small vein is ruptured on the brain, and we know the result. Let your bowels be kept open, and you will never be seized with a second attack if the bowels have not been properly moved during the costiveness. A few gentle doses of these Pills will regulate the circulation in the blood, and remove all dangerous symptoms.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation, Stone and Gravel, Rheumatism, Liver Coma, Secondary Syphilis, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Catarrh of the Bladder, Dropsy of the Brain, Dropsy of the Chest, Dropsy of the Peritoneum, Dropsy of the Pleura, Dropsy of the Testes, Dropsy of the Uterus, Dropsy of the Vagina, Dropsy of the Ovaries, Dropsy of the Fallopian Tubes, Dropsy of the Uterine Appendages, Dropsy of the Cervix Uteri, Dropsy of the Vagina, Dropsy of the Ovaries, Dropsy of the Fallopian Tubes, Dropsy of the Uterine Appendages, Dropsy of the Cervix Uteri.

Sold at the establishment of PROGRESSOR HOLLOWAY, 243 Strand, near Temple Bar, London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world. At the following prices:—1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 2s. and 8s. each post.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC PREPARATIONS, LOZENGES, &c., Surgical Instruments and Appliances, And every Description of Druggists Sundries.

BURGONNE & BURBIDGES, EXPORT DRUGGISTS, 16, Coleman Street, London. Publish monthly a Price Current of upwards of Two Thousand Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c. G. H. HARRINGTON & CO., MARINE ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

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CLOCKS & CLOCKS.

Press upon Benson's in the Exhibition, 1862. A more elegant and useful piece of machinery never seen before. The clock is made of the finest materials, and is of a most beautiful design. It is of a most elegant and useful design, and is of a most beautiful design.

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BRITISH COLONIST-SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864.

NO. 23.

THE DANISH SITUATION.

With all the advantages to the newspapers, of telegraphic despatches, there is one serious drawback which we cannot help noticing. We have, by the late steamer, news from the Danish seat of war up to March 23; yet to get hold of any details of the fighting which has taken place since the commencement of hostilities, we must refer to English newspapers, as far back as February 14th, thus making a retrograde movement of over five weeks. The drawback, in this instance, is that events of great interest and importance are likely either to be passed by unnoticed, or at least treated with indifference, on account of the outlines having been furnished five or six weeks ahead of the details. When we look at the meagre, unsatisfactory, and oftentimes erroneous character of our European despatches in connection with the present war in Jutland, we find the greatest difficulty in keeping our readers properly informed on this exciting subject. We have important battles announced at places that have never existed, and we have Danish towns spelled in a manner that would lead us to fancy the Scandinavian tongue had been superseded by Chinook. We shall, however, endeavor, amidst the mass of confused and disjointed statements, to give something like a connected description of the series of engagements which have been fought since the allies entered the Duchies up till the latest dates.

On the 2d of February the Austro-Prussian army having arrived before the Daneswerk—the chain of fortifications that protects Schleswig—made their first belligerent demonstration against the Danes at Missunde. This place commands the pass on the narrowest part of the Schlei, a strong which, with the river Treene, forms a strong line of defence from the Baltic to the German Ocean. The number of Danes who occupied the four or five forts at Missunde, did not exceed 2,000; but they maintained their position well, repulsing the several Prussian attacks from the 2nd till the 5th. Their small force was, however, ultimately obliged to give way, in order to prevent their retreat being cut off, as other portions of the allied army had succeeded in taking Ober-Selk and the strong position of the Königberg, in front of the Daneswerk. The Danes, in this latter engagement, were attacked by the Austrian army corps, who outnumbered them and drove them into the Daneswerk. From this defence they poured out a determined fire on the Austrians, but were ultimately obliged to retreat. The Prussian and Austrian forces united, and pursued the enemy, who evacuated the town of Schleswig, and fled along the road to Flensburg. Although in a hurried retreat, the Danes did more mischief here than during the attacks of the allies on Missunde or the Königberg. Here and there along the road the pursuing forces were subjected to the galling fire of both the soldiers and the populace who had lain in ambush in the forest. On approaching a place called Oversee, the Austrians came up with the Danes, and the most sanguinary and desperate engagement that had yet taken place ensued. The Danes occupied ground, extremely favorable to a retreating army, and in turning at bay killed and wounded over a thousand of the enemy. The Prussian forces, however, here came up, and the tide of victory turned. The Danes became so completely outnumbered, that fears were entertained by the Danish commander of the safety of his army. A sacrifice had to be made. The mother had to throw her child to the rapacious wolves. The 1st Co. Prussian regiment, with a daring probably only equalled by the famous Highland regiment at Waterloo, but not surpassed, threw itself upon the German batteries, and enabled the other portion of the Danish army to effect its retreat; but a regiment of brave men was sacrificed. On the 8th of February, or within six days of the first attack on Missunde, the Austrians entered Flensburg. A determined resistance was here made by the inhabitants as well as by the soldiers, and the German troops suffered heavily; but the place was at length taken, and the Prussians, the same day, sat down before Duppel. For six weeks they have now been besieging this latter place, but beyond taking a few outposts, have made but little progress towards its reduction. In the mean time the other portion of the allied army has advanced north, crossed the frontier, and has got into Denmark proper—a double breach of faith on the part of the Germans, who from the first have disclaimed all intention of interfering with the integrity of the Danish kingdom.

By the news published in our yesterday's issue we see that this Northern army has commenced to invest Fredericia. As Duppel and Fredericia bid fair to have some historical fame in connection with the present hostilities, it may be as well to give some slight description of these important fortified points.

"The Duppel position," says the *Times*' correspondent, "consists of redoubts at Duppel and the Island of Ales. Between the Strait of Apenrade on the North, and the Strait of Flensburg on the South-east, is situated the peninsula of Sandewitt, separated only from the Island of Ales by the Alesund, varying in breadth from 350 to 600 feet. A continuous chain of hills borders the peninsula on the main land side, and forms the position of Duppel, so called. Seven independent works upon the crest of these heights and armed with 100 cannon of the largest calibre, present a formidable front to the west, bearing at their extremities on the sea, which is sufficiently deep at this spot to permit of vessels of war being available for the defence. The communication of the army with the Island of Ales in the rear, is covered by two bridges, defended by *tetes-de-pont*. The position of Fredericia is in general features entirely analogous to that of Duppel, with the exception that there the well-fortified town secures the passage to the Island of Funen. It will be seen that these two places, opposite as they are to two islands which flank the duchy of Schleswig, are of very great importance, for so long as they remain in the hands of the Danes the Allies cannot deem their position safe on the mainland. So far nothing can be said against the courage of the troops, on either side. The Danes, however, have been fighting under the most disheartening circumstances. Taken by surprise at the Daneswerk—for they had no idea the German powers intended pushing forward with such rapidity into Schleswig—and being short of men, and in several instances ammunition, they deserve the sympathy of Europe for gallantly battling against such fearful odds. The sufferings of the inhabitants, who have been driven out by the invaders, are said to be severe in the extreme. Men, women and children, who were not anti-Danish in their tendencies, were forced from their homes and sent to march north through the snow and wind of a dreary winter. Hundreds are shelterless; still determined and undaunted, they present a bold front to their enemies, and call up the blush of shame to the cheeks of those who, having the power, yet lack the inclination to step in between this small population of two or three millions, and their Austrian and Prussian butchers.

Arrival of the "Panama."
Eastern Dates to the 4th.
Transfer of 10,000 Seamen from the Army to the Navy.
MOVEMENT TO THE SOUTH.
Prospect of Raid of Merrimac No. 2.
END OF THE NEVAJO WAR.
Invasion of the North by Lee.
Reciprocity Treaty.
French War Steamers Expected to Attack Matamoras.
ALABAMA AT THE CAPE.

The steamship *Panama*, Capt. Johnson, from San Francisco 4th, and Portland 11th inst., arrived Wednesday, bringing the following intelligence:
DEWAR'S CURT. March 31.—An arrival from New Mexico reports the unconditional surrender of the entire Navajo nation—numbering nearly six thousand—to Gen. Carleton. A majority of them were in destitute condition, and to feed them Carleton was obliged to put the troops on half rations.
During the fight at Paduech on Friday, the rebel took Mrs. Hammond from the hospital and murdered her. Four other ladies were also taken and sent to the front, and kept there between the fires for an hour. Their dresses were perforated in several places by bullets.
A special to the *Post* says: Joshua R. Giddings was on the floor of the House this morning. He states the change in sentiment in Canada towards this country is very decided, and urges in return that we should not repeal the reciprocity treaty.
CHICAGO, April 1st.—The entire business portion of the town of New Liberty, Owen county, Kentucky, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. The loss is about \$175,000.
In the United States Senate yesterday the joint resolution to amend the Constitution being under consideration, Mr. Davis moved the following amendment as a substitute: "That no negro or person whose mother, grandmother is, or was a negro, shall be any civil or military officer, or to any place of trust or profit under the United States." This calling for the yeas and nays, and there being no quorum, the Senate adjourned without a vote.
The bill providing a territorial government for Montana passed the Senate to-day. Special despatches say that the President has

given pre-emptory orders for the transfer of ten thousand seamen from the army to the navy. One thousand negroes are promised to be transferred in twenty days.
The *World* says the hasty departure of the double-barrelled Monitor *Ooondaga* is in consequence of a report to the naval authorities that the rebel ironclad *Merrimac* No. 2 is ready to make a raid on our ironclads at Newport News and Hampton Roads. It is also reported that the rebel ironclads in North Carolina will make a simultaneous appearance.
The *World's* Beaufort correspondent mentions that reinforcements have been sent to Florida, and that the next movement will be led by Gen. Gilmore, who is reported to have our troops will soon advance from Jacksonville.
The Baltimore correspondent of the *World* predicts that the rebels will abandon the defensive and assume the offensive this spring. An invasion of the North will be made in two columns, one under Lee into Pennsylvania, and the other to strike for Cincinnati. The correspondent of the same paper says that Forrest's present raid was planned in the North, and that supplies of clothing, etc., from New York and Cincinnati were shipped to Paducah for the express purpose of being captured by him.
Later Texas news says that when our troops evacuated Indianola seven families left with them. In crossing the bayous thirty-four men were drowned by the swamping of a pontoon. They belonged to the Sixty-ninth advanced to Bull's Gap. The railroad and two columns, one under Lee into Pennsylvania, and the other to strike for Cincinnati. The correspondent of the same paper says that Forrest's present raid was planned in the North, and that supplies of clothing, etc., from New York and Cincinnati were shipped to Paducah for the express purpose of being captured by him.
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LATER.
PORTLAND, April 4.—The *Hibernia*, from Liverpool, March 24th, and *Londonderry*, 26th, arrived. The *Hibernia* was about to commence the siege of Fredericia.
The Florida had arrived at Santa Cruz, Tennessee, on the 4th of March and sailed on the 6th. The U.S. ship *St. Louis* reached Santa Cruz on the 6th.
Maximilian embarks for Mexico on the 14th of April.
The *London Morning Herald* says that unless Napoleon and Maximilian recognize the South, the establishment of the Mexican Empire will be a fruitless expenditure of strength by France, and end in the humiliation of all concerned.
Liverpool, March 24.—Lord Ashburton is dead.
Confederate Loan, \$3,954.
The *Times*' telegram from Vienna states that England's proposition for an armistice has been accepted by Austria and Prussia. The territorial integrity of the Danish monarchy under the present dynasty will be maintained. The Conference meets at once.
Four new steel steamers of great speed are ready at Liverpool to run the blockade.
The *Journal* of the schooner *Mersey* has again been remanded by Her Majesty, in order to allow the prisoners an opportunity to consult the Superior Courts. The *Undage* of Assises at Liverpool was requested to interfere.
Maximilian will officially receive the Mexican Deputies on Easter Sunday. Ministers will then be appointed and constituted the acts of the new Emperor.
The *Globe* says the new Emperor will be strictly neutral and will not recognize the Southern Confederacy.
Slidell has been refused an interview with the Archduke at Paris.

CALIFORNIA.
NAVAL OPERATIONS.—We are informed, says the *Journal*, that Captain Selim B. Woodworth, commander of the *Narragansett*, has been ordered to proceed to the Northern coast with his vessel unarmament, and if removed, also, that the *Saracac* will be sent to the same locality. It is believed, in commercial and military circles, that the National government is moving to protect our commerce against encroachments by the French, and preparing for an emergency that may arise out of the threatened complications hinted at in the extra for days in our telegraphic dispatches from the East.
PROPOSED RESIDENCE FOR THE GOVERNOR AT NANAIMO.
NANAIMO, V. I., 13th April, 1864.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The report of the proceedings of the House of Assembly in regard to the Governor's residence, as published in your paper, has caused quite a sensation here. The people feel greatly surprised, and equally indignant, at those who are electing to give vent to their indignation in unmeasured terms against the manner in which our worthy M. P. has thought proper to vote on the subject.
Surely it is not because the colony is unable, or that the colonists are unwilling, to provide His Excellency a suitable home that the majority of our honorable representatives refused to grant funds either for a permanent or temporary residence; they are not so parsimonious on other occasions.
A public meeting is called among the citizens here, and you may expect to learn of the best house in Nanaimo being proffered His Excellency, or of the people building one. The Vancouver Coal Co. would have pleasure in giving an eligible plot of ground and otherwise assisting in the erection. So if you don't "look out" you may find the seat of government transferred to Nanaimo before you are aware of the fact. Take warning from this.
Yours truly,
ALFRED J. LANGLEY.

MR. LANGLEY'S RESIGNATION.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir,—Allow me to correct an erroneous supposition contained in this day's issue of your newspaper, viz.: "disput on the part of the gentlemen at the present composition of this distinguished body."
The cause of my resignation was simply that I found great difficulty in attending to the duties of membership, owing to the distance of my residence from town.
Yours truly,
ALFRED J. LANGLEY.

NEW MUSICAL TROUPE.—The Taylor Brothers, consisting of Joe Taylor, just returned from China, and our old friend Harry, with Tom Lafont, the American "mocking" bird, have organized a musical company called the Excelsior Troupe, and will shortly give public performances.

REPORTED DEATH OF PRINCE AUGUSTENBERG.
ALARMING ILLNESS OF THE POPE.
RUMORED ARMISTICE.
DATES TO MARCH 25TH.
LONDON, March 17.—The following telegram was received from Copenhagen on the 16th: "All the superior officials and mayors of that portion of Jutland occupied by the allies have been ordered to head-quarters to receive regulations for supplies intended to be enforced on the inhabitants. The enemy yesterday kept up a heavy fire on Duppel. The result was unimportant."
COPENHAGEN, March 16.—The King has announced a bill for an extraordinary credit of a million and a half of rix dollars, to enable the government to give material aid to Denmark in certain exigencies. The King has also decreed liberal aid to all eventualities, and an authorization to employ the regular army and navy in aid of Denmark, as found necessary.
ROME, March 13.—Conflicts between the Papal and French troops continue. The populace also with the former.
LONDON, March 17.—The *Times* says the idea is prevalent that a reduction of the bank rate to five per cent may not be far distant. The *Times* and *Star* advise the Danes to accept Ellenborough's terms, and to the terms proposed by Austria and Prussia.

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inside the bar, because Samuel is waiting to cross.

left Port Madison on the 19th of with the bark *Rival*, encountered from S. and S.W. until the 23d ceased. The crew remained hours, the masts giving away the cabin and forward house way and the men were on the way till Friday morning without Capt. Blake and three of J. D. Anderson, Purser.

SENGERS.
ROTHER JONATHAN—Wm and wife, D Evans, Mrs E Ross, Mrs G McKays, Mrs J Wilhelm, John Stevenson, A Anderson, W F McCulloch, Miss S Jones, George Duff, R Bes, J Reed, W L McClannan, Wm, W Oport, J Bingham, J Dexter and child, G Vignolo, W and wife, John McCully, McWaters, J M Chapman, W, E W Crooks, Miss M A Ross, M Phillips, J Campbell, Kay, R Wilson, L Forest, O Farnam, Wm Thomas, T Smith, Fargo & Co's Messengers.

PERSONS FROM OLYMPIA AND
Boran, Spinlock and boy, G E Burt, R H Hood, non, Baxter, Robt Handall, E Bordin, Cumminghe, Ross, and 1 Chinaman.

PERSONS FROM SAN FRANCISCO
12 cs cordial, 21 kgs lead, 1 cs hats, 1 lb sheet iron, 1 cs mds, 12 cs Chinese prod, 2 cs mds, 3 cs drugs, 3 cs 1 cs harness, 3 cs shirts, 3 cs randy, gin, ac, 1 cs clothing, 1 cs lard, 1 cs cheese, 1 cs 1 cs pigs butter, 1 oil, 30 cs 18 lb shoes, 1 cs paper and fancy 2 cs hats, 4 horses, 12 5 kgs nails, 3 rods iron, 10

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 19, 1864. OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, Feb. 13th, 1864.

When I mailed my last correspondence I had reason to hope that the Danes would be strong enough to retard the onward progress of their Austrian and Prussian invaders. With undaunted courage and resolute tenacity they had long held their own; they had thrashed both armies on each point where the attack had been made upon them and made the little town of Midsund once more memorable for the tenacity with which they held their various sources of defence. Although the numbers of the Austrian and Prussian forces were as three to one, there is little doubt that the good fortune which attended the opening of the campaign would have been continued had not a much more formidable adversary than either Austrian or Prussian very suddenly returned—France—against which it was utterly impossible for a mere handful, by comparison, of gallant men to make head, inasmuch as the roads, the River Schlei and the canals being congested the transit of the enemy's artillery, in which they are very strong, was at once rendered practicable. The Danish Commander-in-Chief at once gave the order to retreat to the Dannewerke, where it was well expected a stand would be made, and the advance of the invaders eventually checked. To the surprise of Europe and indignation of the Danish people no halt was made at this barrier; the enemy were too rapid in their pursuit to allow of the works being effectually manned, and as the weakest portion towards the sea would at once have been turned, there was no help for it but that the brave little army should hasten onwards to a safer part of the territory, although by doing so they effectually evacuated Schleswig and gave their opponents a fearful advantage over them. Falling back, therefore, as rapidly as possible upon Duppel, the enemy in full pursuit, they managed to occupy the line at that place and to pass a considerable number of their wounded and over to the island of Als, which, being strongly defended, gave them a chance of escape from total annihilation, a purpose which the Austrian and Prussian commanders seemed determined to accomplish. Within the last four and twenty hours, however, the front has been suddenly broken up as it fort night ago set in, and there are not a few here who anticipate that the enemy, removed to a very great distance from their base of operations and means of commissariat, may find themselves involved in imminent danger if they are again attacked, and are entangled in the midst of the marshy ground, over which it will now not be so easy to pass a body of armed men, as it was, when in the triumph of inflicting a defeat upon the Danes by means of overwhelming forces, they carried all before them. It is not extraordinary, therefore, that the next news is waited for with much importance, and should it be to the effect that the Danes are once more successful, there will be general rejoicing on all hands. The whole affair is looked upon, indeed, here by all classes of society, as one in which order rather than courage predominates on the part both of the Austrians and Prussians. But for availing themselves of the opportunity which they had no chance against the brave and devoted little army they attacked. If, therefore, national feeling is on the side of the oppressed, the very act of the big fellows plucking into the little ones, because they seem to have no friends, would induce such a result.

But why does Denmark seem to have no friends? This is the constant inquiry on all hands, and the Palmerston Government is placed in the not very enviable position of endeavoring to account for the desertion by England of so old and national an ally as Denmark in the hour of peril on any grounds but the true one. There is no reason why I should conceal the cause, nor openly talked of and discussed, not only in every circle here, but through all Europe; and I am sorry to say, that cause is tending to make one ought on all grounds to love, honor and esteem, unpopular. The Queen is most anxious to war. In this miserable affair, her eldest daughter's husband and her own wife's father are pitted against each other, and a tendency of feeling, on her part, is rather with the former than the latter. Mr. Menzies, M. P., for King's county, plainly stated this the other evening in the House of Commons, and but that he is a man of very little influence, much more would have been made of his assertion. As it was, however, there was no denial given by any of the members of the government on account of which some sensation was occasioned. This account, indeed, of the division in the Cabinet, to which I referred in a former communication on a division, which is anything but healed, though it has been partially patched up, simply because of the desire not to wound the feeling of the Queen, or to go contrary to her wishes. Of the adherents to Her Majesty's desire to keep out of the embargo, which her son-in-law's papa and Heron Bismarck, his unscrupulous minister, have helped most effectually to complicate, Earl Granville is the chief, having gathered to his side all the peace-loving members, who were admitted when the Cabinet was formed, to secure the adhesion of Messrs. Bright & Oxborn, with their Manchester following. Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell take a directly opposite view, and would six weeks ago, at least have ordered up the North sea fleet to Kiel, had they not been overruled by their own lieutenants. Thus the continued meetings of the cabinet to which I called attention a fortnight ago, are fully accounted for, and from such a cause Lord Palmerston's shifting answers to questions almost nightly put to him in the House may be explained. In the meanwhile Austria and Prussia, but especially the latter, are becoming more and more insolent, and do not attempt to deny the intention, of which they are accused, of partitioning Schleswig, notwithstanding their unwearied invasion is still denominated by themselves, as nothing more than a means for obtaining a guarantee from Denmark, that every thing is to be done which the King only asked time to be permitted to do. Another point raised is the Treaty of London of 1862 being torn to shreds, although

Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell still pretend that it is impossible it can be abrogated, and this too, in the very teeth of the statements of Prussian official journals, "that war would be opened in Austria, however, has not yet gone to this length, but still retains rather makes a show of, some sense of what is due to good faith, and to her own position as one of the leading powers of Europe. It must not be forgotten however, that she is bound hand and foot to Prussia, and therefore, that there is every prospect of her being at length scorched by a fire that her crafty ally has lighted for the purpose of reaching the German Confederation; but by which she herself may ere long be burned to a very cinder. That Confederation is engaged beyond measure at the work in Denmark having been taken out of its hands, and I have very little doubt that in my next letter I shall have to tell you that preparations for war between the minor States with Austria and Prussia, which is on the eve of breaking out, have been begun. Symptoms tending in that way are already apparent, and it should be through the length and breadth of Germany cannot be denied, and, whenever this shall be, the Rhine will speedily become once more the frontier of France, for which consummation of his wishes Louis Napoleon is evidently on the alert, since an army of observation for the Eastern district is already being in that quarter concentrated.

The foreign intelligence of the last week is so all absorbing that I have dwelt upon it at greater length than usual, but I must not forget that "home matters" have quite as great an interest for your readers.

HOME MATTERS. It will doubtless be heard with quite as much pain on your side as it has been on this, that it is not Her Majesty's intention to enter upon any of her public duties during the coming season. The reason assigned for this great and national disappointment is that her health is not strong enough to permit her to encounter the exertion which appears in public would occasion. The Royal physicians have endorsed this excuse, and therefore it must be generally admitted as valid; yet a painful feeling is rapidly growing in all directions, and especially amongst the retail tradesmen of the West End, that seasons have been very nearly too long injured by the "days of mourning" being prolonged, and that the longer they last so much the more difficult will it be to end them, and to resume duties which, being witnessed, give so much pleasure to loyal and affectionate subjects. Had Her Majesty only made an effort to open Parliament next week in person, her appearance would have been hailed with enthusiasm, and the notice that she will hereafter hold no levees or drawing rooms this year, but that the Prince and Princess of Wales will act for her, would not have been murmured at, as there is no denying it is now the case. It is satisfactory to ourselves at home, and doubtless will be generally to yourselves abroad, to know that mentally Her Majesty is as strong, vigorous, and keen as she has ever been, and that there is not the slightest foundation whatever for a rumor often put in circulation, that she is in this respect failing. The Court is still at Osborne, but will, in a day or two remove to Windsor, and about Easter visit it to be paid to Balmoral. An autumnal trip to Scarborough is also spoken of, but that must depend upon the issue of events may take during the next few months in Germany.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES. The Princess of Wales is perfectly recovered, and with the Prince and the young ladies your readers will be delighted to hear, is a charming little healthy fellow, left town on the 11th for a fortnight's stay at St. Leonards, after which they will return to Osborne, and come to town for the levees, which are fixed for May 22nd and 23rd. As far as the Prince himself is concerned, a good piece of fortune has just fallen out to him, by the discovery of a rich vein of iron stone running through about 500 acres of his Sandringham (Norfolk) estate. Congratulations will on all hands be accorded him, for in all that he does or says he wins the good opinion and respect of the public.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS. The long-pending controversy connected with the notorious "Essays and Reviews" was terminated on the 8th inst., by a reversal of the sentence pronounced by Dr. Lushington in the Court of Arches against the Rev. Archdeacon Williams, and the Rev. Mr. Wilson. The two Archbishops dissented from the judgment, but the Bishop of London gave in his adherence to the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, and the other lay members of the Privy Council who carried a majority in favor of the suspended essays. The matter is settled, and much is expected, if not there be no disappointment, from the Commission, to which several eminent persons in church have been appointed to consider and determine whether it is possible to widen the terms of clerical subscription. The desire for an extension of the home Episcopate has received a great blow and heavy discouragement during the week, by Sir George Grey's positive refusal to entertain the memorial of the Upper House of Convocation for division of the see of Exeter, on its next avoidance, it being proposed that Cornwall should be cut off from that see on the ground that Her Majesty's Government do not intend to recommend any further increase of the English Episcopate. This is looked upon as a quiet hint to Convocation.

ALEXANDRIA CASE. The Alexandria case has had a singular and unexpected break down. You all remember that it was referred from the Court of Exchequer to the hearing of the judges of the other law courts, because of the opinion of the Barons who tried it on the Attorney-General's appeal being equally divided. Upon opening the case on the 6th inst., Sir H. Cairns' took exception to the jurisdiction of the court; and the judges, having considered the objection, decided, by four to three, that it was fatal. An appeal now lies to the House of Lords, where the case will be carried, and time saved by this defeat of the Government.

THE MALT TAX. A modification of the Malt Tax has been proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Bill has been introduced to effect it, so the farmers may hereafter use spoiled or ill-grown barley for fattening cattle, provided it is mixed with a proportion of li-

seed so as to prevent its use for brewing purposes. The measure has been well received by the country members, but the members of the Anti-Malt Tax Association have resolved not to relax in their exertions to obtain a total refusal of the impost.

BANK OF ENGLAND. On the 11th inst. the Bank of England Directors suddenly lowered the rate of discount to 7 per cent., as they had raised it a week or two since to 8 per cent. By the telegram I enclose you will see that the banks of Russia and Frankfurt have immediately followed suit.

NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, AND INDIA. The New Zealand, China, Japan, and India news, as you have probably found already, comes in much more favorable terms. To the first and last place, the war has by this time terminated, whilst in the other two Empires hopes of conciliation and pacification are more positive than they have been for many months past. But for the anxiety to which foreign affairs continue to give rise, there would, however, be little just now of an unsatisfactory detail by this mail. A general quietude prevails, so that those who are satisfied with nothing else than constant excitement would perhaps say "there is nothing stirring but stagnation!"

THE RACE RACES. Admiral Rous' Decision. On the 17th December last a communication was sent to the Editor of Bell's Life, in London, furnishing particulars of the race disputed between the horses "Sir James Douglas" and "Jim." The circumstances are fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. Mr. Keenan's horse, Sir James Douglas, beat Mayor Harris' Jim the first heat, and Mr. Keenan claimed that Jim had been distanced; but there was no distance judge and, moreover, the distance post was alleged to have been moved without authority. Sir James, therefore, started in the second heat under protest, "Jim" came in first, but it was declared a false start. Sir James was thereupon withdrawn, and in the third and fourth heats Jim walked over the course. The steward, or referee, subsequently awarded the stakes to Mr. Keenan. The present decision of the great sporting authority upsets that award.

"In order that these knotty points should be satisfactorily adjudicated, we submitted the above statement to Admiral Rous, and affix his decision thereon:— TO THE EDITOR OF BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON. Feb. 10, 1864. DEAR SIR: With reference to the Vancouver racing dispute I beg to inform Mr. Justice that no horse can be distanced excepting by the award of an official person, standing by the distance post with a flag, to convey the signal from the post to the jockey when the leading horse has past the post. Therefore, "Jim" was not distanced in the first heat. In running for the second heat there was no result, because the starter declared it to be a false start, and in the absence of an assistant starter testimony can not be dispensed, and his decision is final. This nominal second heat must be ignored, and the race must be registered thus:— Jim.....2 1 1 Sir J. Douglas.....1 drawn Again, with reference to the bet of 100 to 20 on the second heat, it became "play or pay" when the starter called upon the riders to take their places for the second heat according to Rule 15 in Betting. The owner of Sir J. Douglas, therefore, loses 100. I beg to suggest to my brother sportsmen in Vancouver to place their distance post exactly 240 yards from the winning post; and when the starter is in position, person there with a flag. If he is run in, the distance the stewards can place a temporary distance post to correspond with the length of the course. They will likewise very soon appreciate the value of an assistant starter. I am, dear sir, yours truly, H. J. ROUS, ADMIRAL.

LICENSING COURT. BEFORE A. F. PEMBERTON AND LEVY VERNET, ESQs., J. P. THE REGIMENTAL HUSBAND. Mr. McCreight appeared to support the application of Mr. R. Smith. He said there appeared to be no valid objection to the granting of this license. The only one which had been urged could never be maintained. Mr. Smith could not compel Mr. Trencore to make concessions to the public any more than any other publican could force his landlord to make similar concessions; there could not be one law for Smith and another for other publicans. The same reason that applied to Smith would apply to others, and he was not aware that any tenant could compel his landlord to give up 40 feet to the public, and injure the approach to his wharf. He could not, therefore, conceive how any objection could be either offered or entertained by the bench to granting a license to Mr. Smith, against whose character not a word had been said, and who had incurred considerable expense in providing a house, which was admitted to be a necessity, and acknowledged to be the best house in Esquimalt, offering accommodation to travellers which no other house can afford. Mr. Williams had a house, but he could only afford a limited accommodation.

Mr. Williams—I have plenty of room. Mr. McCreight—But you could not probably accommodate several hundred persons. Mr. McCreight concluded by expressing his inability to discover the real ground for refusal, and urging upon the bench to grant the license. Mr. Cary rose to reply. Mr. McCreight—Does the learned Attorney General appear ex officio? Mr. Cary—No, I do not. Mr. McCreight—Then whom do you represent? Mr. Cary—I represent Mr. Williams; I must ask the Court not to allow me to be interrupted. Mr. Pemberton said that Mr. Cary had as yet said nothing. Mr. McCreight—I never heard of an Attorney-General in any other colony opposing a license. Mr. Cary was allowed to proceed. He com-

mented on the application, and added that he had not a right to oppose this license. He, however, entered into the question as it affected a public right of way. It was not attempted to be stated that any other public-house did interfere with a public right of way. The bench had been produced to show the ground for opposition, and therefore the argument of Mr. McCreight did not bear any logical conclusion. The application had been refused from time to time, and he hoped that it had been refused the Court would now finally reject it. With Mr. Smith's character he had nothing whatever to do. Mr. McCreight—It will not be finally rejected here. Mr. Cary—Let the Court reject it and you can then take it where you please. Mr. McCreight said—The matter should be decided upon evidence. Mr. Cary had produced none, but he (Mr. McC) would call Mr. Tiedeman and Mr. Gastineau, two engineers, to disprove any assertion as to right of way. Mr. Cary—Object; no engineer can possibly prove your case. Mr. McCreight urged upon the Court to let the evidence, and commented upon the interference of the Attorney General, which he said produced confusion. The Court held that they could not entertain a question of law, and asked Mr. McCreight whether any deed was to be produced securing the right of way to the public? Mr. McCreight said Mr. Trencore could not be expected to erect 40 feet of his property to the public, and destroy his right of way to his own premises. Mr. Bishop made a few remarks with reference to what took place at the last sitting. Mr. Verney said the question was not before the Court at last meeting, but the Court had to re-consider the application upon the production of a deed, was that forthcoming? Mr. McCreight again observed that the public house in question encroached upon the public right, Mr. Williams and his friends had a right to pull down what encroached. If he (Mr. McC) chose to build a house across a street, any person might go and pull it down, but that in no way affected the question of license. He then commented on the impropriety of the deed referred to having to be submitted to the Attorney General, who was the paid advocate of the opponents. Mr. Pemberton said the bench had no right to settle a point of law as they were asked to do. Mr. McCreight—No, your worship, I do not ask you to do anything of the kind. I merely ask you to grant a license. Mr. McCreight continued to show that no evidence (which alone they were to be guided) had been advanced to show that they were not entitled to what they asked for. Mr. Pemberton said the bench had done their best to smooth away the difficulties. A deed was to be executed which was to be submitted to the proper authorities. The bench would have to submit the deed to Mr. Cary as Attorney General, but they did not think it would be prudent to entertain the present application as a map produced showed that a right of way did exist. They had no objection to refuse the application. Mr. Bishop tendered evidence to disprove the right of way. The Bench declined to receive it, and Mr. Pemberton said the bench felt acutely the private pressure that had been brought to bear upon them, which they could not but condemn.

SMALLBONE'S APPLICATION. Mr. Bishop, for E. R. Thomas, appeared to oppose the granting of a license to the applicant at Goldstream. The Bench said they were not prepared to grant a license at present.

SUPREME COURT. BEFORE HIS HONOR DAVID CAMERON, ESQ., C. J. Sitting at nisi prius commenced this morning. A common jury was empaneled at half-past ten o'clock. Masley vs. Wright—Mr. McCreight, instructed by Messrs. Peakes and Green, for plaintiff. Defendant did not appear. The action was brought for \$450 and interest for money lent. The plaintiff proved his case, and the jury returned a verdict for \$450 principal, and \$180 interest. Grier v. Corning—Mr. McCreight, instructed by Peakes & Green, for Plaintiff; the Attorney-General instructed by Mr. Drake for Defendant. This was an action for the value of some gold dust left with the defendant for assay. Plaintiff examined—I went to Mr. Corning and asked whether he had any experience in getting gold dust out of the black sand; he said he had; I then took the sand to him; he asked me how much gold I thought it contained; I told him I estimated at \$2,500 or \$3,000; he said he would tell me next day what he estimated it at per day; I went next day, he said it contained all I said, if not more; I then told him to call several times; he told me it would take some time; I called on the 6th of December, the day before the steamer came in, to ask for my bar; Mr. Corning told me that the bar was in the furnace, then and if I called in the evening I could have it. I called about 4 o'clock, and the officer was closed. I did not get my bar that day. I saw Mr. Corning about four days after and asked for my bar; he told me he would pay me in coin, and offered me \$1,400, which he said was the value of my bar after deducting the expenses. I demanded my bar, but did not get it. I had brought this black sand down from the creek myself, I know something of the value of black sand, and believe it to be worth at least \$2,000. Cross-examined by Mr. Cary—The black sand might contain lead ore; you might call it lead ore, we call it black sand on the Creek. I paid for this dust from 6 bits to \$14 per ounce on William's Creek. I believe that 180 lbs. of black sand there was more than that out of it on the Creek. I brought it to an assayer for the purpose of getting all the gold out of it. Re-examined—I have some experience as a miner, and have been tolerably fortunate, and I believe I can speak to the value of black sand generally. AFTERNOON SESSION. The evidence of a witness for the plaintiff

having been taken on commission before Mr. Wood, Barrister, and not returned could not be read. Mr. Green, who could not see Mr. Wood, the counsel for the defence objected, and the Judge decided that it was inadmissible. For the defence Mr. Cary called

Loen Gumbinner—In November last I was in the employ of Mr. O'arding. I remember Mr. Grier coming to Mr. O'arding with some lead ore in bags; it was assayed by Mr. O'arding and I assisted him; the result of that assay was a bar of gold valued at \$1,588 82. The specific gold that resulted from the assay was melted down into a bar; there was no arrangement made between Grier and O'arding, within my knowledge, respecting the manufacture of a bar. Mr. O'arding went down about the 16th of February to San Francisco. The Attorney-General and Mr. McCreight severally addressed the Court. The Judge summed up briefly and the Jury retired to consider their verdict at 5 o'clock. After considering their verdict the Jury found a verdict for \$2,700 being the value of the black sand; and \$225 damages for non-delivery of the bar.

FIREMEN'S DEPUTATION. The Committee appointed at the firemen's meeting on Tuesday night to lay the position of the Department before the Governor, waited on His Excellency yesterday at 12 o'clock. Chief Engineer Keenan presented to His Excellency an engrossed copy of the resolution passed at the meeting, which was read by Mr. Robert Bishop, Secretary of the Board of Delegates. Mr. J. J. Southgate also read the following supplementary resolution from the various Insurance Companies of the city.

"We, the undersigned Agents in Victoria for the British Fire Insurance Companies, beg to submit our conviction of the impropriety of an efficient Fire Department in this city. The instructions also from our respective Insurance Companies are based on the existence of such, and we cordially approve of and endorse the resolutions passed at the public meeting convened by the members of the Fire Department, held in the theatre in Victoria, V. I., April, 12th, 1864. Signed, A. R. GREEN & Co., Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company, JANION, GREEN, & RHODES, Agents Northern Assurance Company, J. J. SOUTHGATE & Co., Agents Liverpool & London Insurance Co., GILBERT MALCOLM, SECRETARY, Agent Royal Insurance Company, HANDESON BURNABY & Co., Agents Lancashire Insurance Company, DICKSON CAMPBELL & Co., Agents Queen Insurance Company."

His Excellency said in receiving these resolutions he wanted to impress on the deputation that this was a question in which he was cautious not to infringe on the rights of others. It was quite out of his province to take any active interference in a matter that specially devolved on the Legislature. That, however, would not prevent his having an opinion, which was this: First, that such an organization as the deputation represented was highly necessary in Victoria; second, that a volunteer system was far more efficient than a paid brigade could possibly be. He would rather have one good volunteer company than half-a-dozen hireling ones. He thought, looking at the action of the Legislative Council, that it was rather complimentary than otherwise to the members of the department. It was very likely the opinion of the Council that there were so many intelligent men in the department that their services as jurors could not be spared; perhaps they thought too, that the number was not limited. The deputation—The number is limited, your Excellency, to 195. His Excellency said his opinion was that it would be desirable to limit also the number exempted from jury duty. He thought the best way would be to bring influence to bear on the House of Assembly, and get them to hold a conference with the Legislative Council on the question. He himself was not prepared to say what number he thought should be exempted, as that would depend on the number on the jury list. Mr. Bishop stated that the number of voters in Victoria was about 600, all of whom were liable as jurors, and that the complement of the Department was only 195, of whom there were only 104 in active service. His Excellency said he thought that it would not be considered too much to exempt one-fifth of the jury list from duty, and it appeared that that would about cover the number of firemen in active service. He assured the deputation that he would take good care that no one should throw cold water on the Department. The question was a very serious one, and concerned the whole community, and he concurred with the House of Assembly that a certain number should be exempted. Mr. Keenan remarked that the exemption was asked as a means of keeping up the best members being disposed to withdraw on account of the non-exemption, and should the number fall below twenty in each company, he, as Chief Engineer, would be obliged to disband them. Mr. Keenan laid before His Excellency a letter from the Colonial Secretary, in reference to the appropriation asked by the Fire Department, showing, he said, that there were some persons disposed to throw cold water on them. His Excellency said he would enquire into the matter; meanwhile he must repeat that the matter was entirely beyond his jurisdiction, but they might depend on his warm support. He asked Mr. Keenan if he would furnish him with a nominal return of the members of the Department, showing those who were non-jurors. The deputation then withdrew.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. We understand that Mr. Joseph Trutch has been offered the position of Surveyor-General of British Columbia.

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AGENTS: Messrs. G. H. R. Green & Co., Victoria; Messrs. J. J. Southgate & Co., Victoria; Messrs. J. M. Daly, Victoria; Messrs. L. F. Fisher, Victoria; Messrs. G. Street, Victoria.

Arrival of the Eliza

WAR DATES TO THE DEFEAT OF BANKS IN LOUISIANA. 2000 men and 24 guns retake them next day of Fort Pillow by the troops—Massacre of the Troops and their President promises Hanging of Rebel North Carolina.

Tuesday, April 19th, 1864. The Eliza Anderson has just the following important news:

Chicago, April 15—The 7th of the capture of Fort Pillow, on the morning of the 12th, Forrest, McCullough, with from 6,000 attacked the Fort, which was a battalion of the 13th Tennessee 300 men, and 200 negroes. The women and children were behind cover some time. The demanded several times without the enemy formed in two lines on the breastworks, which troops gave way, and ran down river bank. The white soldiers ordered to take their place, but the enemy poured in, forcing back to the river, where they were to give up. The gunboat "Nautilus," but did not do much of enemy. Our troops spiked three were captured by the enemy, who fired to everything combustible all the houses on the river had taken refuge under the river shot wherever found without surrender. Forty-nine white shot and wounded after the sun enemy took about 100 prisoners, number 65, the remainder are in the steamers "Platte Valley," the enemy were still there, a their determination to remain.

A small skirmish occurred on the 7th inst. within five miles of Shreveport, where the remainder are in the 2nd and 4th Divisions are in the hands of the rebels, who were with a loss. The Union forces were wounded. Alexandria advises to the 8th inst. was in the spirit of moving Shreveport. It was thought the enemy were in the hands of the rebels. Our cavalry of 2nd and 4th divisions corps, after a hard fought action, were ordered to retreat by largely forces. The 17th corps came up and defeated the enemy. Our loss 2,000. A letter dated Grand Echo, Red river says: Our cavalry has been driving two days, and on the 8th they defeated infantry support General Ransom in the 2nd and 4th Divisions are in the hands of the rebels, who were with a loss. The Union forces were wounded. Alexandria advises to the 8th inst. was in the spirit of moving Shreveport. It was thought the enemy were in the hands of the rebels. Our cavalry of 2nd and 4th divisions corps, after a hard fought action, were ordered to retreat by largely forces. The 17th corps came up and defeated the enemy. Our loss 2,000. A letter dated Grand Echo, Red river says: Our cavalry has been driving two days, and on the 8th they defeated infantry support General Ransom in the 2nd and 4th Divisions are in the hands of the rebels, who were with a loss. The Union forces were wounded.

Our line, consisting of 2,400 men in a belt of woods, with an front and the enemy in the opposite side. General Stone, of fame, Chief of Bank's Staff, took the movement. General Hartsfield, advancing only in force, but was disconcerted. After keeping up skirmishing for some time, the rebels advanced in overwhelming numbers at 10,000 strong. All our available men to the front and opened on enemy lost heavily, but advanced soon made our cavalry give way, pressed us so close, and the panic of the 17th corps came up and defeated the enemy. Our loss 2,000. A letter dated Grand Echo, Red river says: Our cavalry has been driving two days, and on the 8th they defeated infantry support General Ransom in the 2nd and 4th Divisions are in the hands of the rebels, who were with a loss. The Union forces were wounded.

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