

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1864. NO. 30.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
(Sundays Excepted.)
BY J. H. BURNETT.
No. 21, WATERLOO STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
Published on Wednesdays at 10 o'clock.

TELEGRAMS.
New Westminster, June 6. The British Columbia Colonist has been published for the first time since the 15th of May. It is a very interesting and valuable paper, and will be read with interest by all who are interested in the progress of the colony.

THE EASTERN INTELLIGENCE received by the Oregon on Saturday gives us dates to the 1st of June, four days later than previous advices. During that interval Grant has advanced about sixteen miles, and is at present before the outer works of the Southern Confederacy. In our last war article we left the Army of the Potomac, and its opponent before the North and South Anna rivers. Lee's position there appears to have been too strong for any immediately successful assault of the Northern Army. With his left wing resting on the Central Railroad and his right wing crossing and securing Haverhill Junction, he occupied the most important position of any since his retreat from the Wilderness. Subsequently the Federal right advanced, pushing across the Central Railroad and destroying the line, and Lee fell a little further back, but beyond obtaining possession of a few of the outer lines of defense, which were not very important.

The Federal movement was not very important. It would appear that both Generals Grant and Lee were endeavoring here to avoid each other, and complete strategic movement that would result seriously to the desired. Lee was merely keeping up a show of resistance on his left to induce the Federals to advance, if possibly precipitately, when they would have been met with opposition as galling as that which proved so disastrous in Burnside's first attack on Fredericksburg. Grant, however, was not to be led into the strongly fortified trap which Lee had prepared. Sending Sheridan, the successful cavalry general, to Hanover town, on the Pamunkey, to seize the ferry and occupy the place, Grant on the 26th recrossed the North Anna, and directed his steps to this new line of advance. Sheridan executed his orders with the greatest success, and the Federals on the 28th crossed the Pamunkey without molestation, reducing their distance from Richmond to about fourteen miles. This movement of Grant we look upon as one of the most masterly of the whole campaign. By it he was enabled to avoid the strong fortifications of the South Anna, and leave Lee for a considerable time unaided as to his movements. The advantage, however, did not rest here. By crossing the Pamunkey, at Hanover town, Grant was enabled to get completely to the right of Lee, and exchange his log base of supplies from Aquia Creek, on the Potomac, for the stone at White House on the Pamunkey, about thirty miles from Richmond.

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right place near Mechanicsville, between the right wing of the Federals and the Confederate left. The conflict lasted several hours, and the following morning indications presented themselves of Lee falling back south of the Chickahominy. The Southern forces in Virginia, are, therefore, contracted within a smaller area than they have ever before. Best on the north, on the east, and on the south, they are in a very different position from that in which McClellan found them when he, like Grant, confronted the Confederates at Mechanicsville. Then the Army of Virginia, as well as Richmond, was in complete communication with extensive sources of food and clothing; but now they are cut off from the Potomac, and are dependent on the country around them for their supplies.

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Arrival of the Oregon.
The Oregon arrived at Victoria on Saturday morning, bringing with her a large quantity of goods and passengers.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.
The following are the latest news from the East, as received by the Oregon.

DATES TO JUNE 1st.
The following are the dates to June 1st, as received by the Oregon.

GRANT FOUR MILES FROM RICHMOND.
General Grant is now four miles from Richmond, and is preparing for a final assault.

Chicago, May 28.—The Missouri State Convention (Radical) at Jefferson City, has decided to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

New York, May 28.—The war correspondent of the Richmond Examiner tells us that Lee left Spotsylvania Court House: A reconnaissance and an assault, was made on the Union works as ordered, and when their occupants were driven from them, it was discovered that the enemy were rapidly moving their whole army on their right flank, and had been since daybreak, the force in our front being really a handful, who had been left to keep up appearances. As soon as this reconnaissance was ordered, every thing and everybody was on the move with us.

been brought nearer Richmond; but the action of Lee rendered it necessary. The Times' special from Grant's headquarters at noon of the 25th says that this morning the lines were advanced, pushing three miles south of North Anna river, and across the Virginia Central Railroad, which has been effectually destroyed. No engagement has occurred. The main body of the rebels appear to have drawn back to the South Anna, which is the line they have been long preparing to retreat upon, and to defend to the last. Their advance line runs along Long Creek, 10 miles south of North Anna.

Washington, May 28, Midnight.—A despatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac at Mechanicsville, dated 19 miles from Richmond, says that the Rebels have been driven back to the South Anna, and are now preparing to retreat upon it.

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST furnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; for six months; \$2 50 for three months: payable in advance.

NOTICE L. P. FISHER is our only authorized agent for the collection of advertisements, &c., in San Francisco.

AGENTS: John Meakin, Nanaimo; Clark & Co., New Westminster; Dietz & Nelson, Yale; Barnard's Express, Queen's B. C.

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ARRIVAL OF THE OREGON. Latest Eastern News. DATES TO JUNE 1st. GRANT FOUR MILES FROM RICHMOND.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The Missouri State Convention (Radical) at Jefferson City, has decided to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The war correspondent of the Richmond Examiner, tells why Lee left Spotsylvania Court House: A reconnaissance and an assault was made on the Union works as ordered, and when their occupants were driven from them, it was discovered that the enemy were rapidly moving their whole army on their right flank, and had been since daybreak, the force in our front being really a handful, who had been left to keep up appearances.

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The Weekly Colonist.
Tuesday, June 7, 1864.
THE NEWS.

The Eastern Intelligence published in our second edition on Tuesday morning, is up to the 28th ult. From our last dates the Army of the Potomac has been making a gradual advance, despite the opposition presented at every point by the Confederates under Lee. In our previous despatches mention was made of a reported movement on the part of Grant to outflank Lee's right, so as to get between the Confederates and Richmond. The first part of the programme was the release of Guiney's Station situated about fifteen miles east of Spotsylvania Court House, on the railway between Fredericksburg and Richmond. On the 19th, the Confederates left the vicinity of Spotsylvania and made a detour, crossing the river Nye and striking at a point within three quarters of a mile of Grant and Meade's headquarters. Here a collision ensued between the extreme points of both armies, resulting in the Confederates being driven back with great loss. The principal portion of the Federals who were engaged, and who fought so well, were raw troops under General Tyler, who acknowledged a loss of 1000 killed and wounded. The flanking movement, however, did not succeed, on account of the stupidity of Lee's movements. On the following night (the 20th of May) the Federal general, Hancock, marched to Bowling Green (hitherto a depot for Lee's supplies); crossed the Mattaponi by fording, and reached Millford on the 21st where he encountered 12,000 Confederates and drove them from the town, occupying the bridge which crosses the Mattaponi at this place, seven miles south of Bowling Green. Containing his advance unobserved he at length reached the North Anna river. By this time Lee's main body was only a mile or two further south, and moving through Hanover or Baxter's Junction. So soon as it was discovered that Warren and Hancock were so closely behind and attempting to cross the river, portions of Longstreet's and Hill's corps were sent as reinforcements to prevent the passage. After an obstinate resistance the Confederates were obliged to give way and were driven back upwards of a mile. Other portions of the Federal army made successful crossings. The most desperate struggle, however, was that for the possession of Taylor's Bridge. A division of Longstreet's corps was posted in strong earthworks between a stream called Long Creek and the river, with the determination to hold the bridge at all hazards. On the first approach of the Federal line a storm of shot and shell was poured from the Confederate batteries; when Birney's division rushed to the assault, covered by the destructive artillery of the Federals. After a heavy loss from the firing of the Southern batteries the Northern troops succeeded in carrying the works at the point of the bayonet. Driven from the rebel works, the Confederates attempted to cross the river, but the bridge was too crowded to admit of a passage for the whole of the retreating troops, many of them were drowned. The bridge was then carried by the Federals, who were, however, not allowed to retain it unmolested. At 11 o'clock at night an attempt was made to take it, but after 20 minutes fighting the Confederates were obliged to retire. The contest, however, was renewed at 12 o'clock when the Northern troops were beaten and the bridge again relapsed into the hands of the Southern soldiers who endeavored to set it on fire. The Federals, however, again advanced and this time with reinforcements, and the Confederates were obliged to retire. The burning position was extinguished, and the Northern troops crossed in safety the following morning. The Federal loss during the 22d and 24th is put down at 5000 killed and wounded, while it is said of the Confederates that they must have this number in killed alone. We are inclined, however, to think the latter statement, which emanates from the New York Herald, rather exaggerated. The number of prisoners taken by the Federals during the passage of the North Anna is computed at 1000.

THE HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

The vote given on Tuesday by the Assembly settles the harbor improvement question for this session at least. The division was between the two questions—whether we have already discussed—the advisability of giving the dredging machine a test, by the appropriation of \$15,000, and Dr. Helmecken's motion for postponing action on the working expenses till the next session. Our reasons for supporting, from the commencement, the resolution of the Speaker are sufficiently known to our readers. The suggestions of the merchants and others, embodied in the motion, which was lost by the casting vote of the Chairman, were, we must say, reasonable enough, and would have given us something more than hypothetical data, on which to found legislation, involving an extensive expenditure. The motion was looked upon, however, as one differing in result but little from the resolution of Dr. Helmecken. If aimed at a test before the country should be committed to an expense greater than it could probably bear, as we have remarked, previously, the scheme could not possibly have made that test the present year, or indeed sooner than sufficiently reliable facts could have been obtained by other means, and placed before the Assembly for definite and decisive action. The result of the vote of the House on this matter will, however, be to draw the attention of the government to the necessity of providing proper data, for future legislation. The public have long since determined that Victoria harbor must be improved. Money has been borrowed, the machinery has been purchased, workmen engaged by Mr. Pemberton will in due time arrive, and the important question arises for immediate answer in connection with this dredging complication—“What will we do with it?” That we are committed to dredging the harbor, and making it available for vessels of respectable tonnage is clear to every Member of the Assembly on whichever side he may have recently voted. The means by, and the extent to which this work is to be done, are the only questions now to be solved. When a proper report is drawn up by responsible and competent parties, there will, we believe, be no objection to any necessary expenditure involved in carrying on the works; because we shall then have a definite idea of the sum to be borrowed (if any), and can calculate the ultimate as well as present extent of our burdens. There is no earthly reason why all the necessary information should not be laid before the next House the very first week of the sitting; and there will be equally small excuse for not having the dredging machine at work as soon as it could have been put into operation under a year's arrangement. The harbor dues can be voted as a makeshift until a plan is worked out. There is, therefore, no reason for any harbor enthusiast being in the slightest degree annoyed or cast down at the recent vote, which was, we believe, under the circumstances, the wisest course the House could pursue. It may be found, yet, that the best way to carry on the work is to put the whole matter out at public auction. Whether this will be proved so or not, we cannot impress too strongly upon the Government the necessity of obtaining immediately every information that a proper survey and examination of the harbor can afford.

Arrival of the G. S. Wright
WAR DATES TO MAY 28th.
Full Details of Movements in Virginia.

Grant Nearer Richmond than Lee? Butler Attacked at Midnight in his Intrenchments—He Repulses the Enemy. Half of Beauregard's Army March towards Richmond. Rumored Battle in Mexico! War Threatened between Peru and Spain. Later from Europe.

By the arrival of the steamer George S. Wright from Portland, we are in receipt of full details of the operations and special despatches to this office up to the last hour prior to her departure. New York, May 19th.—In the late capture of Yazoo city, the rebels were very badly wounded, and lost heavily in killed and wounded. The future movements of Meade's army are unknown. General Banks had been ordered by New Orleans to march on the White River at South Bend. Several Federal intrenchments, that point due north, were abandoned. Naval officers who left Pensacola on the 18th say that a report reached there of another army in the vicinity of Fort Morgan. No particulars were received. Boston, May 19th.—Nathan Hale, hero of the American Revolution, died to-day. Caraco, May 19th.—The New York World and Journal of Commerce published yesterday morning what purported to be a copy of a paper in common with other papers was made the victim of a malicious hoax by some scoundrel when writing a manifesto for the Associated Press and sent to all the papers. The Herald had printed a large edition, but discovered the hoax in time to suppress it. The World and Journal of Commerce are a seizure by the Provost Guard for this publication, in consequence of which neither office published papers to-day. The office of the Independent Telegraph Line at New York, Philadelphia, and Washington are closed. The reason is supposed to be the transmission of bogus documents from Washington. Several persons have been arrested to-day and will be tried by military tribunal, for having treasonably attempted to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Gold which closed Tuesday night at 175 opened at 184 on Wednesday, the influence of the bogus presentation. The steamer which left at noon yesterday for Europe in all probability took copies of the resolution and sent to all the papers. The Herald had printed a large edition, but discovered the hoax in time to suppress it. The World and Journal of Commerce are a seizure by the Provost Guard for this publication, in consequence of which neither office published papers to-day. The office of the Independent Telegraph Line at New York, Philadelphia, and Washington are closed. The reason is supposed to be the transmission of bogus documents from Washington. Several persons have been arrested to-day and will be tried by military tribunal, for having treasonably attempted to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Despatches report the rebel force under Beauregard at 20,000 to 30,000.

New York, May 21.—The Times has the following dated Army of the Potomac, 21st, 6 p. m. About 1 p. m. yesterday the enemy left the vicinity of Spotsylvania and made a detour, crossing the river Nye, and about twelve o'clock struck the Fredericksburg road near our right flank within three-fourths of a mile of Meade's headquarters. The only troops we had on the ground at the time were two regiments of Tyler's brigade. Tyler brought up the remainder of the force, and the cool attack, and drove the enemy into the woods. Considering the tactics of the troops, when once fairly under fire they showed the utmost bravery. They lost in all, killed, wounded, and missing, 1,000 in killed, wounded, and missing. The rebels were not so successful. The reports of the enemy were entirely with Tyler's heavy artillery division, through Birney's division of the 3rd corps, and forwards the 5th corps sent to his support, and formed a line, enabling him to withdraw, after driving the enemy several miles, and clearing the Nye valley. The confusion of the rebels appeared to be great, the major portion of the 5th corps scattering. The Tribune's special despatch dated headquarters, Army of the Potomac, 18th, two o'clock p. m., says: Our lines of communication are all right to-night, and there is a large quantity of supplies continually coming. A large quantity of Fredericksburg, is in our possession. To this point the rebels have been bringing supplies from Bowling Green, their depot. It is now believed that they bring supplies from the North Anna, through the Virginia Central Railroad, a distance of 25 miles.

campaign have been brought away. Several thousand fresh cavalry horses have been forwarded. The Army of the Potomac is now fully as strong in numbers and better equipped than when the campaign began. Several thousands of reinforcements will also be forwarded to other armies in the field. During the army's march 30,000 mules and mules have been masted into service, clothed, armed, equipped and transported to their respective positions.

Caico, May 22.—Admiral Porter's flagship has arrived at Monim City, Illinois. She reports that our cattle feed is out of Red river, the dam having caused a sufficient depth of water. Detroit, May 21.—The propper Nile exploded her boiler this morning. Seven were killed and 12 injured. Washington, May 22.—In the Senate, Morgan, of New York, introduced a bill providing the release of drafted persons, by paying bounty money, without the procurement of a substitute. In the House, Colfax, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution, that with the concurrence of both houses, Congress shall adjourn on the 5th of June. A resolution was offered requesting the President to inform the House whether the publication of the Word and the Journal of Commerce was suspended by order of the government, which was objected to and tabled. A resolution was read and adopted instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether or not any legislation will be necessary to punish the forgery and publication of what purports to be official documents, and whether it is necessary to say to punish those who through the press, or otherwise, give aid and comfort to the rebels. It is resolved that the conduct of the executive officers of the government in closing the files and suspending the publication of the Word and Journal of Commerce was an act unwarranted, in itself dangerous to the cause of the Union, and a violation of the Constitution and subversive of the principles of civil liberty, and as such are hereby censured by the House. A resolution was made, to pass a resolution in order that he might introduce a resolution. The question was now made. In the House a bill was reported to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound and was referred to a special committee.

Another despatch giving the movements of Lee's army, and reporting that he attacked Richmond, and that he was within a few miles of the city.

Washington, May 27.—A dispatch dated yesterday, says the rebel army, under Lee, attacked Richmond, and that he was within a few miles of the city. The rebels have made several other movements, but have not yet entered the city.

Dispatches from Richmond.

Washington, May 25.—The Union State Convention of Massachusetts met in Boston on the 10th and appointed delegates to the 31st Anniversary Convention. Resolutions were adopted recommending the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, and the passage of a resolution in favor of the Union State Convention.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 7, 1864.

THE COAST EXPEDITION.

We are glad to learn from the British Columbia that Governor Seymour intends despatching at once a properly organized force by way of Bentinck Arm to co-operate with the party already on their way from Alexandria...

Admiral Kingome has volunteered to place his flag-ship Sturt at Port Moody, the head of Burrard Inlet, and the Tribune in this port...

It will thus be seen that Governor Seymour is doing all that can be expected. He is organizing a force to leave for the coast immediately...

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.—From Mr. Haines, Superintendent of the State Telegraph Company in Oregon, we learn that the line to this city will be pushed forward with the utmost possible despatch...

FIRE IN NEW WESTMINSTER.—The bush fire continue to rage in the vicinity of New Westminster, and the town is in the greatest danger of being consumed...

THE ALEXANDRIA.—This fine steamer which has just made her first trip up the river, is by far the largest stern-wheel boat on the Northern coast...

THE SUNDRIER.—The U. S. S. revenue cutter Sundrier, Lieut.-Com. Sedgwick, arrived in Equinox harbor yesterday evening...

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, June 2.

REMARKS.—Jim alias Cholentou, the Indian arrested on Tuesday charged with the murder of John Holmes at Bentinck Arm, was yesterday at the request of the Superintendent...

INDIANS AT THE MEETING.—Several Indians were at the meeting last night and remained at the meeting till the close...

WAGES SUITS.—Orders were yesterday made in the police court for payment of the sums of \$49 and \$31.50 in the matter of Ritchie vs. Clarke and Mirasa. Clarke.

SHIP GRANADA.—We are requested by the Harbor Master to state that the port charges claimed from the ship Granada have not been remitted by the Governor.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE, we learn, will not be ready to resume her usual trips to Fraser River for six or seven weeks.

THE COMPANER COPPER CO.—A very fine specimen of peacock ore from this company's mine was shown us yesterday.

THE STEAMER G. S. WRIGHT, we understand, will not return to Portland.

TRIAL TRIP.—Captain Moore's splendid steamer Alexandra made a short trial trip yesterday evening, which resulted in the most satisfactory manner to her owner...

LOVE, JEALOUSY, AND POISON.—A well known gentleman (in the pecuniary line) and wife have a matrimonial squabble...

ARMED.—A settler from Cowichan, who came down by the trail yesterday, states that the Indians there have heard all about the Buie murders...

MALICOUS.—Some villain cut loose the pile-driver from her moorings at Anderson's wharf on Wednesday night...

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THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Dr. Brown's public exploring expedition will set out from Victoria on Monday morning next, starting from Cowichan and crossing the island to the neighborhood of Port San Juan...

FOR BENTINCK ARM.—The steamer Labouchere will be ready to sail on a trading voyage next week, calling at Bentinck Arm...

NEW WAREHOUSE AT YALE.—The Otter carried up yesterday morning a number of workmen and a quantity of material for the construction of a large store, warehouse, and dwelling...

A DEPRIVATE ENCOUNTER.—On Saturday evening, two colored citizens with more valor than discretion, were indulging in the ignoble art of destroying each other's facial beauty...

THE GUNBOAT GRAPPLER arrived in the harbor yesterday afternoon having received orders from Admiral Kingome to be in readiness to co-operate with the exploring party...

THE CARIBOO STAGE LINE.—We have received a letter from a traveller by Bernard's stage line to Cariboo, complaining in rather severe terms of negligence and delay in the management of the stages...

HON. PAID.—The sum paid by Governor Seymour for the Levithan was \$2300—rather a stiff price, but the Governor, having taken a long while in Portland, en route to this city, doubtless took a fancy to the stately craft...

THE FUGA STRAIT COAL MINING COMPANY (Limited), has been registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act, with a capital of \$170,000...

MORE INDIAN DISSENTS.—On Thursday it seems that the Indians at Chemainus settlement, of the Dakla tribe, received a plentiful supply of Fyre chook (Fyre water) from some person coming from the neighborhood of Sa-Spring Island...

THE TINY LITTLE LEVITHAN, whose purchase for Governor Seymour we have already noticed, arrived in port early on Saturday morning, after a quick run from Astoria...

THE ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Moore's fine steamer Alexandra arrived from her experimental trip to New Westminster yesterday afternoon...

ACCIDENT ON THE ISTHMIAN RAILROAD.—On Tuesday night, whilst en route to some cars were backing up the track from Aspinwall to Gatun...

THE CONGRESS OF COSTA RICA was convened for the last time.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—His Excellency Governor Kennedy has been pleased to appoint Dr. Robert Brown, commander of the exploring expedition, to be agent for the government during the exploration...

THE CONSTITUTION.—A meeting of the Council was called for last night, to receive His Excellency's despatch in reference to the \$6000 advanced to the city by the Government...

D & D.—Michael Kearney was brought up in the Police Court yesterday charged with being drunk and disorderly in the streets...

Magistrate—Well, if you have no witness to show that you were not drunk? Kearney—Yer Honor, there wasn't a livin' soul there but the police—two specials and five of them regulars, an' they made a combination agin me and locked me up all night!

A HUMAN CATAPULT.—A brazen savage was brought up before Mr. Wood yesterday, charged with throwing a large stone at a man in the street...

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THE BUTE EXPEDITION.

Governor Seymour declines to accept our Volunteers.

The following is the reply of the Governor of British Columbia to the offer of assistance from this colony to punish the Chilcooten murderers:

These volunteers will, I have no doubt, attribute to none but proper motives the hesitation I feel in accepting their offer of assistance. The time may perhaps come when I may have to call for their services; but it has not yet arrived.

There is nothing unfriendly or disrespectful to the people of Victoria in my declining to avail myself immediately of their offer of assistance. I have already pressing upon me for employment in support of the law, the New Westminster Rifle Volunteer Company, and the Hyack Fire Brigade...

On the much delayed receipt by me of the intelligence of the melancholy affair at Buie Inlet, I at once placed myself in communication with my predecessor, as to the measures which should be adopted. His Indian experience and reputation for energy pointed out to me the most judicious course to pursue...

In every respect my predecessor's suggestions have been exceeded by my actions, and additional steps, equaling at least in vigor any yet taken, would long ere this have been adopted had I received the co-operation I anticipated from a branch of Her Majesty's service, seldom slow in protecting the lives of our fellow-countrymen and supporting the authority of the law...

Should circumstances change, and isolated massacres prove contrary to my expectation, to be the prelude to a general invasion among the tribes between the upper Fraser and the sea, I shall earnestly invoke the assistance of the Victoria Volunteers. I have no doubt that in such a case they will promptly respond to the call, and render me good service side by side with their brother-colonists of British Columbia.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, FREDERICK SEYMOUR, His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, C. B., &c., &c.

MAXIMILIAN AND THE HOUR OF HARBOR.—There is now held in the Mexican arrangements. The House of Harborage, it appears, think that if Archduke Maximilian accepts a throne in Mexico he ought to give up his rights in Europe, which are considered able, he standing next in succession after a child of six; but the Archduke is not willing, and furious quarrels are the result. The Emperor of the French even has been compelled to intervene, and has, it is believed, addressed sharp remonstrances to the Kaiser and his brother. According to the latest telegram the differences have been composed, the Archduke being placed second instead of first in succession, and the Kaiser's child is dropped, but the question still is for the future of Mexico. Men who accept thrones should be willing to die on them.

NORTHERN INDIANS.—Several large war canoes filled with Fort Rupert Indians arrived in the harbor yesterday morning.

The steamer Labouchere will be ready to sail on a trading voyage next week, calling at Bentinck Arm where the Chilcooten Indians are expected to meet her for their annual sale of furs, &c.

The steamer Alexandra made a short trial trip yesterday evening, which resulted in the most satisfactory manner to her owner.

His Excellency Governor Kennedy has been pleased to appoint Dr. Robert Brown, commander of the exploring expedition, to be agent for the government during the exploration.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 7, 1864.

Another Massacre!

McDonald and all his Party, nine in number, said to be murdered by the Chilcoatens!!

The Emily Harris arrived at 8 o'clock from Kamloops Wednesday evening bringing the intelligence of another frightful massacre on the Bute trail.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER. Wednesday information received by the Superintendent of Police at Bella Bella Indian named Jim, the supposed murderer of John Holmwood at Bella Bella last year, was in town and offered a reward was sent with an Indian search at the supposed culprit.

THE INDIAN MURDERS. The reports of the last wholesale massacre of our countrymen by the bloodthirsty savages has filled the city with a degree of excitement.

of occurrence has taken place in an fiercest and most determined manner.

POLICE COURT. (Before T. L. Wood, Esq.)

CHARGE OF RAPE. (Before T. L. Wood, Esq.)

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia.

G. H. Harrington & Co. MARINE ARCHITECTS

Mr. Ring and Mr. Bishop said they were prepared with several witnesses to relate on oath certain statements made by the prosecutrix.

Mr. Ring - Why did you not tell me this before?

Mr. Ring - I am sorry that my duty compelled me to do as I did.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CHAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA.

EXPRESS, FREIGHT, AND PASSENGER LINE STAGES!

ENTERPRISE, DOWN TRIP, EXPRESS, FREIGHT, AND PASSENGER LINE STAGES!

TUPPER & COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS, 61a, Moorgate Street, London

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 7, 1864.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 7, 1904.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, May 24th.

House met at 2:15 p.m. Members present: Messrs. DeGosmas, Powell, Franklin, Trimble, Jackson, Foster, Carrawell, Bayley, Deane.

Dr. Trimble moved for all correspondence between the Lands and Works office and the contractors in regard to the dredging, etc. sponsored by Mr. Deane, and carried.

Mr. Deane spoke at length regarding the dredging work and the expenditure thereon.

Dr. Trimble asked leave to withdraw his motion yesterday in regard to the harbor question. Leave granted.

The Chairman again read the various motions before the committee.

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



Opinion of the London Press upon Benson's Gold Clocks and Watches in the Exhibition, 1902.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges.

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IRON HOUSES, SUGAR-SHEETS, ROOFS, ETC.

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PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS.

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Canada. ELECTION OF MINISTERS.—Messrs. Cartier and McGeer were elected on Monday for Monday by acclamation.

Confidence in the new Ministry has become greatly shaken in Lower Canada, as the conviction is general that the new arrangement is but a clumsy fraud.

The Quebec Chronicle says the Globe's telegram of Tuesday, evidently speaking for Sir Rienne Tache, indicates that his proposed militia measure will be totally different from the existing system.

Mr. Isaac Bowman, of St. John's, has been nominated in opposition to Mr. Foley. No doubt is entertained of his success.

Mr. Gilbert Giffin, Post Office Inspector for the Western Division, has gone to Kingston to make known the regulations of the Canadian Postal Service to the United States authorities.

A terrible accident occurred on May 19th on the Great Western Railway bridge at London, by which a young man, aged 20 years, named Donald McLeary, was cut to pieces.

A MAN SAWN IN TWO!—The Stratford Beacon learns that on Thursday a farmer from Logan, named Walter Jewell, who had gone to the mill at Carleton Place, was cut in two by a circular saw.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. CALMS OFF HONOLULU.—The clipper ship Lookout came to anchor at Honolulu on Sunday morning, May 1st, during a dead calm.

AUSTRALIA.

The screw steamer Great Britain, arrived in Liverpool April 6th, from Melbourne with dates to the 27th of January, 424 passengers, and 68,000 ounces of gold dust on freight.

The third Session of the third Parliament of Victoria was opened on the 26th of January, and the Chief Secretary laid out the table of the Assembly's despatch of the Duke of Newcastle stating that there was no intention of sending convicts to any part of Australia, excepting only that colony situated at a great distance from all the others to which convicts have already been sent for several years past.

The Post-office returns were said to be deficient for the year of 235,000, and it was stated the reduction of the postal rate to 2d would occasion a further loss of £26,000, and that to frank newspapers to Great Britain would cost the colony £12,000 per annum.

At Adelaide orders had been received to stop any further enrolment of Volunteers for New Zealand, 40 men had previously enlisted.

The biddings for choice lots of wool were brisk at the auction sales on the 26th, but for inferior sorts there was very little competition.

COMMERCIAL. Wednesday, June 1. FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from Olympia and way ports yesterday at 2 p.m., bringing a cargo of stock and produce valued at \$3745.

FOR ALBERTA.—The steamer Thomas, Henderson, master, sailed for Alberta Mills, yesterday evening, carrying 20 men, 20 head of beef cattle, 100 tons hay, and a quantity of supplies for the settlement.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris, Capt. McIntosh, arrived last evening at Esquimalt, with a cargo of coal for Dickson, Campbell & Co.

\$40,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING! BOOTS, SHOES, AND DRY GOODS, TO BE SOLD AT ENGLISH COST. Roper & Co., Fort street, HAVE DETERMINED TO OFFER the whole of their stock of Clothing and Dry Goods at English cost.

The sale will commence June 7th, and will continue till the end of the month. This will be found an opportunity that rarely offers, both to Wholesale and Retail buyers.

Imports. To the Port of Victoria, V. I., for the month ending May 31st, 1864. Apples, 170 bbls; Raisins, 50 c; Sugar, 100 tons; Flour, 500 barrels.

Portland Markets. Friday, May 27-28 P.M. The grain market has been quite active for the past week, and sales have been greater than for like periods this season.

Stock and Exchange Board. Tuesday, May 31, 1864. Garibaldi, 25 shares at 40 cents; Sansum, 5 shares at 40 cents; British Columbia, 10 shares at 40 cents.

Stock and Exchange Board. Tuesday, May 31, 1864. Sansum, 5 shares at 40 cents; British Columbia, 10 shares at 40 cents; Victoria, 10 shares at 40 cents.

NANAIMO EXPORTS. Statement of Vessels departed from Nanaimo, for the month of May, 1864, showing the respective cargoes of Coal, Flour, and other goods.

Exports. To the Port of Victoria to American Ports, for the Month of May, 1864. Coal, 100 tons; Flour, 500 barrels; Sugar, 100 tons.

MEMORANDA. Per steamer G.S. WRIGHT, left Victoria May 22, at 6 30 a.m., crossed Columbia River bar at 12 p.m., arrived at Portland 24th, at 6 p.m.

Per steamer ORGON, from San Francisco, Concor, Commander, sailed from San Francisco May 27, at 5 p.m., arrived at Portland May 31st, at 6 p.m.

Per steamer LEVIATHAN, O. H. Spencer, master, left Astoria Thursday evening, June 21, crossed Columbia River bar at 4 p.m. on Friday, at noon passed Tatonah Island Light; sighted at 10 p.m. mount, bound up, brig Ormen and a bark beating down the Straits of Faca.

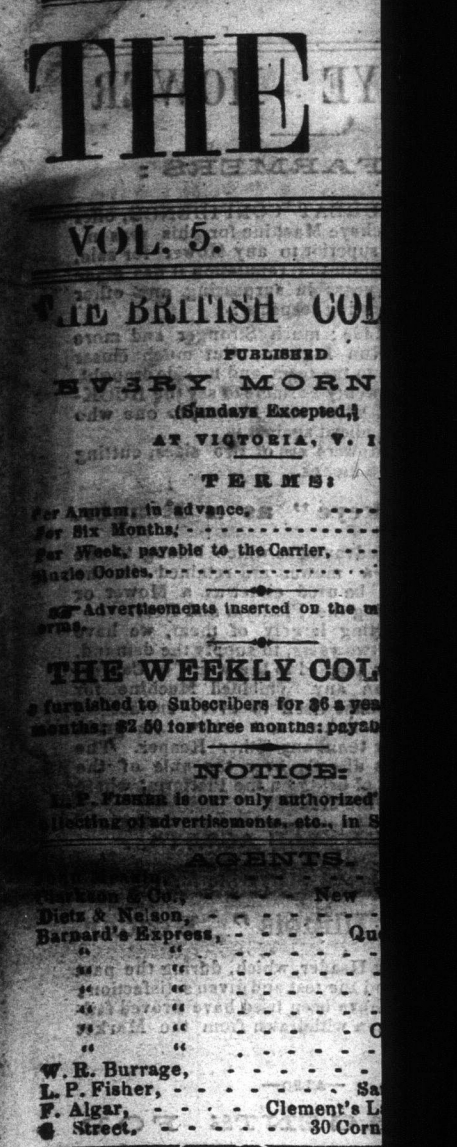
Per steamer ORGON, from San Francisco—30 pigs, 40 sheep, 10 cows, 10 horses, 10 calves, 10 lambs, 10 chickens, 10 ducks, 10 geese, 10 turkeys.

HARBOR INTELLIGENCE. May 31—Sch. Gazelle, Collier, Port Angeles; Sch. Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles; Sch. Wagon, Foster, Port Angeles.

May 31—Sch. Gazelle, Collier, Port Angeles; Sch. Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles; Sch. Wagon, Foster, Port Angeles.

Justice of British Columbia. In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia, in and for the County of Vancouver, do hereby certify that the following is a list of the names of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Vancouver, appointed by the Court on the 24th day of May, 1864.

THE BRITISH COLONIST. PRINTED and Published by the British Colonist Printing and Publishing Co., at No. 115, Water Street, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday morning, June 7, 1864.



THE WEEKLY COLONIST. Published every morning (Sundays Excepted) at Victoria, V. I. In a few pages back we noticed that annually the success of Mr. Budget. As that financial state, however, deals with the actual Great Britain, it may be neither too interesting to our readers a digest of its contents. In the the Chancellor of the Exchequer with exceptional exultation, that last three years the rates of the reduced £8,668,000. 'A year the revenue has decreased £1,650,000, therefore, a total increase from the same or equivalent result the three years, i.e. £25,011,000, of £1,870,000 per annum. For a year, which is not possibly when we consider the greater portion of this period of the industry of the nation. What however, more surprising Mr. G. during the past 12 months year to pay off its Exchequer bonds, bills and terminal annuities, a national debt, amounting to £4,000,000, in connection with the total debt of the nation is now £2,125,000,000. In the year 1853-4, which was a year in which the debt had reached close of the Revolutionary War, £769,082,000. The Russian war produced an important change; and the debt now £22,492,000 more than it was in 1853-4. In 1856, immediately a decrease of about 16 1/2 million the year 1815, which was the year of the debt, it was £281,099, present moment it shows a 269,465,000 upon its amount. £185 the annual charge was £2,186 1/2 it was £26,211,000, show in the annual charge of £2,433, therefore, we stand," says the the Exchequer, "with a £29,465,000 in the capital, and in the charge of the National result of the efforts and expenditure of Ministers, and Parliament half a century." The foreign and colonial Great Britain is so immense that stone confesses it to be him financiers—"almost distracting imports were estimated at £21,100,000, including an enormous import 1862 they were £225,716,976, the year when England was deprived of the largest and most all her imports—namely, the exports of British produce to of those three years at £125,100, they stood at £123,992,544; at stood at £146,489,768. The £2,432,929,584; in the second, at £24,175,870; and in 1863 a The total exports of the count £159,622,498; in 1862 they were 184; and in 1863 they were £1,000,000. The total movement of the country, the imports and taken together, stood thus:—Imports and exports were £2,186 1/2 they were £231,885,111; they were £444,955,715. Mr. Budget, and we think justly, the increase in the trade of the country measure to the above situation. England, above