

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

VOL. 6

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1865

NO. 27.

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Published weekly, except on public holidays, at the office of the Proprietor, No. 10, Market Street, Victoria, B. C.

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Additional Eastern News

[FROM THE OREGONIAN.]

LATE RAID OF THE REBEL RAN WEBB

Memphis, April 28.—The Vicksburg Herald, of the 25th, has descriptive dated off the month of the Red River, 25th, which stated that at nine o'clock this evening, the famous rebel ran Webb was out of Red River, passing all the gunboats and iron-clads here, and descending the Mississippi. When the steamer was about 100 miles from the mouth of the river, she was overtaken by a large force of the Union fleet, and after a short engagement, she was captured and towed to the mouth of the river. She was found to be a large man-of-war, and was carrying a large quantity of arms and ammunition. She was also carrying a large quantity of provisions, and was found to be a very valuable prize. She was towed to the mouth of the river, and was found to be a very valuable prize.

NEW YORK, MAY 1.—The Tribune's Richmond correspondent writes a letter which shows that the Simon made a contract with the rebel Government in June, 1862, to destroy the United States vessels, navy yards, &c., on the Western waters and in the Atlantic States by incendiary means, from which he was to receive a percentage of the value of the property destroyed. A letter is given containing a report of the destruction of the steamer J. H. Russell, on the Mississippi in April, 1864, by an incendiary employed by Simon, and the per centage claimed amounted to over \$55,000.

THE SOUTH TO BE OPENED TO TRADE

NEW YORK, May 3.—A special to the Tribune says: One of the most protracted and important cabinet sessions held since Johnson's accession to the Presidency, was held at the Treasury Department yesterday. The subject matter of the discussion, was the free trade question as regards the South. It is understood that the whole system of giving cotton permits and trade permits to a certain class (favorites) was thoroughly ventilated and denounced, although there was a decided preponderance in favor of opening up trade in all parts of the South not subject to Union authorities. It is believed as to the result of this protracted sitting, that every facility will be extended by the Government for all proper commercial transactions, and as a consequence of this fact, cotton permits are at a heavy decline in the market.

GENERAL NEWS

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The Herald's correspondent says: The whole number of arrests made of conspirators is 350. The trial of these has commenced before a military commission. If the facts be substantially as now supposed, the magnitude of the plot will astonish the whole population.

New York, May 3.—The Tribune's special says: The President is preparing a proclamation declaring all vessels sailing under the Confederate flag pirates. They are to be pursued, and if captured, treated as such. General Grant announces that the headquarters of the United States will be established at Washington.

Harold's trial is set for to-morrow.

Knoxville, May 3.—A man who was on one of the railroad trains, and who was on the same train and on his way to Charleston, but believing that the railroad was on fire and below there, he, with others, escaped, and returned to Greenville.

Stoneman's cavalry are now in the valley of the Saluda, with headquarters at Anderson, South Carolina, and are scouting from there to Augusta.

Merchandise imported by the ship Bortala on the ground of their having been arrested at the Custom House under false and fraudulent invoices, alleging the value to be much less than it really was, for the purpose of evading the proper payment of duties. Ten cases of furniture imported on the ship Idona, from Bordeaux, have also been seized for the same reasons. A quantity of new furniture was packed with old and intended to be passed off as having been used so that duties might be evaded under that provision of law which exempts furniture that has been five months in use.

A number of retail dry goods stores having been robbed of small articles lately, four female shoplifters were arrested yesterday charged with perpetrating the larcenies.

A number of squatters who were recently ejected from Ellsworth and Beard's Ranch, in Alameda county have been arrested for poisoning cattle on that ranch.

Stocks were still further depressed this morning, with sales of Gould and Curry at \$1,450, Yellow Jacket, \$1,700, Savage, \$1,530 and Belcher \$900.

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E. F. Stewart and Dr. Thomas Fox, sue the steamer Washoe for damages incurred at the time of her explosion. Stewart sues for \$20,000 and Fox for \$40,000.

Suits have been brought in the United States District Court within the past day or two against 1,858 cases of friction matches, the complainant being the Collector of Internal Revenue, who asks that they may be forfeited for non-compliance with the Internal Revenue Law, inasmuch as they do not bear the required stamps. Suit was brought in the United States District Court yesterday in the name of the United States for the forfeiture of one case of furs, 106 tin boxes of opium and 30 buggy robes, which the complainant alleges were smuggled into this port from Victoria, British America, and concealed in order to avoid the ad valorem properly charged thereon.

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The heated term still continues—thermometer to-day standing at 83°. Yesterday it was at 84°. With the exception of two days in 1867 and one day in 1858, this is the hottest weather experienced in San Francisco for eight years.

Lieut. Felix O'Byrne publishes in the American Flag newspaper an open letter addressed to Mr. James Nesbit of the Bulletin in which he alleges that he has been persecuted on account of his Irish nationality, and refers to several prominent men in England for his political and social records before coming to America, &c.

Stock market firmer to-day.

Flour, moderate jobbing trade; wheat, inactive; barley, dull; potatoes, 360@363½; corn, jobbing sales of Los Angeles, 360 for white and 350 for yellow; oats, dull, no sales.

The steamer Golden Age arrived at one o'clock p.m. to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Baldwin was yesterday sworn in as U. S. Judge for the District of Nevada.

About ten o'clock last night a runaway occurred on Bush street, throwing out both the occupants. The lady's skirt caught on the wheel, and she was dragged nearly a hundred yards. Her face was considerably bruised, and one side of her head denuded of hair. Her companion received no injury.

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speedy resumption of trade between England and the South, and says they cannot with propriety make representations to the American Government in this respect, as they recognize the rebels as belligerents.

PARANZA POINT, April 30.—The principal journals of London alike describe the intense excitement which the latest news created, and give utterance to warm eulogising upon President Lincoln and bitter denunciation of the assassination.

The Paris and Continental journals contain articles on the subject.

The scene on "Change at Liverpool will not soon be forgotten. The excitement has seldom, if ever, been exceeded. Late in the day a request was sent to the Mayor to call a public meeting to express the sorrow and indignation of the people. The Mayor issued a proclamation for a meeting in St. George's Hall on the afternoon of April 27th, to be adjourned to the evening of the same day, so that the working classes might likewise have an opportunity of attending. The flags on the

quarry, and is assumed on reliable authority that the incident is regrettable, which occurred at the installation of the Vice-President cannot without injustice be taken to represent Johnson's character.

The news of the assassination was published throughout England on the 26th April. Southern sympathizers evinced as much feeling and indignation as the warm friends of the North. It was the all absorbing topic of conversation, and caused an almost entire suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool.

Consols declined nearly one per cent, but rallied slightly.

Wednesday, the 20th, was the only day of session in Parliament. The attendance was slim, sixty members were present. All signed the following address, which was presented to Minister Adams the same evening: "We, the undersigned members of the Commons, have learned with the deepest regret and horror that President Lincoln has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy at so sad an event to the American Minister now in London, as well as declare our hope and confidence in the future of that great country, which we trust will continue to be associated with freedom and peaceful relations with this and other countries."

New York, May 8.—The Liverpool Post of April 27th, appeared with its columns in mourning. The Times says nothing in political history can be remembered that has drawn forth more unanimous feeling than the news of the assassination. Personally, President Lincoln enjoyed the kind regards of every one in England. The extent to which his influence was exerted in upholding amicable feelings between the United States, is shown by the fall of unusual severity in all classes of the securities. The Times says editorially, that the news will be received throughout Europe with sorrow and sincere and profound as it "awoke even in the United States.

The Daily News says Lincoln has not fallen in the flush of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that honest man's heart. His task was accomplished, the battle of his life was won. In six times to come, among all who think of manhood more than talk the name of Abraham Lincoln will be held in reverence. The Star pays a warm tribute to Lincoln—eulogizes his steady policy of peace, spite of all opposition towards England, and also expresses great confidence that the North, even in the hour of its first indignation, will demean itself with the magnanimity and clemency which thus far attended its triumph.

New Orleans correspondence contains additional particulars of negotiation for surrendering Kirby Smith's entire army. Meeting to arrange preliminaries took place on the 23d April at the mouth of the River, at which place Col. Seymour appeared on behalf of Gen. Smith and Col. Sprague represented General Pope. These officers were to have another conference at the same place on May 2d. Of the result of the latter meeting nothing is yet known, but it was understood that the terms proposed were the same as those given to Gens. Lee and Johnston.

There were rumors at New Orleans that Gen. Dick Taylor and Forrest had made formal propositions for surrender of their forces. Gen. Canby left New Orleans and went there for the purpose of receiving Taylor's surrender. It is not made public until the terms of the interview are announced. Taylor returned to Mississippi, and Canby to Mobile. Little doubt is entertained that Taylor will shortly surrender.

New York, May 8.—Arrangements are being made to pay all troops that rendezvous about Washington prior to mustering. The amount of force to be kept in service will not exceed 150,000, and those mostly colored.

The Herald's correspondent gives further details of the surrender of Johnston. Over 20,000 men surrendered, also one hundred pieces of artillery. Among the officers surrendered is the notorious Semmes, of the privateer Alabama.

EUROPEAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York, May 8th.—The London Star thinks recent events have materially altered the state of things from what it was when England recognized the rebels as belligerents, and says Jeff. Davis, with his carpet bag, at Danville, is a very different person in view of international law from Jeff. Davis at Richmond backed by Lee's army. The Union States have the unquestionable right to dispute the validity of the commission of Davis to demand that war vessels of the U. C. S. shall not be subjected to any vexatious restrictions. The Star mentions the necessity of the

Not even the wonderful advance in price caused by the American war has prevailed to stimulate our agriculturists to depart from their beaten track of wheat and maize. We have contented ourselves with producing the finest sample of cotton ever exhibited at an International Exhibition, and have left the world to wonder at the resources of our soil, and at the singular perseverance with which we allow those resources to lie idle, doing a better

But if the true cotton plant has not flourished much with us; there is another shrub which grows popularly by the name of the "native cotton," which has spread itself very widely. It is not really a cotton plant at all, but it has obtained that name from the silky fibre that is produced in the pod. It is not really native to the colony, but when and whence it was imported, we cannot say, probably from the Islands. It has spread so widely, however, as to be considered rather a nuisance than otherwise.

The quantity of gold dust imported into the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, from

the gold mines during the period has been 124,000 sovereigns. For the corresponding period of the year 1864, the receipts of gold dust amounted to 22,216 ounces, and the total issued consisted of 58,000 sovereigns.

The amount of gold dust delivered by the exports from our several gold fields during the first three weeks of the present year, has been as follows: Western, 6,806 ounces; Southern, 10,239 ounces; Northern, 370 ounces. Total, 17,415 ounces.

Melbourne papers to February last, contain full particulars of the doings of the Shenandoah, and her commander and crew. The Shenandoah (formerly the Sea King, as is evidenced by the name still dimly perceptible under the fresh paint on the stern), entered Melbourne harbor on the 25th of January, flying the Confederate flag, and anchored at easy distance of Saadridge pier. The emigration officer was the only visitor admitted on board that evening, but the next day, and the two following days, the pirate was completely overrun with visitors, among them many ladies. A large number of prisoners, taken from the twelve, or thirteen vessels destroyed were on board, among them several ladies. The Shenandoah is described as a screw steamer, of 1160 gross tonnage, with engines of 240 horse power, and having the general appearance of a peaceful merchantman. She consumes her smoke so as to make it very difficult at a distance to discover that she is a steamer. Her armament consists of eight rifled Whitworth guns. She is commanded by Captain Waddell, who holds the naval rank of Lieutenant, and the following is the list of the officers: James J. Waddell, First Lieutenant commanding; W. C. Whittle, Lieut. Lieutenant; John Grimball, First Lieutenant; S. Smith, Lieut. Lieutenant; F. R. Chew, Third Lieutenant; D. M. Sealer, Second Lieutenant; J. S. Bellon, Acting Master; G. O'Brien, Acting Officer Engineer; C. E. Lining, Passed Assistant Surgeon; W. Bindlow Smith, Assistant Paymaster; O. A. Brown, Passed Midshipman; J. T. Mason, Passed Midshipman; F. J. McNulty, Acting Assistant Engineer; W. H. Codd, First Assistant Engineer; John Hutchinson, Second Assistant Engineer; Frost, Maggaffin, Third Assistant Engineer; C. E. Hunt, Acting Master's Mate; Lodge Calton, Acting Master's Mate; J. T. Miner, Acting Master's Mate; George Harwood, Acting Boatwain; John O'Shea, Acting Carpenter; John L. Guy, Acting Gunner; Henry Alcott, Sailmaker; John Lynch, Second Carpenter. Her crew consisted of 75 men, all told, of whom all but 17 have been taken from vessels captured. The names of the officers do not sound particularly Southern, and there are not probably ten persons on board, her who ever stood on Southern soil. Immediately on casting anchor Captain Waddell sent Lieut. Grimball to the Governor of the Colony, for permission to coal and refit which permission seems to have been granted, in spite of the protest of the American Consul, who reminded "His Excellency that under the ruling of the highest authorities of England, the pirate could remain but twenty-four hours in port. Whether the pirate, after being coaled, refitted, and supplied with everything needed, by our neutral consuls, will come this way, or continue her cowardly career of destroying merchant vessels in another direction, is as yet unknown on this side of the water; new iron ships have sailed from Melbourne papers give the list of American merchant vessels destroyed by the Shenandoah, after leaving the Cape of Good Hope, as follows: Alima, Charter Oak, Godfrey, Susan, Lizzy M., Stacy Edward, and the Delphine. The Kate Prince, bound for an English port, was captured and released under bond.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—A suggestion has been made to us which is deserving of consideration. The people are going to have races and other entertainments it appears, on Beacon Hill, and in order to lend an additional interest to the programme of the day's proceedings, it is thought that if the proper means were adopted for obtaining the consent of the authorities, the royal salute might be fired aloft off Beacon Hill, instead of in Esquimaux harbor, and that possibly Admiral Denman might permit a sham boat fight to take place a short distance from shore. This arrangement, if practicable, would certainly give a greater national interest to the occasion.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. Clio left Panama shortly before the Statie, en route to Honolulu, whence she will convey the Queen Dowager, the mother of King Kamehameha, to the fatihms on her way to Europe. The Clio will then sail for this port, bringing with her the supernumeraries for the fleet in the Pacific.

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For Six Months, 6 00
For Week, payable to the Carrier, 25
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Is furnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; \$4 for six months; \$2 50 for three months, payable in advance.

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

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Wm. & Nelson	San Francisco	Yale
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"	Richfield	Yale
"	Barkerville	Yale
"	Camerontown	Yale
"	Clinton	Yale
W. R. Burrage	San Francisco	Yale
L. P. Fisher	San Francisco	Yale
F. Algar	Clement's Lane, London	Yale
G. Street	30 Cornhill, London	Yale

Arrival of the G. S. Wright.

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[FROM THE OREGONIAN.]

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REBELLION PLOT TO BURN AND DESTROY.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Tribune's Richmond correspondent prints a letter which shows that one Stinson made a contract with the rebel Government in June, 1862, to destroy the United States vessels, navy yards, &c., on the Western waters and in the Atlantic States by incendiary means, from which he was to receive a per centage on the value of the property destroyed. A letter is given containing a report of the destruction of the steamer J. H. Russell, on the Mississippi in April, 1864, by an incendiary employed by Stinson, and the per centage claimed amounted to over \$55,000.

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It is believed that Government contemplates the arrest of Judge Campbell, who since Lee's surrender, has been very busy in endeavouring to obtain terms favorable to the traitors.

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Some sections soundered set fire to the mourning drapery on the Bulletin office, and

in a few seconds the greater portion of the drapery was destroyed.

Arrived—Dark Agnes Baufield, 177 days from Liverpool.

Later Eastern News

DATES TO MAY 8th.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE COLUMBIAN.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Tribune's special says all efforts to disparage the weight of the testimony in possession of the Government for investigation of the leading spirits of the rebellion in the assassination plot will prove futile. When Stanton announced that the plot had been discovered to stretch from Richmond to Canada, he spoke from record. Judge Holt has since repeated a great mass of evidence, and knows it to be of crushing weight. Beverly Tucker and George N. Sanders have suddenly disappeared. It is reported they have gone in the direction of Halifax.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Army of the Potomac, commanded by General Ord, consisting of the 24th and 25th corps, will remain in Virginia for the present. It is said the 25th corps, consisting of colored troops, will go into camp at City Point. A portion of the Army of the Potomac was expected to pass through Richmond on its way to Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Republican says the statements detailing the manner of finally disposing of Booth's body are untrue, and says Colonel Baker and brother are the only two persons living who know what disposition was made of it. They are under oath to reveal the place to no human being.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Tribune's special says Governor Aiken was closeted yesterday with President Johnson, and had a long interview with Stanton. He is to be allowed the freedom of the city, and enjoys the society of members of his family who came with him. It is understood he is here in aid of the Government rather than to receive any punishment.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Mexican recruiting agents advertise openly in to-day's Washington Chronicle for discharged officers and men to migrate to Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Richmond Whig of the 4th says Robert Old, late Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, and W. H. Hatch, his assistant, and other attaches of the bureau, have been arrested on orders from Washington, upon charges of corruption in administration of the affairs devolving on them.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Private dispatches from New York quote gold on the 5th at 142½@141½, Sterling Exchange at 109½ to 110½. On the 6th, Gold 143. Legal Tenders closed at 71 to 71½.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—It has been ascertained that Jeff Davis and his flying cabinet have with them about \$50,000 in specie, or \$300,000 in all. Cavalry are on their track and anxious of capturing them. It is ascertained that the rebel cavalry escort under Hampton is deserting rapidly. They state that 1500 who were secured on account of their supposed fidelity, were not satisfied with Hampton's surrender. A number of officers deserted, fearing if captured they would be treated as outlaws. Deserters predict that Davis will not have more than a corporal's guard by the time he reaches Mississippi River, if he succeeds in getting that far.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Military court for the trial of the assassins met to-day, Gen. Hunter President. Nothing was done beyond arranging rules.

New Orleans correspondence contains additional particulars of negotiation for surrendering Kirby Smith's entire army. Meeting to arrange preliminaries took place on the 23d April at the mouth of the River, at which place Col. Seymour appeared on behalf of Gen. Smith and Col. Sprague represented General Pope. These officers were to have another conference at the same place on May 2d. Of the result of the latter meeting nothing is yet known, but it was understood that the terms proposed were the same as those given to Gens. Lee and Johnston.

There were rumors at New Orleans that Gens. Dick Taylor and Forrest had made formal propositions for surrender of their forces. Gen. Canby left New Orleans suddenly for Mobile. It was believed that he went there for the purpose of receiving Taylor's surrender. It is not made public until the terms of the interview are announced. Taylor returned to Mississippi, and Canby to Mobile. Little doubt is entertained that Taylor will shortly surrender.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Arrangements are being made to pay all troops that rendezvous about Washington prior to mustering. The amount of force to be kept in service will not exceed 150,000, and those mostly colored.

The Herald's correspondent gives further details of the surrender of Johnston. Over 30,000 men surrendered, also one hundred pieces of artillery. Among the officers surrendered is the notorious Semmes, of the privateer Alabama.

EUROPEAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, May 8th.—The London Star thinks recent events have materially altered the state of things from what it was when England recognised the rebels as belligerents, and says Jeff. Davis, with his carpet bag, at Danville, is a very different person in view of international law from Jeff. Davis at Richmond backed by Lee's army. The Union States have the unquestionable right to dispute the validity of the commission of Davis to demand that war vessels of the U. C. S. shall not be subjected to any vexatious restrictions.

The Star mentions the necessity of the speedy resumption of trade between England and the South, and says they cannot with propriety make representations to the American Government in this respect, as they recognise the rebels as belligerents.

FARTHER POINT, April 8th.—The principal journals of London alike describe the intense excitement which the latest news created, and give utterance to warm eulogising upon President Lincoln and bitter denunciation of the assassination.

The Paris and Continental journals contain articles on the subject.

The scene of Change at Liverpool will not soon be forgotten. The excitement has seldom, if ever, been exceeded. Late in the day a request was sent to the Mayor to call a public meeting to express the sorrow and indignation of the people. The Mayor issued a proclamation for a meeting in St. George's Hall on the afternoon of April 27th, to be adjourned to the evening of the same day, so that the working classes might likewise have an opportunity of attending. The flags on the hall and other buildings and the shipping of the port were flying at half-mast.

The Daily News says it has made careful enquiry, and is assured on reliable authority that the incidents so regrettable which occurred at the installation of the Vice-President cannot without injustice be taken to represent Johnson's character.

The news of the assassination was published throughout England on the 26th April. Southern sympathisers evinced as much feeling and indignation as the warm friends of the North. It was the all absorbing topic of conversation, and caused an almost entire suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool.

Consols declined nearly one per cent, but rallied slightly.

Wednesday, the 20th, was the only day of session in Parliament. The attendance was slim, sixty members were present. All signed the following address, which was presented to Minister Adams the same evening: "We, the undersigned members of the Commons, have learned with the deepest regret and horror that President Lincoln has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy at so sad an event to the American Minister now in London, as well as declare our hope and confidence in the future of that great country, which we trust will continue to be associated with freedom and peaceful relations with this and other countries."

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Liverpool Post of April 27th, appeared with its columns in mourning. The Times says nothing in political history can be remembered that has drawn forth more unanimous feeling, than the news of the assassination. Personally, President Lincoln enjoyed the kind regards of every one in England. The extent to which his influence was exerted in upholding amicable feelings between the United States, is shown by the fall of unusual severity in all classes of the securities. The Times says editorially, that the news will be received throughout Europe with sorrow as sincere and profound as it awoke even in the United States.

The Daily News says Lincoln has not fallen in the flush of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that honest man's heart. His task was accomplished, the battle of his life was won. In all time to come, among all who think of manhood more than rank, the name of Abraham Lincoln will be held in reverence. The Star pays a warm tribute to Lincoln—eulogizes his steady policy of peace, spite of all opposition towards England, and also expresses great confidence that the North, even in the hour of its first indignation, will demean itself with the magnanimity and clemency which thus far attended its triumph.

hoped it would do. Not even the wonderful advance in price caused by the American war has availed to stimulate our agriculturists to depart from their beaten track of wheat and maize. We have contented ourselves with producing the finest sample of cotton ever exhibited at an International Exhibition, and have left the world to wonder at the resources with which we allow those resources to lie idle.

But if the true cotton plant has not flourished much with us, there is another shrub which goes popularly by the name of the "native cotton," which has spread itself very widely. It is not really a cotton plant at all, but it has obtained that name from the silky fibre that is produced in the pod. It is not really native to the colony, but when and whence it was imported, we cannot say, probably from the Islands. It has spread so widely, however, as to be considered rather a nuisance than otherwise.

The quantity of gold dust imported into the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, from the first of January to the twenty-first of the month, amounted to 58,049 ounces. The coin issued during the same period has been 124,000 sovereigns. For the corresponding period of the year 1864, the receipts of gold dust amounted to 22,216 ounces, and the coin issued consisted of 58,000 sovereigns.

The amount of gold dust delivered by the escorts from our several gold fields during the first three weeks of the present year, has been as follows: Western, 6,506 ounces; Southern, 10,259 ounces; Northern, 370 ounces. Total, 17,135 ounces.

Melbourne papers to February 1st, contain full particulars of the doings of the Shenandoah, and her commander and crew. The Shenandoah (formerly the Sea King, as is evidenced by the name still dimly perceptible under the fresh paint on the stern), entered Melbourne harbor on the 25th of January, flying the Confederate flag, and anchored at easy distance off Sandridge pier. The emigration officer was the only visitor admitted on board that evening, but the next day, and the two following days, the pirate was completely overrun with visitors, among them many ladies. A large number of prisoners, taken from the twelve or thirteen vessels destroyed were on board, among them several ladies. The Shenandoah is described as a screw steamer, of 1160 gross tonnage, with engines of 240 horse power, and having the general appearance of a peaceful merchantman. She consumes her smoke so as to make it very difficult at a distance to discover that she is a steamer. Her armament consists of eight rifled Whitworth guns. She is commanded by Captain Waddell, who holds the naval rank of Lieutenant, and the following is the list of the officers: James J. Waddell, Lieutenant commanding; W. C. Whittle, First Lieutenant; John Grimball, First Lieutenant; S. Smith Lee, First Lieutenant; F. T. Chew, First Lieutenant; D. M. Scales, Second Lieutenant; J. S. Bullock, Acting Master; Mat. O'Brien, Acting Chief Engineer; C. E. Lining, Passed Assistant Surgeon; W. Bindlow Smith, Acting Assistant Paymaster; O. A. Brown, Passed Midshipman; J. T. Mason, Passed Midshipman; F. J. McNulty, Acting Assistant Surgeon; W. H. Codd, First Assistant Engineer; John Hutchinson, Second Assistant Engineer; Ernest Muggaffney, Third Assistant Engineer; C. E. Hunt, Acting Master's Mate; Lodge Calton, Acting Master's Mate; J. T. Miner, Acting Master's Mate; George Harwood, Acting Boatswain; John O'Shea, Acting Carpenter; John L. Guy, Acting Gunner; Henry Alcott, Sailmaker; John Lynch, Second Carpenter. Her crew consisted of 75 men, all told, of whom all but 17 have been taken from vessels captured. The names of the officers do not sound particularly Southern, and there are not probably ten persons on board her who ever stood on Southern soil. Immediately on casting anchor Captain Waddell sent Lieut. Grimball to the Governor of the Colony, for permission to coal and refit which permission seems to have been granted, in spite of the protest of the American Consul, who reminded His Excellency that under the ruling of the highest authorities of England, the pirate could remain but twenty-four hours in port. Whether the pirate, after being coaled, refitted, and supplied with everything needed, by our neutral country, will come this way, or continue her cowardly career of destroying merchant vessels in another direction, is as yet unknown on this side of the water.

The Melbourne papers give the list of American merchant vessels destroyed by the Shenandoah, after leaving the Cape of Good Hope, as follows: Alma, Charter Oak, Godfrey, Susan, Lizzy M. Stacy, Edward, and the Delphine. The Kate Prince, bound for an English port, was captured and released under bond.

SEVEN WEEKS LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

[From the S. F. Alta.]

The British bark Paramatta arrived at this port early on yesterday morning, after a passage of eighty days from Sydney. Our previous advices were by the American ship John Jay, which arrived here March 13th, after a voyage of eighty-eight days from the same port.

By this arrival we have full files of Sydney and Melbourne papers to February first.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held at Sydney on the thirty-first of January, was more fully attended than ever before.

The mining news from all districts seems to be favorable.

The bark Kinnaird, from Vancouver Island, arrived at Sydney January thirty-first.

The schooner Osprey, of ninety tons only, arrived at the same port on the thirty-first of January, from San Francisco.

Wheat at Adelaide, as late as January 24th, brought from 7s. 11d. to 8s. per bushel.

Foley's troupe of acrobats and equestrians from California, appeared at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, January 30th. They were well received.

The proposed tariff continues to be the topic of surpassing interest in Melbourne, nor in that city alone.

From the Melbourne Argus' commercial article of the 27th January, we extract the following:

The prolonged uncertainty respecting the fiscal arrangements of the port, precludes the possibility of anything approaching activity in business circles. In tea some tolerably extensive sales of fine and medium congou have been effected, and in foreign flour a fair amount of trade has been done. For new wheat the demand is somewhat slack, as buyers are holding back in hopes of easier prices. Unless, however, the stock in the market is speedily and largely supplemented, the present requirements of holders will have to be acceded to. A small parcel of South Australian flour, country brand, has been placed at auction for £20 10s.

The cultivation of the cotton plant has not extended amongst us, as at one time we

hoped it would do. Not even the wonderful advance in price caused by the American war has availed to stimulate our agriculturists to depart from their beaten track of wheat and maize. We have contented ourselves with producing the finest sample of cotton ever exhibited at an International Exhibition, and have left the world to wonder at the resources with which we allow those resources to lie idle.

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THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

A suggestion has been made to us which is deserving of consideration. The people are going to have races and other entertainments it appears, on Beacon Hill, and in order to lend an additional interest to the programme of the day's proceedings, it is thought that if the proper means were adopted for obtaining the consent of the authorities, the royal salute might be fired afloat off Beacon Hill, instead of in Esquimalt harbor, and that possibly Admiral Denman might permit a sham boat fight to take place a short distance from shore. This arrangement, if practicable, would certainly give a greater national interest to the occasion.

NAVAL.

—H.M.S. Clío left Panama shortly before the Suttley, en route to Honolulu, whence she will convey the Queen Dowager, the mother of King Kamehameha, to the Isthmus on her way to Europe. The Clío will then sail for this port, bringing with her the supernumeraries for the fleet in the Pacific.

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STMINSTER, B. C.
—HENRY RHODES, Mag.

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, May 16, 1865

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Monday, May 8. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, McClure, Franklin, Dickson, Dennes.

Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor inquiring whether he had taken any steps to preserve the Church Reserves as a public square in accordance with an address of this House dated June 27th, 1864.

Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move that a Committee of four be appointed to report forthwith on the manner in which the Dredger and other apparatus for improving Victoria harbor is managed.

Mr. DeCosmos asked the Speaker if the report was true that the Governor had bought Cary Castle as a residence.

Mr. DeCosmos said in giving his vote for the appropriation of the money he had done so with a distinct understanding that it should be spent among the mechanics and others in the city.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Dennes' bill to amend the law as to imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Dennes said the object of the bill was to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. DeCosmos said in favor of the principle of the bill, but was afraid the proposed amendment might interfere with the strict rights of the creditor.

Mr. DeCosmos said the amendment would do away with a great deal of false swearing, &c., and he would therefore support it.

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Tuesday, May 10, 1865.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, McClure, Tolmie, Dickson, Burnaby, Duncan, Carwell, Dennes.

Dr. Tolmie asked if the House intended having a conference with the Council on the School Bill.

The Speaker said the Bill was now before the Council.

The House went into Committee on Supply. Mr. Franklin in the chair.

This item, amounting to \$34,066.20, came before the Committee.

Dr. Helmecken did not think there was much need to bother the House about the \$34,000.

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the organ of the Government, but there seemed to be another organ in the House.

The various motions and amendments were put, resulting in the passage of the motion combining the two offices, and voting the salary at \$1700.

Dr. Helmecken moved that the Treasurer's salary be paid out of the Civil List.

Mr. DeCosmos said the Speaker would have done better to move that the matter be taken up in the House.

It was arranged that this House should one day pass a resolution and the next day attempt to rescind it in this manner.

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FRANCHISE AMENDMENT ACT

This bill came up for a third reading. Dr. Dickson moved for a recommission of the bill.

Mr. McClure said the bill had been nearly six months before the House, and he could not see what prevented the members from understanding it.

Dr. Tolmie and Mr. Franklin supported the recommission.

Mr. DeCosmos briefly ran over the features of the bill, touching chiefly on the qualification clause.

Mr. McClure, in order to facilitate business, would move in amendment that clauses three and four only be recommissioned.

His amendment was put against the motion for a full recommission, and carried.

Ayes—DeCosmos, Powell, McClure, Duncan, Trimble, Dennes (6).

Noes—Franklin, Tolmie, Burnaby, Dickson (4).

The Speaker said he would now put the original motion, that the bill do pass.

Ayes—DeCosmos, McClure, Trimble, Duncan, Dennes (5).

Noes—Tolmie, Powell, Franklin, Dickson, Burnaby (5).

The Speaker gave his casting vote against the motion, and declared the bill lost.

Messrs. DeCosmos and McClure protested against the ruling of the Speaker, as being unparliamentary, and a mistake.

Dr. Powell said as one who voted against the motion that the bill do pass, he certainly did not expect that the bill would be thrown out, but that it would be recommissioned on clauses three and four.

Mr. Cochrane here entered the House.

Mr. Duncan said he would prefer to see the whole bill recommissioned, but he voted for the recommission of clauses three and four, rather than see the bill thrown out.

The Speaker, at the request of several hon. members, who stated that the House did not understand the question, put it again, placing the partial recommission against the motion for recommissioning the whole bill.

On the partial recommission—Ayes—DeCosmos, Powell, McClure, Duncan, Trimble, Dennes (6).

Noes—Tolmie, Franklin, Burnaby, Dickson, Cochrane (5).

Messrs. Tolmie and Burnaby warmly protested against the vote, saying that hon. gentlemen did not seem to understand the question.

Mr. Franklin hoped the Speaker would put the question again.

The amendment striking out the words 'aboriginal native' was lost.

Mr. DeCosmos moved an amendment that the evidence of natives and half-bloods be taken against natives and half-bloods only.

The original clause was then put, and lost. Ayes—Tolmie, Dickson, Noes—DeCosmos, Helmecken, McClure, Duncan, and Dennes.

The bill was accordingly thrown out.

This bill was taken up in committee. On clause 3, declaring that gold was a Royal mineral, and the property of the Crown alone.

Mr. DeCosmos said the clause was a mistake. All Royalties were vested in the Hudson Bay Company.

The paragraph alluding to the Royalty was struck out, and the clause passed.

On clause 5, making claims personal property and capable of transfer, Mr. DeCosmos opposed, arguing that the clause would enable capitalists to buy up a whole creek or mining district.

A whole creek might thus be taken up by one of these Chinese companies, and worked by Chinese to the exclusion of our own people.

Mr. Duncan supported the clause, saying that the House could with advantage follow the law of British Columbia in this respect, in allowing capital to be brought into the country.

There was a clause in the bill providing that every claim should be represented.

Mr. DeCosmos said our mines so far as known were different from those of British Columbia. In all mining countries where the claims were easily worked, this law was repealed.

Mr. McClure said the objections of the hon. gentleman could be obviated by entering every claim to be represented.

It did not matter whether the men were working for themselves, or merely paid wages, if they had to take up their licenses.

Mr. Duncan said last year's experience of the Leech river mines showed him that a great deal of capital was wanted to work the mines properly.

The committee here rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till tomorrow (Thursday) when the resolutions imposing a duty on liquors, tobacco, &c., will come up.

SUMMARY COURT

Lindsay & Fisher v. D. Scott.—This was an action for the recovery of damages for the alleged sale at auction by the defendant of goods of the plaintiffs below the limits.

His Honor held that the plaintiffs had previously accepted sales below the invoice, and that action was binding unless strict orders had been given to adhere to the limits.

He therefore ordered a non suit to be entered.

Daly v. Bell.—Plaintiff, who is the well known chimney exhibitor and bill sticker, sued Mr. A. D. Bell, one of the secretaries of the Free Port Committee at the recent election contest, for the amount of his bill for posting placards.

Mr. Green, for the defence, not being present, the case was postponed until Monday next, in order to the disgust of the Professor, who weighed against his valuable time being thus wasted.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 16, 1865.

LINCOLN'S DEATH IN ENGLAND.

Our European telegrams give us the first intimation of public feeling in England on the receipt of the intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln. A more sincere expression of sorrow by the public press was not exhibited by even the journals of New York. From the Times down to the newspapers in the remotest of the Empire, the dead President's House of Commons presented an address of sympathy and condolence to the American Minister in London, and the Mayor of Liverpool called together a public meeting to express the sorrow and indignation which filled the breasts of all from the merchant on the Stock Exchange to the porter at the docks. The deepest mourning seemed to prevail throughout the length and breadth of the country; every flag floated at half-mast, and some of the newspapers appeared in that sombre apparel which is only displayed on the occasion of a great national loss.

Thus was the news received of Abraham Lincoln's death. What prouder tribute could be paid to the memory of a great man? The murder of all the kings on the European continent would not have touched the chord of England's humanity, as did this American catastrophe. Truly "blood is thicker than water;" and however much the press and public men of England may occasionally exchange retorts and threats with their transatlantic cousins, we find at the bottom of all the bluster of both nations a fellow-feeling that makes a great calamity to either a source of common grief. It is on such lamentable occasions as these that we get a glimpse of that deep-seated sympathy which is always ready to display itself in the moment of trial—that calls for the American people, in the English operatives' distress, provisions and money for the needy; and that throws Great Britain into mourning, on the death of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. All the ignorant distiches of the New York Herald and all the polished blundering of the London Times sink below the surface in such moments. The finer feelings of Anglo-Saxon human nature are in the ascendant; and the little stock-in-trade of international mischief makers undergoes a ruinous depreciation. It is in vain that the Times points out the United States as a country influenced by no other than sordid and grasping motives—the plain, blunt Englishman sees a nation, while in the throes of civil war, with all its energies concentrated in crushing a mighty rebellion, stretching forth its charitable hand to relieve the poverty-stricken masses of Lancashire. There is nothing perplexing or intricate in this; it is an act that goes home clearly and satisfactorily to the most obtuse—a act that shows, however much the Governments of the respective countries may quarrel and diplomatise, there is nothing between the people but kindness and good will. On the other hand the New York Herald may rave of English hatred to America and her institutions; but the citizen of Boston or New York does not limit his horizon to the views of a sensational newspaper, but extends his range across the Atlantic, and beholds a whole nation shaken to its centre on the news of the death of his own great republican ruler.

Nothing will tend to heal up the difficulties between the two countries more than the ebullition of English feeling. It will show to the American that a great sympathetic heart beats beneath the rough exterior of John Bull, and that with all his monarchical predilections he is a fervent admirer of that great man who but recently ruled a mighty nation by virtue of no higher grace than the popular will, and who bore no nobler escutcheon than an unswollen life. The death of Lincoln, as we have already said, is a calamity almost as deeply regretted in England as in the United States, and as a common loss or misfortune is oftentimes the healer up of difficulties, let us hope that all the bitterness and heartburnings engendered by incidents growing out of the recent civil war will be buried in this unity of feeling. At no time in the history of either country was there ever the same necessity for amicable relations between the two; for every year has been drawing the nations closer in the bonds of commerce, and making them more and more dependent on each other. Not alone, however, is the connecting link one of trade. There is a growing affinity between England and America in their political relations. Every year sees the former becoming more democratic, and the latter more conservative. The rapid advance of intelligence among the working classes of Great Britain is beginning to produce its effect in the desire for franchise extension, and the cause as well as the concomitants of the civil war have taught the Americans the necessity of having a stronger Executive and a more centralized power. We can indeed see a time in the not far distant future when the political condition of both countries will differ only in the name.

LATER FROM CHINA.

By the arrival of the bark Maria, Captain Bartlett, 56 days from China, we have intelligence from Hong Kong to March 20th. Political news is devoid of interest. The Taiping war still progresses, the advantage seeming to be on the side of the rebels. Foreign aid has been entirely withdrawn. Business of every description was extremely dull and freights very difficult to procure. The ports were full of shipping. Many American vessels had been caged owing to the proceedings of the Alabama and other piratical cruisers. Others, the Maria amongst the number, finding it impossible to obtain employment while sailing under the stars and stripes, registered under the union jack. So soon as it is known that the war is ended and the risks of privateers removed there will be a fleet of American merchantmen ready to proceed homeward from different ports in the China seas.

The new prohibitory order against the exportation of rice was strictly enforced. No later news had been received from Japan. The ship Shirley, 55 days from San Francisco to Hong Kong, in ballast, had encountered terrific weather on the passage, and had arrived in a badly damaged state.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.—Capt. Chas. Aubin, of the Blonde, of Jersey, recently arrived in the St. Katharine Docks, London, from Vermin Vas, with ebony, bar wood, palm kernels, etc., part of the cargo shipped by Du Chailu, reports as follows: "September 4, 1864, lying at anchor three miles off the river Vermin Vas, lat. 119 S., long. 9 E., at about 7.15 p.m., noticed on the port-quarter a long white streak of great length, approaching the ship. When within twelve or fifteen feet of the vessel's bow, observed that it was a fish of immense length, at least 200 to 250 feet, apparently in shape like an eel, and about three feet thick in the body. The fish moved with an undulating motion against the current, moving very slowly, and without noise. It was witnessed by myself and the whole of the crew."

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Levant Herald of Feb. 22nd, gives an account of a terrible fire which broke out at the Roman Catholic convent of St. Benoit, Galata, on the 20th, and spreading to adjoining buildings, destroyed in all forty-two houses and four shops, besides doing a great amount of damage to the convent. During the fire a high wall fell, crushing beneath it a large number of firemen and citizens. The total number of victims is believed to exceed one hundred. Among the killed was Ibrahim Bey, chief of the Galata Police.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The last of the three immense iron tanks in which the 3000 miles of telegraph cable will be coiled on board the Great Eastern, has been forwarded from the works of Messrs. Bailie, Millwall, and fixed between midships on board the vessel named. Upwards of 700 miles of the cable have already been conveyed from the premises of the manufacturers, Messrs. Glass and Elliott, East Greenwich, and coiled on board the Great Eastern, and the average amount shipped is 20 miles per day.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.—Mr. Robert Romer, late of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Senior Wrangler, has been appointed to the vacant chair of Mathematics at Queen's College, Cork.

REMOVAL OF THE COLosseUM, REGENT'S PARK.—Considerable alterations are about to be carried into effect in Regent's Park by the removal of the Colosseum, and the appropriation of the site to the ornamentation of the park. The site comprises about two acres of ground, upon which it is intended to erect a terrace and several first-class houses. A further change will take place by the formation of an ornamental garden and other improvements, which it is expected will considerably increase the value of the property.

THE QUEEN AS FRANK COLLECTOR.—The Queen has, or had, a collection of franks of the Peers and M.P.'s who held seats in her first Parliament. In producing those she is said to have employed the services of the hon. Colonel Murray, Sir Charles Phipps, and the ladies of her court; but I have never heard that her Majesty was able to succeed in making her collection quite complete. Once a Week.

CHETWYND'S RECOMMENDATION.—The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant, has removed the name of William Henry Chetwynd from the list of magistrates of the county of Stafford.

PRIVATE LETTERS OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—In the Court of Chancery, on Thursday, the Duke of Wellington applied for an injunction to restrain Lord Robert Montagu from selling or otherwise disposing of certain private letters addressed by the late Duke to Lady Olivia Sparrow, who had bequeathed them to his lordship. The Master of the Rolls granted an interim injunction till Thursday.

LUMBER TRADE IN AUSTRALIA.—We understand that Mr. Henry Pickett leaves shortly for Adelaide, where he will establish a Colonial Agency for the Barrard Inlet Lumber. The timber and spars from these colonies are in high favor, we believe, in the Australian market, and we hope Mr. Pickett will be successful in his efforts to extend this important branch of our home productions.

THE BANK DEFEALCATION.

In pursuance of an information laid before A. F. Pemberton, Esquire, stipendiary magistrate, by Mr. James D. Walker, of the Bank of British Columbia, Mr. George Cruickshank was on Friday brought up in the Police Court charged with embezzling from the funds of the Bank the sum of \$5,000 in American gold coin. Mr. Cary, instructed by Mr. Drake, appeared for the Bank, and Mr. Ring for the accused.

Mr. Cary in opening the prosecution said it was compulsory on the Bank for general reasons; first, in order to clear the character of employees in the Bank; second, the Bank was bound by the arrangements it had with the Guarantee Society of London to prosecute in such cases as the present. His clients shrank from this prosecution, and he must say it was one of the most painful cases he himself had ever conducted. They hoped that it would be shown, if the accused was found guilty, that there were extenuating circumstances, which greatly mitigated the offence. He would also observe that it would appear from the facts that there was no possibility of a discovery had the accused not confessed it himself, and explained all the details. The Bank could never have found it out unless a voluntary confession had been made.

Mr. Ring would ask before anything was said about confession that the state of mind in which Mr. Cruickshank had been at the time should be ascertained. The Magistrate said he could not listen to that till he first knew whether there was a legal charge. James D. Walker, sworn, examined by Mr. Cary.—I have heard my information read; it is true; I am inspector of the Bank; it is my exclusive duty to protect the Bank from improprieties. In July, 1863, was manager of the Victoria branch. Major Foster here took his seat on the Bench.

Witness continued.—Mr. Cruickshank was accountant from the opening of the Bank till July, 1863; witness left Victoria in May to reside at Belmont, Esquimaux. Mr. Pemberton here asked Mr. Cary what charge he brought against Mr. Cruickshank. Mr. Cary said he charged him with larceny. Mr. Pemberton said this charge in the information was embezzlement.

Mr. Cary said he would proceed on both embezzlement and larceny. Examination continued.—There were two doors of the safe; I kept one key and the accountant the other; the keys were different, and the accountant could not get into the safe without both doors being opened. When I went to Belmont I gave my key to the accountant and his key was given to Mr. Rushton. One part of the safe was called the Treasury, where the surplus funds not required for the day's use were kept; this was not supposed to be touched by me, or in my absence by the accountant. In another department were kept the funds for the daily use of the cashier; Mr. Gregg was cashier in first part of July till he was promoted to the Queen's College, when Mr. Cruickshank took charge of the department till the latter end of July, when Mr. Rushton was appointed; after the departure of Mr. Gregg Mr. Cruickshank was performing the duties of both accountant and cashier.

The accused, who had till this stood in the dock, was here accommodated with a chair outside the dock at Mr. Ring's request. Witness continued.—The duty of the custodians of the keys was to deposit the daily balance of the cashier's funds in the safe in the cashier's department; in the morning before 10 the safe was opened and the manager, or in his absence the accountant, gave out the money for the uses of the bank that day; the sum given out was the balance from the day before; the accountant was always accompanied by some one else; the safe could only be opened by two persons, as each had a key. The accounts of the bank are balanced once a quarter. A sufficient sum was taken out of the safe for the daily use of the bank. On the next quarterly balance, in the beginning of October, 1863, I found a deficiency of \$5,000. The balance was taken September 30, and within the next three days I found out the deficiency. I examined all the officers of the bank at once, including Mr. Cruickshank and Mr. Rushton.

Mr. Ring.—Was that statement in writing and is it here? Witness.—Yes, but I took it home to London. Mr. Ring objected to the statement of those gentlemen being brought up. Witness stated that he sent the signed statements to London; he kept copies, but could not now lay his hands on them. He put the questions to each individually in his own room, and took down their answers, of which he afterwards had copies made which they signed.

Mr. Ring pressed his objection to the statements being alluded to without the production of the written documents. Mr. Cary said the verbal questions and answers taken before the statement was written down were perfectly admissible as evidence in this case. Mr. Pemberton said that Mr. Walker admitted that he could not remember the exact words he used, if even no more than twenty words, ten minutes after using them. Mr. Pemberton said the learned counsel should exhaust all direct evidence before producing secondary.

Mr. Cary.—Did Mr. Cruickshank state since July, 1863, anything to you about the abstraction of the \$5000? Witness.—He made a statement to me shortly after the discovery, and another statement within the last week. The statements did not agree. To the Bench.—The last statement was not reduced to writing; the statement was that he had taken the money; he said he took the money out of the cashier's funds in the morning; he took a bag of coin out of the treasury amounting to \$5000, put it amongst the cashier's funds, and took it up to the general office. The confession did not state further what he did with the money; he did not during that statement state his object in making it.

Q.—Did he at any subsequent time state to you what he did with the money? Witness.—He said he might consult Mr. Drake. Mr. Ring asked the Bench to fix bail to the amount of \$2500, and to return on the 17th inst.

Mr. Ring objected. Mr. Cary said the learned counsel would force him to make use of a certain document if he objected. He did not wish to do so, but if Mr. Ring persisted he must. Mr. Ring.—I must object; produce the paper. Mr. Cary.—You had better read the paper before insisting. [Handing him the document].

Mr. Ring.—Pooh! nothing but the signature of an insane man! (Glancing over the document). Nothing could excuse you from producing that paper. Mr. Cary.—Then I must produce the document. To the witness: Do you know that signature? Mr. Walker.—Yes! it is Mr. Cruickshank's. Mr. Ring would ask before the paper was read, whether the confession had been extorted from Mr. Cruickshank by threats or compulsion?

The Bench.—Do you object to the document being read? Mr. Ring.—I do not; but I insist on its being shown that he did not sign it under compulsion. After some sharp words between the opposing counsel, Mr. Cary read the confession as follows: I, George Cruickshank, of Kane street Victoria, colony of Vancouver Island, do solemnly and sincerely declare that in the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, I was in the employment of the Bank of British Columbia, as accountant, and during the temporary absence of James D. Walker, the Manager of the Bank, I was entrusted with the key of the safe, where the cash was kept, and on one occasion in that month when I went down to the safe for the purpose of delivering out the cash for the use of the Bank, I removed a bag from the Reserve Fund, of ten dollar pieces, containing five thousand dollars in United States gold coin, and kept the bag of coin for several days in a drawer in the Bank, of which I had the key, and made use of the money it contained for my own purposes. No other person in the Bank had any knowledge of my having appropriated it to my own use. On the loss being discovered by Mr. Walker, the Manager, I denied all knowledge of it; and I make this statement for the purpose of making all the reparation I can to Mr. Walker, and the other persons employed in the Bank. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of King William the Fourth, intitled "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled an Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations, taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths."

Geo. CRUICKSHANK, Declared at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in due form of law. M. W. TAYLOR, Notary Public.

Mr. Cary.—Was there the faintest influence, wish or suggestion used that Mr. Cruickshank should make this confession? Witness.—There was not. By the Bench.—Mr. Cruickshank had not to interfere with the money in the treasury unless required for the uses of the bank; he had the power to take money from the treasury in my absence; he had not the entire custody of that money; he had authority to take it in my absence if required for the use of the bank; the accountant was responsible for the money in the absence of the manager; the safe could not be opened unless both keepers of the keys were present; Mr. Rushton had no power to take money from the treasury at that time.

Cross examined by Mr. Ring.—I did not charge the deficiency against Mr. Cruickshank at that time; it is charged against me; I did not at first charge myself with the amount; I heard of Mr. Cruickshank amongst other ravings accusing himself of murder and forgery; I had no reason to believe him; Mr. Cruickshank made a confession to me; he denied taking the money at first; it did not ask him who was with him at the time, as I knew who had the key; Mr. Cruickshank made the confession to me this week, in presence first of Mr. Edwards and then of Mr. Drake; it did not occur to me to have a legal adviser present; I did not think it necessary; Mr. Cruickshank dictated the confession himself; I do not know that he dictated every word; I do not think he dictated the words "according to the statute made and provided, &c." The whole object of having a written confession was to clear the other officers of the bank; I hoped the matter could be got over without a trial till I consulted my legal adviser. I did not know that he was suffering from aberration of intellect; I heard he was once wandering in his mind.

Q.—Did it not occur to you, knowing that Mr. Cruickshank was wandering in his mind, that it would have been a humane thing to have taken a medical opinion on his state of mind before taking this confession? Witness.—I think the question has no bearing on the case. I appeal to the court. Mr. Ring insisted on an answer, but the Bench decided that witness was not obliged to answer. The deposition was here read over and signed by the witness.

The witness, in reply to a question by the Bench as to the statement in evidence that the safe could only be opened by two persons, said that if one person had both keys and knew both combinations, the safe might be opened. Mr. Cary asked that the case might be sent up to a higher court. Mr. Ring said his defence was that Mr. Cruickshank was insane; he had charged himself with murder, forgery, and all sorts of crimes, amongst which was this, and his mind was still laboring under these hallucinations. He (Mr. Ring) would ask the Bench whether he should by medical evidence prove that Mr. Cruickshank was of sound mind at the time of this supposed confession, they would not dismiss the case?

Mr. Cary said he would ask the case to be sent up on both counts of embezzlement and larceny. Mr. Ring asked the Bench to fix bail to the amount of \$2500, and to return on the 17th inst. Mr. Ring said he would not consent to any bail the magistrate might choose to fix. Mr. Ring said his learned friend was very kind when he could not help himself. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cary said he would consent to any bail the magistrate might choose to fix. Mr. Ring said his learned friend was very kind when he could not help himself. (Laughter.) The Bench fixed the bail at accused in £200, and two sureties in £100 each, which was furnished and the accused liberated.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Fideliter arrived from Nanaimo and way ports on Friday, bringing eight hundred passengers, thirty tons of coal and a small quantity of Island produce. The Fideliter left New Westminster for Nanaimo on Thursday last, and brings us a copy of the Columbian of that day, from which we extract the following:

LATER FROM CARIBOO. We have Cariboo advices to the 28th April. The weather on Williams Creek was warm and pleasant with slight night frosts, and the snow was rapidly disappearing, causing the water in the creek to rise considerably. A considerable number of claims were being worked and nearly all paying. Most of the claims would be worked in ten days, as they were only waiting for water of which there would be an abundant supply by that time. General health was excellent. The population on Williams Creek was estimated to have reached 1600, and miners continued to arrive.

Market prices had experienced a decline, flour falling as low as 60c., at which it continued steady. The stocks are pretty full for the season. From Lightning Creek the news is more exciting. In the Ayershire Lass claim, rich pay was struck on the 18th, yielding 50 ounces in a couple of hours. The news caused great excitement and the usual scramble for claims ensued. The entire distance from the Ayershire Lass to the milk ranch was soon taken up.

Travelling is good. From Williams Creek to the milk ranch good sleighing, thence to Cottonwood very little snow. From Cottonwood all the way down the road is dry. The steamer Enterprise, on the Upper Fraser, had not commenced running owing to the low stage of the water; but it is highly probable that by this time it will have risen sufficiently to enable her to run. Large quantities of goods were on the way up, and business generally had assumed quite a brisk appearance.

HOT FOR KOOTENAY.—We are in a position to announce that the road from Hope over the Cascade Range will be open for traffic on the 14th inst. On and after that date parties going to Kootenay either with freight or as passengers will find a direct and easy route. Great preparations are making for the Queen's Birthday. About 8000 or 10,000 Indians are expected to be present. Governor Seymour has gone up to inspect St. Mary's Mission, which is situated some 40 miles up the Fraser, and is under the superintendence of Father Pierre Fonquet, who has there large numbers of native youth under training.

The steamer Lillooet returned on Wednesday from Yale and Douglas; she had some difficulty in getting over the Harrison rapids, but the water has since risen. The steamer Caledonia is engaged in laying down the buoys at the mouth of the Fraser river. The Hope took up to Douglas on Wednesday evening eighty tons of freight and a large number of passengers. The Reliance also left on Wednesday with full freight and passengers.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster on Saturday, bringing a few passengers. The news is unimportant. From Saturday's Columbian we will the following:—The telegraph line was being energetically pushed forward under Mr. Conway, and it is thought that it will be in working order to Williams Creek by the middle of July. Cariboo advices to the second May are devoid of interest. Barnard's stages were crowded with passengers. Ladner's mule train at Yale has been purchased by a Frenchman, for \$8,000. The ship Matropolis, Capt. Howard, will leave San Francisco, according to a telegram, on the 16th, direct for New Westminster.

NEW TRAIL AT LEON RIVER.—A meeting of miners was held at the North Forks, Leon River, on Wednesday last, to take steps for the construction of a new trail from the Forks to Bacon Bar, in order to avoid the present route, which is extremely difficult. About 130 miners were present. The meeting passed resolutions in favor of the line blazed by Mr. John Clark, and offering, on the part of the miners on the North Forks, to construct the trail for \$325, also recommending that said miners only be privileged to work on the new trail, and that their claims meanwhile be laid over. Mr. Arthur Taylor, secretary of the meeting, was appointed to lay the particulars before the Governor, and to carry on the necessary correspondence. Mr. John Clark was appointed foreman. Mr. Barnett informs us that he went over the proposed trail on Wednesday last, and is of opinion that by the expenditure of the sum mentioned above a good trail may be made, available for pack-trains both in winter and summer.

FIRE AT GOLDSTREAM.—About half an hour after Governor Kennedy left Goldstream on Wednesday last, a lad set fire to some brush close to the Kennedy Company's cabin, and the flames soon spread to the shanty, consuming it with a portion of its contents. The occupants managed to save a considerable quantity of their property. The Goldstream bridge also took fire and but for the efforts of Messrs. Kibblewhite, Ashe, Mathews, and others, would have been destroyed, the putting a stop to all traffic in that direction.

SALE OF CULVERWELL'S HOUSE.—The late dwelling house of Wm. Culverwell on Pandora street, was sold yesterday by P. M. Backus to Mr. John Banks for \$2800. Mr. Banks held a second mortgage on the property of \$2,500.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 16, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT.

This measure in length passed the signature of law—a final process performed without we are sure the confined, at the immediate educational system be not disposed to ca the bill, so long a —free schools an education—are e that is to be reg when the bill was exercise the sa which they evinc been done the p been at present whole matter no His Excellency we have no de despatch will be u object of the Bu tion and on the S after responsi of the system. S should be exerci appointments, to ment is allowed t deliberations of the ular bias to the As the bill appro tem than any of the Superintendent some experience in vogue in the N at least versed in tional schools. I cannot have the hope no time v operation.

THE PRESIDENT.

section of the States, providing in case of the de dent and Vice-P In case of the from office, or inability to dish of the said office, by the Vice-Presid by law provide, resignation or d dent and Vice shall act accord removed, or a A Agreeably to tution, Congree what officer suc case of removal ity both of the dent." Follow

In case of or inability bo President of th of the Senate y shall be no Pre Speaker of the the time being United States r or a President

9. Whereve Vice President Secretary of S notification the tive of every S same to be pu newspapers fo States shall b several States ending the fr then next ens the space of t such notificat day in Decem the space of t such notificat December, at President is

President is were elected day of March day of State that the Elec within thirty Wednesday ensing; w shall accord and the elect votes on the ber, and the said electors of the direction Union.

EXTENSIVE CASTLE.—The er of Julius ter known as paired, and holes which geons of the pleasure, ar while the w been strengt quired by th sions of the Cloisters, w point, have windows in the general Castle than

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THE SCHOOL BILL.

This measure in its amended shape has at length passed the Council, and only awaits the signature of His Excellency to become law—a final process which we hope will be performed without delay. We are glad, and we are sure the country will be no less gratified, at the immediate prospect of an educational system being established. We are not disposed to cavil at the imperfections of the bill, so long as the two great principles—free schools and a non-sectarian system of education—are enunciated. The great thing that is to be regretted is that the Council, when the bill was last before them, did not exercise the same spirit of compromise which they evinced yesterday. If such had been done the public schools might have been at present in full blast. The whole matter now, however, rests with His Excellency Governor Kennedy, and we have no doubt but that the utmost despatch will be used in giving effect to the object of the bill. On the Board of Education and on the Superintendent will devolve all the after responsibility—the success or failure of the system. The greatest care, therefore, should be exercised by His Excellency in the appointments, to see that no sectarian element is allowed to mar the harmony of the deliberations of the Board, or give any particular bias to the management of the schools. As the bill approaches more the Canadian system than any other, it is very desirable that the Superintendent should be a gentleman of some experience in the method of education in vogue in the North American colonies, or at least versed in the routine of free or national schools. In any case, however, we cannot have the measure too soon, and we hope no time will be lost in putting it in operation.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The following is the section of the Constitution of the United States, providing for the succession in office in case of the death or inability of the President and Vice-President:

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties and powers of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Agreeably to this provision of the Constitution, Congress did declare in March, 1792, that officer should act as President "in the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President." Following is the provision:

8. In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

9. Whenever the offices of President and Vice-President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of the President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in several States within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing; provided that the date of the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice-President last in office were elected, shall not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year next ensuing; within which time the electors shall accordingly be appointed or chosen, and the electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of the said electors and others shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed in this Act.

EXTENSIVE RESTORATIONS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—The weather worn and ancient tower of Julius Caesar at Windsor Terrace, better known as the Belfry Tower, is being repaired, and the window openings and loop holes which light what were once the dungeons of the prisoners confined at the royal pleasure, are being recessed with new stone, while the walls facing Thames street have been strengthened here and there where required by the insertion of new work. Portions of the buildings in the Horse Shoe Cloisters, which abut upon the wall at this point, have also been restored, and new stone windows inserted more in accordance with the general style of the architecture of the Castle than those which have been removed.

THE OREGONIAN.—The Oregonian states that provisions are said to be very scarce and high in price at the Koo'nan mines. Scarcity is anticipated by some. Flour is hardly to be met with at all, and is said to be procured from the States.

POST ANKORUS SAILING.—Arrived, May 15th, back Vernon, from Sandwich Islands. The ship Riviere cleared, May 3d for Nanaimo to load coal.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The House met at 3 1/2 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, M'Clure, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Bayley, Danner.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The Speaker read a communication from the Executive handing down returns of writs of the Supreme Court for the years 1860 to 1865.

INCORPORATION BILL.—Mr. Franklin gave notice that at the next meeting of the House he would move the first reading of the Incorporation Bill.

INDIAN EVIDENCE BILL.—Dr. Tolmie asked that this bill might be recommitted. In dealing with the Indian liquor law it would be highly desirable to have the bill passed. He would be prepared in order to aid the passage of the bill to accept the amendment of the hon. senior member for the city, to take Indian evidence only against Indians.

After some little conversation the matter dropped.

LETTER FROM LEECH RIVER.

LEECH RIVER, May 9, 1865. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT. We received the news on Monday evening that His Excellency the Governor intended paying us a visit on the following day, and it created quite a stir among the storekeepers and others. About two o'clock a signal was given that the Governor was crossing Sooke river bridge, and a royal salute of 21 guns was fired from in front of Mr. Walsh's store. Over the store also floated the flag that "braved a thousand years, etc.," made for the occasion by Mr. Mills, late of H.M.S. Tribune. On his arrival, His Excellency proceeded to Johnson's Mount Ararat house, where a room had been prepared for him. Shortly after, His Excellency, accompanied by Captain Layton, proceeded to the North Forks, and returned at 6 p.m. When he reached Mount Ararat on his return to Kennedy Town, he was met by a goodly number of the residents of Leech river, when an address was presented to the Governor, read by Mr. E. M. Walsh, of which the following is a copy:

To His Excellency Governor Kennedy, C. B., etc., etc. We, the undersigned, residents of Kennedy Flat, beg most respectfully to welcome your Excellency on your second visit to these gold mines, the first that have been discovered on the Island since your Excellency's administration, and do so with greater satisfaction as we recognise in your Excellency the projector of the exploration party, which has thus opened up so great and increasing a source of prosperity to this Island.

Signed by thirty-six names. A second address was then read by Mr. Mitchell, after which Governor Kennedy thanked them for the addresses, and said that in the Leech river gold mines he felt the greatest interest, and entertained bright hopes of their future prosperity. Anything that lay in his power to further the interests of the residents on the river, he would gladly comply with, and expressed his regret at not having been able to appoint a gold commissioner, but that was, entirely in the hands of the House of Assembly. He also said that he believed the manner in which the claims had been laid over was faulty, but gave good reasons for his so doing.

The Governor then proceeded to dinner, greeted with three times three that shook the surrounding trees. Early the next morning His Excellency took a walk over Kennedy Flat. He was pleased to admire the neatness of the structure of the stores and cabins; he complimented Mr. Walsh on his store, and paid the "village blacksmith" for a visit. From thence to Stege's hotel, where the landlord, Mr. R. Stege, kindly showed him over his house and farm. On many occasions did His Excellency hold conversations with the miners, when he expressed his desire to meet them in a body, so that they might choose parties in whom they had reliance, to prospect the head waters of the river, and he would pledge his word that provisions should be found them.

His Excellency has ordered a proper trail to be cut from Bacon Bar to the North Forks, and has promised us another visit shortly after the opening of the claims, when he intends stopping some four days with us. At ten o'clock, the Governor left the creek to return to Victoria. His visit has been a most satisfactory one; every miner seems in better spirits, and feels assured that in His Excellency Governor Kennedy he has one who holds the miner's interest dearly at heart.

MINING MATTERS. Mining and business are now beginning to look up, and before long we expect to see quite as lively a time as existed here last summer in the first of the excitement. Men are arriving on the river daily, and making preparations for the ensuing campaign, and from present appearances I am of opinion that a thorough test of the Leech mines will give this year. From Kennedy Flat to Bacon Bar and the North Forks, men are busily employed in sawing lumber, and making other preparations for working the bed of the river as soon as the water will allow. The river at present is very high, though gradually falling.

LAYING OVER CLAIMS. Great indignation is expressed by the majority of the miners at the laying over of claims so many times for such a short period. They say—and with good reason—if the Governor would lay them over for a month or two weeks, it would give them a chance to prospect the country; but as it is at present, a man cannot leave his claim for any length of time, as they are only laid over from week to week. The bed of the river will not, I think, be fit to work for at least a month, and if the claims are again laid over, let it be for a longer period.

THE NORTH FORKS. Things are beginning to look up in the North Forks region, and in the course of the next two weeks a large number of miners will be at work there. The snow is rapidly disappearing, and Mr. Bob Ridley, manager of Carr's pack train, having gone over the trail between Kennedy Flat and the Forks, proposes to take his animals through to that point immediately. This will be a great boon to the residents of the Forks, as during the past winter they have had to pack their grub on their backs from Kennedy Flat. Some miners, who came down to-day, have some beautiful specimens of gold, in which the quartz can plainly be seen.

A GOLD COMMISSIONER. It is now pretty well understood that we are to have no commissioner this year, unless he comes voluntarily without any salary, and there are very few in town, I expect, that can afford to work for nothing, however much they may wish to get into office. We know there are several who are looking after the situation, as they have paid a visit to the creek for the purpose of soliciting the approval of the miners. One gentleman of the "Omninox" (the name of Captain Layton's company) held forth to the residents in several places; and went so far in one of his stump speeches as to say "that in case a commissioner was not appointed, the miners should arm themselves with six-shooters," and proceeded to Victoria and demand one. Just imagine the looks of our Island representatives on the entrance of the "squad" at the Assembly door.

Our correspondent was not aware at the time he wrote, that the salary of the Commissioner had been voted by the House.—Ed.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, May 11. House met at 3 1/2 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, M'Clure, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Bayley, Danner.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The Speaker read a communication from the Executive handing down returns of writs of the Supreme Court for the years 1860 to 1865.

INCORPORATION BILL.—Mr. Franklin gave notice that at the next meeting of the House he would move the first reading of the Incorporation Bill.

INDIAN EVIDENCE BILL.—Dr. Tolmie asked that this bill might be recommitted. In dealing with the Indian liquor law it would be highly desirable to have the bill passed. He would be prepared in order to aid the passage of the bill to accept the amendment of the hon. senior member for the city, to take Indian evidence only against Indians.

After some little conversation the matter dropped.

Mr. DeCosmos rose to a question of privilege. It had been reported in both Colonist and Chronicle that he was in favor of property being represented. He had never advanced nor held any such idea. He believed in men being represented, not property.

Mr. Franklin also rose to a question of privilege, inasmuch as he had not been reported at all on the subject (laughter). What he had said was that no one should be a representative who had not a stake in the country.

DUTIES ON LIQUORS AND TOBACCO. The House went into committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Franklin in the chair. Dr. Trimble said he had gone, carefully into the matter, and had found that there would be a deficit in the end of the year of 30 per cent, and the wheels of government would come to a stop. He found, however, that hon. members were opposed to his motion to impose a tax on wines, liquors, tobacco, etc., regarding it as inopportune to change the fiscal policy of the country at present, and he would therefore ask leave to withdraw the motion. He would ask hon. gentlemen, however, how they proposed to raise the necessary revenue.

Messrs. Burnaby and Dickson here entered the House. Mr. Helmecken asked what was the total amount of money voted. The chairman said \$13,510. The House granted leave to withdraw the motion.

SUPPLY BILLS. The committee appointed by the House to bring in Bills of Supply, presented the Trades Licenses Amendment Act, which was read by the chairman.

On motion of Mr. DeCosmos, the bill was reported and ordered to be printed.

CUSTOMS ACT. The committee brought in a bill to provide for the collection of the duties on stock, vegetables, etc., imposed by the committee on Ways and Means. On the first clause of the bill providing for the appointment by His Excellency of officers to collect the duties, etc.

Mr. DeCosmos said it was very strange that the committee should take on themselves to introduce a provision in the bill which had never been authorized, nor even brought up in the House.

Mr. Burnaby, as one of the committee, said the bill was brought in by a majority of the committee, but that he did not agree with it, and intended to oppose both the name and every word of the bill.

Mr. Franklin sprang up and declared that he, as one of the committee, did not agree with the bill. (Laughter.) Mr. DeCosmos said the bill seemed to be a minority report, at that rate. (Laughter.) The Clerk proceeded to read the bill, amid occasional comments, till at length the Speaker moved that the bill be referred back to the committee, with instructions to draw out a new bill. Agreed to.

Dr. Helmecken said to-morrow he would bring in his resolution to impose a tax on salaries.

Mr. DeCosmos—Income-tax—Wake! Dr. Helmecken—Wake him tax? (Laughter.)

The committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till to-morrow (Friday).

Helmecken's motion to levy an Income-tax, Mr. Franklin in the chair. Dr. Helmecken said it was unnecessary for him to repeat the arguments which had already been advanced. He would only urge the necessity of raising sufficient money to carry on the Government.

Mr. Franklin thought the rate of 1/2 per cent, too small to produce any revenue worth while.

Mr. DeCosmos opposed the Income-tax as a mode of raising revenue. His views on the question were already known. There was a great deal of trouble connected with collecting the tax, and it would be far better to raise the money by a poll-tax. The difficulty of employers interfering with the salaries of men who might be only a week, a month, or three months with them, and then off to some one else, was very great, and would produce a most complicated and expensive state of affairs. In fact the proposition was most absurd, and he would totally oppose it.

Dr. Dickson believed in the principle as just and righteous, but thought 1/2 per cent, would not realize enough to pay for collection. He would suggest that 1 per cent, be the rate, as on real estate.

Dr. Helmecken said if hon. gentlemen rejected this tax, they must take on themselves the responsibility of devising other means to raise the necessary revenue. The hon. senior member for Victoria had used remarks which he thought had been better left out. He had said we would have a tariff unless we had union, and unless we had a union very soon we would have a tariff anyhow without union. He (Dr. H.) differed decidedly from the hon. gentleman. He believed that if we had no union the popular voice would be decidedly in favour of free trade. (Hear, hear, and no, no.) He maintained that this would be the case. As to the expense of collecting the revenue, he did not think it would require any additional expense. As to the difficulties between master and servant, he could not see that there would be any; the matter was managed similarly in countries quite as advanced as this. Unless the tax were levied there would not be money enough to carry on the public works of the colony.

Mr. DeCosmos sarcastically commented on the hon. mover's remark, that unless this tax, amounting to \$5,000, were levied, the public works could not be carried on—that our roads, streets, and bridges, must be stopped; that the \$50,000 for a Governor's residence cannot be spent, because \$5,000 were not raised by an income-tax. The hon. gentleman repeated his remarks in regard to the certainty of a tariff, if we have no union.

Mr. Cochrane argued that, as the true principle of taxation was that it should be just, this tax was most proper and equitable; it reached those who did not contribute in any other way to the revenue.

Dr. Tolmie alluded to the remarks about a tariff and union made by the hon. senior member for the city. He (Dr. T.) believed we would have union before a year, so there was no fear of the state of affairs alluded to. We had a certain amount of money to make up, and the \$5,000, small as it might seem to hon. gentlemen, would aid in making up the necessary revenues to carry on the Government.

Dr. Dickson moved that one per cent, be substituted.

Mr. M'Clure had always been in favor of a general income-tax, but this was not a general income-tax; it would raise but a trifling amount; the trouble of collecting, and the ill-feeling it would produce would be great. He deprecated strongly this petting of legislation. He believed unless we had union we would soon have a tariff, and if the House intended to legislate this way the sooner we had a tariff the better.

As to the remarks of the hon. member for Saanich, as to taxation being based on justice; he maintained that the basis of taxation was expediency—that, in fact, the great principle was to raise the largest amount by the smallest inconvenience. He urged that the House simply place an extra half per cent, on the permits, and we would have \$30,000; or \$40,000 without any trouble or any additional expense.

Mr. DeCosmos approved of the proposition of his hon. colleague to raise the permits; it would raise a great deal of money without any extra expense. There was a general and he thought well-founded feeling among the committee that there would be a general falling off in the revenue, and hon. members had better look carefully into the matter and see what revenue it was necessary to raise, and levy it in a sensible way.

Mr. Bayley could not see why hon. members should oppose a tax on persons who were not paying in any other way nor contributing in any other way to the revenue of the colony. The hon. member argued in favor of the tax. As to raising the permit for 1/2 per cent, it would fall heavily on the trader and merchant, not on the consumer.

Dr. Helmecken said his hon. friend on the left (Mr. M'Clure) had said that this House showed great incapacity in its mode of levying taxation. Well, he had no doubt the hon. member himself had all kinds of knowledge and political economy at his finger ends. As to the permit system, he was opposed to it. The tax would not fall on the people here because the greater part of the goods brought here were re-exported.

Mr. DeCosmos, No, not \$5,000 exported to the States last month. Dr. Helmecken said the fact was beyond argument. He objected to any further tax on imports, which would drive away trade; he would rather see an additional tax on real estate. The Government had a perfect right to enjoy the advantages of the increased value of land.

Dr. Dickson—It's decreasing. Dr. Helmecken maintained that land should be taxed higher; that there should be a fixed land tax, and that the income from it should be taxed also.

Dr. Tolmie said if we raised an import tax we would drive away our customers, we would force British Columbia to import here. He agreed with the hon. Speaker that as we were likely only to have the present system of taxation for one year, he would rather see an additional tax on real estate than on imports.

The amendment levying a tax of one per cent on salaries was carried. Messrs. Tolmie, Dickson, Cochrane, Bayley, Danner.

Nees—Helmecken, DeCosmos, M'Clure. The following is the resolution as passed: Ayes—Helmecken, Tolmie, Dickson, Cochrane, Bayley, Danner.

Nees—DeCosmos, M'Clure. Dr. Helmecken—The Colonist is against us! (Laughter.) Mr. DeCosmos—The Hudson Bay Co. is for it! (Laughter.)

That one per cent shall be levied upon the amount of the annual salary of all persons who have been six months in constant employment in Vancouver Island. That masters and employers shall make a return every three months of all persons in their employment (exclusive of those receiving less than £50 per annum), and the amount of the salary of each person, but that such returns shall not be made public.

REAL ESTATE TAX. Dr. Helmecken's motion to levy a tax of 1/2 of one per cent on all real estate in the city to defray the city indebtedness, came up before the committee.

Mr. DeCosmos took strong exception to this resolution being brought in by a country member, when there were four city members in the House. He thought it a most ungentlemanly course, and rebuked it severely. As to the proposed tax, he would ask where the justice was in levying a special tax on the city to pay their indebtedness without their consent. He looked on it as an insult to the Corporation. The hon. gentleman spoke at some length on the Corporation question.

Dr. Helmecken felt overwhelmed with the oration of the hon. gentleman couched in such violent language. He did not believe in the doctrine of "Similia similibus curantur." He rather believed in the opposite view—"Contraia contrariis curantur," and as the hon. gentleman had got so angry he (Dr. H.) intended to be the best natured man in the House (laughter). He had no doubt from what the hon. gentleman said that he felt insulted, but he did not think the colleagues of the hon. gentleman present, from the mode in which they smiled, took the matter in the same light. The hon. gentleman thought that no country member—no bucolic member—had any right to bring up a motion of this kind, but he (Dr. H.) maintained that any member had a right to take any mode he thought best to make up any deficiency. As to the justice of the proposed tax, he thought it perfectly fair. The House had imposed one per cent on merchandise, and he thought it was but fair that real estate should pay 1/2 per cent.

Mr. DeCosmos believed in the motto that "like cures like"—that if the Corporation incurred debts, it should be enabled to pay these debts. He looked upon the treatment of the Corporation by this House as an outrage; the Corporation did not repudiate its debts, but demanded to be placed in a position to meet its liabilities. He looked on the resolution as an insult to the Corporation, to attempt to interfere in its affairs in this manner.

Mr. Franklin said in reference to the discussion just finished, that he did not wish it to appear that there was only one defender of the citizens of Victoria in this House. He was always ready to defend the rights and liberties of his constituents, but in this case he could not see that any insult or wrong was done.

The question was here postponed.

POWDER LICENSE. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice of a motion for a license of \$5 per annum on the sale of gunpowder. The committee rose and reported progress.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE. Dr. Dickson asked the Speaker to fix a day to take up the consideration of the state of the agricultural lands of the colony. The Speaker said it would be better to finish the work now before the House first.

Mr. DeCosmos said the question was the most important one before the House. One could now ride fifteen miles from Victoria and hardly see any cultivated land. The House adjourned till Monday, when Imprisonment for Debt Bill and Postal Service Bill will be taken up.

CULVERWELL'S MOVEMENTS.—The George S. Wright brings some additional particulars of the movements of this notorious skeddler. On leaving this city on the steamer Culverwell represented to those on board that he was going on to Race Rocks, where he had a boat waiting to put him on board one of the gunboats on which he had business. Of course on reaching the Light-house there was no boat to be seen, and the unfortunate Culverwell was obliged to go on to Portland. His presence on the Wright was thought rather strange by Captain Lewis and others who knew him, but nothing was said till they reached Portland. Culverwell at once landed, bought a horse and saddle for \$175, or as some say, found one ready waiting for him, if all having been previously arranged—and rode hastily off into the country, taking the route to Salt Lake. The most extraordinary rumors of the amount he had embezzled had preceded him to Portland. A telegram from New Westminster stated that he had carried off \$200,000, including \$40,000 from one of the banks, \$10,000 from Governor Kennedy, &c. Later it was reported that he had been searched on arrival by a police officer, and \$32,000 in drafts, and over \$3,000 in coin, found on him. Both stories, it is needless to say, are canards; it is believed that he had not at the utmost more than \$8,000 or \$10,000 with him. On the passage Culverwell betrayed no symptoms of detection.

NANAIMO NEWS.—A destructive fire occurred at Nanaimo on Monday evening, owing, it is supposed, to a large fire having been left burning in one of the miner's cottages. A whole row of eighteen buildings, belonging to the Vancouver Coal Company, took fire and was speedily consumed. The damage is estimated at from \$1500 to \$2000. The miners, we understand, managed to save nearly all their effects. The surveying steamer Beaver is now off the ways and will probably be down in a day or two.

Wm. Culverwell's House.—The late Wm. Culverwell on Pan-sold yesterday by P. M. John Banks for \$2800. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice of a motion for a license of \$5 per annum on the sale of gunpowder.

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The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, May 16, 1865

THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION

"The object," says Von Humboldt, "towards which every human being must necessarily direct his efforts, and on which especially those who design to influence their fellow men must keep their eyes, is the individuality of power and development."

Unfortunately, however, the reforms sought for and obtained in England do not always make their way, like articles of commerce, to other countries. Young communities are too often like young children, and will only accept knowledge by dear-bought experience.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Tuesday, May 16th

SHOOTING AFFRAY - TWO MEN WOUNDED

Last evening about eight o'clock, Mr. Seelie, hotel keeper, near James Bay Bridge, and a Portuguese named Manuel, employed by him, were both shot by a man named Dillon, and severely wounded.

THE DREDGER

The tug yesterday towed out two of the punts, the hoppers of which have been altered so as to make the sides with a sharper incline, and they were found to work most satisfactorily.

PUNISHED

The half-crazy scamp, McIntosh alias Dupuy, was sentenced yesterday by Mr. Pemberton to three months in the chain-gang, for insulting ladies in the street.

ACCIDENT

A pair of horses backed over the wharf at Kavanagh's wool yard yesterday, and were precipitated into the water, from which they were with difficulty rescued.

GOING HOME

We understand that Archdeacon Wright and family will leave for England by the steamer after next.

COURTESIES OF THE HIGH SEAS

The following diplomatic and polite letter from Captain Jemmy Jones of the steamer Jenny Jones, now on her way to ports unknown, was handed to Allen Francis, Esq., on the 9th instant by the master of a vessel from the North.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

His Excellency the Governor requested a few gentlemen to meet yesterday at the Government Buildings and confer with him as to the most suitable manner of celebrating the approaching anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday.

EDUCATION CLASS

The election of officers for the ensuing session, took place last evening at the office of President, Mr. B. Wallace, Vice-President, Mr. Babbit; Secretary, Mr. S. J. Weeks; Committee, Messrs. Seabury, Cranford, Dissett, DeBonne, and Pratt. There were a few recitations.

THE SHOOTING CASE

Edmond Dillon, the man who entered the Australian House and discharged a loaded revolver at the inmates on Monday night, was charged separately in the Police Court yesterday with shooting at and wounding William Seelie and Emmanuel Bayard, and on the application of Inspector Welch, was remanded for one week to admit of a medical certificate as to the state of his mind.

ORDERS FOR THE SPRING

The debating and election class in connection with the Mechanics' Institute has suspended its meetings during the summer months. The class has been well maintained since its institution, and has afforded much gratification and amusement to many.

FROM THE NORTH WEST COAST

The schooner Surprise, Capt. Spring, arrived yesterday from a trading voyage along the outside coast of the Island. There is no news of interest from that quarter.

TOWNS DOWN

The ship Aquila, Sydney, with a cargo of 1,800 tons of coal, was towed down from Nanaimo on Sunday by the Fidelity, to below Race Rocks, and sailed on Monday morning with a fair wind for San Francisco.

The Wounded Men.—Messrs. Seelie and Manuel, the men shot by the madman Dillon, are doing well, and no serious results are anticipated from their wounds.

Gov. Kennedy accompanied by Capt. Layton left for Leech River yesterday morning.

The Execution.—The hearing of the action instituted by Chas. Verdybce against Mayor Harris for ejectment, by reason of the alleged encroachment of four feet of the brick tenement on Fort street, occupied by D. B. Ring, Esq., on the boundary line of the plaintiff's property, was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court.

The Dredger.—The tug yesterday towed out two of the punts, the hoppers of which have been altered so as to make the sides with a sharper incline, and they were found to work most satisfactorily.

PUNISHED.—The half-crazy scamp, McIntosh alias Dupuy, was sentenced yesterday by Mr. Pemberton to three months in the chain-gang, for insulting ladies in the street.

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NANAIMO NEWS

NANAIMO, 4th May, 1865.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.—Times are good here in the way of trade; business of every kind seems to be improving.

THE COAL TRADE.—We have here an area of coal field enough for the supply of the whole coast for an indefinite period, and the indications are that, if warranted by the market, the Vancouver Coal Company will prosecute works for the production and delivery of ten-fold the quantity of coal now annually taken away.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Not the least feature in the catalogue of improvements made at Nanaimo, may be classed the ways and wharves of Mr. Bolton, at which every facility is afforded for the repair or building of vessels.

THE LIFE AND HISTORY OF THIS GREAT, GOOD AND HONEST MAN, formed the subject of a highly instructive lecture delivered by the Rev. E. White, in the Wesleyan Sunday School Room, on Tuesday night last.

THE BUOYS ARE BEING REPLACED ON THE FRASER RIVER AND HEADS. The south said head buoy is already laid.

THE LILLOOET HAD GONE UP TO YALE AND MIGHT GO THROUGH TO DOUGLAS, as the water was rising fast.

THE GOVERNMENT IS PUSHING FORWARD THE YALE ROAD WITH SPIRIT. The Reliance took up a number of workmen.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TIMES has collapsed after an existence of three months.

AN ACCIDENT AT BURRARD INLET.—A man named Smith, employed at Moody & Co's mills, got his hand cut with the trimming saw on Saturday evening.

THE BUREAU PRACTICE.—The Bibles have target practice every Saturday afternoon.

THE NANSIMO PACKET arrived in this port on Sunday, having been plundered by Taroko and Cako Indians near Bella Bella, on the 6th April last.

PIRACY ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The Nansimo Packet arrived in this port on Sunday, having been plundered by Taroko and Cako Indians near Bella Bella, on the 6th April last.

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of the party lashed one of the crew to the helm, and bidding the other hand and foot, left him helpless on the deck. They then proceeded to break open the hatch, and went into the cabin, removing the goods, skins, bedding, arms, etc., into their canoes.

They even stripped us of our hats and boots, and out the main halyards. I succeeded in freeing one of my hands, with which I managed, by means of a penknife, which I took from my pocket, to cut the ropes and free myself.

I then rushed aft and liberated the two men, and went below to look for my arms, which were gone. Seeing us at liberty the Indians made off quickly. Their canoes were loaded very heavily, so much so that I thought them in danger of swamping.

We succeeded in pushing the vessel off the rocks on to which she had drifted while the scene above described was being enacted on board. She was considerably damaged, and we made for Bella Bella, where we got some blankets, etc., from friendly Indians there.

We then proceeded on to Bella Coola, where we resorted to the great kindness with which Mr. Ogilvie treated us. He applied us with provisions and clothing, Mrs. Ogilvie with her own hands making up underclothing for me.

Leaving for New Westminster, we fell in with H.M. gunboat Forward, in En-cu-taw rapid. I narrated the affair to Captain Lascelles, who advised me to proceed here and lay the case before the government.

We also fell in with the Jenny Jones at Fort Rupert. She had on board the cargo and crew of the Deerfoot, which sprang a leak and went down off Nanaimo, while in tow of the Jenny Jones.

The Indians by whom my vessel was plundered belong to the Tarokos and Cakes, who live in the Russian possessions, about 200 miles above Stekin. The value of goods taken away by them was also \$250, to say nothing of arms and articles belonging to the vessel.

There was also \$250 50c. in money, concealed in the mattress which they carried off.

A full statement of the affair, of which the above is a brief outline, was made under oath before the Police Magistrate yesterday, and submitted to the Government. It is presumed that a demand will be made upon the Russian Government for compensation.

OREGON NEWS

[FROM THE OREGONIAN TO THE 5TH]

THE RIVER.—The Columbia River on the 1st inst. is reported to have risen three feet at the Dalles; for the twenty-four hours following, being up to Tuesday at noon, it rose 20 inches higher, and for the succeeding 24 hours gained but little more than ten inches.

The Willamette, at Conch's wharf, in this city, had risen but 18 inches during the preceding forty-eight hours, up till noon yesterday, being but four inches, for the last day. Portions of Gough's, Ankeny's, and Knott's wharves are now under water, but it does not in the least interfere with business.

If the water should rise no faster than it has for 3 days past, it will run off gradually and spare us the trouble incident to a flood in the streets.

Bierstadt, the artist, who traveled through Oregon some time since, seems to have clarified the world of fine art with his magnificent portrait of Mount Hood. If he has succeeded in transferring to canvas the sublime view that so impresses all lookers-on, it is well worth the \$20,000 which Alexander L. Stewart is said to have offered him for it.

THE BREAD RIOTS IN IDAHO.—A friend has received a private letter from Boise, giving full particulars of the late bread riots in Idaho City, which appears to have amounted to nothing in particular. Flour was very scarce, and on the 30th of March, the merchants put it up \$30 per sack of 50 lbs. The miners called a meeting, and notified them that on a Sunday they would give them a fair price if willing to take it; if not, they would force them. An old leader of the roughs, named Duncan, tried hard to raise a mob; but the miners tried to take what they wanted, telling the crowd that there was plenty of provisions apolloing in the cellars, and went so far that the Sheriff had him arrested, which stopped the mob on that day, and "Old Dunk" finding no one to help him when it came to the pitch, kept still. On the Sunday following April 1st, a gang attempted to make a raid on the stores, when an investigation of the matter took place by the best citizens, to learn the exact state of the case. Men were questioned concerning their condition, one of whom, who was reported as starving, said he had lived on beans and bacon four days, and he wouldn't do it any longer; he was bound to have flour. The ring-leader in the last mob was very hungry, he had flour enough to last him another day, however, and that is about the extent of the starvation. He was arrested. At the time of the excitement, he resisted, drew his revolver, and obeyed his company to rescue him, but they did not follow, and he was locked up. Flour has since been imported, and a very large quantity is now on the way. At Boise City much want was felt among the last fall, and grain; and our fellow-countryman, Mr. J. M. Blossom, is spoken of in high terms, for commendation for the interest he took in relieving the wants of the suffering.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—A considerable misapprehension exists regarding the alleged claims of the United States Government against England for losses occasioned by the Confederate cruisers, the following questions with the replies given in the House of Commons may not be uninteresting: Lord C. Cecil inquired whether any communications had been received during the last six months at the Foreign Office from the American Government or the American Minister demanding compensation for losses occasioned to citizens of the United States by the operations of the Alabama or other vessels commissioned by the Government of the Confederate States. Mr. Layard replied in the negative. Mr. Bright followed up Lord C. Cecil's question with another—Whether it was true that the British Government had very numerous claims against that of the United States arising out of circumstances connected with the war. Mr. Layard said that there were many such claims, and that they had been forwarded to the Government at Washington.

The great fine Wanglebury due we may presume parties concerned now vanished an The House has, in its adhesion Oardwell in rel possibility of all Governor and accepted the mo patch from the has undertaken revenue even T missioner at L exception to the pursued on the take was made bility of the sala Mr. Cardwell to the coolness to the suppo Crown officer, are, that the mines will co expenses of s were, however some of them their willingness with a clerk. After all th are really affe voted a great be received th Treasury. In and sanction easy enough nial requirem evitably arri voting or wri quired to lig Looking at l light, we ca Assembly th December a Government satisfactory a or civil list the colony's representatives give up the ment, and c nary of a Go theory of dep but actual people fair the par size of the capacity. In our is to show ho held by s leading jou fairs,—how despotism, punished w outlive all ever, in it for it is eve incompati London T Northern that if a little through th and on soon as th Washin One migh through should be sufficiently healthy, and sturdy. strike the some of t the same same on iterated. The over, an the Eur ployment of this pates her It is use tion wh dollars a upon its but one year of United S than it battle-f to ano from a Souther perly No pol cannot finance ingly s the be people by fore

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 16, 1865.

RETRENCHMENT.

The great financial question, like the great Wanglebury duel, is at length settled, and we may presume to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The official nightmare has now vanished and we can freely breathe again. The House has, for this year at least, given its adhesion to the proposition of Mr. Cardwell in reference to the colonial responsibility of all salaries but those of the Governor and Colonial Secretary. It has accepted the most liberal reading of the despatch from the Secretary for the colonies, and has undertaken to pay out of the colonial revenue even the salary of the Gold Commissioner at Leach river. We do not take exception to the course the Assembly has pursued on the whole, but we think a mistake was made in assuming the full responsibility of the salary of the Sooko Commissioner. Mr. Cardwell himself would not have had the goodness to ask the colony to contribute to the support of a great extent a Crown officer, if he were convinced as we are, that the Crown receipts from the gold mines will cover over and over again the expenses of such position. The members were, however, in an amiable humor, and some of them went even so far as to show their willingness to provide the Commissioner with a clerk.

After all the efforts at retrenchment we are really afraid the House of Assembly has voted a great many more dollars than will be received the present year. In the public Treasury, it is easy enough sitting down and sanctioning a large expenditure, as it is easy enough making out a long list of colonial requirements; but the pay day will inevitably arrive, and something more than voting or writing out estimates will be required to liquidate the expenses entailed. Looking at things, however, in a utilitarian light, we cannot regret the action of the Assembly the present year. Before next December a startling deficit will stare the Government in the face, and, provided no satisfactory answer is returned to our union or civil list resolutions, for the first time in the colony's history, the people and their representatives will have the moral courage to give up the dignity of an expensive Government, and come down to the simple machinery of a Governor and clerk. Our whole theory of departmental routine will be rudely but effectually shattered, and we shall awake to the consciousness that six or seven thousand people are scarcely sufficient to maintain the paraphernalia of a Danubian Principality.

OUR DEFENCES.

In our issue of yesterday we endeavored to show how erroneous were the opinions held by some of the leading statesmen and leading journals of Europe on American affairs, how the old pet idea of republican despotism, and republican aggression was punished with a care that has enabled it to outlive all modern experiences. Error, however, in the course of time deprives itself for its ever indulging in the incompetent and incompatible. We have, for instance, the London Times asserting one day that the Northern States are hopelessly bankrupt, and that if the South can only maintain the war for a little while longer hostilities will cease through the sheer exhaustion of the Federals, and on the next it is declared that so soon as the strife terminates the Cabinet at Washington will insist on war with England. One might naturally inquire why, if a country through want of means is incapable of subduing a rebellion within its borders, it should be found sufficiently equipped and sufficiently powerful to wage war against the wealthiest nation in the world. The absurdity of the position does not seem to strike the Times, nor is it very palpable to some of the public speakers; for we observe the same contradictory reasoning and the same conflicting statements iterated and reiterated to the end of the chapter.

The American war is, however, at length over, and the immense army, according to the European theory, will require employment on new battle-fields. In view of this contingency Great Britain prepares her vulnerable territories for defence. It is useless on our part to show that a nation which has been spending its million of dollars a day on war alone, and accumulating upon its shoulders a monster debt, can have but one policy, and that one peace. Ten years of undisturbed industry will place the United States in a better position financially than it was ever in before, but a removal of battle-fields from one part of the continent to another—and a change of naval warfare from the rivers and harbors of the Southern States to every ocean and every sea—would be a death-blow to the prosperity of the country for the next century. No policy could be more destructive, and we cannot for a moment imagine any man of influence or any party of men in the neighboring Republic advocating a measure so glaringly suicidal. The chances of war are at the best uncertain, but were the American people indubitably assured of the possession by force of arms of all the British territory

in North America, it would not compensate them for the damage which they would sustain in other respects from war with Great Britain. England is in a similar position with regard to the United States; no access, however great, could repay her for the commerce which would be destroyed, the trade which would be crushed, and the outcries which would emanate from a starving population. Yet, although morality and expediency would be both outraged by so unnatural a contest, we cannot close our eyes to possibilities, and the follies that are inherent in nations as individuals; and this brings us to the consideration of our own helplessness in the case of a war with our American neighbors.

While elaborate preparations are being made for the defence of the British territory east of the Rocky Mountains—while the English Government are willing to contribute £200,000 towards erecting fortifications at the various strategic points in Canada—Vancouver Island and British Columbia are left pretty much to take care of themselves. Before the advent of the American war our well manned and ably commanded naval vessels would have been ample for every emergency; but that day has gone by. The art of naval warfare has been revolutionized, and our Esquimaux Squadron, however efficient and however brave, would be but a poor match for the force which the Americans could bring against us. One iron-clad would destroy every vessel of our defence, and would lay Victoria in ashes in a couple of hours. In fact as we at present stand, we would have no resource, but to surrender, and the whole British territory west of the Rocky Mountains would fall like an over-ripe apple into the lap of the United States. This is by no means a gratifying prospect, yet it is one, look what way we will, which places itself imperatively before us, and which we wish to retain possession of these colonies, we must, or rather the mother country must, adopt a more effective means of defence. We must take a leaf from our neighbor's deadly fought experience, and rely on land fortification or iron-plated vessels. If we do not, if Her Majesty's government value the territory at so small a figure as to leave things as they are—there is but one alternative in the case of war, and that is quietly to succumb. There is something in this picture too mortifying to Englishmen, and we think some steps should be taken, now that the subject of colonial defence is receiving so earnest an attention in England, to place our helpless condition clearly before the Imperial authorities. The subject of fortifying Esquimaux and Victoria has been frequently talked about, and there has been rumor after rumor to the effect that Her Majesty's Government were going to carry such a system of defence into immediate practical operation, but so far we have yet to see the first workman employed. Independent of the local benefit which would accrue from the construction of a line of defensive works in our vicinity, the national necessity which exists for a more effective means of protection than wooden walls is sufficient to induce both the Governor and the Legislature to place the matter forcibly before the Imperial Government.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3rd.—The steamer Constitution took \$354,784 in treasure, and a large number of passengers. A large number of the lumber dealers on Stewart street have become tired of paying high rents, and hoping to better their condition, have recently purchased 150 vara lots at South Beach, between First and Beale streets, on which they intend erecting the necessary wharves and buildings for the prosecution of their business, and remove there as soon as possible. Judge Pratt to-day ordered that unless plaintiff permitted \$1,500 from the \$10,000 awarded him in the suit of A. M. Heipip, vs. C. M. Webber, a new trial should be granted. The action was brought to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by plaintiff, who was shot by defendant in Stockton, for which injuries he received a verdict of \$30,000.

Captain Paul, of the ship Great Republic, who was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the common jail for ill treatment of his crew, has been pardoned by the President. He will not be released until the documents granting the pardon arrive. This morning John Davis was instantly killed by the falling of an old building in a small street running from Folsom to Harrison, between Seventh and Eighth. The movement in this city to raise a handsome sum of money to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln was commenced to-day. It is proposed that the amount of each subscription shall not exceed one dollar. The movement is meant to be in concert with one started in the East, the object of which is to raise \$100,000 by one dollar subscriptions, as a testimonial of the nation's love for the martyred President, and to insure the lifelong comfort of his family. The Union men are responding to the call cheerfully, and a very large sum will be raised in the city, if it is properly canvassed.

The Mexican Patriot's Club intend celebrating General Sarago's victory over the French in Mexico, in 1862, and invite their American Union friends to participate. The Gould and Curry Silver Mining Co. have to-day declared a dividend of \$75 per foot. The merchants, jobbers, and importers of this city, with a view to the health, recreation and comfort of themselves and employees, have resolved to close their stores, offices and places of business, hereafter at noon. The business men in all the principal Eastern cities have adopted this practice, and it meets with very general favor. Flour—there is an improved trade demand

principally for Chili and Oregon, at \$14 per bush, in half sacks, and \$12 20 in quarter sacks. There is no change, and business is moderate. Wheat—there is a demand for fair milling with sales since our last of 110 tons of Bay, on private terms, and 550 sacks of choice at five cents. Corn—a lot of 55 tons of Los Angeles, brought \$3 45 per one hundred pounds. Barley feed remains very dull and depressed, with sales of 300 sacks of common at \$2 75, and 700 sacks prime at \$3 per one hundred pounds; also 3,000 sacks of Oahu on terms not reported.

Potatoes, Bodegas—500 sacks in lots at \$3 50 @ \$3 62 1/2. Humboldt's, \$3 87 1/2 per 100; hides, small sales—dry, at \$1 1/2 c. @ \$2; hay, eighteen tons very choice, at \$18 50; oats, sales of 450 sacks in lots at \$2 76 @ \$2 85 per hundred. Legal Tenders, 72 @ 72 1/2; those of British Eastern line out of order between Salt Lake and Fort Laramie.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Arrived—ships Panama, 11 days from New York, and the ship Golden Fleece, 126 days from Boston. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Legal Tenders opened at 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2, advancing to 7 3/4 @ 7 3/4, with heavy sales at the latter figure. Gold, yesterday, 143 @ 144. John Lawler, sentenced to four years imprisonment, has been pardoned on the ground of declining health. In the Board of Supervisors, last evening, Beriah Bowdler, late publisher of the Democratic Press, presented a petition for \$10,000 damages sustained by the sacking of his office on the 15th April. Samuel Knight, Esq., for several years superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, sails for New York to-morrow. The stock market is still very much depressed, without any change being noted. Flour—with the exception of moderate jobbing trade, remains at previous prices. We have nothing to report. Wheat sales of 350 sacks at \$4 87 1/2; 200 sacks of Bay at \$4 90. Oats—dull sale; 400 sacks at \$4 7 1/2 and a small lot at \$4 75 per 100 pounds. Barley—domestic, dull and depressed, and it is difficult to obtain ones, \$3 per 100 pounds. Hay is dull at \$14 @ \$15 per ton. The ship Panther, 170 days from New York has arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The Bulletin publishes the following documentary evidence against Lieutenant Felix O'Byrne: of the 1st Regt. U. S. Cavalry, Victoria, V. I., 1865. James Ulio, Captain 6th Infantry, C. V. San Francisco, Sir,—I addressed a note to D. W. Higgins, editor of the Daily Chronicle, of this city, in relation to the authorship of the article published in his paper of February 27th, and enclosed in his reply thereto. It may be proper to state that I got the article out of the Daily Chronicle, of that date. On further enquiry, I am told, O'Byrne was employed by the rebels in this city to write and talk against the Government of the United States.

Respectfully your obedient servant, DAVID W. HIGGINS, United States Consul. Office Daily Chronicle, Victoria, V. I., April 8th, 1865. My Dear Sir,—In response to your inquiry I beg to state that the article which appeared in the Daily Chronicle of February 25th, 1865, signed "Lario," was brought to the office by a certain gentleman, who represented himself as the author. A day or two afterwards Mr. Felix O'Byrne met me in the street and volunteered the information that he had written the article, and that deception had been used to procure its insertion. I remain, sir, faithfully yours, DAVID W. HIGGINS, Publisher Daily Chronicle. To Allan Francis, Esq., U. S. Consul. The above evidence was referred by the Court of Inquiry of the ground that Mr. Francis, the U. S. Consul, had neglected to have it certified to.

The canvassers on the proposed testimonial to Mrs. Lincoln are meeting with gratifying success. Many of the business firms have subscribed for every one in their employ, and the heads of families have donated for each member of their family. Some subscribe for themselves and a large circle of friends in order to respond as their feelings prompt them. Judge Hoffman yesterday delivered an opinion and to-day filed a decree in the Golden Gate's treasure case, dismissing the libel of Taylor, et al., and the demands of Saml. Hartley, Labastida, Samuel Bertram Smith and Harney, and awarding to McCarthy \$25,074, to Nathan Hayne \$124,950, and to M. McDonald \$25,942. This makes a general clearing of the whole affair as far as this court is concerned.

Indigestion & Stomach Weakness.

PEPSINE. T. MORSON & SON. Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous PEP-SINE. It is the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice. It is sold in bottles of 4, and 100, and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. MORSON'S PEP-SINE LOZENGES, POW-DERS, TABLETS, &c., and all GRANULAR PREPARATIONS, &c. Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and all other Patent Medicines, and all kinds of Photographical Preparations, &c. T. MORSON AND SON, 19 and 46, Southampton Row, London. Orders payable in London, are most carefully shipped.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES. LONDON. Publish Monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, and every description of Medical Sundries. This is the most complete list ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application.

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BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS. WATER AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES. Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862. Benson's watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands.

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MACHINERY FOR SALE. THE PUGET SOUND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY offer for sale a lot of Machinery, which has never been in use, consisting of Blasting, Moulding, and Grooving Machines, Bright Saw Frames, etc., etc., all of the best English manufacture. Apply to Dr. Tomlin, or Mr. James, Henderson's Bay Company's Office, or to Mr. Mackenzie, at Craigdon, where the Machinery may be seen.

The Infallible Remedy. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Sold Solely Contracted or Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, &c. All the medicines in the London Dispensaries would barely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints; whereas if this invaluable ointment be effectually rubbed into such parts twice a day, the effect will be immediate. Patients who are unable to stand, or who are unable to walk, may find relief in this fine remedy when other means fail.

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Dinner's FLUID MAGNESIA! HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, EMPHATICALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE PROFESSION, and universally accepted by the Public as the best of all the remedies for the cure of the following cases: Acid Stomach, Indigestion, Headache, Gout, and Rheumatism.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. &c. Manufactured by DAN N. FERRIS, 172 New Bond Street, London. Sold in Victoria, V. I., by W. M. BARKER, 172 New Bond Street, London.

Her Majesty's Table. C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Grange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Oils of Foot, and other Table Pickles, Pure Malt Vinegar, and other 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.

SEEDS OF 1864. No. 5, Fort street.

JAY & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Agricultural, Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

AMMUNITION. TARGET. Represents average shooting at 500 yards.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION. Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps.

Hibben & Carswell, BOOKSELLERS. Stationers, VICTORIA, V. I.

THE ABOVE ASSOCIATION. Organized Nov. 11, 1863. Formed by Scotchmen for mutual protection.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. THE PUGET SOUND AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE.

Spratt & Kriemler, IRON AND BRASS. Founders and Machinists.

PAINTING. THE UNDERSIGNED HOUSE, SIGN and Decorative Painters.

EDWARD PHELPS, House Mover, General Contractor.

NOTICE. IN THEIR VARIOUS BUSINESS transactions and engagements the BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHING COMPANY will sign.

OPENING OF THE MINING CAMPAIGN. All gold claims at Leech river and elsewhere on the island must be represented on and after to-day.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. SUTLEY. The steam frigate Sutley, Captain Coote, carrying the flag of Admiral Denman, arrived in Esquimalt harbor yesterday morning.

LEECH RIVER. Barnett, the Expressman, who arrived yesterday from Leech river, informs us that he heard nothing before he left the creek in the morning.

TELEGRAPHIC. The steamer Diana, with Mr. Haines and party on board, sails at daylight this morning for Port Angeles.

CELESTIAL IMMIGRATION. Probably by the end of this week we will have received about 1,000 Chinamen direct from the Flowery Land.

THE VOLUNTEERS had a parade on the Church Reserve on Saturday afternoon under Captain Lang.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS. A New Medium. Mr. J. H. Addison, who recently gave in the presence of a few friends some performances in imitation of those exhibited by the Davenport Brothers.

STREET QUARREN. Michael Higgins was charged in the Police Court on Saturday with creating a disturbance in the street.

CRICKET REVIVED. At the meeting of Cricketers held on Friday night, Capt. Layton in the chair, it was resolved to inaugurate the season on Saturday next by a match between the first and second half of the alphabet.

THIRTY-FIVE HEADS OF JOHN THE BAPTIST. There is an extract brought up by the last Liverpool Abolition of a passage from "Essays, edited by Monsignor Manning."

COMMERCIAL. FROM NEW WESTMINSTER. The steamer Enterprise sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning with about 23 passengers and a full freight.

FROM PORTLAND. The steamer Geo. S. Wright, Lewis, master, arrived from Portland yesterday afternoon at one o'clock, with passengers and freight as below.

EXPORTS. To American Ports for the month ending March, 1865, compiled from the Books of the U. S. Consulate.

TO SAN FRANCISCO. Beer \$1370 37, Brandy 521 00, Liqueurs 2286 15, Barley & Beans 15330 24.

TO PORTLAND. Beef 769 80, Iron 43 00, Merchandise 1473 60, Castings 49 63, Rope 18 00.

TO OREGON. Books 27 60, Fish Oil 4 06, Cigars 98 60, Tallow 272 00, Clothing 61 75, Wine 106 60.

TO PUGET SOUND. Beef 118 15, Nails 27 00, Bricks 13 50, Iron 92 00, Sugar 384 54, Chr. Saw 164 00, Sundries 38 25.

TO SAN FRANCISCO. Books 27 60, Fish Oil 4 06, Cigars 98 60, Tallow 272 00, Clothing 61 75, Wine 106 60.

TO OREGON. Books 27 60, Fish Oil 4 06, Cigars 98 60, Tallow 272 00, Clothing 61 75, Wine 106 60.

TO PUGET SOUND. Beef 118 15, Nails 27 00, Bricks 13 50, Iron 92 00, Sugar 384 54, Chr. Saw 164 00, Sundries 38 25.

ENTERED. May 8-Slp Alarm, Hollins, Salt Spring Island. Strm Fideliter, McCulloch, Nanaimo.

MEMORANDA. per bark Maria. Sailed from Hongkong March 20; had heavy N. E. monsoons till off Nagasaki.

MEMORANDA. per bark Massachusetts. Sailed from San Francisco April 29th; fine weather and fair wind to Cape Flattery.

MEMORANDA. per bark Josephine. Left San Francisco April 28, experienced calm weather and light baffling winds all the passage.

PASSENGERS. Per strm GEO. S. WRIGHT, from Portland. H. Gansz, M. Meyer, J. Dougal, T. R. Harrison.

IMPORTS. Per Slp FASHION, from Port Townsend-260 bush potatoes, 1 bbl skins-Value, \$410.

MEMORANDA. At the residence of the bride, Johnson street, by the Rev. E. Cridge, Sinoan, Deak, to Sarah Miller, both of Victoria.

DIED. At Georgina, Canada West, on the 24th February, Francis Outram Anderson, Esq.

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