





**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 *Fuscolosa* 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 intrenchments 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 Augustenborg has been proclaimed at Appenzel. 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 Warsburg. 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 *Banana*, 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 *Grenada*, from Valparaiso. SAN FRANCISCO, March 7th.—In sixty-two cases against steamship Moses Taylor for violation of the registry of the United States has 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 the late Chas. 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 in California. 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.—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. MARTINSVILLE, 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 *Bonny*, 20 days from China. The *Union* 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. 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 Collins 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*, remains in its 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 hallowed 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.—GONORRHOEA.—The soothing properties of these preparations render them worthy of trial in all the various forms of Gonorrhoea, whether the Pills taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed externally, are exceedingly efficacious. When the disease is epidemic, this treatment is especially successful. Holloway's Pills and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to the free circulation through the lungs, relieve the fevered system, and render respiration free, without the slightest irritation of the throat, or depression of the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with cough, 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 any Crinolines and Corsets, was awarded to A. SALOMONS, 35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON. The Cardinipus 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 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 the  
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 TRANSACTIONS the BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHING COMPANY will give all kinds of assistance. 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 with more perfect care and attention, in a watch of such magnitude, such a triumph of art and science."—*Times*, June 11, 1862. "A more elegant and useful piece of machinery we have never seen."—*Illustrated London News*, June 14, 1862. "One of the most beautiful and successful pieces of watch-making ever seen, and which will follow up with the same spirit and success as the first attempt to compete with foreign-made decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 23, 1862. "Ranged around the base of the clock were the watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admitted for the beauty and elegance of the design, and the accuracy of the work. They were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of inspection."—*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." "CLOCKS—Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Saloon, Bracket, Carriage, China, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Furret, Sable, Railway Post-office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting House, from 100 guineas to 25 s. each.

BENSON'S LONDON MADE WATCHES.	Gold Cases, Silver Case	
	Open Face.	Hunters.
Patent Lever, Jewelled.....	12 12 15 10 5 5 6 6	18 18 22 16 8 8 10 10
Do. do. 4 Jewels.....	19 19 23 17 10 10 12 12	24 24 28 22 12 12 14 14
Do. do. finely finished, 6 Jewels.....	19 19 23 17 10 10 12 12	24 24 28 22 12 12 14 14
Do. do. 8 Jewels.....	15 15 18 14 8 8 10 10	20 20 24 18 10 10 12 12
Do. do. 10 Jewels.....	15 15 18 14 8 8 10 10	20 20 24 18 10 10 12 12
Do. do. extra, 30 Jewels.....	28 28 32 24 12 12 14 14	36 36 40 32 16 16 18 18
Do. do. 40 Jewels.....	32 32 36 28 14 14 16 16	40 40 44 36 18 18 20 20

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCH.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates. Silver Case, Open Face. £11 10. Hunters, £12 10. Gold Case, Open Face. £25 0. Hunters, £26 0. FINEST WATCHES WARRANTED.—Silver Case, at £2 2s. 4d. to £2 9s. 6d. each. Gold Case, at £2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 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**

**Chlorodyne.**

**CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSTIPATION, ASTHMA, COLIC, &c.**

"ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS" ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE. Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE M.D. (ex-Army Medical Staff) is the author of this medicine, which is a most valuable remedy in Cholera, Ague, Fever, Rheumatism, Constipation, Asthma, Colic, &c. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhoea." From C. Y. Riou, 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 Cholera.—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: "Chlorodyne 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 medicinal means 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 Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" engraved on the wrapper. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole Dispensary, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles, 2s 6d and 4s 6d. Solely by SHARPE & MOORE, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

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**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 excess 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 ore of minerals, our forest and our fisheries, have on 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 distan 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 str are told what can be d 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 ener 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 oation with the mines will be able to enlarge which will be given to mines when the traction e he will show to the co 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 PAPAN AFFO 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. bonner, Missionary of th the Oblates of Marsailles See of "Mildopolis in p with the title of Vicar a Columbia, a Vicar of a SAN FRANCISCO MARKET obtained in Portland from the 10th inst., states that we firm at 88. Great ex Oats and barley ruling 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 forthwith.

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 Mulheerd.

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, to 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.

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 sh. 6d. 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 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.

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.

YALE, 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, participants 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."

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 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 shovelfuls 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 burnt quartz into pieces of the size of a walnut, preparatory for crushing. Above the trail an immense pile of debris shows where the company have 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.

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 25; 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, c Keenan 12; Ballantine, run out 16; Black, b Smith, c Howell 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, c Clark 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. LITTLE TRIP.—The steamer Emily Harris left this port on Wednesday evening at 7 p. m., for Nanaimo, she took in a full cargo of coals and was at the wharf yesterday morning at an early hour. This is sharp work, and speaks well, not only for the little propeller, her captain and crew, but also for the facilities of loading which the harbor of Nanaimo affords.

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The master of the sloop Louisa which sailed for Comox last evening, being anxious to ascertain the precise state of the tide before leaving the harbor, took a "header" from the deck of his vessel, and on coming up reported a sufficiency of water to allow the craft to cross the bar.

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.

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 reorting. 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.

SATURDAY, March 19.

QUICK TRIP.—The steamer Emily Harris left this port on Wednesday evening at 7 p. m., for Nanaimo, she took in a full cargo of coals and was at the wharf yesterday morning at an early hour. This is sharp work, and speaks well, not only for the little propeller, her captain and crew, but also for the facilities of loading which the harbor of Nanaimo affords.

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The master of the sloop Louisa which sailed for Comox last evening, being anxious to ascertain the precise state of the tide before leaving the harbor, took a "header" from the deck of his vessel, and on coming up reported a sufficiency of water to allow the craft to cross the bar.

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.

SAROUS 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.

TUESDAY, March 22.

CRICKET.—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.

A TALL STAFF.—The Tiger Engine Company yesterday placed in front of their new engine house, on Johnson street, a splendid flagstaff. It consists of a single spar nearly 90 feet long and only about 8 inches in diameter at the butt. On the summit is mounted the figure of a steerman in costume and represented in the act of running. This fine pole will be bedecked with the company's flags for the first time on the arrival of the new Governor and will far overtop all its competitors.

"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.

MAGUIRE'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 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 relation 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.

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 authorizing 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.

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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.

FROM CHINA.

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

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.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

The following items of news have been furnished to us by a London correspondent: LANGSHIRE DISTRESS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A fire recently broke out in this city which destroyed property and merchandise estimated at £100,000 to £150,000.

THE COBDEN-DELANE DISPUTE.

The dispute between Mr. Cobden and Mr. Delane, the Editor of the Times, has come to a conclusion.

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.

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.

MILD SEASON.

On Christmas day at Exeter, primroses, ripe wild strawberries, and a number of spring flowers were seen in the hedge-rows.

THAKOBSKY'S FUNERAL.

Poor Thakobsky was buried on the 30th ult. at Kensal Green; the ladies of his family attended, everything very simple and unpretending.

COOLD WEATHER AND SKATING.

The weather has been very cold here in London, and still continues so.

FOREIGN ENROLLMENTS.

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.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The following is a total of the new Joint Stock undertakings brought out during the year 1863.

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 PROPOSED.

The Queen held a council on January the 7th; parliament was ordered to be further prorogued on Wednesday, January 13th, to Thursday, February 4th, when it is to assemble for the despatch of business.

7th; parliament was ordered to be further prorogued on 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.

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.

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 persons.

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.

THE CONGRESS.

The French Government appears still to cherish the idea of a Congress—if not a general, at least a limited one, composed of those States which have nothing to lose, but perhaps something to gain.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

The object of the present loan is to reduce the floating debt, which at present amounts to 972,000,000, a sum that cannot be prudently maintained. By converting 200,000,000 of the floating debt into a solidated debt a great advantage is gained, inasmuch as the capital of the floating debt may be at any time demanded, while the consolidated debt expresses a capital of which the payment can never be demanded by the creditor.

HUNGARY.

In Hungary revolutionary placards have been posted on the walls of the houses in town. The placards which bore the date informed the public that a new Committee of Defence had been formed by order of Louis Kossuth, the Governor of Hungary.

COST OF THE MEXICAN AND CHINA WAR.

The French Chamber has just been told that the Mexican and Cochinchina expeditions cost 270,000,000. The Mexican war cost France about 12,000,000 a month. Is this expense to last long? Is the country to go on blindly making yearly loans of 300 millions for a scheme so sterile?

To Correspondents.

(From Punch.)

IGNORUS.—Yes. By the English law a woman is entitled to dower out of the estates of any man who has ever made her an offer. But she must have registered the offer in the Central Criminal Court, and given notice verbally, and in open court to Mr. Justice Wilde, or the judge in divorce for the time being.

AN ILL-USED ELKROT.—Certainly he got in by bribery, and if he did not bribe you, you were very foolish not to insist on your rights. You may call at his London residence, and state your wrongs to his footman, if that will give you any satisfaction. It is scarcely worth while to bring an action.

ASPIRANT.—Your handwriting is quite good enough for the War office, so far as we have seen the autographs of the clerks there. We cannot read it, but that proves nothing. As you ask us to tell you your character from it, we should say that you are a mixture of flippancy and foolishness, with a strong dash of dishonesty, but you may have other defects which are not revealed by your writing.

A CURIOUS BLOATER.—We know that the lady was married, and is a widow, but we are unable to inform you whether she drowned her husband or not. You had better ask her, inclosing stamped envelope.

SCULPTOR.—Thanks for the information. We had not been aware that the word "and" occurs only twice in all the plays of Shakspeare. We have no leisure for verification of the statement, but have no doubt you are right.

Amabel.—A diphthong may be obtained at any respectable saddle. 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.

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

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? Bew 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 NARCISUR.—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

Tuesday, March 23, 1864.

Arrival of the Eliza

WAR DATES TO MARCH

Federal Raid on Florida

Attack on Mobile—Beauregard to be in command of the Army

Expected Resignation

SHERMAN IN DAVIDSON

THE WAR IN EUROPE—DAVIDSON'S WAR AT SEA

Terrible Explosion at Ocala—Many Lives Lost

Death of T. Starbuck

GREAT RISE IN BRITISH BOND MARKET

MORE ABOUT THE GREAT RISE

LATER FROM MEXICO

Acapulco Blockade

GOLD 161 1/2

We have files of Portland 11th instant, giving the following: WASHINGTON, March 3.—The 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 precise numbers as they are being steadily. My total loss will be killed and wounded. 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 day of March, and make it a day which shall not be raised. The list of March Volunteers 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 interview with the Alabama, says: "If the quote the first draft, the boards shall draft until the entire quota is taken." A despatch from Livy states that advice of the 9th of the Alabama was off the India.

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

The U. S. frigates Lancaster and the former leaves the port on the arrival of the French. The French will then take port, probably without resistance.

New York, March 2.—The says: Since the disastrous reason and Smith upon Memphis's apprehensions are felt in all the circles. Their retreat is man's communications all at the Mobile and Ohio road, an army of important sources of out which it is believed he could his cavalry force, upon which Davis is charged with the military operations in the armies.

Additional particulars of the Florida have been published, consisted of 4,500 infantry and 40 pieces of cannon. The escape reported as thirteen thousand between swamps, protected and rifle pits, and command Gardner, of Fort Hudson, that no skirmishes were seen. After our defeat we retreated 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

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The quote between Gen. Butler



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:—

LAKELAND, 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 be obtained."

A dispatch from Liverpool, the 16th, states that advices 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 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. Talliéro 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 started 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 despatch 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."

FROM MEXICO.

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.

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 Mullikatawzy Paste, Grimwade's Dissociated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

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, and 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.

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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 for Killing Game, Wire Cartridges for Shooting Game, and long distance Fresh 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 Breech 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 Preparations, Lotions, Ointments, Surgical Instruments and Appliances, and every Description of Druggists' Sundries.

BURGONYE & BURRIGES, 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 spanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, 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 Tandelstickor (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. 1/4, 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, activity, and energy to the system.

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. In the former case the blood flies to the head, a small vein is ruptured in the brain, and we know the result. 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:—

Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Gout, Lead-ache, Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Nephritis, Hematuria, Stricture, Urinary Affections, Scalding, King's Evil, Weakness, and every other disease.

Sold at the establishment of PROGRESSIVE HOLLEWAX, 24 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also at the principal Dispensing and Wholesale Dealers throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1/4, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 2s. and 25s. 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.

PROBUCED BY EXTRACTION OF A LETTER FROM A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras.

To his Brother at Worcester, May, 1864.

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

Box to can ion the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious Imitations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. are used.

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

Ask for Lea and Perrins'auce.

\* Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, 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.

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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 telegraph, forgery of messages, that it would be proper to make the law reciprocal one with neighboring countries passing the same law.

Mr. Young said that some of the provisions of this bill were doubtless experimental. The clause in regard to forgery of messages however, he believed, in force in England. He approved of close examination of the bill, and thought that the body of the bill would be accepted by the House, as it was necessary for the safety of the public.

The bill was read a second time, and sent to committee.

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. Carried.

LIGHT-HOUSE EXPENDITURE.

Dr. Trimble moved that the House go into committee on the above subject. The expenditure on Light-houses was \$8,000 or \$10,000 annually, and he wished to see what means could be adopted to meet this amount.

Mr. Franklin would say to the hon. member that of the \$7,000 which the light-houses cost last year, one-half was paid by British Columbia, which reduced the amount to \$3,500, a sum he thought hardly worth levying an increased rate for.

Dr. Trimble thought it inadvisable to throw anything in the way of commerce to this port; by levying this rate we would be giving vessels an inducement to pass by to British Columbia; we must also remember that the property at Port Angeles will soon be passing into private hands, and we may expect that there to be more of a rivalry than heretofore, and we should do everything to encourage our own commerce.

Dr. Trimble said it appeared to him that this was simply deferring to British Columbia. If that colony was always to be such a bug-bear, why let us unite with it [hear, hear].

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 [hear, hear]. He would even be in favor of abolishing all charges where we could; he would propose reciprocity in this matter between British Columbia and this colony, so that vessels might go from here to British Columbia, and vice versa, free from all charges.

Mr. Young said he was opposed in 1862 to any additional rates being levied on our shipping. There were six lights on the opposite side, for which he does at all were levied, and he did not see how we could levy for the two lights we possessed. There was a duty building up fast opposite us, and we should be very careful how we encouraged shipping to go there in preference to this city.

REDUCTION OF LICENSES.

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. He now laid before the House a petition from the Board of Licensed Retailers, signed by, he believed, nearly every retail dealer in the city, praying for a reduction in the licenses. The amounts now levied on every retail dealer they felt to be burdensome, and therefore asked this House to lighten the burden. He believed that there was some truth in this complaint; and he would beg to show how the imports might be lessened without reducing the revenue of the city. The hon. gentleman went at much length into figures to prove his position. The petition also asks that the minimum quantity allowed to be sold by wholesale dealers should be 5 gallons or five dozen, that quantity being also the maximum of retail dealers. With this the hon. gentleman said he did not agree, thinking that the present rate of two gallons and two dozen was an equitable arrangement. The petition also asked that the term for which licenses should be granted should be not less than one year, in order to protect permanent dealers in the city. They also asked that special sessions should be held for granting licenses. These were the main features of the petition. He would therefore move that a bill be brought in to reduce the retail license to £40 per annum.

Mr. Franklin said he did not think that the motion was in order.

Mr. DeCosmos asked what was the hon. gentleman's authority for ruling the motion out of order.

Mr. Franklin said he gave it as his opinion that the motion was out of order.

Mr. DeCosmos—Then I differ totally with the hon. gentleman.

Mr. Young said he believed that it was never the intention of the government to levy

so large a tax as £65 on the retail dealer. He believed that the tax as at present levied was burdensome, he did not see, however, how the statute could be altered now, but he thought the colonial license should be the only one levied, and a portion of the money paid over to the municipality.

Mr. Franklin agreed with both of his colleagues in thinking that the tax was onerous; he believed that next session the trader's license act might be advantageously altered.

Dr. Helcken said that at this late period of the session he did not feel disposed to take up the question; he believed, however, that the real evil was the great number of houses; anyone could get a license and open a house. The whole population was not more than 7,000, and to this there were forty-two houses; about one house to every 150 persons! This was the great evil, not the license, which he did not think so very excessive.

Dr. Powell agreed with his hon. colleagues. There was no doubt the liquor dealers were too heavily taxed, and he thought some means such as proposed by the hon. Colonial Secretary should be adopted to relieve them from the municipal tax.

Mr. DeCosmos said this was not a matter that was brought in at the far-end of the session; it had been brought in previously, but had been deferred to the general interests of the Government. All his hon. colleagues had admitted that the tax was burdensome and should be reduced, and this was not the way to relieve the dealers from the burden. Several of the most experienced officers of the Parisian detective police have arrived in London in pursuit of Mlle. de Croisac, a young lady of 23, and heiress of the Count de Croisac, who has eloped from her father's house in pursuit of a young English artist, of whom she has become enamored. The young lady, who is clad in male attire, has been traced to have passed through Calais, en route to Dover, and from thence she proceeded to the Minories, and hired a four wheel cab, which took her to the Great Western Station; there she was lost, and a large reward is offered for her discovery. Mlle. de Croisac has a large sum of money with her, which she carries in a mahogany satchel, emblazoned with a coronet.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster on Saturday evening with a few passengers. She brought no news of interest from the Cariboo country.

The Columbian says: "On the 16th day of March, A. D. 1864, and year of the colony arrived therein for the first time, having up to that date remained in Victoria, the capital of another colony; along with it came the general and official staff in this colony.—The Legislative Council will re-assemble on the 23rd inst.

Customs returns, week ending Saturday, 12th March, 1864: "Duties, £1777 1s. 1d.; harbor dues, £19 1s. 10d.; head money, £29 12s. 6d.; tonnage dues, £122 5s. 6d. Total, £1947 13s. 11d., or \$9477 77. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 148.

ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT OF AN HEIRESS AND AN ARTIST.

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MONDAY'S BUSINESS.

Committee on Telegraph Regulation bill. REMOVAL QUESTION. 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. House adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present, Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Franklin, Tolmie, Jackson, Bayley, Dennes.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES.

The bill granting an addition of \$26,000 to the supplies was read a second time.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 1, providing that employes or others may not divulge contents of messages nor alter the meaning of the same under a penalty not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment for one year, was passed.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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.

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

The committee rose and reported the passage of the bill.

TUESDAY'S BUSINESS.

The second reading of Dr. Trimble's incorporation bill, and House in committee on the money bill and the incorporation bill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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

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

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.

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

The committee rose and reported the passage of the bill.

TUESDAY'S BUSINESS.

The second reading of Dr. Trimble's incorporation bill, and House in committee on the money bill and the incorporation bill.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster on Saturday evening with a few passengers. She brought no news of interest from the Cariboo country.

The Columbian says: "On the 16th day of March, A. D. 1864, and year of the colony arrived therein for the first time, having up to that date remained in Victoria, the capital of another colony; along with it came the general and official staff in this colony.—The Legislative Council will re-assemble on the 23rd inst.

Customs returns, week ending Saturday, 12th March, 1864: "Duties, £1777 1s. 1d.; harbor dues, £19 1s. 10d.; head money, £29 12s. 6d.; tonnage dues, £122 5s. 6d. Total, £1947 13s. 11d., or \$9477 77. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 148.

ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT OF AN HEIRESS AND AN ARTIST.

Several of the most experienced officers of the Parisian detective police have arrived in London in pursuit of Mlle. de Croisac, a young lady of 23, and heiress of the Count de Croisac, who has eloped from her father's house in pursuit of a young English artist, of whom she has become enamored. The young lady, who is clad in male attire, has been traced to have passed through Calais, en route to Dover, and from thence she proceeded to the Minories, and hired a four wheel cab, which took her to the Great Western Station; there she was lost, and a large reward is offered for her discovery. Mlle. de Croisac has a large sum of money with her, which she carries in a mahogany satchel, emblazoned with a coronet.

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MONDAY'S BUSINESS.

Committee on Telegraph Regulation bill. REMOVAL QUESTION. 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. House adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present, Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Franklin, Tolmie, Jackson, Bayley, Dennes.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES.

The bill granting an addition of \$26,000 to the supplies was read a second time.

TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL.

Section 1, providing that employes or others may not divulge contents of messages nor alter the meaning of the same under a penalty not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment for one year, was passed.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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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 counsels 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 His Majesty will not lead the people of Victoria into any unwise extremes. Any approach to what is vulgarly but very expressively styled "bushyism" 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 misarrangement in the arrangements for the reception of Capt. Kennedy, but it cannot be disputed that there is a feeling amongst many who are harked for 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 to be subdued, but we fear he will be disposed to attribute the non-attendance of any particular sections of the province 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, and as much 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 to himself to recommend the Home Government to appoint any gentleman resident in the colony, or what is more if it becomes necessary 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 appointment rests 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

## LITERA 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 journals 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 eyes upon prices, and who will the first fall in the value of real estate, be 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 prosper, 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 patriots and

## 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
Chisholm, not out.....	2
Hensley, b. by Smith.....	1
Dowdney, b. by Smith.....	3
Alport, b. Howell.....	1
Campbell, b. Howell.....	1
Palin, b. Howell.....	0
Lamb, c. Wallace, b. Howell.....	1
Martin, b. Howell.....	1
Byes, &c.....	1
Total.....	38

MR. WALLACE'S SIDE—FIRST INNINGS.

Wallace, c. Ballantine, b. Chisholm.....	6
Howell, b. Hensley.....	1
Seymour, c. by Hensley.....	1
Clark, b. Hensley.....	1
Scott, b. Hensley.....	1
Parke, c. Chisholm, b. Hensley.....	1
MacLinn, run out.....	1
Buckingham, b. Chisholm.....	0
Plummer, b. Hensley.....	0
Davis, run out.....	0
Byes, &c.....	0
Total.....	13

MR. WALLACE'S SIDE—SECOND INNINGS.

Wallace, b. Black, b. Howell.....	1
Howell, b. Hensley.....	1
Seymour, c. by Hensley.....	1
Clark, b. Hensley.....	1
Scott, b. Hensley.....	1
Parke, c. Chisholm, b. Hensley.....	1
MacLinn, run out.....	1
Buckingham, b. Chisholm.....	0
Plummer, b. Hensley.....	0
Davis, run out.....	0
Byes, &c.....	0
Total.....	6

Total..... 44

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 order of connection 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 Islands, 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 "top edge of the wedge," 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 prospect as the commencement of an era of prosperity to the East Coast, which cannot fail to prove of equal advantage to the benefit of the Island.

## 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 find 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, which she appears to have contracted. 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 hunger, and I gave her food. She was cooking in the house to get ready to leave with two Koochichmen, and told me there was nothing in the house to eat.

James New, corroborated his wife's testimony, but added that the girl expected much when she engaged to go to the house, and frequently since she left Mr. New's house.

Chas. Moore, sworn.—I have seen the girl frequently since she left Mr. New's house. She complained much, she used to get food at my house, she was a woman with whom she lived, and she was not in the shanty, but I could not keep her and she went to an Indian house where she died.

The coroner remarked to the jury that he did not appear from the evidence that the girl had been starved to death, and that there were no animal changes in the body, any person, if it would only remain for the jury to return a verdict in accordance with Dr. Davis's evidence, that the girl died from insufficiency of food.

The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.—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. Martin's speech, 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.

## MINING 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 places dug; 150 feet for hill and quarry 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 \$2.50 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, whose decision is final, 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 AFFAIRS.—The readers of the *Colonist* for the past few months will have observed that we have studiously avoided referring 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 scribble, 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.

COMMENTS.—The following heavy gale was perpetrated by a distinguished citizen while crossing the James Bay Bridge yesterday. Why may a man worship 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 assigned to 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-horse Commissioner, has had a signal constructed at Race Rocks, by which the approach of any steamer up the Straits may be announced to the look-out at Figgard 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. Whympere, 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 streamers which bedeck a *Suez* burying ground in British Columbia.



