

MINING IN VANCOUVER AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

If any confidence is to be placed in the share market, it would seem that a day of great prosperity is dawning for Vancouver Island. We see shares in the copper and other mines running up to fabulous prices, and eagerly sought after by those who ought to know the value of shares in this town. There has been for the last six months a steady increase in the value of all mining shares within the colony, and it is with great satisfaction that those whose whole interests are bound up in the prosperity of the country must witness such a transition from the too great desire that existed a year ago for everything connected with British Columbia, in preference to Vancouver Island. Doubtless as the mining season of Cariboo approaches, many will be tempted with the prospect of the large wages and big strikes that are expected to be made in the upper country, and will prefer running the chance of large profits there, than of a small certainty here. We would not for one moment discourage the miner from trying his luck in Cariboo again, for we have every reason to suppose that the coming season will be better for all working miners than any of the preceding years have been, there is every prospect of provisions being cheaper than heretofore, and very little prospect of labor being valued at a lower rate; in the first place it is not anticipated that there will be so many miners on Williams and the adjoining Creeks this year, as there were last; and in the next place, from the gradual introduction of machinery, great results are looked for, which may in all probability, effect a revolution in the present system of mining altogether. One of the effects of this introduction will be to facilitate, rather than check, the employment of labor; whilst, at the same time, from the simple fact of its having been conducive to the economizing of labor, it will lead to greater enterprise on the part of those who are the principal employers of labor. If, for instance, a mining company are prepared to spend \$5,000 in prospecting, what has formerly resulted in the sinking of one shaft only, will, by the aid of the Artesian borers, enable the company to bore, and consequently to prospect, in ten different places; and the shaft will only be sunk when there is a certainty of gold being found. Not that we can hope or expect that this system of boring will at once become general, but it is not too much to assume that when once it is ascertained to the satisfaction of practical miners that Artesian borers can be worked with success on Williams Creek, every company holding any unprospected claims, will immediately take steps to discover what lies beneath the surface of their claims by means of the borers. But there are many who for divers reasons will not be tempted to undertake the arduous task of reaching the mines this year, they will prefer waiting until the result of some of the new experiments are reported by the successful adventurers, and we may consequently expect that we shall have more devoting themselves to mining operations in this colony, if only they can find some field for the exercise of their energy, and for the display of the experience gained in their previous efforts in the upper country. The promulgation of a new code of mining laws for Vancouver will, in all probability, attract the attention of many miners to our, at present, modest diggings. If the laws are such as to give the poor man a fair show in competing with the capitalists, we can conceive it very probable that many steady men who have their own strong arm and health alone to look for a living, will prefer running their chances of obtaining a moderate subsistence by mining in a country, not so remote from civilization, but that it can be reached in a few hours from this city, to undertaking the fatigues and deprivations which are a part of the very system of Cariboo mining. The climate of those upper regions is such that many cannot stand it who would be well able to do a hard day's work in a more genial atmosphere. In this Island the climate is such that all ordinary mining operations could be carried on with little or no interruption from January to December, which is of course a matter of great moment to working miners, men who have no capital to fall back upon, and who are employing the leisure of the dull season in speculating in the mining and share markets. The miner who has worked hard during the whole season and comes down to Victoria to spend his winter must be terribly wearied if he be compelled, as many were in the past winter to spend four or five months in enforced idleness. No wages that can be earned will compensate the steady working man for such an annoyance as no employment and consequently no pay during the winter months. He comes down with a few hundred dollars, the savings of his summer's labor, and by the time the season opens again they are in all probability spent, squandered perhaps through the want of employment, which naturally induces extravagant habits. Those on the other hand, who make up their minds to stick to the more gradual progress of developing the sources of wealth of Vancouver Island, can go steadily on till they

FROM EUROPE.
SEVEN DAYS' LATER.
The War in Holstein.

MAXIMILIAN ABOUT TO LEAVE.
New York, March 1.—The Bremen, with dates from Southampton has arrived. The seizure of the "Fuscoiosa at the Cape of Good Hope is confirmed. The revolutionists in Denmark have expelled the Danish officials from Tonnington. Copenhagen journals say that the Private Council have resolved to devote the whole strength of the nation to recover Schleswig. Prussia will not consent to leave Alesen to the Danes. The allies had attacked the Danish incursions at Duppel. Mortars were placed to shell the Danes. The Prussians occupied Frederik's Fort. At Kiel, in the Federal Diet, the Oldenburg representative protested against the march of the Prussians through Lubbock. The Duke of Augustenburg has been proclaimed at Apperitz. In the House of Lords, Earl Russell proved by a comparison of dates that the Government decision as to detaining the Birkenhead iron rams was not influenced by the representations of Mr. Adams. In the House of Commons, Mr. Peaseock gave notice of motion as to the demand for compensation made by the United States for injuries done by the Confederate cruisers. Earl Russell said in the House of Lords, as to the claims for damages done by the Alabama, that the Government considers itself in no way responsible for them; and no hope is held out for changing the policy respecting this. The Paris Nord denies that the French army of observation is to be placed on the frontier. The Paris Patrie asserts that Austria is willing to accept an armistice, on condition that the Danes evacuate Duppel and Alesen. Prussia has refused. The Sixth Corps of the French army will be mobilized and quartered at Lamsitz. It is officially announced that a Conference of the Ministers of the minor German States will open on the 18th of February, at Warsaw; Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Baden, Saxe Weimar, and Hesse, have consented to attend. The Italian Parliament had resumed its sittings. The armament of the National Guard was being hastened. Large quantities of war material continued to be forwarded to Acona and Botogna. The Austrian Reichsrath had closed. The Emperor said the Austrian mission was peace. Notwithstanding the endeavors of Austria to exercise a conciliatory influence, war had broken out between Germany and Denmark, in conformity with the Federal Diet vote. I have, as a German Prince, taken a part in the Federal execution, and in concert with the King of Prussia, Schleswig has been occupied as a pledge. PORTLAND, Maine, March 2.—The steamer "Barnabus" with dates from Liverpool to the 18th, and from Londonderry to the 19th, has arrived. It is stated that the arrangements for the departure of Maximilian were completed. The Prussians continue their operations against the fortifications of Duppel. It is stated that they demand that the Danes evacuate Duppel and Alesen, giving a very short delay. A Copenhagen paper says the Danish Government has not received the propositions for an armistice. LONDON, Feb. 19.—Attack on Duppel by the Prussian and Austrian forces is imminent. It is said that the place is defended by 40,000 Danes. HALIFAX, March 3.—The steamer Canada, with dates from Liverpool to February 20th and from Queenstown to the 21st, has arrived. The German forces had entered Jutland. Archduke Maximilian will visit Brussels, Paris, and Windsor before leaving for Mexico. The Germans were repulsed on the 18th in a general attack on the whole line of the Danish position. The steamer Great Eastern has been chartered by Glass, Elliott & Co., to lay the Atlantic cable in 1865. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—The British squadron in the Mediterranean has been ordered to return to England. HALIFAX, March 3d.—Thirteen Austrian men of war have been ordered to sea, to protect German merchantmen. A Danish frigate in the English Channel has overhauled a number of German vessels. CALIFORNIA NEWS. SAN FRANCISCO, March 4th.—The Rev. T. Starr King died at a quarter past 8 o'clock this morning of diphtheria. The Legislature and Courts have adjourned, in consequence, and the whole State is in mourning. The steamer Panama sailed with 800 passengers for Portland. SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—At 9:30 this morning a severe shock of an earthquake was felt, lasting one and three-fourths seconds. Oscillations were from north to south. No serious damage was occasioned. Vibrations were also felt in Sacramento and elsewhere at the same time. All the flags in the city are at half-mast in respect for the memory of the Rev. T. Starr King. Harpending, another of the Chapman pirates, will take the oath of allegiance and be released on Monday. Gold in New York yesterday 16 1/2. SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The body of Rev. T. Starr King lay in state in his church on Geary street, from 12 to 4 o'clock yesterday, and was visited by multitudes of people. In the evening it was taken in charge by the

Military and Masonic Committee of Honor

The funeral services took place today at 2 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Kirtbridge performing the religious portion. The musical portion of the ceremonies were particularly impressive being executed by nearly the whole vocal and instrumental talent of the city. The Grand Lodge of Free Masons of the State, of which deceased was Grand Orator for the present year, performed the burial rights of the fraternity, and the body was placed beneath the altar of the church of which Mr. King was pastor. Gen. Wright, having received orders from the War Department to that effect, caused minute guns to be fired from the Federal forts during the ceremonies. Owing to an interruption of the eastern line east of Salt Lake last evening, we have no later Eastern intelligence. Arrived—Steamer Senator, from San Pedro, and ship Granada, from Valparaiso. SAN FRANCISCO, March 7th.—In sixty-two cases against steamship Moses Taylor for violation of the act of Congress, judgments have been given for plaintiff in each case. Suit of Morris against Cheesman to recover money deposited in mint by Magruder murderers is discontinued. Special policeman Vanness, has received intelligence of the arrest of fifty thousand dollars left by John B. Egerton, lately deceased in Liverpool. Egerton fell overboard from the wharf in 1850, and was rescued by this officer, who perilled his own life and refused reward. Rumors about buildings being damaged by earthquakes are unfounded. SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The flour and grain market continues excited. Extra No. 1 flour advanced to day to \$8, with a prominent feature among holders to await a further advance. A telegram from Monterey announces the arrival there this morning of the opposition steamer America, which was obliged to put in at that port for coal, being unable to obtain a supply at Acapulco in consequence of the blockade of that port. CORVALLIS, March 8, '64. Capt. Hillier to-day instituted suit against Indian Agent Simpson in District Court, for damages to the value of fifteen thousand dollars, sustained by being arrested while loading oysters in Yaquina Bay on the 24th February. MARYSVILLE, March 7. No Eastern news to-night. The weather continues very dry, and in consequence there is a prospect of a failure of the spring crops. SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—There is a marked advance of staples of all kinds. A private telegram to a commercial house here says Congress has passed an act providing for the withdrawal of goods in bond for home consumption and sale of the year now expired. Arrived—British bark Charlotte Andrews, 72 days from Australia. Ship Bonaly, 20 days from China. The steamer America is overdue from Panama; may be supposed to be caused by her being heavily loaded or detention at some port. SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Eastern line is still closed. OREGON NEWS. ARRIVAL OF THE PANAMA.—The steamship Panama arrived at Portland on the 10th inst. (not the 8th) and was to sail again on the 11th inst. The following is her memorandum, taken from the Portland Daily Union of the 11th: Steamship Panama, H. J. Johnson, Esq., commander, left San Francisco on the 5th of March, at 4 p. m.; crossed the Columbia bar on the 6th inst. at 12 m., and arrived at Portland on the 10th at 2 a. m. THEATRICAL.—Miss Virginia Howard appeared for the last time in the Willamette Theatre on the evening of the 10th, in the character of the "Octoroon." Mrs. W. H. Leighton had arrived to take her place. Miss Fanny Morgan was to take a benefit on Saturday. THE KOOTENAI.—By a private letter from Walla Walla we learn that the new mines on the Kootenai are beginning to attract considerable attention to that quarter, and a great many are changing their course from Boise to Kootenai. PUGET SOUND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—The U. S. Senate has confirmed a treaty by which a final adjustment is to be made of the claim of the Puget Sound Agricultural Co upon the United States. This Company, composed of members of the Hudson Bay Company, has claimed certain possessory rights upon American soil, and after the occupation of the soil by settlers, the company set up a claim for damages amounting to about \$2,000,000, but which has been reduced now to \$500,000. By the treaty just confirmed, the claim is to be referred to a Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the United States, who shall appraise the damage done the Puget Sound Company; and if they cannot agree upon an appraisal the whole matter shall be referred to the King of Italy as a final arbitrator. The Portlanders celebrated the completion of the telegraph line in great style on the 5th inst., sending congratulatory despatches to President Lincoln, the U. S. Sanitary Commission, the Mayors of Portland, Maine, and San Francisco, and the Fire Department of the latter city. In the evening the city was generally illuminated. Additional from Portland. From Messrs. Newman Oullins and Fallon who left Portland on Friday at 7 o'clock, we learn that the steamer Panama, which reached Portland on the 10th inst., would sail for San Francisco on Saturday the 12th, taking a few passengers and some freight, including about 5,000 boxes apples. The Panama brought word that the steamers would in future leave San Francisco every Saturday for Portland. They would probably proceed on to Victoria. The Sierra Nevada would leave San Francisco on Saturday, the 12th inst., for Portland and this port. The telegraph despatches announced that she would bring 800 passengers for Portland. Portland was full of people, and houses and accommodation could not be obtained. A great rush was taking place to Boise, and numbers had gone through from Yreka and Walla Walla. It was stated that about 5,000 horses had gone to Boise from various quarters.

The Portland market was in a state of excitement, and speculators were busy.

Flour had advanced to \$8 per bushel, and all staple articles were very dear. Mutton, 12 1/2 @ 15 cents, wholesale; beef, 9 @ 10 cents, wholesale. The miners in Boise expect a poor summer, in consequence of the small quantity of snow which lay on the ground, and the consequent scarcity of water. The Portland Daily Union thus comments on the late news: The details of Eastern news brought by the Panama are full of interest, notwithstanding the most important items have been given already to the public in telegraphic despatches. Since the last complete reports, the situation of both federals and rebels has very materially changed. Lee alone, of all the rebel commanders, remains his geographical position, and he does so only because he dares not leave his entrenchments either to run or fight. That this is true, is proved by the fact that he suffered Kilpatrick to make a raid in his rear, destroy his railroad communication with his only source of supplies, make an assault upon the rebel capital, and actually penetrate its outer lines of fortification, and then march down the peninsula and effect a junction with Butler, without encountering any resistance worth mentioning. It was one object of this raid to compel Lee to abandon his position on the Rappahannock, and give our forces battle on a hopen field. In this object the expedition failed, and the rebel general admitted by his acts, or rather by his persistent refusal to act, that he felt himself unable to cope with a very formidable force. His command is estimated at 55,000 men, and is larger by 20,000 than any other body of soldiers in the rebel service. Johnston, with 35,000 men, all that is left of Bragg's celebrated army of Tennessee, is dividing his attention between Gen. Grant at Chattanooga and Sherman's unexpected and damaging invasion of Alabama; while Longstreet, with 20,000 men has beat a hasty retreat from East Tennessee, and is just now engaged in standing guard over the rebel capital, lest it fall into the hands of "Beast Butler," who is hanging around its suburbs in a very suspicious manner. FROM SANDWICH ISLANDS. Bark Young Hector, 19 days from the Sandwich Islands, brings Honolulu dates of February 13th. The whole ship Congress had arrived from the Marquesas. On her passage out she was set on fire by the crew and lost all her freight water. While at the Marquesas the first officer was captured by natives, stripped naked, and would have been eaten, but for the interference of a native Hawaiian missionary. The small crater—summit of Mauna Loa—has recently been emitting flames and smoke. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, &c. These ailments render their sufferer worthy of trial in all cases of the lungs, in common colds and influenza, the Pills taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed externally, are exceedingly efficacious. When the disease is epidemic, this treatment is most successful, and the Pills and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to the circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-taxed system, and restore the patient to his former state of health. It relieves the most distressing symptoms, such as the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other complaints, by which so many are seriously and permanently affected in our country. PRIZE MEDAL. Crinolines and Corsets. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship awarded to A. SALOMONS, 35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON. THE CARDIOPUS PATENT JUPON Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed. Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze, For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass. NEW PATENT HARMONON CORSET (self-adjusting). Obtained a Prize Medal, and is the very best Stay ever invented. Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset. Invaluable for the Ball Room, Equestrian Exercises, and Warm Climates. To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of A. SALOMONS, 35, Old Change, London. Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia HAS BEEN AWARDED TWENTY-FIVE PRIZES, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP. It forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its special qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD & CO., 172 New Bond Street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World. Sporborg & Rneff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes. WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I. NOTICE. IN THESE VARIOUS BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHING COMPANY will sell HARRIES & CO.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of Benson's watch by the finest finish that has ever been seen in this country. No other maker could have produced such a perfect and carefully adjusted mechanism."—Times, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of the art of watch-making."—Illustrated London News, November 8th, 1862.

"Watches adapted for every class, climate, and country. Vertical, Repeating, Centre, Seconds, Repeater, Astronomical, Lever, and Chronograph. From 300 guineas to 3 guineas each."

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCH.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates.—Silver Case, Open Face, 211 1/2. Hunters, 212 1/2. Gold Cases, Open Face, 225 0/0. Hunters, 250 0/0. Fanny Wrist Watch, Silver Case, at 25 0/0. 24 1/2. 25 0/0. 25 1/2. 27 1/2. 29 0/0. 212 1/2. each.

Benson's Illustrated Watch Pamphlet. Will be sent Post free for Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select, and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world. Post-office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses, must be made payable, and addressed to JAMES W. BENSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 33 and 34 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1749. deli

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chloroquine. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSTIPATION, ASTHMA, COLIC, &c.

"ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS" ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of BENSON'S CHLOROQUINE. Dr. J. Collis Browne M.D. &c. (ex-Army Medical Staff) the recipe of which was compiled solely by J. J. Daventry, M.D. (ex-Russell street, Bloomsbury square, London) (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it INVALUABLE. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or saving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy, a few extracts from an anonymous testimonial by Physicians and Surgeons are given: From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea and other diseases, and am most peculiarly satisfied with the results." Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhoea." From C. V. Risdon, Esq., Surgeon, Betham: "As an astringent in severe Diarrhoea and an antispasmodic in Colic and Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous." Extracts from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

1st Stage of Remedy.—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient. 2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging.—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient. 3rd Stage, or Collapse.—In all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chloroquine is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery." To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eight months' severe suffering, and when all other medical relief had failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chloroquine, except in sealed bottles, having the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroquine" engraved on the wrapper. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole Importers, J. J. Daventry, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles, 2s 6d and 4s 6d. J. J. Daventry.

SEABY & MOORE, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

IRON HOUSES, SUGAR-SHEDS, ROOFS, &c. TUPPER & CO.'S Corrugated, Galvanized Iron, AND PATENT TILES. For Roofing Houses, Churches, Schools, &c., packed for shipment; also, Gutters, Pipes, Sliding Falls, Tappings, Wire, Nails, Screws, &c., &c. For Prices, Drawings, and Catalogues, apply to TUPPER & CO., Manufacturers, 57, Moorgate street, London, E. C., or Berkeley street, Birmingham. Tupper & Co.'s process of galvanizing prevents rust. Catalogues may be obtained on application at office of this Journal. TUPPER & CO., 61a Moorgate street London. SREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c. G. H. HARRINGTON & CO., MARINE ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 27, Leadenhall street, London, E. C. Contracts entered into for Building Wood or Iron screw and Paddle Steamers, Sailing Ships, Tugs or Barges, suited to Sea or River Navigation. Patent Combination Vessels with Trunk Planking Iron Frames. Estimates and particulars forwarded on application, and contracts made for delivery of all kinds of Vessels at every port in British Columbia. deli

OUR RESOURCES

In these utilitarian days by one standard,—What soon? Rapidly of motion, cravings of human nature, the qualities of anything vied to a comparative standard by the question of any of its less practical companies, telegraph companies, and joint stock description have, within been built up by the exercise of these two queries also ancestors were content with ideas, and the exigencies make it necessary to ut ground which is in the vic of men; but now the great life seems to be to do as and with that end in view, as possible. Since the int as a motive power, man's speed of employment is o more, than half a century perience witnesses, and p this more apparent than in one time a family emigr their Lanes and Pen pected to visit home again a dozen amongst us but hav of returning to the old coun for travel, if properly taken tend to benefit the colono more than our own forest of minerals, our own fish and our fisheries, have only explained at home, and its way out to work each of our resources. How e of Vancouver be reached means of communication also matters which require the relative situations of the Columbia, and the distant communication with the m critical period for our fut we have despatched a mes who will devote his time to planation of our wants, our appliances, than at the pre that can be said to the colonies are surely and st in value and importance, a that the right sort of men to come amongst us at the bringing with them ca energy, to place this coloni tial Columbia high in countries.

The gold of British some years to come, a class of immigrants, and connected with our own explained to those of the always in search of such practical purposes; if who are seeking fresh out and the skilled artificers who are seeking a new field are told what can be business between this col well as other parts of the other mineral resources w and what it is possible to eries, shall we not soon ha at work? There is energy there is muscle and sinew there is indomitable pluck which only wants ind amongst us, and which secure our prosperity. home this year will tell ofation with the mines will be able to enlarge which will be given to mines when the traction e he will show to the col immense advantages wh possess as a depot for Coast when she is connect wires with the United will be for the lecturer w tion of emigrants and in country to show them in their money and energy geously employed in this the Ghans of the Deccan, barren of verdure trees w

PAPAL APPOINTMENT. We read the following Journal of January 9th: The Pope held a secret Vatican. After a short a near-erected the Rev. Parish Priest of Montre, Episcopal Sec of Colon, in with the title of Coadjutor, of His Lordship Me of Vancouver. The Rev. honore, Missionary of the the Oblates of Marsailles See of "Mellipolis in p with the title of Vicar a Columbia, a Vicar of a

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET. coived in Portland from the 10th inst., states that we firm at \$8. Great ex Oats and barley rulling beans from 2 1/4 to 3 1/4; p vanced from 1/2 to 1 cent.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

OUR RESOURCES IN ENGLAND.

In these utilitarian days everything is tried by one standard.—What use? and How soon? Rapidity of motion is essential to the cravings of human nature, and in estimating the qualities of anything which can be reduced to a comparative system, we are more guided by the question of its utility, than by any of its less practical merits.

The gold of British Columbia will, for some years to come, attract a particular class of immigrants, and if the real facts connected with our own Island be thoroughly explained to those of the old country who are always in search of such information for practical purposes; if the capitalists who are seeking fresh outlets for their money and the skilled artificers and handicraftsmen who are seeking a new field for employment, are told what can be done in the lumber business between this colony and China, as well as other parts of the world, and what other mineral resources we have besides gold, and what it is possible to make of our fisheries, shall we not soon have men and money at work? There is energy, there is wealth, there is muscle and sinew, and last not least there is indomitable pluck still left in Britain, which only wants inducement to come amongst us, and which alone is wanting to secure our prosperity.

PAPAL APPOINTMENTS.

We read the following in the Freeman's Journal of January 9th: "The Pope held a secret consistory at the Vatican. After a short allocution His Holiness created the Rev. Charles Morrison, Parish Priest of Montreal in Canada, to the Episcopal See of Colon, in partibus infidelium with the title of Coadjutor without succession of His Lordship Mgr. Demers, Bishop of Vancouver. The Rev. L. Joseph d'Herbomez, Missionary of the Congregation of the Oblates of Marsailles, to the Episcopal See of Melitopolis in partibus infidelium, with the title of Vicar Apostolic of British Columbia, a Vicar of recent creation."

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.—A despatch received in Portland from San Francisco, on the 10th inst., states that flour (best brand) was firm at \$8. Great excitement prevailed, Oats and barley ruling at from 3 to 3½; beans from 2½ to 3¼; potatoes having advanced from 2 to 1 cent. per pound.

DEPARTURE OF GOVERNOR DOUGLAS.

Monday, March 14, at 12 o'clock, His Excellency Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., left this colony, not to return to it again as Her Majesty's Representative. The spontaneous and enthusiastic ovation accorded to him by the citizens at his departure must have been highly gratifying, and would doubtless tend to dissipate, partially at least, that regret which he must feel at leaving the country with which he has been so long and so intimately connected, both in a private and public capacity.

THE GOVERNOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We are credibly informed that Mr. Seymour, the newly appointed Governor of British Columbia, was positively to sail from England on the 17th February. Sir James Douglas will fill the position till the arrival of his successor, who may be expected about the beginning of April.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE VICTORIA PIONEER RIFLE CORPS.

Monday afternoon, about 30 of the Pioneer Rifle Corps (colored) under the command of Capt. Johnson, mustered on the lawn adjoining their Hall, on View Street, to receive a stand of Colors.

After being put through a few evolutions by their drill sergeant, which they performed with tolerable precision, Miss Pointer, daughter of Mr. Nathan Pointer, then stepped forward and made a very appropriate address, presenting Capt. Johnson with a handsome Union Jack mounted on a staff, with a gilt spear head, also a regimental flag, bearing the initials "P. R. C.," elegantly worked. Captain Johnson acknowledged the compliment paid to his corps, and after the Company had presented arms, the band playing "God save the Queen," they formed into line, and headed by their band, marched through the town.

EXCLUSION.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—If the discussion of the question as to the propriety of endeavoring to obtain a commutation of the sentence of death passed on the condemned Indians last summer had not brought out several Britons capable of condemning it, I should have hesitated to believe that your correspondent "Joseph Arnoop" were an Englishman—he however appears to be one of those ever ready—after they have severed themselves from home influences and the land of their birth—not only to do as others do in their adopted country, but to go out of his way to palliate a wrong by writing a letter full of unworthy insinuations about "the old gentleman" who has had the courage to remind him of what he says he is "at a loss to understand," though doubtless it was taught him by his parents, viz: that he who willingly connives, acquiesces or partakes in a wrong, is equally guilty with the wrong doer. Now as the British Constitution admits of no distinction of color, the exclusion of two persons worthy of imitation as citizens, husbands and fathers, solely on that account—from a banquet said to be given by the citizens of Victoria, but in reality by a few self-selected capitalists and their admirers, was an injustice. I presume neither Dr. Davis nor the colored people are grateful to "Joseph Arnoop" for the advice he has given them, for the former I dare say are not so ignorant as not to know that although the Committee has decided against their admission into the procession, yet the street in advance of the marshal and his aids, and in rear of the Governor's carriage is as free to them as to others, and the latter will be happy to leave to "Joseph Arnoop" to "cast in his own way" to win the confidence of his fellow townsmen and remain satisfied with the thanks of the writer and others in having by the publication of his letter given an opportunity to Britons at home to know that there are some men in Vancouver Island who venerate the names of Wilberforce, Clarkson, Buxton and others, and hold intact the noble cause for which they battled and gloriously won.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, SAKON.

THE PANAMA STEAMER.—The steamer America from Panama arrived in San Francisco on Thursday the 10th, with 50 passengers and a large freight. She did not call at Acapulco in consequence of that port being blockaded by the French, but proceeded to Monterey to coal.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, March 15.

THE IMMIGRATION DEPUTATION.—The gentlemen appointed at the meeting on Saturday night to wait on the Governor in reference to the appointment of Mr. Macfie as immigration lecturer, called on His Excellency yesterday morning, and stated the object of their visit. His Excellency in reply, said he was sorry that Mr. Macfie should have thought he had been treated coldly, as it was far from his intention to have shown him the slightest discourtesy. He had a very high opinion of Mr. Macfie as a lecturer, and was satisfied that if any one were sent home, he should be the man. It was not, however, in his power to act officially in the matter, as the supplies for the year had not finally passed the legislature, and he did not wish to interfere with the patronage of the new governor. He would, however, strongly recommend Mr. Macfie, to Capt. Kennedy as a most suitable person to act as lecturer, should one be appointed, and would leave his written opinion to that effect to be laid before the new governor on his arrival in the colony. The deputation then withdrew.

MORE COPPER.—Yesterday considerable excitement was occasioned among the holders of "fests" by the arrival in town of some very fine specimens of native copper, embedded in soft granite, said to have been brought from the lead of the Union Co. (late Beechy Bay). Shares in this company immediately flew up and two changed hands at \$125 and \$100, respectively, when it was ascertained that the specimens were not brought from the Union Company's ground at all, but were taken by a prospecting party sent out by them from another lead discovered on the property of Dr. Ashe, in Sooke Harbor. The Board of Brokers we learn, consequently refuse to recognise any transactions in Union shares based upon these discoveries. From the indications lately brought to light there appears to be little doubt that the promontory extending between Sooke Harbor and Beechy Bay is more or less studded with copper lodes.

NEW MINING LAWS FOR VANCOUVER ISLAND.

His Excellency Governor Douglas, has lately been in consultation with the Legislative Council for the purpose of framing a complete series of mining laws for this Island. The laws will differ materially from those of British Columbia, being drawn up with the greatest possible freedom from restrictions of any kind. They will not be designed as a source of revenue as are those of the sister colony, but will aim at affording the utmost encouragement to developing the mineral wealth of the Island, even should their execution entail an additional charge upon the public revenue. One of the provisions of the proposed laws is to allow a miner or company to hold any number of shares he or they may choose to take up, following in this the practice in California. The laws will come up before the Legislative Council for their consideration.

MINING DEPUTATION.—A number of persons interested in mining matters waited on His Excellency yesterday morning to ask him to recommend an addition to the Supplemental Estimates, of \$4,000, for the purpose of opening a good road to the arduous region on Goldstream. His Excellency expressed his warm interest in the development of the mineral resources of the country, and his hope that the Goldstream mines might turn out a success, and expressed his intention of recommending the request of the deputation to the favorable consideration of his successor, Governor Kennedy.

WHISKY SELLING.—John Pearce was charged yesterday before Mr. Pemberton with supplying a bottle of whisky to an Indian. Officer Wilmer and Sergeant Hill proved the offence, and stated that they had previously seen the prisoner supply two or three bottles to the Indian. Pearce denied any knowledge of the offence and stated that he was in liquor. The magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of \$50 or to suffer three months imprisonment with hard labor.

DELUGE FIRE COMPANY.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following officers were elected last evening by the Deluge Engine Co. for the term of one year: Foreman, John Dickson; 1st Assistant Foreman, Henry A. Pickett; (re-elected); 2nd Assistant Foreman, George Dash; Secretary, John Pidwell; Assistant Secretary, Marcus R. Mayer; Treasurer, Jacob Sehl; (re-elected); Standing Committee: Wm. Lobse, (re-elected); T. G. Morris, James Mulrhead.

PILOT BOAT.—The licensed Pilots of this city are already striving themselves to carry out the provisions of the new Pilot Act. A suitable Pilot boat for cruising within the prescribed limits is about to be constructed, and in the interim another craft will be engaged for the purpose. We trust that we shall no longer hear of complaints from masters of ships of their inability to procure the services of pilots when most needed.

CHALLENGE.—We recently noticed the construction of a fine racing boat at Alberni. This boat was brought to Victoria by the steamer Thames, and from a notice appearing elsewhere it will be seen that her crew are now prepared to test her speed and their own prowess against all comers at from \$1000 to \$5000 a side.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.

"ON THE FENCE."—Willie Bond appeared yesterday in the Police Court upon information laid by Mr. John Copland, and answer a charge of having wilfully and maliciously damaged the fence and trees on the property of the complainant. Mr. Copland underwent a severe cross-examination by the accused; but the evidence was conclusive against Bond, who applied for a postponement, that he might produce witnesses. Mr. Copland stated that he had no personal feeling in the matter; Bond had done considerable injury which he could not replace; not only had he pulled down about 150 feet of the fence, but he had also destroyed trees of two years growth and a hay stack had been demolished. He would, however, not be unreasonable and would consent to withdraw the case if Bond would undertake to replace the fence and trees. He really believed that Bond did not know it was an offence to pull people's fences down, as he had done the same thing before. Mr. Pemberton remarked that Bond was not so ignorant of law as that, and reminded the accused that causing one shilling worth of damage to another man's property subjected him to a fine of £5 with imprisonment. The case was allowed to stand over till Monday, to allow time for the reparation of the injury.

any community he could fall short of inspiring confidence. For almost twenty years, we have been more or less cognizant of the Hon. Arthur Edward Kennedy's public life, and we have seen it distinguished by devotion to the duties, however laborious or dangerous, devolving upon him; and by a goodness of heart and truthfulness that endeared him to those who knew his acts best. In the famous period in Ireland, no one of all the benefactors or adherents of the poor encountered more risks for them, made greater sacrifices, or more anxiously sought to alleviate their sufferings; and in none of the Governors of British dependencies had Irishmen ever a more unchanging patron than Captain Kennedy, in that Australian settlement in which he held the highest place. Goodness like his could not but be conciliatory, and the clearness of judgment and strength of just purpose that belong to him, must render his accession to office again, a gain to the public, and a permanent benefit to the colony in which, in order, we doubt not, to organize and establish its growing interests, he is to preside.—Munster News.

THE CHARGE AGAINST FABIAN MITCHELL.

The charge against Fabian Mitchell of being unlawfully possessed of a musical box, the property of an Indian, again came up in the Police Court yesterday. Mr. Bishop, for the defence, stated that through the courtesy of the Clerk of the Court, this matter had been arranged in accordance with the wishes of the Bench. There was a difference of \$4 between the musical box and the skins. This had been halved, and his client had agreed to accept \$2, and to receive back the box. He therefore would ask His Worship to say that there was no ground for issuing a warrant. The magistrate said by giving the accused an opportunity of settling the case out of Court, it was to be inferred that he (the magistrate) did not look upon the case as amounting to larceny. The information, however, had been sworn by an Indian, who was a Christian, corroborated by Mr. Cunningham, and there was no alternative but to issue a warrant. It appeared from the evidence, that Mitchell had only himself to blame for having acted, to say the least, with indiscretion. He had no desire to cast any imputation upon the accused, but it was Mitchell's own fault that this had been brought upon him, and it therefore only remained for him to dismiss the charge.

QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.

A company has been formed under the title of the Goldstream Quartz Crushing Company, with a capital of \$10,000 in \$50 shares, to establish a Quartz Crushing Mill on Goldstream. More than half the capital was subscribed on Monday, and we understand that a meeting was held, whereat it was determined to erect a mill at the estimated cost of \$7,000, and to commence operations at once. Our citizens are awakening to a sense of the necessity of giving Goldstream a fair trial. An assessment has been levied of \$5 to the share, and the promoters of the scheme have already obtained sufficient promises of employment for their mill to defray, in a short space of time, the cost of its erection.

RISE IN BREADSTUFFS AND GRAIN.

Shortly after the arrival of the Eliza Anderson yesterday, the news of the great advance in flour and other produce was spread over the city, and occasioned much excitement amongst merchants and dealers. Flour immediately advanced to 30 sh. 6d. 30; and wheat to 28; Super Extra ruled from \$1.50 to \$1.75 in advance of the day before, and still remains so. All kinds of grain have risen in price, varying from ¼ to ½ c. per pound. The price of hay alone remains stationary. Should the news by the steamer confirm the despatches received, there will in all probability be a much greater advance.

GOVERNOR KENNEDY'S ARRIVAL.

The intelligence brought by the Eliza Anderson yesterday, enables us to approximate with greater certainty the probable date of Capt. Kennedy's arrival here. The steamer which usually leaves San Francisco on the 7th, would not sail before Saturday the 12th, and as she would proceed as usual to Portland, we cannot expect our new Governor before Sunday next. It was not positively known whether the Sierra Nevada or the Pacific would be the steamer, but it was believed the former.

CHARGE OF BOAT STEALING.

Two men named John O'Donnor and George Jones were yesterday placed in the dock having been a short time previously arrested by officers Bound and Erickson, upon a charge preferred against them by an Italian named Thomas Meson, of stealing a fishing boat, sails and gear. The evidence of the prosecutor and the officers having been heard, the magistrate remanded the prisoners for one day.

NOT DAMAGED.

The schooner Jenny Jones has not had a hole knocked in her bottom, as was stated yesterday morning by our contemporary, having only slightly scraped her side, above the water-line. Shippers by her to Portland may therefore have no fear as to her seaworthiness.

LARCENY.

An Indian named Kinger was convicted yesterday in the Police Court of stealing 7 pairs drawers and a towel, of the value of \$3, the property of Abraham Belasco, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labor.

A Good Official Selection.

We are glad to observe, from a London journal, that the administrative abilities of Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq. are again called into action for the public advantage. This high minded and experienced officer is appointed Governor of Vancouver Island, a British settlement in which all that upright-ness, firmness, superior intelligence and impartiality can accomplish, will be effected so far as his efforts and influence can extend. If he failed, we know not who could succeed. His services in Western Australia have been spoken of in this journal, and in previous years his generous and manly vindication of the rights of the poor in West-Close more than once adverted to in terms that scarcely expressed our admiration, founded on knowledge of the humane and honorable officer. It is impossible that in

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. MONDAY, March 14th, 1864. House met at 2:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Trimble, Foster, Duncan, Street, Dennis. ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY. The Speaker stated that a deputation from the House of Assembly had waited upon His Excellency on Saturday last, to present the address voted by the House, to which His Excellency had made a suitable reply. WATER COMPANY'S BILL. The Committee on Private Bills reported that the bill of Messrs. Ooe & Martin had complied with the Standing Orders of the House; the Committee therefore recommended the House to accept the bill. Mr. Tiedeman was before the committee to object to the passage of the bill, but as his objection was to its merits, the chairman informed him that he must appear on Friday next to object, between the first and second readings. ADJOURNMENT. Dr. Trimble moved, seconded by Mr. Street, that as a mark of respect to His Excellency Governor Douglas, the House do adjourn till to-morrow. Carried unanimously. THE FRASER SALMON FISHERIES. YALB, B. C., March 7th, 1864. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In your weekly issue of the 1st inst., you state that a company has been formed on a large scale to establish a salmon fishery at the mouth of the Fraser River. If such be the case, and if no restrictive conditions have been imposed upon them, there is no doubt that this company if directed, as asserted, by experienced fishermen, will realize very large profits, as they will be able to take out enormous quantities of fish; and indeed, entirely intercept their passage to the upper waters. But—for there is a but—it such an enterprise is quite promising to the concerned parties, what shall be the fate of the numerous native population now scattered all along the River, and who live, we may say exclusively on the salmon fish? Did the company foresee this? Will they become necessary to help those inhabitants when starving at our doors? Will they relieve them, or shall we do it ourselves, or will the government take charge of them? It seems to me that this is a case worthy of some consideration on the part of the Legislative Council of British Columbia. F. B. MOURAVIEFF'S RULE IN LITHUANIA.—The following circular has been issued by Mouravieff, dated the 10th (22nd) of December, 1863:—"By my circular of the 30th of November, (12th December) I directed lists of the nobles and the whole population to be drawn up in all districts. The chief object of this was to purify the country of all persons of all classes not deserving of confidence, and also of ill-disposed persons who might in future disturb public peace. Considering that, according to the last report, some of the insurgent leaders have fled across the frontier on the approach of winter; and dispersed their bands, quartering them on the sympathizing inhabitants of the country, and especially on the farms of small nobles and in the villages of crown peasants, in order that they might be ready to recommence the insurrection at a more favorable opportunity, I hereby direct your Excellency to remain the military chiefs of districts, and all ranks of the police to be particularly careful that no one shall escape being inscribed in the above-mentioned lists, and that the strictest search be made after all persons unworthy of confidence, participators in the insurrection, and former insurgents, who are all to be arrested, as also those who give them refuge or assist in concealing them, and at once sent under a strong escort to the governors for deportation to the interior of Russia. Particular search is to be made in Roman Catholic convents, rectories, and the residences of priests in general, and the houses and estates of nobles. The proprietors and the residents of houses which have served as a refuge for ill-disposed persons are to be fined according to regulation, besides being punished in their persons according to law. In directing your Excellency to inform all your subordinates that they are made strictly responsible for the execution of this decree, I expect from their activity and zeal that in the month of January there will not be a single person unworthy of confidence in the country that has not been observed by the police, and that by that time the country will have been completely purified of such injurious persons."

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PANORAMA.

The exhibition in the Theatre last night was again witnessed by a crowded House. The views were very favorably received, and many of them drew forth loud applause. We advise all who have not yet seen these admirable representations to do so before the opportunity is lost.

A charge was brought in the Police Court yesterday by Joseph Carey against William Oldham, for wilfully taking a gratuity of the value of \$2 50, the alleged property of the prosecutor. It appeared, however, that this was a case of disputed ownership, and the Magistrate dismissed the charge.

THE HISTORY OF AN UNFORTUNATE TOPIC.

In 1859, the important subject of education absorbed the attention of our various candidates for legislative honors. At that time the existence of every would-be statesman seemed bound up in a scheme for public instruction. The schoolmaster was a nightmare that rode every politician to death; and one would have really thought, from the anxiety displayed in candidates' addresses and public speeches, that the youthful mind of Vancouver Island was likely to be subjected to a surfeit of learning that boded extremely ill for the health of the youthful body. The session of 1860 happily passed away without succeeding in this conspiracy against the juvenile mind. The labors of the following year proved equally fortunate, and in 1862 arrived, and found the children still free to carry out their youthful frolics in the immensity of streets that had, by a striking coincidence, like the children themselves, been left to mend their own ways. This year, however, was to seal their fate. His Excellency had hinted at his repeated but fruitless injunctions in reference to an educational system. The Assembly, as before, went into the matter with all the interest and anxiety of a fatherly responsibility. They talked and got excited, shook their legislative fists in all sectarian faces, and were ready at any time to "die on the floor of the House" for a common school system that would give to every child a good, sound, non-sectarian education. A committee, as usual, was appointed, and expectation that had in the previous years been disappointed, was again on tip-toe to see what the combined efforts of these sound, practical men would produce. Some fatality, however, seemed still to hover around this unfortunate question. The committee was affected with the same cataleptic fit that had overtaken all former committees, and the session ended without any educational report, or in fact any defined or determinate action at all. In the meantime, young Victoria and the hogs and goats were having a good time of it; at least until the latter part of the session, when the humanity of the members induced them to look after the quadrupeds. The "unfeathered bipeds" were still unheeded.

It was in vain that poor families endeavored to have their children educated. The cheapest of the private schools would have absorbed nearly all their earnings, and the District School seemed to offer no other advantage than to take the children during the greater portion of the day so completely beyond parental control, that the attendance of scholars was at length reduced to the most insignificant number. The following session of 1863, with all the promises that are extravagantly given at a general election, failed to add one single idea to the "nothingness" that had preceded. One would naturally have thought that by this time the farce would have ceased; that our enlightened members of the Assembly would have candidly acknowledged to the public that they were unfavorable to any scheme which would give the poor man's child an opportunity of obtaining an education; that they did not believe in the philosophical aphorism that "he who shortens the road to knowledge lengthens life," but rather in the saying that "a little learning is a dangerous thing;" and that they were therefore determined to have as little of this sort of danger in the country as possible. "But our legislators had no such candor; or possibly they did not see anything disreputable in frittering away both public time and patience.

There must be something exceedingly funny or attractive in this perpetually appointing committees who not only never do anything, but who actually never meet; for during the early part of the present session, the House with all the gravity imaginable, and as if it were totally oblivious of the former burlesques, proceeded, we believe, for the fifth time, to appoint an Education Committee. This energetic and lively body has now been in existence for several months, but, true to the instincts that pervaded the earlier committees, has never drawn up its report; has never discussed the question—has never, in fact, met. Education appropriations have passed the House, but no general plan of public instruction has yet been introduced to the colony. To say that this is disgraceful, to the people as well as to the representatives, is to speak in the mildest manner of a state of affairs that can find no parallel in any civilized country. That nearly one hundred children should, in a small town like Victoria, have been allowed to run idly through the streets, from the want of a proper common school, is as closely allied to criminal neglect as anything of which we can well think. We are not to inquire into the wretched subtleties that will, no doubt, be furnished up by the present as by former committees; but we do ask the Assembly—is it consistent with the dignity or respect of a Legislature, that its discussions and actions should culminate in these miserable abortions which are periodically furnished us in the shape of committees that undertake public duties only to shelve important questions, or make a burlesque of the government of the country?

ANTICIPATED CONQUESTS OF RUSSIA.

A remarkable pamphlet has just been published in Paris. It is called—"La Question Polonoise et Europeenne," and is written by Dr. Chaisnes, author of a brochure on "Autriche, Machiaveli, and Italy." The writer professes to show that Russia, which, in less than two centuries, has doubled her territory and doubled her population, will one day overrun the West, and, in the alarming account he gives of Muscovite conquest, to convince other countries of the danger they are exposed to of being one day swallowed up in that vast empire. The gains of Russia for the last 60 years are equal to all she possessed in Europe before that period. Her conquests in Sweden are greater than the rest of that kingdom. Her conquests from the Tartars are as large as Turkey in Europe, together with Greece, Italy, and Spain. What she has torn from Turkey in Europe is more extensive than the kingdom of Prussia, less the Rhenish provinces; and the territory which Asiatic Turkey has been forced to surrender is equal to the whole of the present Kingdom of Germany. What she has taken from Persia is not less than England, and her share of Poland than the whole empire of Austria. Dr. Chaisnes classifies the populations that are subject to Russia. For the Caucasian tribes he sets down 2,000,000; the Chechens, the Abkhazians, and Georgians, 4,000,000; the Turks, Mongols, and Tartars, 5,000,000; Swedes, Finns, and Ouralians, 6,000,000; the Muscovites of the Greek Schismatic Church are counted at 20,000,000; and the Poles of the Roman Catholic faith at 23,000,000—total 60,000,000. But the casual great Poland counts for two-fifths of the whole over one-eighth of the territory; and this population has, for nearly a century, been undergoing the process of denationalization, which, if it be accomplished, will be one of the most remarkable conquests recorded of any people. So much for the past. As for the future, supposing that Russia extended herself with merely completing her project of uniting together the slaves whom she has in part conquered, the Tartars of whom she has a portion, and the people of the Greek faith, or, as she claims, proteotorate in the Danube and in the Ottoman Empire, she would have, in addition to the 60,000,000 just enumerated, 15,000,000 of Prussian slaves; of Roumanians and Servians, professing the Greek faith, 7,000,000; and of Turkish population, of Tartar or other origin, 20,000,000. She would thus have more than 100,000,000 of souls at her disposal, supposing she did nothing more than finish the conquest she has commenced—that is to say, the Slaves, the Greeks and the Tartars. The Crimean war, which rescued the Turkish Empire from Russia, retarded her completion of her conquests, and the Greek and Tartar element, but the Slave element is in great danger from what now passes in Poland. Let Russia but absorb the 23,000,000 of Poles already mentioned, and there is no doubt of the Slaves of the Austrian Empire and of Prussia being promptly united to the conquering host, and the Greek and Tartar Poles, will propagate their faith with the sword. Slavism will no longer be a vain word; all the Slaves united will be more than a match for all the other nations together. The Poles once amalgamated with the Russians, are stripped of their rights, and the will of Peter the Great will then be fulfilled. Dr. Chaisnes contends that the Russians regard as madmen the people who would escape their yoke; he leaves his readers to conclude, in case their plan is carried out, in what fashion shall be treated when the Mouravieffs, the Bezoubov, and the other of the same stamp are proclaimed and honored as salutary necessities for a people.

SIBERIA FOR THE POLES.—At that moment a band of about twenty or thirty men, two and two, advanced slowly from under the arch, and fell into the rear of the procession. I had already learned in some measure to distinguish a Pole from a Russian by his less oblique eyes, by his keener and more vivacious glance, by his more oval face, by his more pointed features. These prisoners of war, destined for the mines and fortresses of Siberia, wore no chains. The richer men were dressed almost like Englishmen, in short coats and paletots, the poorer in caftans and greatcoats, like the lower orders of Russians. The poorer men were many of them old and feeble, and their faces bore no expression but that of resigned suffering. They had not the bearing of criminals, but they seemed to regret their fate with something of a fatalistic resignation. What had these men done? They were too old to have borne arms; they had perhaps lost money or given money to their countrymen, and for this they were to be banished for life, away from their home and comfort, and to share the lot of thieves, murderers, enemies, and all the scum of Russia's great cities. "Some of these men," said the Professor, "will go only to Tubolsk or Ornsk; others to Berezov; a few will join the army in the Caucasus, or be incorporated with the Cossack regiments on the Kirghese frontiers; a portion will be sent to work at the distilleries at Nertchinsk; the more refractory Polish students and workmen will be enrolled among the companies of discipline at Orenbourg; and the worst will go to be beaten, and perhaps die, at the fortress of Akatonia. This last place is reserved for the greatest political criminals, and those for whom have turned robbers and broken the ban." "Poor souls!" said I, "how are the broken-down men fared in your past life, with no shame or guilt weighing down their heads. But when the last half-dozen came, I could scarcely waste pity on such men. They strode along with such a dignity and calm defiant pride, not studied, nor self-conscious, nor theatrical—nor like the stage Wallace, William Tell, or Fidelio, but proceeding from a quiet, deep, intense, indestructible, changeless hate, arising from a hostile religion, from a difference of race, creed, manners and civilization. Their leader was a young, stalwart man, of about 36, well dressed, with an eye on his hand, and a neat courier's bag by his side. He walked as Hofer might have walked to death, heedless of the crowd, heedless of the punishment, of his destination, of his journey. Heed erect, eyes unflinching, he walked as if he was leading on a regiment of heroes to die for Poland. The professor winced a little, but all he said was, "They are statesmen, or people those Poles, but we shall absorb them." All the Year Round.

A Negro Philosopher.—A correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette," writing from the Cumberland river, gives the following humorous colloquy with a philosophic darkey:

I noticed upon the hurricane deck an elderly darkey with a very philosophical and retrospective cast of countenance, squatted upon his bundles, toasting his shins against the chimney, and apparently planged into a state of profound meditation. Finding, upon inquiry, that he belonged to the Ninth Illinois, one of the most gallantly behaved and heavily losing regiments at the Fort Donelson battle, and a part of which was aboard, I began to interrogate him upon the subject. His philosophy was so much in the Palaestina style that I will give his views in his own words, as near as my memory serves me: "Were you in the fight?" "Had a little taste of it, sa." "Stood your ground, did you?" "No, sa, no." "Run at the first fire, did you?" "Yes, and would hab run sooner, had I know'd-it war coming." "Why, that wasn't very creditable to your courage?" "Dee legs in my line, sa—cookin's my profession." "Well, but have you no regard for your reputation?" "Reputation's nuffin to me, by the side of life." "Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?" "It's worth more to me, sa." "Then you must value your life very highly?" "Yes, sa, I does, more than all dis world, more than a million of dollars, sa; for what would be worth to a man wid de brest out on him? Self-preservation am de fast law wid me." "But why should you act upon a different rule from other men?" "Because different men set different value upon their lives; mine is not in de market." "But if you lost it you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you died for your country?" "What satisfaction would dat be to me when de power of feelin' was gone?" "That patriotic and honor, are nothing to you?" "Nuffin' whatever, sa; I regard dem as among de vanities." "If our soldiers were like you, traitors might have broken up the Government with out resistance?" "Yes, sa; dar would have been no help for it; 'wouldn't pay my life in de scale 'gainst any government dat ever existed, for no government could replace the loss to me." "You might not have been missed?" "May be not, sa; a dead white man ain't much to dese sogers, let alone a dead nigger; but I missed myself, and dat was de pint wid me." "It is safe to say that the dusty corpse of that African will never darken the field of carnage." "EMANCIPATION IN THE DUTCH COLONIES.—The last news received from the Dutch colony of Surinam reports a most favorable development of the recently inaugurated policy of emancipation.—The freed slaves have entered into contracts with the Government and with private planters, and the discontent which arose from the obstinacy of the latter, have been suppressed by the Government in regard to the wages for plantation labor. Last week, too, a very important treaty was concluded between the American and the Dutch planters, by which it is arranged that the colonial authorities at Surinam shall receive such of the emancipated American slaves as may be willing to work on their plantations. To these the American Government will afford considerable facilities for emigrating to the Dutch West India possessions, where they will be most cordially welcomed, the great difficulty with the planters being the finding of such laborers as are required for developing the vast resources of the fertile colony of Surinam. Two thousand plantation laborers had already been induced to leave Demerara in consequence of the higher wages offered in the Dutch settlement, while a decided improvement has taken place in the market value of the sugar plantations. It is inferred that a very large number of the freed slaves of the Southern States of America will avail themselves of the facilities offered them to make engagements with the Dutch planters. The extent of territory in Surinam awaiting cultivation, that were all the slaves in the Southern States able to avail themselves of the facilities now offered them, they would find abundance of remunerative labor in that luxurious and progressing settlement.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.—Colonel Stewart, Sir Charles Bright, Captain Stewart, Mr. J. C. Laws, and Mr. F. C. Webb, have arrived at Malta, in the steamship Valletta, from Marsa, and passed on in the same vessel for Alexandria, for the purpose of superintending the laying of the electric cable in the Persian Gulf. The five ships forming the squadron for conveying the cable to its destination will rendezvous at Bombay, whence they will proceed to lay their respective sections. The submergence of the cable is its accomplishment as soon as possible after their arrival. The staff of electricians, telegraphists, etc., etc., have been sent in the various cable ships, all of which have left England, and the early ones must now be near Bombay. The submarine line will be laid in four sections between Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf, and Kurrachee, having intermediate stations at Bushire, Khasab and Gwadel. The land line from Bussorah to Bagdad, and thence through Asia Minor, is being proceeded with with all possible despatch. The Persian connection with the undertaking who passed through Malta said that they expected to have the line in working order within six or seven months from the present time.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.—The news brought by the Adelaide Cooper, yesterday confirms the advices received via Portland of the great rise in the flour and grain market, which had taken place in San Francisco. Flour at latest dates was firm at \$7 to \$8 per barrel for extra, and \$5 to \$7 for super. Barley is quoted at \$2 35 per 100 lbs, wheat \$2 25, and oats 2 cents per pound. Transactions at these rates are said to have been considerable.

The Millers and their Men.

The above is the title of a cleverly written little volume, just issued from the London press, giving a racy and original description of the late prize fight. The following is:

A SKETCH OF THE RING.
Failing to get amongst the first three rows, we stand immediately behind the sitters, and within three or four yards of what is eventually King's "corner." The seconds now came on. First we have a grotesque figure in a bright yellow jersey, reaching to the knees, whose prematurely aged, albeit coarsely humorous, face is surmounted by a fur-cap with protruding lappets, which stick up like ears, and whose neck is swathed in a white neckerchief with gaudy stripes. This broadly built jack-pudding is Mr. Thomas Sayers, the whilom opponent of Heenan, who is now acting as his "best friend," and who looks as if he had compressed a vast amount of animal indulgence into the last three years. Next, a hard-looking man is pointed out to me as Jas. "Macdonald," who sets as Mr. Sayers's colleague; while in the smooth-faced, shouting man, who has lost an eye and who jests at his misfortune by yelling out, "We shall keep our eye upon ye!" we see Bon Tyler; and in the rosy, healthy, black-whiskered English face, Mr. Jerry Noon, who one who is told, in the title of "the undefeated," and the last-named gentleman are the seconds of Mr. King. A cry of "Here's Heenan!" and we see the American step into the ring and shake hands with his rival; this is not the merely professional shake which invariably precedes a fight (that is to come), but the casual greeting of two traders before business begins. About an hour and a half have elapsed since we left the train; and our fears of interruption, and of there being no fight after all, are beginning to be allayed at the sight of both men, when Pandemonium seems suddenly to let loose. Yells and shrieks of "He was barred from the fight!" "There shan't be no fight!" (I omit the asseverations: think of the strongest you ever heard and multiply their strength by two); "I'll be a cross!" from the professional gentlemen and the betting public, and exclamations of wonder and despair from outsiders like ourselves, went on for at least twenty minutes. Much gesticulation, and many fists shaken in the face of a quiet-looking man, who has been named (in a letter just opened from the stakeholder) as "the professional gentleman," and who is objecting to some reason liberating the cable coiled in the hold have no part in the disturbance, but are tenderly swathed and wrapped, and are lying almost at full length, motionless and quiet as mummies. An excited gentleman with red-rimmed eyes, to my right, here makes a short speech, which is quite as well did not reach the ears of those to whom it was addressed. "Damme!" said he, "all ye fight! I came down here to see a mill—its cost me four pounds!—and a mill I must have. I don't care which of ye it is, ye're all alike to me; and if I could only see the lot of ye licking into each other for an hour or two, I should go home satisfied. But the storm is abating; and after one or two ineffectual attempts to thrust the thankless office of referee upon other shoulders, the original person (Bell) is accepted, with the comforting assurance that "if he doesn't do your right, we'll murder him!" And now the fight is about to begin in earnest. Heenan, whom of the mustache we see in his portraits, stands forth first, and proudly looking round, holds out his arms at full length, and displays such cords and thews, such mountains of hard but undulating muscle, as elicit a hearty burst of cheering from all sides. The hearty exultant superiority which never left his face until it was expressionless; the laughing indifference with which he came up first, round after round, as if the punishment he received had fallen upon some other person in whom he took little interest; the air of half-idle indifference with which he seemed to gauge King's powers of endurance, and his palpably firm belief that the ultimate fate of his adversary was a mere question of time—remind one now of the confidence of the Philistine, who, when he "looked about and saw David, dismissed him; for he was but a youth, and ruddy, and of a fair countenance." For though not actually matched in height, the gigantic frame and erect bearing of the American cause him to look king-like by the side of his comparatively slim and slightly stooping rival, who seems painfully anxious as to the result. It is no part of my purpose to detail the particulars of the fight itself. I was never reminded of blows falling on "raw meat," nor did the "huds" impress me as any thing unusual or unexpected. These delicate details have been too imaginatively and sensationally described to need recapitulation, even if they formed a fitting topic for these pages. It appeared to me to be a trial between brute strength, and not science, but hard hitting; and my sympathies throughout were in favor of King, from the time when I saw him nearly squeezed to death, in the first round, to his being picked up—as the cry went dead, in the sixteenth or seventeenth. It seemed a contest between a giant and a man, and that the blows of the latter were as nothing to hugs and falls, each one of which seemed enough to squeeze out life, or to bring on paralysis, or produce concussion of the brain. Huddled away in the excitement and confusion which followed the insensibility of King, and which breaks through all distinctions (already slight enough) between inner and outer ring, I struggle in vain to regain the place I have lost. Now standing on tip-toe, now jumping up like the striped clown who sings the "Cure," I have to content myself with glimpses, over the heads of the crowd of two tall, nude, apparently staggering forms, at uncertain intervals. Suddenly I see a sponge in the air, and know that the fight is over. When I hear that King has won—the man whose inanimate frame I saw carried up, with eyes closed and head hanging loosely over the shoulder, but five minutes before—my surprise is boundless.

SUICIDES IN FRANCE.—According to statistical returns just published, suicide has greatly increased in France within late years. The number of suicides, which amounted in the year 1827, to 1542, rose in 1860 to 4050. The difference of sex between the suicides was not noted until the year 1835. Since then the crime has increased considerably more among men than among women. It has been observed, further, that the tempta-

tion to commit suicide increases with age up to the period of from 40 to 50. The study of suicide with regard to the seasons likewise is not without interest. The documents collected on that subject are unanimous in declaring that the crime increases from January to June, and that it diminishes until December, in which month the fewest suicides are committed. Drowning, as well hanging are the means most frequently employed, the two-thirds of the persons who commit suicide have recourse to them; next come fire-arms, and then suffocation by charcoal. It has been ascertained, moreover, that suicide is least frequent in the centre and south-west, the most exclusively agricultural districts in France. Other statistical returns show that there were 55,693 accidental deaths among men, and only 13,258 among women, in France from the year 1854 to 1860.

THE DIFFICULTIES INCIDENT TO THE LAYING OF LONG ELECTRIC SEA CABLES.—Few people can imagine the great mechanical difficulties to be overcome in laying a long cable. Owing to the difficulty of making the joints properly at sea the rope cannot be carried out in more than two portions, and there are very few ships capable of conveying the required length in the necessary manner. An electric cable is a difficult thing to coil, indeed no one who inspects it in short lengths would believe it capable of being coiled at all; the cable must, therefore, be laid in the hold, in as large a circle as possible, and the space occupied must be perfectly clear from cross beams, or perpendicular supports for the deck. The cable must be placed so as to leave the vessel evenly, and must be so paid out that she shall preserve an even keel, otherwise water ballast must be admitted to keep the vessel in trim. Moreover, should a steamer of sufficient dimensions not only to contain it, but capable of receiving it on the voyage, for if stowed in a sailing vessel and towed by a steamer, the ship becomes in heavy sea unmanageable, and in case of a hitch occurring, it is almost impossible to check her progress in time to prevent accident. A cable long enough to span the Atlantic will weigh at least 6,000 tons, and when coiled must be carried in addition a clear space provided sufficient to enable this enormous length of cable to be coiled it is evident that no existing vessel, except the Great Eastern, would be equal to the requirements of the case. The hands employed in liberating the cable coiled in the hold have a difficult task to perform even when the sea is calm and everything goes on smoothly. When at full speed the coils have to be carefully liberated, layer by layer, from the lashings and packings of wood, so as to set free only as much of the cable as is required, so as to avoid the possibility of its escaping from the guides on receiving any check. The break is a part of the apparatus which requires the most delicate handling; the strain which it puts on must be sufficient to prevent the cable from running out with too great a velocity in proportion to the speed of the vessel, while it must be sensitive to every pitch and roll, in order to prevent the cable from being snapped by a sudden strain. Many self-acting breaks have been proposed, but in practice nothing has been found so effectual for the regulation of the strain as constant personal superintendence. The speed at which the paying-out vessel travels should be as uniform as possible throughout the whole voyage, and as provision must be made for contrary winds and rough weather, a large amount of surplus power is indispensable. In fair weather it is not difficult to attend to all these precautions, nothing but proper care and attention being necessary; but in stormy weather when the vessel is tossing to such an extent that the men can scarcely stand while unlashings and freeing the cable, when the pitching of the ship throws sudden and violent strains upon the break, and when the breakman himself can scarcely keep his feet and can see nothing in the darkness, the difficulty of managing the apparatus properly is, of no ordinary kind.—The Quarterly Journal of Science.

LOSSES DURING THE WAR.—The following table, compiled from the report of General Halleck, shows at a glance our losses at Fredericksburg and in the various battles of note during the campaign just closed:

	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Fredericksburg	1138	9105	2078
Chancellorsville	51	329	—
Gettysburg	2834	13709	6443
Battle Station	—	800	—
Port Hudson	200	800	—
Chickasaw Bayou	194	932	756
Arkansas Post	129	832	17
Port Gibson	190	718	6
Fourteen Mile Creek (skirmish)	4	24	—
Raymond	60	341	32
Jackson	40	240	6
Champion's Hill	426	1342	103
Big Black Railroad Bridge	20	44	2
Vicksburg	565	3632	303
Prairie Grove	167	798	133
Stone River	1533	7245	2209
Chickamauga	1644	9272	492
Bridgeport	76	339	25

From this it will be seen that of all our large battles, by far the most costly and bloody was that of Gettysburg—the loss being nearly twice as large as that of any other battle, and larger than that of all the battles before Vicksburg. Singularly enough, the loss at Chancellorsville is not known in official circles, but it is probably not less than that of Fredericksburg or Stone River. Our entire losses in killed and missing, from Fredericksburg to Chattanooga, foot up to the figure of about one hundred and thirty-five thousand men, exclusive of disability from disease.—N. Y. Times.

ANOTHER GIANT BALLOON.—A huge balloon is being constructed in Paris, to be called the Eagle in honor of the Emperor, with whose arms it is to be decorated. Four gigantic eagles are to extend their wings over its vast circumference. The wings of each eagle measure 51 feet in extent. The circular wicker-car is 12 feet in diameter. A store of 6 feet in diameter is placed in the centre, which is to heat the air by which the balloon is to be raised. Twenty people may sit at ease in the car, which is to be attached to the balloon by chains and not by ropes. The seams of the balloon are not less than 17 miles long, and 100 women have been employed in stitching them for two months. The balloon is to be exhibited at the Palais de l'Industrie, but it cannot be fully inflated, as it would be twice as high as the building.

HIGH PRICE OF GOLD.—The price of gold in New York is 161, and finally to the effect of this sudden rise is at present the state of the money market in every country, and expect news of important advices.

Tempted by the delusion of being desirous to see progress being made in the work we took a run out to the Gold Stream on roads are an excellent opportunity along the pleasure of the ride. A beautiful plain at Colwood, charmingly picturesque landscape arrives at the commodious log cabin, where the pleasure of the ride is had, and where he feels the pleasant road between V. place. Descending the steep St. Nicholas, we reach Gold Street, and find the Gold Stream at work. The Gold Stream through which he finds dig of the stream, fully exposed golden harvest from the prospect. Responding to the prospect, we are shown various indications of the "don't know rock," however, listen with becoming attention of the knowing Small mining indications of gold, so plainly visible in the looking stone before us. "What you gentlemen?" says he, and on our ready answer, he tells us of gravely earth, the stream, and after five manipulation, the result is evident in several grains of gold, while a couple of Bluffs of the ed. Smallbones is confident taking out very good pay from the stream. Ascending the north side of the stream, we for half a mile, when we reach the cabin of the Messrs. Matthe in the American Bluffs. The panes, whose lodges are in the position the dwelling. Here are very fine looking specimens of gold bearing, and which are well. From this we begin to mount, over the rough trail, the quartz vein, and mockingly call it, our horses to do to scramble up its. About two miles further on glimmers through the trees, mountain side, a rough ledge on the trail indicating that company has located the mile further on we come quartz claim on the crease Company, and here we see the work being extensively carried below the trail is a very erratic, just completed and breaking the burnt quartz into a walnut, preparatory for the trail an immense pile, where the company have done some 40 or 50 feet of the quartz vein, which is the ridge of a swarthy watering his horse at the little trickles down the mountain, a Californian aspect. On for half a mile along the bridge path, the bleak hills, and there were dead and trunks blackened from the long-past bush-fire, and now points up the mountain to the company have erected a substantial, and waiting shareholders. Still further cover?" "Great Britain, very promising looking, considerable quantity of ground, but as yet are doing intend, however, to get on, and send it to San Francisco, and there will be another half mile brings us to the Parmiter, which lies yards below the main trail from our horses at the path conducts us to the ledge, situated in the most of the vicinity of Gold Street. stream comes brawling down through itself over a ledge of a deep narrow cleft in which a tiny cloud of spray and after flowing quietly by means of a series of falls, the water is suddenly precipitated into a large quantity of water, situated in the most of the vicinity of Gold Street. The snug log-cabin on their thickly wooded dell, and some pines, the very many of them being six, six feet in diameter, their trunks towering far up into the sky, and the appearance of the place, and indeed with that of a visited, we turned our faces to the glorious view of Victoria when our Gold Street have developed a rival to the world-renowned.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

GOLD STREAM.

Templed by the delightful weather, and being desirous to see for ourselves the progress being made in the various claims, we took a run out to the mining districts on Gold Stream on Saturday. The roads are in excellent condition, and the grand scenery along the trail greatly enhances the pleasure of the ride. After crossing the beautiful plain at Colwood, and skirting the charmingly picturesque Langford's Lake, the traveller arrives at the "St. Nicholas," a commodious log cabin, where abundant supplies of the "creature comforts" are to be had, and where he feels well disposed to refresh himself after the 10 miles gallop over the pleasant road between Victoria and that place. Descending the steep bank from the St. Nicholas, we reach Gold Stream, where we find the indefatigable Smallbones busily at work, just completing a large ditch, through which he intends diverting the waters of the stream, fully expecting to reap a golden harvest from the exposed channel. Responding to the prospector's invitation to slight and examine the "prospects" for ourselves, we are shown various specimens of rock, both auriferous and argenteous, and are assured by the "indefatigable," that they are rich in the precious metals. We "don't know rock," however, and accordingly listen with becoming attention to the dilations of the knowing Smallbones on the prospecting indications of gold, silver, copper, etc., so plainly visible in the masses of rough looking stone before us. "Wash a pan of dirt for you, gentlemen," says the indefatigable, and on our ready assent, he takes a few shovels-full of gravelly earth from the bank of the stream, and after five minutes' skilful manipulation, the result is most satisfactorily evident in several grains or "pebbles" of bright, beautiful, gold, in each of the three pans washed. Smallbones is confident of succeeding in taking out very good pay from the banks of the stream. Ascending the high bank on the north side of the stream, we enter gently on the half-mile, when we reach the hospitable camp of the Messrs. Mathews, shareholders in the American and Blue Tent quartz companies, whose lodges are in the hill just opposite the dwelling. Here again we see some very fine looking specimens of rock said to be gold bearing, and which certainly looks very well. From this we begin to ascend the mountain, over the rough steep rocky winding trail, the "20,000 road," as the miners mockingly call it, our horses having enough to do to scramble up its difficult ascent. About two miles further on, a white tent glimmers through the trees, far up on the mountain side, a rough finger-board leading on the trail, indicating that there the Muir company have located themselves. Half a mile further on we come to the original quartz claim on the creek, the Douglas Company, and here we see the first signs of work being extensively carried on. Close below the trail is a very well constructed dam, arranged, just completed and ready for grinding, while a couple of sturdy miners are busy breaking the quartz into pieces of the size of a walnut, preparatory for crushing. Above the trail an immense pile of debris shows where the conveyer has driven a large cutting some 40 or 50 feet into the hill, to strike the quartz vein which is visible on the crest of the ridge. A swarthy looking Mexican watering his horse at the little stream which trickles down the mountain, gives the scene a Californian aspect. Onward and upward half a mile along the stony trail, we reach the bridge path, the bleak hill-side dotted here and there with dead and fallen firs, their trunks blackened from the effects of some long-past bush-fire, and another finger board points up the mountain to where the Canada company have erected a substantial log cabin, occupied by a stalwart miner, in the "possession," and awaiting the action of the shareholders. Still further up the "Van-couver" or "Great Britain," have located a very promising looking ledge, and have a considerable quantity of tools, &c. on the ground, but as yet are doing nothing. They intend, however, to get out half a ton of rock, and send it to San Francisco by the next steamer. Coming back to the trail another half mile brings us to the side trail to the Parmiter, which lies a few hundred yards below the main trail. Dismounting from our horses at the cabin, a winding path conducts us to the Parmiter quartz lode, situated in the most picturesque spot in the vicinity of Gold Stream. The little stream comes brawling down the rocky glen, throws itself over a ledge of 15 or 20 feet into a deep narrow cleft in the solid rock, from which a tiny cloud of spray rises in the air, and after flowing quietly between the bright green moss-covered walls of rock for a few yards, is suddenly precipitated in a broad feathery sheet 100 feet into the gorge below. Two stout cedars bend lovingly towards each other from each side of the fall, while far down in the valley the tall tops of giant pines away to and fro in the breeze. The whole scene is grandly beautiful, and is of itself well worthy of a ride to Goldstream. Hurrying back to the trail, some 800 or 900 yards brings us to the Britannia Company's lode, the last and farthest up the Goldstream valley. Here we find four men hard at work, with a large quantity of rock excavated, and an errand nearly ready for work, the men being employed in laying the floor and leveling the horse-track. The company have a snug log-cabin on their ground, situated in a thickly wooded dell, and surrounded with immense pines, the very monarchs of the forest, many of them being six, eight, and even ten feet in diameter, their immense columnar trunks towering far up into the air. Highly satisfied with the appearance of this claim, and indeed with that of most of those we visited, we turned our faces homeward, meditating on the glorious future of the fair city of Victoria when our Goldstream quartz lodes shall have developed themselves into a rival to the world-renowned Washoe.

High Price of Gold.—Before the departure of the Adelaide Cooper gold rose at New York to 161, and finally to 164. The cause of this sudden rise is at present unexplained, but the state of the money market is an infallible index to the political aspect of affairs in every country, and we may therefore expect news of importance by the next advices.

CRICKET.

THURSDAY, March 17.

A match at this manly game was played on Saturday at Beacon Hill, between eleven Caribboes and eleven Victorians, in which the former were victorious by one run only, having obtained 126 runs to their adversaries 125, after one of the best contested matches ever played in this colony. The play of several of both the elevens elicited from the spectators the most rapturous applause. On the part of the Victoria eleven Mr. Howell deserves the greatest praise for his style both of handling the willow, as also his steady bowling. Mr. Clarke, on the same side, made a brilliant innings of 25 runs, and his fielding was that of a genuine cricketer. The bowling of Mr. Smith on the same side received the well deserved applause of all the true lovers of "round hand" for the true pitch and steady delivery during the match. The Captain of the Victoria Eleven, Mr. Thomas Wallace, is so far as we have seen, up to the present time unequalled as a wicket-keeper, and his generalship of the men in the field deserves the greatest credit. Mr. Simon, as a long-stop, appeared to be quite at home. Mr. Green's splendid innings of 23 was obtained by some magnificent wicket hits, which it was a pleasure to witness. On behalf of the Caribboes, the play of their Captain—Captain Layton—was of the most masterly description. His defence of the "timber" being almost perfection and his bowling was most effective. The batting of Mr. Chisholm was nobly maintained for the score of the day—34—was most loudly and deservedly applauded for its style and steadiness. The playing of Mr. Ballantine was both effective and rapid, his score of 18 having been obtained in a very short innings. The match at the critical juncture—namely, "the two last men"—was nobly maintained for their side by Messrs. Davies and Hensley, both of whom played with the greatest steadiness. The latter gentleman, we regret to say, is about to leave the colony, which is a great loss to the lovers of cricket, and the private friends he has made since his arrival amongst us. The playing ground was tastefully decorated by red and white flags on the boundary line, presented to the gentlemen engaged in the match by Miss Burnes and Miss Griffin. The match attracted a large number of spectators, amongst whom we were glad to observe a great many ladies. During the match several beautiful pieces of music were performed by the band under the able directorship of Mr. Maguire, to whom the thanks of every one is due for his kindness in such an important contribution to the day's amusement. Last, but not least, we can do justice to the luxurious repast furnished by the favorite caterer of the past season, Mrs. McDonald.

The following is the score: VICTORIANS—FIRST INNINGS. Wallace, b Hensley 9; Alport, b Layton 8; Bacon, b Plummer 1; Clarke, b Layton 25; Edwards, b Layton 23; Green, b Chisholm 18; Howell, b Plummer 23; Keenan, b Layton 9; Keanan, b Layton 9; Smith, not out 5; Symons, b Layton 5; Wilson, b Layton 6; Byes 6; Wides 18; Leg Byes 2. Total 125. CARIBBOES—FIRST INNINGS. Layton, b Smith 12; Ballantine, run out 16; Black, b Smith 34; Chisholm, b Howell 3; Davies, run out 3; Dewdney, 1 c w 0; Hensley, not out 0; Howell, b Smith 17; Penfold, b Howell 11; Plummer, b Smith 11; Byes 11; Wides 11; Leg Byes 2. Total 126.

ADDRESSES TO GOVERNOR KENNEDY.

We find in an old edition of the Munster News, copies of several addresses delivered by the inhabitants of Western Australia to Captain Kennedy on his retirement from the governorship of that colony in the early part of 1862. If the feelings and sentiments uttered by people who spoke from an experience of over six years may be accepted as of any value, it is satisfactory to know that Captain Kennedy brings with him the highest testimonials and "an unexceptional character from his last place." Indeed it is seldom that the departure of a governor evokes a more spontaneous expression of admiration and regret than appears to have been the case when Capt. Kennedy's administration in Western Australia was brought to a close. The following were the addresses delivered. From the land owners and inhabitants of Murray district; inhabitants of Fremantle, (the principal port of Western Australia); the Executive Council; Chairman and Committee of the Swan River Mechanics' Institute; Chairman and Members of the Perth City Council; the Civil Service of the Crown in Western Australia. These addresses severally record their high sense of the ability, urbanity and patience evinced by Governor Kennedy on all occasions during his official reign; and congratulate him on the marked progress made by the colony under his administration. They further express their gratitude for the unvarying liberality, kindness, and courtesy manifested by His Excellency in private life. From the tenor of the addresses we may also judge that Capt. Kennedy is himself a hard working man. One of the addresses thus speaks: "High offices are too often regarded as if designed to promote enjoyment of a luxurious ease through the committal to subordinate officers of the fatigue and worry of business; neither the dignity of your station, nor the great ability with which it has been associated in your Excellency's person, has led you to claim an exemption from close daily application to the important business of your trust."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, March 17.

LIVELY TIMES.—The stir and bustle on the Hudson Bay Company's premises yesterday reminded one of similar scenes during the rush of 1862. The spacious wharves were so crowded with passengers, freight and vehicles, as to render it difficult to move about. There must have been nearly 1000 persons on the wharf at one time, of whom a great number were genuine miners, rough, hard-looking fellows, with their packs of weather-beaten blankets, frying-pan and pannikin firmly strapped on, ready for the mountain-trails of Cariboo. NEW COMPANY.—Messrs. Downie and Clarke have located a new claim, not far from Gold Stream, and called it the Pacific Company. Fine specimens of gold and silver bearing quartz were brought in from the lead yesterday, and the Major will be willing to exhibit them to any person desirous of seeing them, at noon to-day at his office or at Mr. Street's office. The Major further states that he will be willing to pay \$100 to any person who can produce better croppings from Washoe. ANOTHER "ON DR."—It was currently whispered yesterday, that another daily newspaper is about to be started forthwith in this city, rumor assigning its management to Mr. A. D. Bell, the present editor of the Chronicle. We hope there may be truth in this report, as it will be pleasing to have one paper, at least, from which we may expect the usual courtesies of journalism. UTON COPPER COMPANY.—This company have secured the vein from which the rich specimens were taken which sent their shares up so rapidly the day before yesterday. The vein is not on Dr. Asher's farm, but immediately adjoining the company's first location. The company have now two well defined lodes running through their ground. ASSAULT.—A Nanaïndian named Billy, was brought before the police magistrate yesterday, charged with assaulting an Indian girl named Lucy. Officer Coulan saw the man knock the girl down and kick her, whereupon he arrested the prisoner. Billy was fined \$10, and in default one month's imprisonment with hard labor. THE BOAT CASE.—O'Connor and Jones were again brought up in the police court yesterday. The magistrate decided that he had no jurisdiction in the case, and as the U. S. Consul would not interfere, the prisoners must therefore be discharged. WAGES SUIT.—Willis Bond was sued yesterday in the police court by William Johnson for \$9 50, balance of wages alleged to be due. Bond denied the debt, and after an investigation into the accounts the magistrate made an order for the amount claimed with costs. AMERICAN COMPANY.—We understand that the amalgam of the quartz crushed by Messrs. Spratt & Kriemler's Mill for this company is now ready for washing and re-orting. The assay will probably be made to-day. WHISKY SELLING.—James Hilbury was charged yesterday before Mr. Pemberton with supplying a bottle of spirits to an Indian, Sergeant Hill and the Indian were examined, but the magistrate discharged Hilbury, not considering the evidence conclusive against him. FOR BOTE INLET.—The schooner F. P. Green, Capt. Howard, sailed yesterday afternoon for Bote Inlet, with twenty workmen and a quantity of supplies for Mr. Waddington's wagon road. FRIDAY, March 18. INTERESTING MATCH.—A meeting of cricketers took place last evening at the St. Nicholas. Captain Layton occupied the chair, and it was decided that a match be played on Beacon Hill on Saturday, between eleven Caribboes and eleven Victorians. Messrs. Walkem and Arnopp consented to act as umpires, and Messrs. Orr and Oakley as scorers. Wickets to be pitched punctually at 10 a. m. Mr. McDonald, the well-known caterer, will add to the day's enjoyment by furnishing a luncheon on the ground. Both sides contain excellent players, but to ensure a good game, a punctual attendance is essential. GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY, LIMITED.—A meeting of shareholders in the above company was held yesterday afternoon, in the room used by the Board of Brokers, when it was decided that the company should be immediately incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, and that an assessment of five dollars per share be made. We believe that a few shares only remain undisposed of, for which immediate application should be made. There is no doubt that this company will not only tend more than anything that has yet been done to develop the resources of the country, but will prove highly remunerative to the shareholders themselves. ARRIVAL OF THE ENTERPRISE.—The steam Enterprise returned from New Westminster yesterday, with a few passengers. There were no fresh arrivals from up above, and consequently no further intelligence from Cariboo. CONGREGATION EMANU-EL.—A bill is about to be introduced into the Legislature to incorporate the Israelite Congregation of Emanu-el. ROAD TO GOLDSTREAM.—The House of Assembly on Wednesday voted \$1,000 for completing the wagon-road to Goldstream.

QUICK TRIP.

THURSDAY, March 19.

THE PIONEER RIFLES.—Last evening two police officers waited on Captain Johnson of the Pioneer Rifles, and informed him by order of Superintendent Smith that if the company appeared during the reception of Captain Kennedy they would not be allowed to bear arms. PACIFIC COMPANY.—Messrs. Gumbiner & Co. yesterday assayed some of the quartz brought by Messrs. Downie and Clark from the Pacific lead and returned 4 ounces and 18 dwt. of silver to the ton. Indications only of gold were discernible. MONDAY, March 21. VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A meeting, numerously and respectfully attended, was held in Patrick's Hall on Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a volunteer rifle company. The chair was taken by Dr. Powell, M. D., and Mr. Allen was elected Secretary pro tem. A resolution was passed styling the corps the Victoria Rifles, and a committee consisting of Messrs. D. M. Laing, E. C. Waddington, J. Wilkie, Daniel Scott and D. B. Blair, was appointed to engage a drill-instructor, and secure a drill-ground. The meeting decided that the company should be drilled, for one month, without distinction of rank, at the end of which time the officers shall be elected. This is a very prudent move, and if carried out, will turn greatly to the success and efficiency of the company. Past experience has shown that nothing would be more detrimental to the interest of the corps than the presence of unpopular or unfit persons in an official capacity. We are glad to learn that several of the gentlemen on the managing committee have had considerable experience as volunteers, one of them having had command of a large number of troops on a field-day at home. SATURDAY ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on Saturday afternoon, which it is feared may be attended with fatal consequences. It appears that a man named Thomas Lavis, a native of Torquay, Devonshire, aged 24 years was working in company with two others on a new building at Rock Bay Tannery. The scaffolding suddenly gave way, and the two latter saved themselves by jumping on the first floor, but Lavis being in the act of fixing a piece of timber, was overbalanced by it and fell to the ground, dislocating his back-bone, and otherwise injuring his spine. The unfortunate one, though lying in a very precarious state, bears his sufferings with great calmness, and has throughout retained full possession of his faculties. Drs. Davis, Simonton and Walker are in attendance, and hold out some hopes of his recovery.

CRICKET.

TUESDAY, March 22.

THE RETURN MATCH.—The return match between the Caribboes and Victorians will be played next Saturday, on the Beacon Hill ground. Wickets to be pitched at half-past ten precisely. The following was presented last evening to Mr. Maguire, after the meeting of cricketers, held at the Fashion Hotel. "The thanks of the Cariboo and Victoria cricketers, lately represented in a match on Saturday last, the 19th inst., on Beacon Hill, are hereby tendered to Mr. Maguire and the gentlemen forming a band, of which he is director, and we beg to assure them that we shall ever appreciate their services on that occasion, and that they have our assurances of regard and esteem." The resolution was signed by G. Richard Layton, on behalf of the meeting. IMPORTANT BULLETIN.—Passengers by the bark Adelaide Cooper state that prior to the departure of that vessel from San Francisco, a bulletin had been posted up to the effect that despatches announced the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England. The intelligence of course needed confirmation, and it was surmised that the canon was put in circulation by interested persons for the purpose of affecting the money market. The high price of gold at New York was the only feature which gave any shadow of foundation to the rumour. SCHOOL SALE.—We regret to learn that Mr. Jessop, the well-known principal of the Central School, Fort street, has determined, on account of ill-health, to break up his establishment. The school has long been a popular institution with a large class of the community, and its closing will leave a blank among the educational facilities of the city which will be deeply felt.

THE GOVERNOR'S LADY.

It must have afforded Mrs. Kennedy and her amiable family no small degree of pleasure on the eve of their departure from an affectionate people with whom they had been associated for nearly seven years to have received the following very complimentary address from the ladies of Fremantle, Western Australia, accompanied by other and more enduring tokens of their regard and esteem: Address to Mrs. Kennedy from Ladies and Gentlewomen of Western Australia. To Mrs. KENNEDY.—On the eve of your departure from Western Australia, we have ventured to hope that some slight testimonial from your friends in Fremantle may not be unacceptable to you. The little offering of which we now beg the acceptance by yourself and your daughters, may not be of any great intrinsic worth, but we feel sure that the kindly feelings towards yourself and your family which have prompted our offer will give them a value in your eyes. We can assure you that the amiable manners and uniform courtesy which have marked the residence of yourself and family in this Colony, will be long remembered by us; and we trust our little token of esteem and goodwill may serve in after years to remind you of happy days spent among us, and of your good friends in Western Australia. With many kind wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of yourself, your husband and your family, we beg to subscribe ourselves, your hearty well wishers. (Here follow about 40 signatures.) NEW LAWS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Legislative Council have lately passed an Act authorising the Governor of the Colony to borrow £100,000, to be applied to the construction of Public Works. The debt of the neighbor colony at present amounts to £112,750, less certain sums paid towards the sinking fund. An Act amending the License Act has also been passed, inflicting a penalty of £50 for the infraction of the same.

QUEEN CLAUDE FREIGHT.

WILLIS BOND.

appeared again in the Police Court yesterday, upon complaint and information of Mr. John Copland, for wilfully and maliciously demolishing his fence and trees. It appeared that the damage had not been made good according to Bond's undertaking, and the Court granted him three days longer to repair the mischief. MAQUIRE'S BAND.—Last evening Mr. John C. Keenan, of the Fashion hotel, presented Mr. Maguire and each of the members of his band with a handsome uniform cap, in commemoration of the advent of Governor Kennedy to this colony. The caps will be worn by the band for the first time upon the reception day. THE MAIL STEAMERS.—The Sierra Nevada sailed for Portland, as previously announced, on the 12th March, taking a large number of passengers. The Brother Jonathan was advertised to sail as usual on the 17th for Victoria direct. She is therefore now fully due. Governor Kennedy will in all probability be a passenger. FOR THE SKIDGATE MINES.—The scho. Surprise sails this morning for Queen Charlotte Island, with a large quantity of supplies for the Skidgate Copper Mining Company. LETTER FROM THE SOUND. NEW DUNGENESS, March, 1864. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Dear Sir, A note from this city, the county seat of Solan County, possibly would not come amiss. The Clallam County Central Committee met here to-day, and took into consideration the actions of G. M. Bradshaw, the late Joint Representative of Clallam and Jefferson Counties in the last Legislature, and after a warmly contested debate upon the subject, and a full examination into his actions in the Legislature, the Committee unanimously adopted the accompanying preamble and resolutions. Sustaining him in his course. The Committee have appointed the second Monday in May to hold a Union Convention at New Dungeness, to nominate a full county ticket, to be voted for at the general election to be held in June. A meeting of the County Commissioners was to be held to-day, but a change had been made in the time of their meeting, by an act of last legislature, therefore much valuable gas was given vent to in the shape of indignation against those who advocated the change. The weather is becoming mild and the farmers are commencing to prepare their land for spring crops. More anon. ZANORON. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Union County Committee of Clallam Co., W. T., at its late meeting in March, 1864: WHEREAS, it having been brought to the notice of the Union Central Committee of Clallam Co., W. T., that the representative, Charles M. Bradshaw, elected as a joint representative of the counties Clallam and Jefferson, upon the Union Ticket, had proved recreant to the trust reposed in him, and that he had opposed the Union organization of the Legislative caucus, thereby defeating the Union party in the election of Territorial officers, after a careful examination into the charges: Be it Resolved, That that the Union Central Committee of Clallam Co., having thoroughly examined into the whole proceedings and actions of C. M. Bradshaw, the joint representative of the counties of Clallam and Jefferson, in the last legislature, in justice to the Union men of this county, and to him, we feel it our duty to sustain him in his course as our representative: Resolved.—That the caucus that convened and made territorial nominations, in the opinion of the committee, did not show Mr. Bradshaw, the respect that was due to him as a representative of Clallam Co., and that we sustain him in his support of Messrs. Judson, Harned and Hicks, of whom we are apprised as being sound union men. J. C. BROWN, Chairman. CHARLES H. BLAKE, Secretary of Central Committee. THE GOVERNOR'S LADY. It must have afforded Mrs. Kennedy and her amiable family no small degree of pleasure on the eve of their departure from an affectionate people with whom they had been associated for nearly seven years to have received the following very complimentary address from the ladies of Fremantle, Western Australia, accompanied by other and more enduring tokens of their regard and esteem: Address to Mrs. Kennedy from Ladies and Gentlewomen of Western Australia. To Mrs. KENNEDY.—On the eve of your departure from Western Australia, we have ventured to hope that some slight testimonial from your friends in Fremantle may not be unacceptable to you. 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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 23, 1864.

SUPREME COURT.

[BEFORE HIS HONOR DAVID CAMERON, ESQ. C. J.] Bentinck Arm and Fraser River Road Company, Plaintiffs. William Hood, Defendant.

This was a rule to show cause why the verdict obtained in this case should not be set aside and a new trial granted between the parties on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and that the damages were excessive.

Mr. Ring for the plaintiffs showed cause. The learned counsel said: The first ground taken by the defendant's counsel is that the damages are excessive. We must not look at the wealth or poverty of the parties, we must look at the facts. Has the plaintiff sustained a loss? And next does the contract in any way furnish ground on which to measure the damages. The Court must look at the contract and see what will be the position of the parties under it. There is a certain rate of tolls fixed by this contract, and disposed of by this contract. My friend wishes to throw over the evidence of Mr. Moberly; now he did not object at the time that it would be necessary to produce the toll books of the Douglas-Lillooet route. Mr. Moberly gives his own evidence as an expert of what the probable result of the traffic upon the road which would have reduced the distance to Cariboo very considerably. With these prospects before him Mr. Hood introduces himself to Green and Cary, and with his eyes open undertakes to go into this business. Now the jury weighed the circumstances of the case, and have taken into consideration the reasonable prospect of the land owned by the Bentinck Arm Company becoming valuable by the road passing through it.

Mr. Wood.—The Company, who are the plaintiffs, own no land, only one individual shareholder; Mr. Green holds land at Bentinck Arm.

Mr. Ring.—Yes, but Mr. Green is one of the plaintiffs. The jury have also taken into consideration the probability of the tolls upon the road being worth a considerable amount to the plaintiffs, and further, they have taken notice of the expenses incurred by the plaintiffs.

Mr. McCreight followed on the same side, and said that the probability was, that if a new trial were granted another special jury would give the plaintiffs substantial damages of \$10,000, nominally \$30,000, of which two-thirds would go to the plaintiff. The learned counsel continued at some length against the rule, and in support of the allegation of fraud as against the plaintiffs, which he said never ought to have been there, and argued that the jury had formed a very proper opinion on the facts in the verdict that they had given.

Mr. Wood replied to the arguments at considerable length, and said that Mr. Moberly's evidence had been wrongfully admitted, and given that had his evidence been allowed as a sworn witness, it could only be received for what it was worth. It could not be asserted that because Mr. Moberly was a civil engineer he was more competent than others to give evidence in this case, and that that would be likely to find its way along the Bentinck Arm Road. Upon Mr. Moberly's evidence the plaintiffs must stand or fall; and if it once be shown that the damages are excessive, a new trial must follow as a matter of course. The learned counsel next addressed himself to the question of fraud, the allegation of which, the learned counsel said, had been very cleverly made use of by the other side, who had claimed the right, on account of this allegation, to adduce all sorts of irregular evidence to rebut this evidence. The learned counsel concluded by asking his lordship to grant a new trial. His lordship reserved his decision.

The Court sits this day for the trial of cases.

FROM CHINA.

The ship Boanerges, from China, brings 150 piculs of coffee and 1000 packages of tea.

A Hong Kong letter says that on the 23rd December the Alabama sailed at Singapore and left on the 24th, proceeding to the westward. When scarcely outside Singapore she burned the British ship Martaban, formerly the American Star of Boston.

The Singapore Times of January 2d, remarks on this occurrence: "Capt. Semmes, we are inclined to think, will find out that he has committed a very serious mistake which will shortly put an end to the Alabama's operations."

Information had been received at Singapore that the Alabama had burned in the Straits of Malacca, December 26th, the American ship Sonora, owned in Newburyport. She was 707 tons register. On the same day she burned the American ship Highlander, 1,043 tons.

The Wyoming left Singapore for Manila to repair her boiler, a few days before the Alabama went there. The latest advices say that the Wyoming took on board 150 tons of coal at Labuan.

There was a perfect stagnation of business in American vessels.

The American brig Wandering Wave, Lionel master, left Hong Kong for Hong Chow on the 23d of November, and on the 17th December anchored at a place called She Schan, where she was attacked by pirates and all her crew murdered except the captain and second mate. The vessel was plundered and fired. The captain and second mate concealed themselves and subsequently reached the shore.

A Liverpool packet, Crosby master, owned in Boston, 992 tons register, sailed from Hong Kong for Shanghai on the 12th September, and has not been heard of since. On the 24th there was a severe typhoon at the north of Formosa and it is feared she foundered at the time.

A passenger by the Boanerges from Hong Kong states that the Alabama had gone to the Bay of Bengal; that she was badly out of repair and did not contemplate visiting this coast.

Some of the British merchants at Hong Kong, who had felt and feared Semmes' agents, were highly indignant when they learned that their own property had been destroyed, and were willing to contribute money to fit out a vessel to capture her.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM "W. L."

Editor COLONIST.—Sir. Instead of introducing personal feeling and political animosity into a discussion of the municipal affairs of the city, it would be a more dignified and certainly a much more profitable employment to discuss the question entirely upon its own merits. Still, if necessary, I know of but few games at which two cannot play.

The opponents of the corporation seem to base their opposition upon three grounds, viz: That Colonial and Municipal taxation is collected by two sets of officials, are onerous and oppressive, that the Trades License and Real Estate Tax fall too heavily upon those from whom they are exacted, and that the municipal business of the city would be as well managed, and done much cheaper, by three commissioners appointed by government. Let us see what those objections amount to. We cling to our free port as the corner stone upon which to erect the fabric of our commercial greatness. I presume that all arguments must be based upon that fact, therefore so long as we retain the system so long must we raise our revenue by direct taxation. If the affairs of the city were in the hands of the government tomorrow, and we desired to have Johnson street (for example) macadamized, why the government would turn round to us and say, "you must find the money; the Governor, not Government, or Commissioners either, will macadamize a single street, without first imposing a tax or borrowing money upon our promise to re-imburse to enable them to pay for the necessary labor. The Council has done nothing more. No city has ever been improved without money, and Victoria is not likely to prove an exception.

That the Real Estate and Trades License Taxes fall too heavily upon those from whom they are exacted, I deny, for this reason, that tradesmen and real estate owners pay a very small portion of those taxes. It is the consumer who pays not only those but almost every other tax, and not the man through whose hand it passes into the Exchequer of the tax collector. For example, a Tobacco manufacturer in Liverpool buys a hoghead of leaf tobacco—and pays in addition to the price three shillings per pound of duty; he then manufactures it into snuff, and charges me the original price of the leaf, with the tax duty added, and as much more as remunerates him for his labor. I smoke that tobacco, and in doing so pay the duty. So it is with the Trades License in Victoria; a tradesman, (a butcher for example) charges so much per pound for his beef as enables him to pay his rent, his trade license, and his other expenses leaving him a fair remuneration for his labor. If I use two pounds of beef while that butcher is using only one, I pay double the amount of trade license that he does.

It is the same with the real estate tax. If my neighbor across the way occupies a lot worth \$2,000, and I occupy one worth only \$1,000, he pays double the real estate tax which I pay; but, if I own twenty lots, and my neighbor only owns ten, then he pays as much real estate tax upon those lots as I do, because neither of us pay anything, not even the lessee of those lots, but the consumer, if it is a corner lot and a saloon, why the man who drinks his whiskey. It is the same with unproductive property. One man will speculate in town lots, another man will speculate in a cargo of wheat; both speculators expect the increase in value of those lots, and that wheat, at some future period, will sell for one to pay his taxes, and the other his storage, and leave them a profit besides. I can see no hardship, no injustice, in either tax. It is the consumer who pays our taxes; all men are consumers, consequently all men are tax-payers.

The third, and what the opponents of the Incorporation Bill seem to consider their strong argument is, that our Municipal Government has been too expensive; admit it—and what then—why simply this, that it is a most excellent reason why we should have our work done cheaper in future; but it is not even the shadow of a reason why we should abandon our municipal institutions altogether.

Whether the government of our city is vested in the Government, in Commissioners, or in a Municipal Council, the city will always require some executive officials. It would be simply absurd to enter into a contract to have a street macadamized according to a certain plan and specification, unless it is some man's business to see that that plan is adhered to, and that those specifications are complied with. Commissioners, such as are proposed, would require to be paid. The city council do the same work gratuitously; therefore I cannot see any possible reason why an elected council cannot do the necessary work with as small an executive staff, and for as little money, as those appointed Commissioners could possibly do it, and thus save whatever salary might be attached to their office. I say by all means let us have our work done for the lowest possible amount consistent with efficiency. There is one official which I think is much wanted here—an inspector of weights and measures. His presence would be wonderfully beneficial amongst a certain class of small tradesmen whom it is impossible to convince that it requires sixteen ounces to make a pound.

With respect to the bill before the House, I cannot see why we should insist upon such absolute perfection here. We have examples every year in the shape of "An Act to Amend an Act, &c." of the inability of the most enlightened legislature in the world to arrive at that desirable position—perfection. Legislation is simply "patching." I fancy it would be a somewhat difficult matter to frame a law out of new cloth, the whole web of it, say by all means let us have tomorrow nobody supposes that it would last for all time. If there are too many "whereas" in the preamble, expunge them, but that is surely no reason why we should reject the bill altogether. If I thought that the citizens of Victoria would, at the dictation of any man or set of men, abjure for one moment the right of self-government, I should be ashamed of the city of my adoption. Why should we be required to send over to the Surveyor-General to enquire at which street corner we should erect a lamp post, or upon which side of a street we must lay our water pipes? As well might we expect a merchant in Wharf street to send his clerk over to be enquired by what method he should keep his books.

The very fact that we are poor, is the strongest of all reasons why we should retain the right to govern ourselves. We cannot stretch during our adversity, and expand during our prosperity, and there is not much danger of confounding the two positions, if we are governed by men chosen by ourselves, men whose prosperity is our prosperity, and whose adversity is our adversity, tradesmen who can exact no taxes from us without having to contribute toward their own share. And now permit me one word to the gentlemen who so kindly informed me, that he is both "peculiarly and politically independent." I feel the more grateful for the information from the fact that I did not ask for it, although I interest to me, whether he is so, or not. Still I regret that anything I have said should prove disgusting to the fastidious taste of "Monitor." If he is pleased to term—"the truth" servility, I certainly shall not quarrel either with his judgment or his taste. It is many years since I acknowledged any man as my "Monitor." One of my most illustrious countrymen, in dedicating his works to the gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt, said, "I was bred to the plough and am independent." Permit me to say to "Monitor" I was bred to labor and am independent. I court no man's favor, and I fear no man's frown, not even the frown of "Monitor." W. L.

7th; parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Wednesday, January 13th, to Thursday, February 4th, when it is to assemble for the despatch of business.

THE YOUNG PRINCE. Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales was confined of a healthy prince at two minutes before 9 p. m., on Friday, January 8th. Her Royal Highness and the infant prince are doing perfectly well.

ITALY. The words used by king Victor Emmanuel in reply to the protestations of the President of the Chamber of Deputies on New Year's day are significant; after expressing his regret as to the year which had just closed, and his hopes of that which commences, he adds that if the occasion for completing the deliverance of Italy did not present itself in 1863, it will do so in 1864. The "completing the deliverance of Italy" means of course, not only the emancipation of Rome by the French, but the conquest of a province which Austria would defend to the utmost. The question indeed, is whether the king of Italy considered himself a match for a military power of the first order, with or without any one to help him.

The Pope has appointed bishops without consulting Victor Emmanuel; this brings the Pontiff and the King in direct opposition.

ARREST OF CONSPIRATORS. A conspiracy has been discovered in Paris. Four Italians from Lugano, just over the Italian borders, were suspected, but were granted passports to Paris, and after having been watched some time at their hotel were seized; bomb-fuses, air-guns, and letters implicating them were found on their person.

THE MEXICAN CROWN. The departure of the Archduke Maximilian to take possession of the Crown of Mexico, is not so near as certain. Among the conditions considered indispensable is the recognition by the American Government (North) of the new Mexican Monarchy. I cannot say whether the idea of founding a Transatlantic monarchy is abandoned or not; but I believe that we now think of casting about for some other person to put at the head of affairs. Doblado has been spoken of, not perhaps as Emperor, but as President of the Republic—with what success remains to be seen.

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THE COBDEN-DELANE DISPUTE. The dispute between Mr. Cobden and Mr. Delane, the Editor of the Times, has come to a conclusion. All the papers were with the Times except those specially devoted to the Cobden-Bright party.

SEARCH FOR MISSING BOATS. The government steamer Medusa, 369 tons, 330 horse power, is to start for a cruise in the North Sea and the mouth of the Elbe, in search of the missing Fishing Smack, 13 in number; but as considerable time has elapsed since the late gales, but little hope is entertained of the safety of the 91 men and boys on board.

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE BURIAL SERVICE. Some alterations have been proposed in the Burial Service of the Church of England, by Bishop Bagot, Dean of Durham. His proposals that instead of speaking with certainty of the dead person being in "sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life," to leave it an open question in that and other parts of the service for the dead.

MILD SEASON. On Christmas day at Exeter, primroses, ripe wild strawberries, and a number of spring flowers were seen in the hedge-rows. The season is astonishingly mild in Devonshire.

THAKOORAY'S FUNERAL. Poor Thakooray was buried on the 30th ult. at Kensal Green; the ladies of his family attended, everything very simple and unpretending. About 20 private carriages attended, amongst whom we recognized many of our literary celebrities.

NEW STREET. On Jan. 1, the Metropolitan Board of Works opened their first new street, New Street, which is a street cut through the poorest part of London, and is 1100 yards long, and it extends from High Street Southward to Blackfriars Road, thus relieving London road by opening up a direct communication between it and Westminster Bridge.

COOLD WEATHER AND SKATING. The weather has been very cold here in London, and still continues so. Monday of last week the thermometer registered 25°; on Tuesday the 5th January, it stood at 17°; and on the 7th at 19° below freezing point in Kentish Town. The Parks are crowded long after dark by skaters, on the ornamental waters, who, by the aid of torbates, bonfires, squibs, &c., find sufficient light to enjoy skating.

FOREIGN ENROLMENTS. The late enlistment of men at Queenstown to serve on board the United States ship-of-war Kearsage, has after many secret machinations, resulted in the prosecution of six of the men who so enlisted. This infringement of the Foreign Enrolment Act by a United States ship has caused some excitement in Ireland and here.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. The following is a total of the new Joint Stock undertakings brought out during the year 1863: No. of companies, 243; capital authorized, £100,053,000; capital offered, £78,136,000; Deposit, £8,875,550.

POLAND. Affairs in Poland still continue most unsatisfactory. It is uncertain whether small bands of patriots will be able to hold out during the winter months, but it appears doubtful when we consider the severity of the weather and the absence of protection derived from the forests. Russia is making gigantic efforts to smother the insurrection by demanding other places of troops to crowd Poland, and by the unscrupulous use of any means to gain her object before the spring.

COAL TRADE. During the month of December the amount of coal conveyed to the metropolis by the railways amounted to 162,467 tons; sea-borne coal, 339,532 tons.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED. The Queen held a council on January the

right to govern ourselves. We cannot stretch during our adversity, and expand during our prosperity, and there is not much danger of confounding the two positions, if we are governed by men chosen by ourselves, men whose prosperity is our prosperity, and whose adversity is our adversity, tradesmen who can exact no taxes from us without having to contribute toward their own share. And now permit me one word to the gentlemen who so kindly informed me, that he is both "peculiarly and politically independent." I feel the more grateful for the information from the fact that I did not ask for it, although I interest to me, whether he is so, or not. Still I regret that anything I have said should prove disgusting to the fastidious taste of "Monitor." If he is pleased to term—"the truth" servility, I certainly shall not quarrel either with his judgment or his taste. It is many years since I acknowledged any man as my "Monitor." One of my most illustrious countrymen, in dedicating his works to the gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt, said, "I was bred to the plough and am independent." Permit me to say to "Monitor" I was bred to labor and am independent. I court no man's favor, and I fear no man's frown, not even the frown of "Monitor." W. L.

7th; parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Wednesday, January 13th, to Thursday, February 4th, when it is to assemble for the despatch of business.

THE YOUNG PRINCE. Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales was confined of a healthy prince at two minutes before 9 p. m., on Friday, January 8th. Her Royal Highness and the infant prince are doing perfectly well.

ITALY. The words used by king Victor Emmanuel in reply to the protestations of the President of the Chamber of Deputies on New Year's day are significant; after expressing his regret as to the year which had just closed, and his hopes of that which commences, he adds that if the occasion for completing the deliverance of Italy did not present itself in 1863, it will do so in 1864. The "completing the deliverance of Italy" means of course, not only the emancipation of Rome by the French, but the conquest of a province which Austria would defend to the utmost. The question indeed, is whether the king of Italy considered himself a match for a military power of the first order, with or without any one to help him.

The Pope has appointed bishops without consulting Victor Emmanuel; this brings the Pontiff and the King in direct opposition.

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AMABEL.—A diphthong may be obtained at any respectable saddler's. It is a thong used for horses in the habit of dipping their ears, and thus showing mischief.

BRIGHT EYES.—As a rule, we decline to promote matrimonial arrangements. We have said to persons about to marry, "Don't," and we agree with Inspector Bucke that marriage is a thing which most people had better let alone. But as you say that you have blue eyes, a good figure, and no relations, and 2000 a year, we will mention you to the Club. You must not expect too much, when you have so little to offer. Husbands fetch a good price in these days. We might get you a Government clerk, or something of that kind. Can you cook?

A LOVER OF THE SWAN OF AVON.—Nonsense. The line is corrected in all good editions. It should stand, "Full of strange oaths and bearded like the bear," alluding, of course, to Gray's Bard, whose beard "Streamed like a metaphor in the troubled hair."

A COLOURER UP.—How many times are we to repeat that a gentleman bows first? Is it in accordance with civilization to fasten upon the weaker vessel the duty of deciding whether an acquaintance is to be kept up or not? Bewe to every lady you know, and every lady you would like to know.

A CITY CLERK.—Always use red ink in writing to any gentleman who is in the army. It is a compliment to the uniform, and the omission of aught and customary courtesies betokens a vulgar mind.

HERBERT DE LA TOUR.—We cannot inform you in what year the Great Fire of 1666 happened. Consult the Dictionary of Dates.

JOHN SHADDOCK wishes to emigrate. We have not the slightest objection; indeed we hate shaddock. But his proposal, that we should "in our elevated faith in human nature" supply him with the means of going, trusting to his "stalwart conscientiousness" to send us back the money, is a proposal which entertains us, but it is not one which we can entertain.

MISERRIMUS.—We don't see what you have to complain of. The young lady had accepted you and your presents, but finding that you did not read Punch dismissed you with contempt, and threw your presents out of the window. We do not think that there is a right-minded girl in the United Kingdom who would have acted otherwise. The idea of your asking us to intercede!

FIN, NON NARCITUR.—Your poem is sweetly pretty and original in idea, and we regret we have only room for a verse or two, but it is far better than most of the poetry in the periodicals of the day.

TO THE MOON. "I see thee shining in the sky, And casting down a silvery light, Like some fair lamp hung up on high, To cheer the night."

"So brightly beam that I can read The smallest print with ease, And sweetly fall thy rays indeed Upon the trees."

E. X. P.—The same answer, stupid man. You are utterly wrong about the etiquette of taking wine. It is true that in the higher circles it is now customary to glance at the hostess when you drink, but by a graceful compromise, you do not distinctly address her, but say in an under-tone, "Here's luck!" It may mean a good wish, or that you are fortunate in partaking of such wine; the latter sentiment is not usually ours when dining with the aristocracy.

A CHAPLAIN is respectfully informed that he does not keep a register of fighting publications.

HANGING A GUERRILLA.—About noon, the sun coming out, a halt was ordered. The General and his staff rode forward to a small, unfinished building, designed for a post-office, standing upon a knoll at a cross-roads. Sufficient boards and laths were knocked off to afford an unobstructed view of the proceedings from two sides, when one of the officers, produced a cord, tied a hangman's knot at one end of it, and, standing upon the head of an empty cider-barrel, made the other fast to one of the joists overhead. After considerable experimenting, the barrel was made to serve for both the scaffold and the drop, being ingeniously balanced upon one of the floor timbers, and held in place by a wedge which could be instantly removed. From this to one of the windows a board was laid, and thence another to the ground outside, forming an inclined plane. Meanwhile, most of the officers had ridden forward, and tied their horses to the fence of an adjacent farmhouse, whose inmates had closed all the windows, blinds, and a crowd of colored soldiers encircled the building, watching in silence these ominous proceedings. Lieutenant-Colonel Shurtliff, of the 5th United States, was appointed spiritual adviser to the criminal, and went back with a guard to bring him to the place of execution. When informed that he had but a few minutes to live, and was counselled to improve this time in making his peace with God he dropped upon his knees in the road and prayed: "O, merciful Father, look down upon me! O, merciful Father, look down upon me! These words alone he repeated a hundred times, until the acting chaplain stopped him. He then rose to his feet, walked up the inclined board with a firm step, at the point of the bayonets of the colored guard and advanced quickly to the head of the cider barrel, and stood under the noose. This being placed around his neck, Colonel Shurtliff invoked the Thrope of grace in behalf of the guilty wretch. As the word "Amen" dropped from his lips, the General, who had taken charge of the drop, pulled the wedge—the barrel tipped, the guerrilla dropped. He was a man of about thirty, a rough stout fellow, was dressed in buttoned homespun, and looked the very best ideal of a guerrilla. He died of strangulation, his heart not ceasing to beat for twenty minutes. Then a slip of paper was pinned to his back, on which the General had previously written: "This guerrilla hanged by Brigadier-General Wild, Daniel Bright, of Pasquotank county." And the body was left hanging there, a warning to all passing bushwhackers.—S. F. Paper

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 23, 1864.

Arrival of the Eliza

WAR DATES TO MARCH

Federal Raid on Florida

Attack on Mobile—Beats to be in command of

Expected Resignation

SHERMAN IN DA

THE WAR IN EUROPE—DAN

WAR AT SEA

Terrible Explosion at C

ada—Many Lives

Death of T. Star

GREAT RISE IN BR

MORE ABOUT THE

LATER FROM ME

Acapulco Bloc

GOLD 161 1/2

We have files of Portland 11th instant, giving the following: WASHINGTON, March 3.—Papers have the following report of the battle of Ocean Bend, Fla. LAKE CITY, Florida, Feb. 27.—Gordon met the enemy in force Gen. Seymour, and defeated him. He captured 50 pieces of a large number of small arms, and wounded the enemy. My pursuit. I don't know the prisoners as they are being sent to St. Augustine. Among the loss of many brave officers.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Ordered to the Provost-Marshal each of the several Atlantic States prepared to commence the 1st of March, and make it every which shall not have raised the 1st of March Volunteer 1st and 10th of March may be the 10th.

A bill to provide protection land emigration to the Pacific to-day.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The General, in his last dispatch to the President, says: "If the quote the first draft, the boards shall draft until the entire quote."

A despatch from Livy states that advices of the 9th that the Alabama was off the coast of Florida.

News was received at the men to-day, that during the January two French frigates came and proceeded to overhauled threatening to bombard the Americans in port, and caused a quantity of material as count.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

Arrival of the Eliza Anderson.

WAR DATES TO MARCH 6th.

Federal Raid on Richmond.

Attack on Mobile—Beauregard said to be in command of the city.

Expected Resignation of Meade.

SHERMAN IN DANGER.

THE WAR IN EUROPE—DANISH MEN-OF-WAR AT SEA.

Terrible Explosion at Quebec, Canada—Many Lives Lost.

Death of T. Starr King.

GREAT RISE IN BREADSTUFFS.

MORE ABOUT THE ALABAMA!

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Acapulco Blockaded!

GOLD 161 1/4.

We have files of Portland papers to the 11th instant, giving the following news:—

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Richmond papers have the following rebel accounts of the battle of Ocean Bend, Florida:—

LAKE CRY, FLORIDA, February 22.—Gen. Gordon met the enemy in force to-day under Gen. Seymour, and defeated him with great loss. He captured 5 pieces of artillery with a large number of small arms, holding possession of the battle field and the killed and wounded of the enemy. My cavalry are in pursuit. I don't know the precise number of prisoners as they are being brought in constantly. My total loss will not exceed 2000 killed and wounded. Among them I mourn the loss of many brave officers and men.

J. FINNegan.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Orders have been issued to the Provost-Marshal General in each of the several Atlantic States to be fully prepared to commence the draft on the 10th of March, and make it in every sub-district which shall not have raised its quota before the 1st of March. Volunteers between the 1st and 10th of March may be deducted after the draft.

A bill to provide protection to the overland emigration to the Pacific passed the Senate to-day.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The Provost Marshal General, in his instructions to the Provost Marshals, says: "If the quota is not filled by the first draft, the boards shall make a further draft until the entire quota is obtained."

A dispatch from Liverpool, the 16th, states that a vessel of the 29th January stated that the Alabama was off the west coast of India.

News was received at the Navy Department to-day, that during the latter part of January two French frigates entered Acapulco and proceeded to overhaul everything, threatening to bombard the town if any resistance was offered. They examined all the Americans in port, and caused much consternation among other neutrals. Accounts via Panama, state that a French frigate is keeping a strict blockade at Acapulco, and has seized a quantity of material as contraband of war. The U. S. frigates Lancaster and Saginaw are there. The former leaves for Panama on the arrival of the French Admiral, and the French will then take possession of the town, probably without resistance.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The World's special says: "Since the disastrous retreat of Grierson and Smith upon Memphis, the most serious apprehensions are felt in official and political circles. Their retreat interrupts Sherman's communications all along the line of the Mobile and Ohio road, and deprives his army of important sources of supplies, without which it is believed he cannot maintain his ground; and, worse still, deprives him of his cavalry force, upon which he relied to prosecute his operations. Military men believe Sherman now will be obliged to retrace his steps and return to Vicksburg. A private letter, dated the 20th, says that Sherman had reached Meridian, but hearing of the cavalry retreat, dared not proceed. He had evacuated earth-works around the city. The report of his occupation of Selma is discredited, it being 100 miles from Meridian. The latest news from the South reports Polk between the Selma and Tombigbee, watching Sherman, and prepared to dispute his passage of the river.

A Washington letter of the 27th states that Logan's cavalry, from Huntsville, had joined Sherman at Selma.

The Richmond Examiner of the 27th says Gen. Tallihiro left Savannah on the 22nd, to assume command of all the forces in Florida. Gen. Bragg is assigned to duty at Richmond, and under the direction of Jeff Davis is charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy.

Additional particulars of the late battle in Florida have been published. Our forces consisted of 4,500 infantry and 400 cavalry, with 12 pieces of cannon. The enemy's strength is reported at thirteen thousand, well posted between swamps, protected by earthworks and rifle pits, and commanded by General Gardner, of Fort Hudson fame. The report that no skirmishes were sent out is untrue. After our defeat we retreated in good order. General Voges had arrived in Jacksonville and would take charge of the defenses there.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The Richmond papers announce "with unfeigned regret," the appointment of Braxton Bragg as Commander-in-Chief of the rebel army, over the head of Gen. Lee. They also acknowledge a heavy loss of life in Florida.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The correspondence between Gen. Butler and the rebel

Commissioner, Gen. Ould, relative to the exchange of prisoners, resulted in a declaration of exchange, in which it is agreed that all persons delivered at City Point up to the 23rd of January, 1864, are exchanged.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Richmond papers to Monday last inclusive, contain a despatch from Demopolis, of the 23rd, which represents Sherman's force as making a retrograde movement.

A Mobile despatch of February the 23rd says, a fire was opened that day upon Fort Powell by six monitors and four gun-boats, and the shelling was continued all day. The Florida affair is made much of, and with reason, but the rebels concede several losses on their side. The editorials of the journals before us are full of brag about the bright prospects of the South, and the desperation, demoralization, bankruptcy, and utter helplessness of the North.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Richmond Examiner of February 24 says: "An official dispatch was received at the War Department last night from Polk, stating that Sherman's force had evacuated Meridian, and were retreating in two columns towards Vicksburg. It was supposed that, finding his designs on Mobile thwarted by his cavalry reinforcements being intercepted, and being in distress for supplies, was forced to abandon his expedition and take the desperate expedient of retreat through a country laid waste by his advances. Whether he can retreat successfully remains to be seen."

NEW YORK, March 5.—The World's Washington despatch says: "It is understood that Halleck will retain his present position, and that Grant will remain in the field."

NEW YORK, March 5.—A Washington special says: "Nothing official has been received in Washington direct from Sherman's expedition. Little reliance is placed in accounts of its progress and operations coming through Vicksburg. Quite as little is accorded to rebel accounts, because it is probable that the rebel authorities have obtained no insight to his movements. It is certain that he has taken possession of Meridian, which is judged to have been the prime object of his movement. This enables him to interrupt the rebel railroad communications with Mobile and all Mississippi and Alabama."

BOSTON, March 5.—The large Drug Establishment of Weeks & Potter was burned to-day. Loss \$270,000; insured \$10,500.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House Committee on Elections has decided that Mr. Lean of Missouri is not entitled to the seat he now occupies.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A Washington special says: "It is not believed that Admiral Farragut intended to accomplish anything more at Mobile than to make demonstration to draw in the rebel attention from other operations."

It is rumored that Gen. Sickles' testimony about the battle of Gettysburg will make it necessary for Meade to resign command of the Army of the Potomac. In that case, Hecker or Smith will succeed. Grant has recommended Smith.

CHATTANOOGA, March 4.—The following are rebel telegrams, dated Dalton, Ga., Feb. 27th:—

The enemy's skirmishers were two miles this side of Tunnel Hill last night. It is not believed they will make a general attack on our front.

The enemy's forces have fallen back from Lafayette. There is a brigade of cavalry at Summerville. From present appearances the enemy will await reinforcements to make a flank movement by way of Lafayette. Gen. Wheeler yesterday captured a sergeant and ten privates. The enemy continues to fall back this morning. Gen. Wheeler's cavalry has advanced beyond Tunnel Hill with a formidable force of mounted infantry.

Col. Long of the 4th Ohio Cavalry, at Vicksburg via Memphis dated February 27th, says:—

The 17th Army Corps has fallen back to Jackson, where it is expected to remain for the present. Sherman, with the remainder of his force, is en route for the same place. All the railroads on Sherman's route are utterly destroyed.

Special despatches from Washington say it is expected that three of the most important Missouri election cases will be decided in committee to-morrow. The House to-day passed by two majorities, a bill for a Bureau for Freedmen's affairs.

A dispatch dated Tunnel Hill, Ga., says: Col. Harrison finding the enemy outnumbered him, fell back to his infantry support, and again pressed forward and drove the enemy out of the town of Tunnel Hill. The enemy had an entire brigade of cavalry under Wheeler, with four pieces of artillery, and opening with them checked the further progress of our forces. As soon as our artillery arrived his fire was directed at Boone's (rebel) cavalry, who had advanced upon Col. Harrison's right. At dark our forces retired about four miles to await supplies. In the meantime Stanley's command advanced from the vicinity of Cleveland, preceded by cavalry, under Col. Long of the 4th Ohio Cavalry. The latter is said to have penetrated within three miles of Dalton to-day.

A dispatch from Buzzard Root, Ga., the 25th, 9:30 P. M., says: Gen. Craft is in the valley beyond Rocky Falls, where he found the enemy in heavy force, and awaits reinforcements. Morgan and McCook are feeling the enemy at Buzzard Root, and skirmishing freely.

by tearing up the rails on the Central Railroad at various points. He destroyed a canal and mill on James River, and burned much other property. He was met by the enemy outside of the defenses of Richmond, but succeeded in driving him inside of the outer works. A spirited engagement ensued when darkness came on and put an end to the conflict. Finding the enemy's works too strong to allow him to reach the city and accomplish the object of the expedition, he withdrew and reached Gen. Butler's lines in safety.

CHICAGO, March 5.—A fire at Erie, Pa., yesterday, destroyed the Reed House and other adjoining buildings. Loss about \$200,000.

A delegation of Creoles, from Louisiana, called on the President yesterday. They presented a petition signed by over 1,000 citizens, asking for the rights guaranteed them by the French Government when the State was ceded to the United States.

MONTEREAL, March 4.—An explosion took place at the military magazine, Quebec, to-day. Several persons are supposed to be killed, as 10 or 12 are missing.

NEW YORK, March 5.—It is stated that a Commissioner has arrived in this city with authority from the Imperial Regency in Mexico to act as its commercial agent. In this case no exorbitant prices, required from our Government nor is it necessary to obtain one. The Tribune's Washington special of the 4th says:—

A dispatch dated Memphis, February 11th, received this evening, gives some new and interesting details of Sherman's movements. Having reached Meridian, Sherman sent his scouts to ascertain whether Logan, who had started from Florida to meet him, and Smith and Grierson, on whose cavalry he relied to prosecute his march on Selma, were advancing. Three days elapsed before he received an answer, but as his army had been on short rations, he, by a rapid movement which disconcerted the rebels considerably, turned towards Aberdeen and Columbus, in the richest part of Eastern Mississippi, where his army was supplied with fresh provisions. By this movement he turned his back on Selma and Mobile and marched toward Logan, who had already advanced, and by an audacious stroke of strategy, he hinged his march at a distance of about 100 miles from Johnston, whose flank is now menaced by his advance. The despatch says that the rumors spread concerning an attack upon Mobile and Selma by Sherman were simply to divert public attention from the real object of the expedition, which aims at the invasion of Georgia somewhere between Trenton and Lafayette.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President has received a despatch from Kilpatrick, dated Korktown, 4th, which says:—

Colonel Dahlgren was directed to make a diversion with 500 men on James river. He attacked the enemy on Tuesday and drove them on Richmond. The main force having fallen back, Colonel Dahlgren attempted to rejoin me. He and Col. Cook were with the advance guard which again became separated from the main force which reached here with slight loss. Gen. Butler adds that a rebel deserter informed one of his aids that a Colonel and about 100 men were taken prisoner.

It is assigned as a reason for the unusual alertness of the rebels in preparing to repel Kilpatrick, that the destruction of the track of the Virginia Central Railroad was communicated to Richmond by Gen. Lee immediately after the occurrence, by sending a dispatch over the telegraph line to Richmond, Lynchburg and Gordonsville. This seems highly probable, from the fact that the expedition passed through Lee's pickets and beyond his rear without skirmish, and was met some distance from Richmond by a formidable force of mounted infantry.

Caro, March 5.—A letter received from Vicksburg via Memphis dated February 27th, says:—

The 17th Army Corps has fallen back to Jackson, where it is expected to remain for the present. Sherman, with the remainder of his force, is en route for the same place. All the railroads on Sherman's route are utterly destroyed.

Special despatches from Washington say it is expected that three of the most important Missouri election cases will be decided in committee to-morrow. The House to-day passed by two majorities, a bill for a Bureau for Freedmen's affairs.

A dispatch dated Tunnel Hill, Ga., says: Col. Harrison finding the enemy outnumbered him, fell back to his infantry support, and again pressed forward and drove the enemy out of the town of Tunnel Hill. The enemy had an entire brigade of cavalry under Wheeler, with four pieces of artillery, and opening with them checked the further progress of our forces. As soon as our artillery arrived his fire was directed at Boone's (rebel) cavalry, who had advanced upon Col. Harrison's right. At dark our forces retired about four miles to await supplies. In the meantime Stanley's command advanced from the vicinity of Cleveland, preceded by cavalry, under Col. Long of the 4th Ohio Cavalry. The latter is said to have penetrated within three miles of Dalton to-day.

A dispatch from Buzzard Root, Ga., the 25th, 9:30 P. M., says: Gen. Craft is in the valley beyond Rocky Falls, where he found the enemy in heavy force, and awaits reinforcements. Morgan and McCook are feeling the enemy at Buzzard Root, and skirmishing freely.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Matanzas from New Orleans February 25th has arrived.

An accident occurred on the Opelousas Railroad, injuring 22 persons.

Matanzas dates are to the 20th February. A large number of vessels, including several steamers, were loading with cotton for Europe.

Cortina keeps 700 men employed in protecting the highways from highwaymen.

The French expected an attack on Matanzas, but Cortina held out to the last.

Small-pox prevailed to an alarming extent at Brownsville.

THE GOLDEN GATE TREASURE.—Several of the wreckers of the Golden Gate have been arrested in San Francisco, on a charge of embezzling about \$300,000. They were held to bail in the sum of \$10,000 each.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

(Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision dealer in the world. Purchasers should insist on having C.B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Cold Feet, other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Kellie's and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mullikatawney Paste, Grimwade's Dissociated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

AMMUNITION.

TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 100 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 loading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c. at long distances. British Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Sole Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts, Adams' and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition and Ball Cartridges.

For Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards' Terry, Wilson's, Prince's, Beaumont's, and other Breach Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft leaded Lead.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's Inn-Ed., London, W.C. Wholesale Only.



PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Pharmaceutical, Photographic Preparation, Lotions, Ointments, Surgical Instruments and Appliances, and every Description of Druggists' Sundries.

BURGOYNE & BURRIDGE,

EXPORT DRUGGISTS, 16, Coleman Street, London.

Publish monthly a Price Current of upwards of Two Thousand Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations.

They also issue free of charge, a book containing the names of every patent medicine manufactured, with the wholesale and retail price affixed. Consumers abroad are invited to send their names and addresses, that this Monthly Price Current showing the latest fluctuations in the market, may be regularly forwarded to them FREE OF CHARGE.

Protection from Fire

Prize Medal 1862. 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 slide boxes, and in BRYANT & MAY'S Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plain boxes, and in spanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1,000.

Sole Importers of Jonkoping's Tandsticket (slide boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.

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.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

Orders to be made payable London Houses.

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 simple and certain remedy for indigestion, flatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels. In all diseases it is of primary importance to set the stomach right. These pills are purifiers, alteratives and strengtheners of the stomach. They may be taken under any circumstances. Though powerfully tonic and satisfactorily aperient, they are mild in their operation, and beneficial to the whole system. Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability.

The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the blood and fluids generally is like charm in dispelling low spirits, and restoring cheerfulness, and setting the stomach right. These pills are particularly adapted for a domestic medicine, particularly for females, of all ages and periods of life. They never betray any disagreeable irritating qualities; they quickly eject all impurities from the system, and regulate every function of the body, giving wonderful strength and energy to weak and debilitated persons, while they brace and strengthen the nervous system in a most extraordinary manner.

o Regain Health, Strength, and Vigor.

Whenever persons find themselves in that state termed "a little out of health," and there are no many causes to shorten life, it is necessary that Holloway's Pills, the finest purifier of the blood ever known, should be at once taken, as they not only rid both solids and fluids of all morbid matters, but regulate all disordered actions, 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, and keeping those parts covered with the preparation, will be found the most effective remedy for asthma, coughs, colds, bronchitis, and influenza. These remedies tranquilize the hurried breathing, soothe the irritated air-tubes, and assist in discharging the phlegm which stops up the passages. This treatment has proved wonderfully efficient in not only curing old settled coughs and colds, but asthma of many years' standing, and even when patients who were in so bad a state as not to be able to lie down on their beds, had been checked by phlegm.

Derangement and Distension 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 keep the bowels and kidneys in a healthy state. As a household medicine they are unrivalled, and should always be at hand.

Very Important of Constipation &c. &c. Rarely but little notice is taken of constipation, 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 constipation. Let wives counsel their husbands and husbands their wives, never to go to bed a second night if the bowels have not been properly moved during the day, particularly if they feel heavy and drowsy. A few gentle doses of these Pills will regulate the circulation of the blood, and remove all dangerous symptoms.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Table listing various ailments such as Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation, Rheumatism, etc., and the corresponding parts of the body affected.

Sold at the establishment of PROGRESSIVE HOLLEWAX, 24 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also at the principal Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Chemists throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1/4d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 2s. and 2s. each. There is a considerable saving by taking the large size.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

PROBATIONER BY MEDICAL GENTLEMEN at Madras.

To his Brother at Worcester, May, 1858.

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire SAUCE.

Ask for Lea and Perrins'auce.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Cross and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; etc. etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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

G. H. Harrington & Co

MARINE ARCHITECTS

Surveyors and Engineers,

97, LEADENHALL ST., LONDON, ENGLAND, E. C.

CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR ALL KINDS of Iron or

COMBINATION

Steam & Sailing

Vessels, Tugs, Barges,

Adapted to Sea or River Navigation.

Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present, Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Bayley, Dennes.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

This bill came up for a second reading. Mr. Young, in moving the second reading, said as the telegraph bill had been passed, it was necessary to provide for the regulation of messages.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Mr. DeCosmos said this bill was a species of experimental legislation; he was not aware of any similar act in force in any other country; he thought, looking at certain provisions, such as the creation of the new demarcation, forgery of messages, that it would be proper to make the law reciprocal one with neighboring countries passing the same law.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House went into committee on the supplementary estimates, Mr. Franklin in the chair. Mr. Young moved that the supplementary estimates agreed to by the House, amounting to \$26,000, be appropriated from the general revenue of the colony.

LIQUOR-HOUSE EXPENDITURE.

Dr. Trimble moved that the House go into committee on the above subject. The expenditure on Light-houses was \$4,000 or \$10,000 annually, and he wished to see what means could be adopted to meet this amount.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Mr. Young said in order to meet the feeling in the House he would move that a bill be brought in to amend the Liquor License Act of 1861, and he hoped that before the House went into Committee on the subject so much progress might be made in the incorporation bill as to allow the postponement of the subject till a future session.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Mr. DeCosmos withdrew his motion in favor of that of his hon. colleague. Mr. Bayley spoke in favor of a reduction, the present tax being undoubtedly burdensome.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

The motion for a bill to amend the Liquor License Act, 1861, was carried. The Committee reported the passage of the bill granting the Supplemental Estimates.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Dr. Trimble asked for the correspondence in reference to the Immigration Act. Mr. Young said all the official correspondence had been already before the House; as to any private correspondence he did not conceive he was at liberty to make it public.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Dr. Helcken said the whole object should be to make the rates on vessels as light as possible, in order to make the price of goods as low as we could. The system of raising revenue by levying rates on shipping was the most effectual way of ruining this colony.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Mr. Young said he was opposed to any additional rates being levied on our shipping. There were six lights on the opposite side, for which he does not at all care to be levied, and he did not see how we could levy for the two lights we possessed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Mr. DeCosmos said he had previously asked the House to go into committee on this subject, but it had been postponed at the particular request of the hon. Colonial Secretary, in order to allow the passage of the estimates.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 1, providing that no person shall attempt to send messages and a penalty of \$500, or six months' imprisonment, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 2, providing that no forged messages be sent under a penalty not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment for one year, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 3, providing that no employe shall appropriate any information under a penalty of \$1,000, or one year's imprisonment, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 4, providing that no employe shall neglect to send messages and a penalty of \$500, or six months' imprisonment, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 5, providing that unauthorized persons may not violate sealed messages, under a penalty of \$1,000, or one year's imprisonment, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 6, providing that persons not employes, may not fraudulently obtain any telegraphic information, under a penalty of \$1,000, or one year's imprisonment, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 7, providing that no person shall attempt to procure information by bribery, under a penalty of \$1,000, or one year's imprisonment, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 8, providing that if any person shall wilfully obstruct or injure any telegraph lines or submarine cable, they shall be liable to a penalty of \$500, or six months' imprisonment, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 9, providing for civil action for damages, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 10, exempting employes from militia and jury duty, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 11, providing that contracts made by telegraph shall be deemed contracts by writing, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 12, providing that notices served by telegraph may be deemed actual notices, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 13, providing that grants and conveyances may be made by telegraph, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 14, providing that checks, due bills, promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c., may be made by telegraph, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 15, providing that certified instruments may be sent by telegraph, and shall prima facie be deemed genuine, was struck out.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 16, providing that arrests may be made by telegraph, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 17, providing that notes or orders may be sent by telegraph, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 18, providing that in any document sent by telegraph bearing a seal, the seal may be expressed by the letters "L. S." or the word "seal," was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 19, providing that any device adopted by the company may be made copy-right, was passed; any person unlawfully using the same being liable to a penalty of \$500, or six months' imprisonment.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 20, defining the construction of certain terms in the bill, was struck out.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 21, providing that telegraphic messages must be sent in order as received, under a penalty of \$500, provided that official despatches, or those of a public or general interest, shall be transmitted out of their order, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 22, conferring jurisdiction on justices of the peace to try any misdemeanour created under this act, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

The committee rose and reported the passage of the bill.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 23, providing that the seal of the company may be made copy-right, was passed.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

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VOL. 5.

THE NEW GOVERNOR AND PATRONAGE.

With the approaching advent of Governor, the inhabitants of Victoria naturally somewhat on the qui...

probabilities are in favor of his selection as to what will be the person who will specially invite...

When a stranger comes into a country, the supprime post in which must naturally depend upon...

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WEEKLY COLONIST-SUPPLEMENT

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864. NO. 19.

THE NEW GOVERNOR AND HIS PATRONAGE.

With the approaching advent of a New Governor, the inhabitants of Victoria are naturally somewhat on the qui vive of expectation as to what will be the line of policy pursued by His Excellency. There are many subjects which will specially invite the attention of a man of experience in colonial affairs. There can be no doubt that the present is a turning point in the history of this colony, and if the government of the country is well and judiciously administered during the next few years our position will be firmly established, while on the other hand, any faltering policy, any mistaken councils at the present moment, may check the rise and progress of the colony materially. When a stranger comes into a country to assume the supreme post in it, very much must naturally depend upon the advice and counsels which he receives on his first appearance on the scene. First impressions are not easily or rapidly eradicated, and if the individual who administers the government surrounds himself with sound counsellors when he first assumes the reins, the probabilities are in favor of his acting with wisdom, if he be endowed with a fair share of common sense himself. We have not the least doubt of Captain Kennedy's ability, if he is only fortunate enough to take his first impressions from those who are best able and competent to place him in possession of the real requirements of Vancouver Island. It is to be hoped that the desire of paying the attention due from loyal subjects to the representative of Her Majesty will not lead the people of Victoria into any unwise extremes. Any approach to what is vulgarly but very expressively styled "badgering" is so decidedly foreign to the nature of Englishmen that it is not unfrequently happens that the public are led into an opposite extreme and are more disposed to abstain from a free expression of their loyalty on such occasions through the dread of being accused of anything approaching severity. We hope there will be nothing to lead to any misapprehension in the arrangements for the reception of Capt. Kennedy, but it cannot be disputed that there is a feeling amongst many who are charged with places in the programme of the procession, that they have not been consulted, and consequently they seem to be distinguished to take the places assigned to them. This may probably have the effect of showing His Excellency that he is coming to rule over men whom the spirit of independence is strong and that he will be subjected, but we fear he will be disposed to attribute the non-attendance of any particular sections of the procession to want of courtesy to himself, or want of loyalty to the Queen, should the fact of their being absent be made apparent to him.

It is to matters of more importance, however, than the mere ceremonial of the installation that we would call attention. The Governor of Vancouver Island will be installed upon shortly after taking up his residence amongst us to communicate with the Home Government upon a subject of the most vital importance to the interests of all, as inasmuch as it affects the administration of civil and criminal justice in the colony. The public have it before them that the highest post in the Island under the crown, it does not rest with the Governor to appoint the Chief Justice, but if he talks himself to recommend the Home Government to appoint any gentleman resident in the colony, or what is more if it becomes necessary that he should appoint any Barrister to act temporarily during the absence of the present Chief Justice, unless there is any strong reason urged against the appointment of some power which will have weight with those in whom the appointments rest at all, there can be very little doubt that a recommendation would be intended, and the appointment confirmed. Much has been said about the fitness and ability of the members of the bar of Vancouver Island from time to time, and arguments have been put forward for and against the appointment of some one or other from amongst those mentioned to fill the office of Chief Justice. It is urged in all colonies, that if promotion were to follow in the colony there is no prospect of getting good men to come there to assist, and on the contrary, it is very forcibly remarked that the minds of those who have been resident for some time in so constituted a sphere as that of a small colony, and who have been more or less mixed up in the advocacy of every cause which has come before the Court, cannot be free from the taint of a slight degree of partiality, which must always be fatal to the proper administration of justice. Bearing this in mind, and looking at the other circumstances of our own peculiar case, we cannot conceive possible that any man of clear judgment and

IMPARIAL VIEWS, could recommend any barrister for the appointment of Chief Justice of this Colony, unless he were thoroughly convinced that he was one who would inspire the respect of the bar and in whom the public would have confidence; not only as a lawyer, but as a man and a gentleman. Beyond this, our Chief Justice must be free from all influences which are so easily contracted by residence in a small colony like our own, where each inhabitant is more or less known to his neighbor. It will be for Capt. Kennedy well to consider whether, after a short residence amongst us, he will be able, or if able willing, to take the responsibility of selecting from the bar of the colony, one fitted in every way to fill the office, and one whose appointment the profession generally, as well as the public would hail with satisfaction. If he cannot, his duty is plain, and he must join the Legislative Assembly in asking the Home Government to send out a Chief Justice from England.

MILING LAWS FOR VANCOUVER ISLAND.

We announced on Tuesday morning that laws for regulating mining on this Island would shortly be introduced. The following we understand are some of the heads of the provisions contained in the proposed new mining code.

All records and holders of claims will be protected in their respective rights.

A fee miner's certificate of \$3 will have to be taken out by all holders of interests or claims.

Only one pre-emption claim to be allowed to each free miner.

The size of all pre-emption claims will thus be regulated: 100 feet square for all placer diggings; 150 feet for all and quartz diggings, with power to follow dips and spurs 100 feet in a lateral direction either way.

A discovery claim shall be double a pre-emption claim, and not more than three discoverers can register in one claim.

Pre-emption claims must be registered within 36 hours; an extended time being allowed for pre-emption, more than 30 miles distant from Victoria.

A Gold Commissioner to be appointed, to whom a registration fee of \$250 must be paid.

Other provisions, as to water, working and holding, &c., will correspond with the British Columbia Act.

All disputes may, in the first instance, go before the Gold Commissioner, who ever the amount involved, with a right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

Such are the more prominent features of the mining regulations for this Island, which will probably be enforced shortly after the arrival of Governor Kennedy.

SYNOPSIS OF ALEXANDER.—The readers of the Colonist for the past few months will have observed that we have studiously avoided replying to the obnoxious attacks and insinuations levelled at us by two vicious newspapers. Our position is too firmly established to be affected by such miserable combinations, and we are willing to let them indulge as much as they please, knowing full well that they only injure themselves by the result. The one has sunk too far beneath notice to be acknowledged as a contemporary; the other, though raised by the ability of its present editor to a little higher standard, is still recognized as a seasonal, unscrupulous and time-serving paper, which we never more prosecute or vigorous, than well as the present moment, his object is to rest in a conviction that he may soon have to sound the funeral dirge of one if not both of his present assailants.

CONVICTION.—The following heavy conviction was perpetrated by a distinguished citizen while crossing the James Bay Bridge yesterday. A man was seen to be in the painted figures set up over the triumphal arch without committing idolatry? Because they are not in the likeness of any thing in the heavens above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the waters under the earth. The unhappy gentleman was immediately arrested, and his residence by his friends, and it is feared that his brain has been slightly affected by the profound mental exertion.

RACE ROCKS SIGNAL.—Lieut. Yrney, Light-House Commissioner, has had a signal constructed at Race Rocks, by which the approach of any steamer to the Straits may be announced to the look-out at Figard Light-house, Esquimaux. The signal consists of a ring or hoop, eight feet in diameter, covered with stout canvas, painted black, and when hoisted, will be distinctly visible at Esquimaux, thus indicating the approach of the steamer two or three hours before she reaches port.

SKETCHES OF THE COAST ROUTE.—Mr. Waddington has engaged the services of Mr. Fred. Whymer, the artist, to take sketches of the grand scenery which is to be found along the Butte route, with the intention of sending them to London.

JANITORS.—A wag has likened the decorations on the grand stand in front of the government buildings, to the staircase which Bedeck & Smead burying ground in British Columbia.

LATERA SCRIPTA MANENT.

The Act empowering the California State Telegraph Company to lay down a line of telegraph wire into this colony, which has now become law, is likely to work changes in our city in many respects. In the first place, it must necessarily work a revolution in mercantile affairs. There is not one of our Wharf street, merchants and not one of our Post street retail storekeepers but will feel the difference which telegraphic communication will make in their business. There are some who still hold to the exploded slow-coach system, and imagine that nothing can be done better because it is done more quickly than of yore, but in a city so dependent upon trade alone as is Victoria, the benefit of having immediate intelligence of the state of the markets in San Francisco and the Eastern States, and of our merchants being enabled to execute orders promptly from California markets, will rapidly make itself felt amongst us. To now forget the assistance of the wire will doubtless be very great, although it will rob our ports of that interest which it has on the arrival of the mails by partially anticipating the items; but nevertheless we would have hope that it will in some measure enliven us and render the contents of the columns of the daily journals more acceptable to our readers than at present. It is probably owing to a dearth of real news that some are occasionally betrayed into the grave error of abusing one another, and turning down the prospects of the colony and city, which it is, unquestionably, our great interest to uphold. That any public journalists should deem it their duty to endeavor to make the position of the town, to whose inhabitants they owe their subsistence, appear in the eyes of strangers as unattractive and declining, when the real facts are the very reverse of such an assumption, is beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals, and that any portion of the press should be found to advocate a theory which would seem to assist such a proposition is to the feelings of the people, to say the least of it, repulsive. The idea that presents itself to common sense, that one and all of the inhabitants of any colony, city or place should work together for the well-being of that place; but if we look at some and take impressions from what we see around us we should be inclined to suppose that there were a variety of conflicting interests amongst us that could in no way be reconciled. Is the country safe? Is it the colony or the verge of bankruptcy? Is a squatter in our city, or an old inhabitant. How can you ask I may the resident look at our streets; look at the buildings running up in every direction; look at our shops, and you have a material guarantee for our stability, for a few years at all events.

"But," says the visitor, "everyone I meet in the streets tells me that times are bad, that the place is dull, that there is not half the business doing that there was this time last year, in fact, that the place has decayed in." Can anything be so utterly absurd! That buildings are not being so rapidly raised up in every direction, and that real estate is not so high as it was last year may be true, but is the prosperity of our city any the less safe and stable for that? Some there are amongst us who fix their teeth upon prices, and who will the first fall in the value of real estate, are ready to predict the fall of the colony. This, however, is a great mistake; there is no denying the fact, that real estate has been too high within the city of Victoria, and it has now arrived at a much more rational price. It will, doubtless, fluctuate during the present year, but we cannot anticipate the price which will be the result of the excitement of former years again, nor do we wish to do so for the success of this colony we must have immigrants who can earn their living in the city, and become owners of property without paying an exorbitant price for it. If we wish to see trade prosperous, we must be content to see real estate in the market at prices which will enable small householders to get a living. Under present circumstances we have nothing to dread from any reaction or any falling off, although retail business, from the fact of there being a very large amount of competition considering the population of the city, may not be so lucrative to those engaged in it as it was in early days. There is every prospect of its improving with every successive year. Those who opine that the prospects of the city are not so good as they were, must look at the material progress that we have made in civilization during the past twelve months. In Victoria, a telegraph in prospect, and water in reality, brought to our very doors; for whether or not our representatives and the Legislative Council intend to allow the public to have cheap water, that we shall have supplied to us by means of Messrs. Coe & Martin's pipes in many of our streets, is an undoubted fact. Next we may glance at our roads, which but for the check given to the movement of the city authorities by certain would-be politicians and

OTHER, who object to pay their taxes, would have been in a good condition long ere this. In private enterprises how much more forward we are, our buildings, bear witness, that a vital, one great thing strikes us forcibly, a lack amongst us, and that is an spirit of greater unanimity respecting matters affecting the public weal. In a small community like ours there ought not to be great divisions of opinion, and yet such exist; but surely it is possible that they may be done without any exhibition of acerbity of feeling to our brethren of the press, particularly, we would suggest a moderation in their differences. Surely it is possible for writers to hold opposite opinions without thrusting upon the public their private opinions of the want of ability of contemporary writers. Whatever may be our estimate of the "White Trash" which defiles the columns of the "Independent," or the "filthy rubbish" which is bespattered on the pages of the "Gazette," the examples of the two rival editors which have been so graphically set before us, by Dickens himself, at the time he wrote the sketch of an active writer in a daily paper, might surely be taken as a warning against indulging in quarrels and personalities which are most uninteresting to the general public, who, when they become too weary of such a style of writing to endure it longer may perhaps be inclined to cast to the winds the delicacies of the reprobate editors, and leave them to fight their battles out in obscurity; if possible writers would always be in mind the motto which we have placed at the head of this article, they might perhaps be less inclined to expose their weak points to the attack, than those who indulge in rambling dissertations on the subject of the "White Trash."

INQUEST.

An inquest was held on Thursday, at the Boomang, upon the body of Tarikah, an Indian girl, about ten years of age, who was discovered dead in a shanty near the Iron Church on Wednesday evening.

A jury having been empaneled with Thomas Wood, foreman, they proceeded to view the body, and upon their return, the following evidence was taken.

Dr. Davis, sworn—I have made a medical inspection of the body of the deceased, and found the body very emaciated, there was an entire absence of food in the stomach and bowels. She said she ate but very little nourishment for these four days, from the want of which she appears to have died. There were no marks whatever of external violence.

To the jury.—Could not ascertain that there existed any disease. As far as I could judge without opening the body, I should have said that there had existed a pulmonary disease, and upon their return, the following evidence was taken.

James New, sworn—I used to keep the little shanty where the body was found, and a good deal, but she was not in the shanty heartily; I discharged her about 6 weeks ago, on account of my husband's illness; she has been to my house several times, since complaining of hoarseness, and I gave her food. She was cooking in the house to get ready for the night, and I saw her at 11 o'clock, and she was very much emaciated, and I should say deceased died from starvation. There was nothing whatever to indicate foul play.

Margaret New, sworn—I used to keep the little shanty where the body was found, and a good deal, but she was not in the shanty heartily; I discharged her about 6 weeks ago, on account of my husband's illness; she has been to my house several times, since complaining of hoarseness, and I gave her food. She was cooking in the house to get ready for the night, and I saw her at 11 o'clock, and she was very much emaciated, and I should say deceased died from starvation. There was nothing whatever to indicate foul play.

The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

NEW WESTMINSTER ARRIVAL.—The "Colombian" gives an account of a large public meeting held on Tuesday last, to listen to Mr. Leonard McClure's account of his visit to England, so far as it concerned British Columbia. Mr. McClure's address was much applauded, and at the close of the meeting a committee was appointed to take the necessary steps to procure a more liberal form of government for the colony on the termination of the present system at the close of the year.

The Legislative Council met yesterday. The good people of the capital are much exercised as to the propriety of according a reception to their expected governor. The "Colombian," with its accustomed refined taste, disapproves of any expression of feeling other than the "welcome" or "domineering" sentiments of Mr. Macaulay's speech, which it would appear because the "Victorians" have taken that means of expressing their loyalty.

NEW FOUNTAIN.—Messrs. Coe & Martin have erected a fountain at the junction of Yates and Government streets, for the purpose of supplying the water works, and also to be used as a drinking fountain. To combine the ornamental with the useful, a bronze figure has been fixed on the top of the structure, from which a jet of water will be thrown several feet into the air.

CRICKET.

The following is the score of the Scratch Match played on Wednesday last, on the Seaton Hill cricket ground:

MR. BALLANTINE'S SIDE—FIRST INNINGS.

Black, b. Howell	15
Ballantine, b. by Smith	12
Howell, b. by Smith	10
DeWdney, b. by Smith	8
Alport, b. by Smith	7
Campbell, b. Howell	6
Palin, b. Howell	5
Lamb, c. Wallace, b. Howell	4
Martin, b. Howell	3
Byes, &c.	1
Total	69

MR. WALLACE'S SIDE—FIRST INNINGS.

Wallace, c. Ballantine, b. Chisholm	10
Howell, b. Henley	8
Seymour, c. by Henley	7
Clark, b. Henley	6
Scott, b. Henley	5
Parke, c. Chisholm, b. Henley	4
MacLinn, run out	3
Ballantine, b. Chisholm	2
Plummer, b. Henley	1
Byes, run out	1
Byes, &c.	1
Total	59

MR. WALLACE'S SIDE—SECOND INNINGS.

Wallace, b. Black, b. Henley	10
Howell, b. Black, b. Henley	8
Parke, b. Henley	7
Clark, b. Henley	6
Scott, b. Henley	5
MacLinn, run out	4
Ballantine, b. Chisholm	3
Plummer, b. Henley	2
Byes, run out	1
Byes, &c.	1
Total	59

Thus winning by four wickets to go down.

MAILS FOR THE OUTLAND DISTRICTS.—It affords us much pleasure to announce, to the good people of Nanaimo and the settlers in the rural districts, that the regular steam mail service, intended to supply the present grievous want and spare them in their expedition with Victoria, will be initiated on the 1st April. A notice will be issued elsewhere calling for tenders for a suitable steam vessel for the conveyance of mails for a period of nine months, between Victoria and Comox once a month, and Victoria and Nanaimo twice a month, calling at Courtenay, Maple Bay, and Salt Spring Island, both going and returning. The days of arrival and departure are to be subject to the control of the Government, and the steamer is to be capable of carrying cattle. The right is also reserved of ordering her to call at other places than those named. The thanks of the residents in the outland districts are due to the Legislature for this response to their repeated cries for postal communication. The subsidy voted is not large, but it is sufficient to induce a steamer to be prior to enter upon the contract, as they could otherwise carry their trade with the mail service, and thus open up a profitable source of employment. The northern settlers have now succeeded in getting to the very edge of the district, and by and by when the revenue of the colony increases, and it is shown that these districts are shipping their produce to this market in return for supplies, they will with good grace ask for a larger vote and greater and more frequent facilities of communication. We took upon this little subject as the commencement of an era of prosperity to the agricultural and mining districts on the East Coast, who cannot fail to prove of equal advantage to the benefit of the Island.

THE RECEPTION PROGRAMME.—The Managing Committee, subsequently, was called together to complete all the preliminary arrangements for carrying out the programme for the reception of our future Governor, and if the glorious sunshine with which we have been favored for more than a week, do but continue for two or three days longer, every thing bids fair to render the occasion one of the greatest yet. Days Victoria has not witnessed. Although the session with the problems and troubles have been made the subject of much good natured, ridicule, yet nevertheless due to the committee of arrangements to say that the three anchors are tastefully designed and presents a picturesque appearance. It is, in our opinion, on Messrs. Dickson, Campbell & Co.'s plan, which we think His Excellency will find, has a very pleasing effect from the waters. His speech on the subject of the contract, and it is to be hoped that the Marshal and his aides will see that the landing party are not too closely shrouded in mystery, and that they will be anxious to witness as many of the proceedings, but we would impress upon all the desirability of preserving order by paying due respect to the directions of those entrusted with the disposition of the public and the regulation of the proceedings.

ANOTHER FIREMAN'S BALL.—The "Engine Company, No. 2," purpose giving a grand ball under the immediate patronage of His Worship the Mayor, on the evening of the reception of Captain Kennedy. The Lyceum Hall has been engaged for the purpose, and as the object is to aid in defraying the expense of their new Engine house, we doubt not the friends of the "Lancers" will muster strong on the occasion.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, March 16. House met at 2:15 p.m. Members present, Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Trimble, Carwell, Bayley, Denness.

The following bills have received the assent of the Governor: Provisional Act for the Election of Mayor and Councillors; Governor's Indemnity Bill; Chief Justice Pension Bill; Appropriation Bill; Telegraph Bill; Pilot Bill.

Dr. Trimble apologized for not having introduced his bill sooner. He proposed to repeal the present supposed act, and establish a new act on an entirely new principle, viz., that of raising taxes by rating, and to do away with the license system. He also proposed that the mayor and councillors should be elected as in the former bill. Also that the Colonial auditor should be auditor for the council, to be assisted by two citizens from each ward. These were the principal features of his bill. He moved that the bill be read a first time.

Mr. Denness seconded. Mr. Franklin thought the bill might be read a first time. Mr. Young said it was very desirable that no time should be lost in passing an incorporation bill (hear, hear). He and some of his colleagues had attended the House day after day for the purpose of getting through the bill, and the introduction of such a new bill would simply be wasting so much time. He thought any desirable provisions in the new bill might be incorporated in the bill before the House.

Mr. DeCosmos said that the mover of this new bill deserved the thanks of the House. The hon. gentleman had said he had introduced his bill to meet the wishes of the citizens of Victoria, thus assuming that he was better acquainted with the wishes of the inhabitants than the four city members, an assumption certainly very flattering to the hon. member, and calculated to aid the city should pay it back to the Government. They were unable now to grant anything to the Fire Department as they had no revenue at present. It was contemplated that this amount should be paid from the back revenues of the city; if they were not enabled to collect these back revenues, he thought they should not be asked to repay the amount to the Government.

Mr. Young said it was proposed that the city should pay it back to the Government. They were unable now to grant anything to the Fire Department as they had no revenue at present. It was contemplated that this amount should be paid from the back revenues of the city; if they were not enabled to collect these back revenues, he thought they should not be asked to repay the amount to the Government.

Mr. DeCosmos rose to call the hon. gentleman to order; he was not aware that the hon. gentleman represented the Government, more than any other member of the House.

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Mr. DeCosmos thought the situation most convenient and delightful. Mr. Carwell had thought this thing should be left to the Committee of Schools. He was one of the Committee himself, and the Chairman had never asked him to meet. He was opposed to this matter being brought up before the House—why not leave it to the Committee. Don't pick my foot for an hon. member sitting near him. (Laughter.)

Dr. Helmcken—When does the Committee propose to meet? Mr. Carwell—I don't know when they are going to meet. I'm not the chairman! They might have been appointed a year for all I know (laughter).

Mr. Carwell—I'm not speaking to you! I think the House have no right to take up this subject. (Laughter.)

Dr. Powell said he had been prevented by pressing engagements from visiting the district school with his hon. colleagues, but he was glad to hear that it was so favorably situated for the city children.

Dr. Helmcken said he would say nothing about the Committee; they had simply gone the way of all committees, from coming to prevent the district school from being well attended, and that was the roads. There was another cause which he need not mention, but which he feared would be an obstacle to public education for some time to come.

Mr. DeCosmos said he believed that one-third of the whole number of children attending school went to the district school. He believed the total number of children attending school was about 150.

Dr. Powell said he had facts to show that the number was about 250.

Mr. Carwell asked what was to be the religion and the terms of this \$5000 school. (Laughter.)

Mr. Young said it was to be a school-house, not a school; the site only concerned the construction of buildings, and was not an item passed. (Laughter.)

Mr. DeCosmos said this item ought to be raised by the civil authorities, and not by the Government.

Mr. Young said it was proposed that the city should pay it back to the Government. They were unable now to grant anything to the Fire Department as they had no revenue at present. It was contemplated that this amount should be paid from the back revenues of the city; if they were not enabled to collect these back revenues, he thought they should not be asked to repay the amount to the Government.

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SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE HIS HONOR DAVID CAMERON, ESQ. C.J.

Cary vs. Grennan.—March 17th, 1864. A sufficient number of special jurors present, some of the common jury were empanelled with the jury. The following were called: Mr. Lumley Franklin, foreman; Alfred Fellows, J. P. Bayward, R. Homfray, Hardy Gillard, J. P. Davies, R. George and Dally.

Mr. Ring, instructed by Messrs. Parkes and Green, for defendant. The action was one for mesne profits, judgment having been given in an action of ejectment. The mesne profits were assessed, and it only remained for the jury to assess the damages upon the facts.

Mr. McCreight opened the case, and told the jury that the action was brought to recover damages for mesne profits, and it was for them to assess the damages, and called the plaintiff.

George Hunter Cary, sworn, says: I purchased two lots on Wharf street from the Hudson Bay Company in the summer of 1861. Some time after I purchased, I saw a building erected upon one of my lots, containing an office and two or three rooms, there was also a quantity of lumber on the lots. I knew that it was the custom of the Hudson Bay Company to lease property which they had sold until payment of the instalments, giving the purchaser the benefit of the rent, and I thought it possible that the Company might have done so in this instance. I subsequently found out that they had not done so, and on making inquiry, I ascertained that Grennan and Cranney had piled lumber and built a house upon my lots. I gave him notice to move off, and I subsequently brought an action of ejectment, which was at first defended and afterwards confessed.

Mr. W. T. Drake, called.—Produced the judgment in ejectment which was signed on 18th Nov. I went to look at the lots 7 and 8 before Mr. Cary went away; I again saw the lumber there, and I saw Grennan after Cary left the country, I told him that he must move the lumber off the house, or I should have to issue a writ of ejectment against him. An action of ejectment was commenced.

Mr. Gasteau surveyed the lots and proved that there had been lumber on them.

Mr. Ring—who after some objection on the part of the counsel for the plaintiff, stated: In January, 1861, Mr. McTavish bought lots 5 and 6 at auction for the Hudson Bay Company. In November, 1862, I leased to him the lot 7 and 8, and he gave me a receipt for \$75. In May, 1863, Cary purchased lots 7 and 8. No boundaries existed on the ground in consequence of the lots having been all covered with lumber for some time. When I leased the lots to Grennan and Cranney, they told me that the lots were on the left of a certain post in Wharf street, which is the only landmark that I knew of—the lots had been previously used by lumber dealers indiscriminately.

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and exposed to the sun's rays," much less use the phrase "temperate." It is impossible to conjecture the significance conveyed by the terms "night and morning," as well as those of "slight frost" and "sharp frost," the former are excessive, the latter moderate (vide 6th and 9th Feb. compared with 15th and 16th Feb.)

A register of meteorological observations, to be at all useful must be made carefully and at regular intervals, if not, as seems to be the case of this register, it is utterly worthless to the man of science and misleads the uninitiated. D. W.

NEW CORPORATION ACT. Editor British Colonist: Sir,—In this letter I beg to call attention to the mode pointed out in the new Incorporation Act, carrying into effect the sale of property in default of payment of taxes.

The Sheriff is directed to convey the real estate on expiration of one year after the sale thereof to the purchaser, whose title is declared to be an absolute and indefeasible estate in fee simple.

No other way in which the legal estate in land can be conveyed, and that is by deed executed by the person legally entitled, and no Act of Parliament can accomplish this object in any other mode; much less can it authorize a Sheriff or any other ministerial officer to make a conveyance. A deed of conveyance can do no more than make a decree vesting the land in another, in those cases in which the person legally entitled is made a party to the suit, and so bound to carry out its orders. This proceeding does not convey the legal estate, but only prevents the person entitled from recovering the land. I assert, without fear of contradiction, that no title to land sold under this Incorporation Act can be valid; and that the Sheriff has no more right to convey the land than the king of the Canibal Islands. The best that can be done to protect a purchaser is to give him a title under a decree of a court of equity.

Again, the redemption money is directed to be paid by the treasurer, to the purchaser, or his legal representatives. How is the treasurer to determine who these parties may be? It is sometimes a very difficult matter to determine the legal representatives of a person, and I should recommend the treasurer to be careful that he pay the money to the right person, and not to a party who is not a more safe and decidedly more legal mode of recovering unpaid taxes, would be to give the Corporation power to register a charge against the property, so that no future dealing can take place unless the charge is cancelled by payment of the tax. This would render the unpaid tax an encumbrance on the land, and every one would be protected. As it stands at present litigation is certain to ensue. I am, etc.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND. The Cologne Gazette says that the increasing development of the insurrection caused the authorities at St. Petersburg to ask Gen. Berg whether he could undertake to put down the insurrection in Poland. Berg promised to do so on certain conditions, which were granted. Among them was his being empowered to banish or otherwise put out of the way any person likely to interfere in any way with his operations. The military authorities are now drawing up lists of persons in their respective districts, who are arranged in two classes—the "dangerous" and the "harmless." These lists are expected to be completed in a month, when banishments and sweeping searches will take place. Gen. Berg has also decreed that foreigners implicated in the insurrection are not to be sent out of the country, as hitherto, but treated as Poles, in consequence of which 25 Prussian subjects were banished, and one, Demski, executed on the 21st ult. On the 16th, an Italian named Bocchi, formerly a lieutenant under Garibaldi, was also shot at Woelawek, although the Italian Ambassador, Marquis Papoli, had interceded with the Emperor in his favor. He died exclaiming: "God save Poland!"

The battles in various parts of Poland continue to succeed each other at short intervals. The engagement of Major Radowski at Kielce, on the 14th ult., was followed by another on the 16th in the Thy woods, where a small body of Polish infantry, under Major Lacy, was attacked by 14 companies of Russians, but succeeded in "cutting" its way through the enemy with the bayonet, after a sanguinary hand-to-hand fight, in which the losses were very severe on both sides. In the palatinates of Sandomir and Cracow the insurrection, under General Besak, are in great force—the various detachments numbering 3,000 infantry and about 300 cavalry in all, under such experienced leaders as Bogdan, Bembiolo, Ostojka and Litwinski. A letter from Gumbinnen (Eastern Prussia) contains the following: "The situation of Lithuania at the end of November may be briefly summed up. Several hundred capital executions, accompanied by circumstances of cruelty, had taken place without any regular trial. More than forty thousand persons, chiefly nobles, ecclesiastics, and landowners, had been carried off into the interior of Russia; no one knew where, without an opportunity of proving their innocence, and for the most part, on groundless accusations. The above number certainly does not exceed the truth, as may be seen from the official lists published by the Russian authorities, from which it appears that the numbers transported from Lithuania within the last three months are—15,000 from the government of Wilna, 12,000 from Kovno, 10,000 from Grodno, 3,800 from Augustowo (recently annexed to Lithuania), 3,500 from Vitebsk, 2,900 from Mollow—in all, 47,300. The prisoners of Wilna, Duneburg, Kovno, Grodno, Mollow, Vitebsk, and Bialystok were crowded with persons awaiting death or transportation to make room for other victims. It is scarcely necessary to mention the butcheries en masse committed on armed bands of insurgents who fell into the power of the Russian troops. A system of brutality had been organized and continued to be carried out with increasing vigor against women, especially those of the upper classes. Overwhelming taxes, decreed by the Emperor Alexander's lieutenant, as much from political motives as from the necessity of meeting the expense of such a mode of government, oppressed all owners of property, especially the nobles, to such an extent that many of them, being unable to pay their enormous contributions within the time allowed, were stripped of all they

possessed and reduced to indigence. As a counterpart to the local addresses extorted by the Russian authorities, the most ardent declarations of devotion to the National Government had been drawn up in spite of the reign of terror in every part of Lithuania, and had received about 250,000 signatures in the course of a few days."

The St. Petersburg (late Warsaw) correspondent of the Times confirms the reports of Mouravieff's cruelty to women with the commentary that, "except in Lithuania, and under the Mouravieff regime, no one ever heard of the offence of an insurgent chief being visited upon his wife and his wife's relations." Mouravieff's conduct, however, though generally, is not unaccountably approved of in Russia. "It is a fact," he says, "that Madame Sierakowski's mother and two sisters (the mother, by the way being afflicted with paralysis) have been exiled to a town in Perm, on the confines of Siberia, and that Madame Sierakowski is under orders to follow them as soon as she has sufficiently recovered from her recent confinement. The most shocking thing in this wretched case is that the wife was detained at Wilna for four months after her husband's execution, and was not sent forward on her sad journey until she was expected from day to day to be brought to bed. She was, in fact, taken in labor between St. Petersburg and Moscow, and had to be carried out of the train at the station near Novogorod, where she still remains. Nevertheless, the designer of this unhappy lady's sufferings is the only really popular man who has appeared in Russia since 1812, and the only person who in a public manner, has condemned his general conduct, is made by a popular Russian writer an object of scorn. There are a few other men of distinction, however, in Russia who must to some extent share Prince Souwaroff's opinions as to the unchangeable nature of Mouravieff. Thus, neither M. Golovnin, the Minister of Public Instruction; nor M. Wainoff, the Minister of the Interior; nor M. Krenzer, the Minister of Finance; nor M. Tatarinoff, the Controller-General, would sign the address in which the image of St. Michael was offered to the archangel of Wilna. I see, too, from the St. Petersburg News, that the dinner of the Moscow University, from which complimentary telegrams were sent to Generals Mouravieff and Bag, was not attended by the principal professor, and that among those who distinguished themselves by keeping away were M. M. Salavief, Professor of History; Babst, Professor of Political Economy; Kapostaf, Toltchebin, and Dmitrieff. All these professors are known by their published literary works, as well as by their lectures, and many of them are contributors either to the review called the Russian Messenger, or to the Moscow News; which latter journal, however, has hitherto been among the most fervent worshippers of the Lithuanian archangel."

Report of the Swiss Embassy to Japan. The Swiss Embassy in Japan has appended to its last dispatch from Yokohama, a report upon Japanese trade. This report expresses finally the opinion that the most important articles of trade are tea and silk, as well as some precious stones. The importance of Europe which was originally believed, added to this is the circumstance that the Japanese merchants, irrespective of the restrictions and obstacles constantly placed in their way, are nevertheless able to export to the West Indies, the East Indies, and the Philippines, a large quantity of goods, and that the principal difficulty in trading with the Japanese consists in their immediately requiring for any article in the least demand, and reasonable price, as to the demand for tea, besides tea and silk, possess special value for the Swiss, as, according to the report of the Swiss Embassy, camphor, vegetable wax, oil, apples, and raw cotton; while camphor, oil, coal, iron, timber for building, sea-gull, and silk, are also of great value. The report also states that the Japanese Government has recently plied its intention of adopting all possible means of annoyance to the disquiet foreigners with the country, and to make their residence in Japan unpleasant. The report also states that the silk has been back in Yeddo for nearly a month, and the silk trade in Yokohama is actually upon the verge of ruin. In Yokohama alone there are upwards of two million dollars' worth of silk, which has been forwarded partly to China, partly from Europe, for the purchase of silk, and all the representations of the foreign Ministers and Consuls upon the subject to the Japanese Government have remained as yet entirely fruitless.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.—There are some who say that the private life of the Emperor and the Empress is not at all what the public imagination has been led to suppose. The Emperor's life in the London office is a large sum is the foundation of the rumor, but another bit of gossip also leads to the report. It may not be altogether correct, but it is a fact that the Emperor and Empress had held for many years intimate relations with a Mrs. Howard, by whom he had children. When the Emperor married the Empress, the marriage did not turn out as a happy one, and Mrs. Howard returned to Paris. There is no doubt that this lady had a character of being very clever, and of being a woman of great talents. It is also necessary to mention the butcheries en masse committed on armed bands of insurgents who fell into the power of the Russian troops. A system of brutality had been organized and continued to be carried out with increasing vigor against women, especially those of the upper classes. Overwhelming taxes, decreed by the Emperor Alexander's lieutenant, as much from political motives as from the necessity of meeting the expense of such a mode of government, oppressed all owners of property, especially the nobles, to such an extent that many of them, being unable to pay their enormous contributions within the time allowed, were stripped of all they

