

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1864.

NO. 27.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

EVERY MORNING

(Sunday Excepted) AT 7 A.M.

AT VICTORIA, B.C.

AND OTHER PLACES IN THE DISTRICT.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED OR THE RATES OF

ADVERTISING, &c., &c.

NOTICES

L. E. FRASER is our only authorized Agent for the

showing of advertisements, &c., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

John Mackay,

Bennett's Express,

W. H. Lytton,

W. J. McMichael,

Barker's,

McGillivray's,

Cameron's,

Clinton,

W. B. Burrow,

J. M. May,

L. P. Phillips,

Clement's Lane, London.

Edgar,

30 Cornhill, London.

G. Street,

London.

EUROPEAN MATTERS.

Our European news by telegraph from

New York are up to the 21st of April. Our

newspaper files to the 21st of March. The

fall of Duppel and with it the taking of

Alesio is the most important event of

intelligence from the Danish seat of war.

Nothing now remains in Schleswig of Danish

sovereignty, and the advance of the allies

into Denmark proper can progress without

any danger of their lines of communication

being cut off. Fredericia will probably suc-

ceed, and as the appetite of war "grows as

what it feeds" the German troops may be ex-

pected to continue their operations and

strike at the existence of the Danish

Monarchy itself. Of course Sweden can no

afford to look passively on the consumma-

tion, whether the rest of Europe is inclined to

accept Earl Russell's advice of "rest and be

thankful" or not. The Conference which

was to have taken place on the 12th of April,

has evidently been, according to the last de-

script, postponed to the 20th. On that

day it is said that "some members

but not the representatives of the German

fleet were absent." It is difficult to see what

position England will take in the discussion.

If, however, Lord Palmerston's opinion in the

House of Commons be any guide, the influ-

ence of Great Britain is certain to go strenuous-

ly against the German powers. On the

17th of March, the Premier, in reply to Mr.

Barnell, said "the view Her Majesty's Gov-

ernment takes of the conduct of the Allies is

that the whole of the military operations

beyond the Kiel are an outrage on the in-

dependence of Denmark." Every effort, no

doubt, will be made by the majority of the

Conference to put a stop to the war, on

stronger grounds, than to simply patch up

the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty. There are

danger to be dreaded by almost every con-

tinent power should the war continue.

danger that we pointed out several weeks

ago, and which we perceive are being au-

temed by the principal English journals.

The London Times says—"The question is

not of an easy triumph over the Prussian

and Austrian fleets. It means the letting

loose of discord over the whole surface of

Europe, the stirring up of every revolution-

ary element, the arming of every discon-

tented nationality."

In the House of Commons the important

debate on the Oxford Test Abolition Bill,

took place on the 16th March. The result of

the discussion is not so very important in it

self—deciding merely whether graduates in

Oxford shall be admitted to the highest Arts'

degree, that of M. A., without theological

test; but it is indicative that the bigotry

and narrow mindedness of the Church

party in the House of Commons are begin-

ning to meet with an enlightened, powerful,

and wholesome opposition. Hitherto every

reformation in matters pertaining to the Es-

ablished Church, has been determinedly

frustrated by the influence which this party,

with its antediluvian tendencies, has been

able to wield in the Houses of Parliament.

The vote, however, on the second reading of

this bill, in the House of 466 members, points

nearly to the dawn of a new influence on

Church matters. Out of the 466 members

but 400 voted, 64 having paired, and two

members, Lord Palmerston and Lord Stanley,

having refrained from taking any part what-

ever in the division. The majority in favor

of the second reading was 22. The result is

the more satisfactory, inasmuch as it was ob-

tained in one of the largest houses that have

met for several years.

The assertions made recently by the Pro-

tectionists

on PEPPER BAY.—A small est-

uary of Edw. Vine for a li-

ch at Pedder Bay, was favor-

ed by Mr. C. B. Young and

the Court did not consider the

in the neighborhood.

OUR DANISH.

On the application of Henry Simpson for a

search, supported by Mr.

Bishop on behalf of

his application was considered

in the

Court.

OUR MARKET.—Prices of

grains, and produce general

in advance at San Fran-

cisco are confident of their con-

tinued

strength.

OUR BANANAS.

On the arrival of the steamer

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 17, 1864.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

This bill passed its second reading in the House yesterday without comment, and will be brought up in Committee to-day.

Coming in, as it does, at so late a period of the session, the members do not seem exceedingly anxious to indulge in the exercise of debate. The opposition to the measure, is however, against its details, not its principle; and we may have some of the heavily taxed schoolmen in both Houses rather averse throwing away so large a portion of public money on the minds of the Vancouver Island youth. There is plenty of room for saving at the large sums intended to be raised in the bill for the purposes of education, we do not feel disposed to do so. From a series of years of penurious appropriations, we rush at once to the extreme of extravagance, and attempt to levy contributions of the most startling character upon the inhabitants. Taking the bill as it stands, the amount devoted to the purpose of education would reach but little short of \$26,000 a year, which is almost a fifth of our present revenue. The adult population of the Island liable to the poll-tax cannot possibly be much less than 4,000. At \$4 a head this number would yield \$16,000, which, with the \$10,000 the bill sets apart from the general revenue, would give the amount stated above. That this sum is proportionate with our present small population and insignificant revenue, no one can attempt to dispute. With the present extravagant and irregular mode of education, the expense of the whole children on the Island, taking a general average, would not amount to more than \$12,000 a year, the number of children of school age being set down at 800.

There is nothing more pernicious or demoralizing than to raise a large revenue to meet a small legitimate demand. For with an elasticity that is perfectly astonishing, that demand will always immediately stretch to meet the supply, and the public money will find its way into channels never dreamed of in the beginning. We want a good educational system, and we want it immediately, but we do not require machinery so expensive as to absorb the large amount indicated by the bill. A few thousand dollars to the sum intended to be voted out of the general revenue would afford ample funds for carrying on the very best school system that can be adapted to the condition of the colony. The poll-tax proposed is simply a complicated and expensive blunder. It is certain to be evaded by numbers, and its difficulty and expense of collection would make it in Vancouver Island the most unpopular as well as the least effective of taxes. Independent, however, of all this, it destroys the uniformity of our mode of collecting revenue, and obtains nothing that cannot be obtained by an increase of taxation in the ordinary way. For there is no hope, in the class of our politicians laboring under the delusion that a poll tax would distribute taxation more "equitably" than the present system, or place burdens on shoulders that are presumed not to bear them now. There is surely no public man in the colony who does not see that any general tax like that on real property makes every individual in the community contribute his mite towards the Government as amaranthine as if there were important duties that every man could be liable to the poll-tax, who purchases food and clothing, who pays rent or enables others to pay it, is really the great *bona fide* tax-payer of the colony, for property rises and falls just in proportion to his capacity to pay. Let therefore a poll-tax of \$4 be imposed to-morrow, and we shall find the burden gradually but surely coming down from higher to lower, and from tenant to landlord, until at length, the Real Estate Tax is unable to bring in former revenue. This law is arbitrary as that water must find its level, and we are merely trying to baffle ourselves, or fruitlessly wasting our time, if we attempt changing what is immutable. What then is to be effected by this new system of taxation, which is going to cost eight per cent on its collections? Nothing but useless expense and frivolous vexation.

We have been, to our disgrace, up to the present time without any scheme of public education. Let our members of the House of Assembly know obstacles in the way of the ultimate passage of the Bill, at this late hour, by making it too complicated and too expensive. We have not much to fault with in the substance of education proposed by the measure. It does not tell us in so many words that instruction is to be afforded gratuitously, although of course we are led to infer such from the tenor of the bill; but on this and other points it should be much more clear and concise. The money matters are, however, the points on which the members will be most divergent, and it is in view of this, and with the desire that the measure should pass before the prorogation, that we allude to the necessity of abolishing the poll-tax, and increasing the vote from the general revenue. By means they will have a definite idea of the amount to be expended, and the Executive

can shape its course accordingly. With the poll-tax they are liable to make various blunders in their estimate of the amount to be derived, and the whole machinery may, in consequence, be placed on the most unstable foundation.

MILITARY GRANTS.

The following application to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of military grants in British Columbia, and the Duke's reply, were forwarded to us, by the Royal Gazette, on the 23rd instant.

(Copy of Application.)

London, Feb. 12th, 1864.

Sir,—As agent in London to Captain Hough, son of H. M. Army, now a settler in British Columbia, I have the honor to request the consideration of His Grace the Secretary of State to the following:

Captain Houghton resigned the army long

ago for the purpose of settling in British Columbia, and left England in July last for that colony, in consideration of a colonial pro

misation circulated in officers of the army, offering a certain scale of remission on the purchase price of land sold by the government of British Columbia, to officers leaving the army and settling there, which proclamation was the law when Captain Houghton left England, but on arrival in the colony, he found the proclamation just altered by a new one, virtually reducing the encouragement to British officers by forty per cent.

Captain Houghton, when informed of the new proclamation on his arrival in the colony, appealed to the Governor, stating the circumstances of his case, but the Governor

replied, "I do not know what you mean."

On May 1st, 1863, Captain Houghton

applied to the Colonial Secretary's Office,

Vancouver Island, for a copy of the

Colonial Secretary's Office,

London, May 1st, 1863.

Sir,—I am despatched by the Governor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing minutes of meeting in reference to exploration, and desiring to know the amount of government assistance that the Vancouver Island Exploration Committee may calculate upon to further the exploration of the Colony.

In reply thereto, I am to inform you that a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000) [being part of a sum voted by the Legislature for the purpose] will be immediately placed at the disposal of the Committee, in the proportion of two dollars for each one raised by public subscription, and any further sum required for the same purpose will be advanced from the Crown Revenue on the condition.

In respect to the latter portion of the minute, His Excellency feels some diffidence in suggesting a scheme of exploration to gentlemen whose local knowledge is far superior to His Excellency's. He would, however, recommend, with a view to economic time, that two men, but efficient parties should be equipped and sent simultaneously, acting in concert, and with common objects in view—the discovery of agricultural land, coal and minerals. On receipt of the services of these parties of any particular localities requiring more searching examination, a supply of labor with suitable equipment, for such services could be sent direct to the spot.

His Excellency will instruct the Surveyor General to afford any information in instances which his Department can supply, and His Excellency would further promise to attach to the expedited one officer accredited by the Government, whose sole duty it should be to keep a journal and report to the Executive, but not to interfere with the directions of the Committee or commander of the party.

His Excellency would, of course, expect a general report of the proceedings and result of the expedition, together with a detailed statement of expenditures for the information and satisfaction of the public.

I have the honor, etc.,

(Signed). WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

Geo. COOPERMAN, Esq.,

Hon. Secy. to the Surveyor General.

V. I. Exploration Committee.

The thanks of the Committee were con-

nveyed to His Excellency for his prompt at-

tention to the communication.

Those Hon. Secy. Mayor said he had no idea why he had not been consulted by moving the resolution, but he was because he had the most brains.

He would, with their permission, read the resolution and make a few remarks.

His Worship alluded to the former Governor for the discovery of valuable minerals, and was gratified to see Governor Kennedy carrying out the scheme so nobly.

He alluded to the great mineral wealth of the country, and blamed those who had deceived the country and talked much about poverty. He had great pleasure in moving the following resolution:

I. That this meeting receives with great satisfaction the communication from His Excellency the Governor, and expresses the gratification inspired by so prompt a response to the application of the exploring committee.

The speaker said he had only spoke as a fellow-townsman and a tradesman, but also as a farmer, who cultivated as much land as any other individual in the colony except the Hudson Bay Company.

Mr. James Deans came forward to second the resolution. He thought it high time to develop the resources of the Island.

He had been 11 years on the Island, and he was often grieved to see that so little was known about the country.

He believed that if the Island was properly explored tracts of agricultural land would be found beyond expectation.

He had made many inquiries from among the Indians about the interior of the Island, and all he could learn was that a strange tribe of Indians named the Samookes had been found beside the shore of a great lake, who had neither knees nor elbows.

That was not any satisfaction.

Mr. Thos. Burns would like to ask Mr. Deans a question.—Who did they mean to give the lands to? Mr. Burns had seconded the platform, and being invited to speak, when Capt. O'Neil, the rival orator, to whom Capt. O'Neil had given a pair of trowsers, and the value of \$2, the property of Lewis W. Winthrop, and was sent to the chairman for one month.

Govt. Gazette.—The contract for

the printing of the Government Gazette has been awarded to the Colonist. The first number will be published on Tuesday morning next.

Mr. Walker spoke to the resolution. Be-

fore leaving England he said Sir Roderick

Macdonald sent for him to speak to him

on the subject of the mineral wealth of the Island.

Just then good reports had been re-

ceived from this Island. Sir R. expressed his

EXPLORATION MEETING.

A public meeting to receive the report of the Committee recently organized to offer suggestions as to the most advisable mode of exploring the Island was held in the Theatre Tuesday night, and was numerously attended.

Señor Franklin, Esq., M.L.A., occupied the chair, and the platform was noticed by the Mayor, the principal members

of the Committee.

The chairman explained that the meeting was called for the purpose of considering the exploration of the land we live in. He referred to the results of the meeting of the 23d of April, of which he had been appointed chairman. It was then determined that the exploration of the Island should be carried out in as thorough a manner as possible, to promote a better knowledge of the Island similar to what had been done in Australia. He had, on his arrival, waited on Governor Douglas, and spoke to him on the subject. On Governor Kennedy's arrival, the first thing that met his eye was that well known motto on the arch "Develop our resources," and Governor Kennedy, by the part he has taken in the promotion of exploration, by offering to contribute \$2 for every \$1 that was raised by the people showed that he was the right man in the right place, and was determined to carry out that motto. He referred to the great resources of the Island, its timber and mineral wealth. He was also satisfied that it possessed great agricultural advantages; the land was in many places similar to that of Kent, and would produce excellent crops. Colonial bread was much relished as a doctor could say, it was a good tonic, and best might be had for half its present price. He glanced at what was known of the Island and the places where it had been explored, but said that the exploration was not yet complete.

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Tuesday, May 17, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The intelligence received on Saturday last from the Eastern States is nine days later than our previous advices, and is more than usually sanguinary in its character. From the despatches, which are more inexplicable even than usual, it would appear that the recent battles between Grant and Lee have been almost equal in slaughter to any of the former struggles in Virginia. Anything approaching, however, a connected summary of the series of engagements is beyond the ingenuity of editorial compilation. In our last remarks on the war, we alluded to the strong position in which Lee was intrenched, and the probability that an effort would be made by Grant to divert him from the situation. Our surprise has been so far correct; that Lee has been led to leave his intrenchments and give battle in order to frustrate, if possible, Grant's combination with Butler, which it is evident, he knew, was progressing, although the despatches speak of Butler's advance up the James river being only known to the Confederates the following morning. The Southern General was evidently afraid of delay, and, therefore, instead of acting on the defensive became the assailant. It appears, however, that the converging scheme of Grant and Butler has been kept more than usually secret, and has up till almost the commencement of the recent battles deceived the Northern people as well as the Southern army. Burnside's feint on the Rappahannock answered this purpose admirably, and enabled the Federal forces to land on the James river, and take their enemy, to a certain extent, by surprise. The first of the important struggles between Lee and Grant commenced on Wednesday, the 5th inst., immediately after the Federal forces had crossed the Rapidan. The fighting continued with but little more than a day's intermission till the end of last Tuesday night, after which we have nothing but rumors. The first day's battle ended in Lee being driven from his position, leaving most of his killed and wounded in the hands of the Federals. The second day (Thursday) was a stubborn contest, and consequently a bloody one; but, beyond driving Lee a little further back, making his retrograde movement two miles and a half from his position on Wednesday morning, nothing was gained by Grant. The next day was more destructive than the preceding, and the furious onslaughts of the Confederates made serious gaps in the Northern army, several times placing it in a perilous predicament, by the successful assault on its right wing. Burnside's corps, numbering 30,000, was brought into the action late in the day, and enabled Grant to force Lee three miles farther back. According to the Tribune's despatch, the Confederate general on this occasion left 300 killed and 2000 wounded in the hands of the Federals. Saturday's fight still exhibited Lee on the offensive, and attacking vigorously and successively the left wing, the centre, and the right wing of Grant's army. Hancock's corps was beaten back, by Longstreet, who planted the Southern flag on the Federal General's breast-works. Everything was in the greatest confusion in this portion of the Northern army, when reinforcements from Burnside came up, and drove Longstreet quickly back, with heavy loss. Hancock's corps was badly cut up, and Seymour's division also suffered heavily; but the result was a still greater retrograde movement on the part of Lee. The following day, Sunday, seems to have come acceptably to both parties, as a day of rest and recuperation. On Monday morning, however, the contest was again renewed. This time Burnside commenced the attack on the left wing of the Confederates, commanded by Longstreet, and succeeded in forcing him. General's position, driving several of the divisions into confusion, and it would seem, that the Confederates recovered, and were able to renew their attacks on both wings of Grant's army, pressing Hancock and Sedgwick badly. They were, however, ultimately repulsed with considerable loss. Towards dark, a second and concentrated attack was made on Sedgwick on the right, crashing in the Federal General's line. The disaster, like that of Hancock on Saturday, was speedily retrieved by reinforcements, and the enemy being repulsed, withdrew under cover of the darkness. In this day's fighting General Sedgwick was killed, and Longstreet, on the Confederate side, reported wounded. The next day's battle was the last of which we have any account. The principal portion of this day was taken up in looking after the wounded; but at half past six in the afternoon, for the first time during the whole series of engagements, the Federal army began its assault. Lee having been busily engaged during the night in throwing up intrenchments, breast-works and barricades, making his position stronger than any line of defense he possessed since leaving the Rapidan. At the hour above stated, and at a given signal, the whole Northern army advanced to the attack. A murderous fire was opened upon them by the Confederates, and with a steady impetuosity the gigantic mass pressed on, filling up its broken ranks, and never halting until the rifle pits were

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, May 14.

VOLUNTEERS.—We have been told in a number of quarters that there are at the least 150 able bodied men now in town anxious and willing to form a Volunteer Company to proceed at once to Buile Inlet or wherever their services may be required for the apprehension or punishment of the murderers of Mr. Waddington's road party. These men we further learn require no payment, and all they ask of the Government is to be furnished with arms and ammunition and to be provisioned while in active service. If we have been rightly informed as to the spirited intention of these men it may only rests with the authorities to move in the matter, and so soon as the initiative is taken an ample force will be found at command. The Ridens would of course muster their entire strength if required.

TWO PAPER TO PAY.—We understand that the entire dredging machinery for dredging the harbor will cost the colony when completed \$37,000 in excess of the sum voted by the Legislature. This certainly evidence much care and practical knowledge on the part of those who have been entrusted with carrying the vote into effect. The colony is not in a fit condition to enter on a Civil List of \$20,000,000, which our political economists will say to this nice little item when it figures among the bills payable on the supplementary estimates. The idea is so strange that were our information not derived from a reliable source, we should be disposed to question its credibility.

CASUALTIES.—Yesterday, Mr. Jackson, Steward of the Hospital, with a nurse and a little boy, were accidentally upset while sailing in a small boat belonging to the Hospital.

THE MURDERED MEN.—The paper appeared none the worse for their sudden and unexpected immolation.

We are glad to observe that there is a probability of something being immediately done in regard to ascertaining the real fate of the Buile road party. Dr. Tolmie, Mr. Selim Franklin, and Mr. Jackson of Cedar Hill are moving in the matter, and we hope will meet with the most hearty and cheerful response from the citizens generally. The last named gentleman, with a most commendable spirit, is prepared at once to go up with a party to the scene of the massacre, to find out whether any of the men still survive, and to afford Christian burial to those who have perished. The thing may be very easily accomplished, only requiring prompt and vigorous action on the part of a few such gentlemen as we have mentioned, to satisfy the public feeling, so far as it exists over this terrible affair. Any number of volunteers may be readily obtained for this purpose, and some general subscription will defray all the incidental expenses. A cubard may doubtless be had, and Mr. Wellington, who is expected down from New Westminster to night, will be only too willing to accompany the party, to whom his knowledge of the spot and his acquaintance with the natives would be invaluable. We earnestly trust that the master may not be allowed to drop, or even another day allowed to pass without a proper effort being made to accomplish the much-desired object.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. A. S. Hallidie has been actively interesting himself in behalf of the Industrial Exhibition, to take place in San Francisco on 20th August next. Since leaving San Francisco, he has succeeded in procuring the aid of gentlemen to act as committee for the purpose of collecting articles for exhibition in Oregon, British Columbia and Vancouver Island. For the latter, Messrs. George Crickshank, Selim Franklin and Charles E. Young have consented to act as a committee, and if these gentlemen will devote sufficient time to the collection of materials for exhibition, Vancouver Island should figure conspicuously in the forthcoming Exhibition in object of interest. For the sister colony Messrs. W. E. Cormack and Dierz, at New Westminster, and W. H. Sutton at Yale, have consented to act. It is considered by those who have had the management of previous exhibitions in San Francisco, that the ensuing one will far surpass any of its predecessors.

The building in which the Exhibition is to be held is situated in Union Square. It will be in the shape of a Greek cross, measuring 270 feet from each extremity, by 30 feet wide, and 40 feet high in the clear, and in the center a large dome about 90 feet in diameter, rising about 30 feet above the top of the roof, and including the outside angles which are to be used for the exhibition of agricultural implements, machineries, carriages, &c. will embrace an area of over an acre and a half. There had been a considerable demand for space even before the departure of the last steamer. Room will be reserved for contributions from these colonies, and the promoters expect the support and co-operation of the public at large to render them worthy of the occasion. The result of the exhibition might prove highly fruitful in interesting discoveries.

NEXT DUNGEON.—A correspondent informs us that an armed Vigilance Association consisting of about 40 members, sworn to assist one another, had been formed in the above vicinity, and had taken upon themselves to arrest and work (I) to Victoria for their enemies upon whom their "desecrated" rested. Some excitement prevails in consequence of some of the leading men of the country having received intimation that their names and transportation would come next. The Union Convention for Chilcotin Co. and the Lillooet Branch Convention had both met and made their nomination.

THE CAROUSEL.—is the name of a newly printed journal wearing an English appearance, now published every Wednesday and Saturday in San Francisco. The columns of the Argus are chiefly devoted to mining and commercial intelligence.

STEAMER UNION.

Capt. Coffie having

sold the schooner lately owned by him, the

Nanaimo Packet, has purchased the steamer

Union for the purpose of trading to the north

west coast. It is thought that a good stroke

of business will be done with this little

steamer, as by drawing very little water

Capt. Coffie will be enabled to trade up at

the narrow shallow creeks and inlets which

cannot be navigated by schooners or vessels

of greater draught.

The BENTINCK ARM PARTY SPOKESMAN.

The Eagle which arrived yesterday from

the north, reports having passed the Amherst

with Mr. Waddington's Bentinck Arm party

on board on Tuesday last of Simpkins.

They had heard nothing of the massacre at Buile

Inlet, but it is hoped that the intelligence

might reach them before they would leave

the Arm.

DEPARTURE OF SIR JAMES DOUGLAS.

Sir James Douglas, K. C. B.,

Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. Young,

left by

the Sierra Nevada for England on Saturday

night between eight and nine o'clock.

Sir James, we understand, purposes travelling

through Europe, and will not therefore prob-

ably be absent for a year or two.

THE BUTE TRAGEDY.

In response to the requisition received on Saturday from Governor

Seymour, the gunboat Forward got up

steam and proceeded to New Westminster.

Mr. Ogilvie left by her for the purpose we un-

derstand, of offering his own and the services

of a number of Victoria volunteers, to Govern-

or Seymour.

THE LAST LEVANTER.

The levanting of Quarries, from various causes, a late celebrity

of this city, is still the most prominent topic

of the day, particularly in commercial circles.

The most ridiculous stories are in circulation

as to the mode of his departure, the last one

being that, disguised in rough mining costume,

he went about town all day Saturday,

and finally got off on the steamer without

being discovered. The real truth of the matter is this: On Friday night he engaged the life boat Black Prince from Reid, the ferryman, with the ostensible purpose of proceeding to Steveston the next day. Accordingly, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, he came down to the ferry, and accompanied by two of a crew sailed out of the harbor. Further than this nothing positive is known; it is surmised, however, that he proceeded to Race Rocks, and attempted to board the steamer, but was refused by Capt. Connor, who had been warned of the scheme by the police. It is supposed, that he then came back to this harbor, as the boat was spoken by the sloop Hope, from Port Angeles, at 11:30 p.m. His object in coming back is thought to have been to learn whether his wife got off on the steamer. As nothing further has been seen of him, however, the general supposition is that he made off at once for Port Angeles, where he has doubtless arrived ere this, rejoicing at his narrow escape from the myrmidons of the law. The boat-hire, like his other debts, is yet unpaid, and as the craft has been so long out, it has very likely been seized on the other side for entering without a clearance from this port.

The amount of the liabilities of this sloop

is roughly estimated at from \$25,000 to

\$30,000. His creditors are legion, the principal being Mr. Emery, the builder; Mr. Verden Stewart & Co.; Anderson, Condie & Dickson; Campbell & Co.; Juniper, Green & Rhodes; Lowe Bros.; E. R. Thomas, Kent & Frost; Daniel Scott; and numerous other parties, among whom are our unfortunate

friends.

MONDAY, May 16.

FROM THE NORTH.

The schooner Laura

arrived from Sangster Island yesterday

morning, bringing Capt. C. H. Dunstan,

manager of the Sangster Copper Mine, and nine

workmen. The sloop also brings six or seven

cwt. of specimens of copper ore. The Laura

left the Island on Thursday morning. The

news from the mine is very encouraging; the

mine holding out well; eight men are at work

and have got out seven tons of ore, ranging

from nine to twenty-five per cent. of copper.

The manager has traced the lead from two

and a half to three miles, and in some places

found it four feet in width at the surface,

bearing good indications of being a valuable

lode. Mr. Dunstan, who is a thoroughly practical miner, having been assistant manager of a copper mine in Cornwall since his boyhood, and having also examined copper mines from Canada to Mexico, says he has propected a good deal of the surrounding country, and is satisfied that it is one of the richest copper bearing regions in the known world. All it wants is capital, for the development of its mineral wealth, to build up a most flourishing colony. Mr. Dunstan met thirty or forty cangs filled with Queen Charlotte Indians, near Ballance Island, about half way between Departure Bay and Sangster Island. There were between 400 and 500 Indians. They had been, however, ultimately repulsed with considerable loss. Towards dark, a second and concentrated attack was made on Sedgwick on the right, crashing in the Federal General's line. The disaster, like that of Hancock on Saturday, was speedily retrieved by reinforcements, and the enemy being repulsed, withdrew under cover of the darkness. In this day's fighting General Sedgwick was killed, and Longstreet, on the Confederate side, reported wounded. The next day's battle was the last of which we have any account. The principal portion of this day was taken up in looking after the wounded; but at half past six in the afternoon, for the first time during the whole series of engagements, the Federal army began its assault. Lee having been busily engaged during the night in throwing up intrenchments, breast-works and barricades, making his position stronger than any line of defense he possessed since leaving the Rapidan. At the hour above stated, and at a given signal, the whole Northern army advanced to the attack. A murderous fire was opened upon them by the Confederates, and with a steady impetuosity the gigantic mass pressed on, filling up its broken ranks, and never halting until the rifle pits were

MAY 17.—The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday from New Westminster with Mr. Chas. Good on board, bringing a requisition from Governor

Seymour for a ship of war to proceed at once to New Westminster.

The Columbine says he would be required

to convey thence to the Inlet whatever

forces may be organized for avenging the death of the 14 butchered men.

Governor Seymour was going to Yale.

The Fraser River was rising.

The Columbian advises our legislature to

advertise for some one able to draw up a

Bill of Incorporation, as it would appear to

be beyond their ability.

COLUMBIAN REQUEST FOR BILL OF INCORPORATION.

May 13, 1864.—Dollars £1231 7 6; Harbor dues,

£34 10; head money, £42; tonnage dues,

£147 6; Total, £1458 19. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 215.

A PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE MINING LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This little work, compiled by Mr. Park, Barrister-at-

law, has just been published at the office of

the Colonist. It contains, exclusive of ad-

vertisements, fifty-one pages of reading ma-

terial, and is just a convenient size for the

pocket. The headings of the different chap-

ters are as follows:—What may become Free

Miners; The Free Miner's Certificate; What

are Mining Claims and Interests; The mode

of obtaining claims; The state of the estate

and interest in mining claims; Bed-rock

mines; Ditch and water privileges; Mining

claims; Mining companies; Registration;

Representatives; Mineral government; Roads and

mining districts; Gold Commission;

Mining Boards; Definition of Mining; Its

object, according to the introductory re-

marks, "to enable the miner to obtain a

clear title to his property"; The book will be

a valuable companion, and will no

doubt go through more than one edition.

Should its sale meet a demand, necessitating

ME. COURT
JUSTICE CAMERON.)

W. A. M. Route.

ment was resurred in the
tion of Wm. Hood, to
ck Arm and Fraser River
heard for the petitioners
argued against the grant,
on the ground that Hood
tory of the company within
Act.
of counsel occupied some
or reserved her judgment.

E. M. S. COLUMBIANA

loop Columbian, Capt. T.
ived in Esquimalt harbor
on from Esquimalt. We
favored by the officers of
following particulars: I
arrived in Valparaiso on
then on 23rd for Hon.
arrived on April 12th; after
left Honolulu April 18th,
Royal Roads on Saturday
is 665 tons, register 150
carries an armament of 4
bore guns, each weighing
plement of men is 130 all
is a list of her officers:
ant. Ward; Lieutenant
Slater; Surgeon John
Isaac Heardon; Assistant
Browne, M. D.
will probably remain here
until the arrival of the next
sail for Mazatlan, Mexi-

cette Callevala, 14 guns, was
en the Columbia left, and
be there some time, awaiting
the Russian Pacific fleet.

H. COLUMBIA

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Westminster with Mr. Chas.
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ours for week ending 7th
£1231 7 6; harbor dues,
meny, £43; tonnage dues,
£1458 19 4. Number of
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VIEW OF THE MINING
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Who may become Free
to Miner's Certificate. What
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water privileges; Mining
of larger proportion than
copartnership; Registration;
abandonment; Roads and
districts; Gold Commission-
Definition of Mining? Its
to the introductory re-
able the miner at a glance to
he is in search of, and as far
him from the quick-sands of
the book will become a necessity
in the neighboring colony.
various mining laws in a
be understood, by the most
as it does, as much as pos-
sibilities. On the whole it
compendium, and will no
more than one edition—
a demand necessitating
we would advise the compiler
composition, which is some
little carelessness.

RED RIVER

souled that permission had

Gov. Dallas of the above

U. S. troops under Col.
Indian murderers and de-
the British boundary. The

publishes the following allegion
of two of the Sioux mis-
St. Paul Pioneer and Demo-
nous, and

the mail carrier from Pembina,
the affair was planned by
Gere, who is somewhat
the individual who Jeff Capt.
last summer, and subse-
its massacre by the In-
an named McKenzie. These

some persons at Fort Garry,
Sixth and another Indian
the Bottles, with plentiful pos-
sibly, which soon received them
from a party well satisfied
them in their conduct.
They were tied and damp-
and, ran over the line into
camp, and when they awoke
little surprised to find them-
ed by our civilian officials and
of owing us.

SECRETARY'S DEPART-
ment James Neibert is a man

in department of the Colonial

and Indian Affairs.

The Metropolis arrived at

Memphis on the 4th,

the Metropolis arrived

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 17, 1864.

THE LAST INDIAN ATROCITY.

The intelligence received yesterday morning, the particulars of which we publish in to-day's issue, of the massacre by Indians of fourteen men, who were working on the Bute Inlet route, is the most startling thing of the kind that has yet taken place in either colony. There is something almost fiendish in the footsteps of Indian crime—justice influenced on the one hand by a morbid sentimentality, and on the other by a reckless and brutal indifference to savage life, and we shall not likely have again to recount so heartrending a story as we present this day to our readers.

THE CHILCOOTIN INDIANS.—THE MURDERERS OF MR. WADDINGTON'S PARTY.

As the particulars of the fearful massacre laid before our readers in another column will doubtless interest the blood-thirsty perpetrators with a horrible interest, we give a brief description of the tribe, their numbers, appearance, &c., as furnished us by a former packer on the Bentick Arm trail, and who has also travelled over the entire Bute Inlet route.

The full number of warriors in the tribe does not exceed 50 men, at the outside, with about 100 women and children. The men are a very large athletic race, many of them being over 6 feet in height and stout in proportion. They are well armed with muskets and large knives, and have also a good many revolvers. Although they have been described as Haida Indians they have very few houses only 8 or 9 being in their possession last winter. Their headquarters lie about 100 miles from the head of Bute Inlet, on the shores of the Bentec, Tash, and Chilcoot Lakes. Bentec Lake is about 7 miles long, Tash Lake about 25 miles long, and Chilcoot Lake about 6 or 7 miles long. The lakes are surrounded by prairies and low rolling hills, dotted here and there with trees and thickets with fish, which form the chief food of the Indians. This tribe is extremely warlike, and is the terror of the Coast Indians, who fly at their approach. Although they are well supplied with shot-lock—mostly they are short of flints, and are in addition rather poor marksmen, not having been taught the use of fire-arms. They are described as very cowardly and treacherous. About 40 miles from this tribe is located another and more powerful tribe, the Si-Te-Che Indians, of whom, after their principal chief, they are called. They number about 100 warriors, and closely resemble the Chilcoots, with whom they are in constant friendly relations, and they may therefore be taken into account as forming a common danger with the latter, in any operations against them. They are also well armed, having recently captured the Chilcoots, and the two tribes taken together would doubtless form a dangerous enemy.

The Si-Te-Che Indians have a species of fort or stockade at Nacoonon, on the Bentick Arm, built, formed of a row of stout logs, about 6 feet high, and firmly driven into the ground; they also have another of a similar description, but not so strong, about 8 miles distant. They do not usually live in these in summer, however, being occupied in fishing on the lakes. Our informant, a man of opinion that in the event of these tribes being attacked, they would either fly in the direction of Fort Alexandria, or the Fraser, or towards Knight's Inlet, where they are said to be.

However much we regret the occurrence of this horrible slaughter of innocent men, we are by no means satisfied at the growing insecurity of the white man's life amongst the northern savages. What between the reckless indifference to Indian life, amounting to inhumanity, of one portion of our population, and the meager sympathy, amounting to the encouragement of crime, of another, the Indian is actually forced into disregarding the law. When we add to these mischievous extremes, the notorious bad faith of our own Government with the Indian tribes, the great wonder that a general warfare with the savages has not broken out long ago. If any instance it has been due to the influence of the Roman Catholic Friars, who seem to work in the cause of civilization in this part of the world with a real unstimulated by English bounty, that war, or at least, serious difficulties have actually been avoided. We all know how the Government has dealt with the Cowichan Indians, and how its bad faith, in that instance, has only been equalled by its indisposition to punish Indian criminals in others. It requires, therefore, but little acumen to perceive that such a shiftless sort of policy has inspired the natives with suspicion of our integrity and contempt for our power.

A FRIED.—Mr. F. Whymper, the artist who recently visited Bute Inlet, was well acquainted with the villainy who ruthlessly butchered Mr. Waddington's road party, and more particularly with the wretched "Tello," a famous Tyee, or minor Chief, whose license he took, and now has in his possession. "Tello" was the man who aimed a blow with his musket at Peterson. The hideously fiendish expression assumed by the redskin with regard to his bloody purpose, ill accorded with the benign expression which his countenance naturally wore.

The number of instances of Indian murdering and marauding which have recently occurred, and which have been allowed to go unpunished, are as dangerous to the safety of our isolated whites as they are disgraceful to a civilized Government. It is time that this worse than temporizing should cease. A murder has now been perpetrated, and four-tenths of our citizens have been cruelly robbed of life. It may be, that while we are yet writing, another bloody sacrifice is being suffered up to Indian savagery in the persons of the six men who have started inland from Bentick Arm. No time should therefore be lost in endeavoring to bring the guilty parties to justice. It is easy enough to get a sufficient number of volunteers in Victoria to risk the undertaking, and the difficulty of tracking up the murderers will be by no means insuperable. Numbers of them can be identified, and as their fishing season has now arrived, they will probably be found along the borders of some of the lakes which stretch towards Alexandria. A party of men advancing by way of Bute Inlet, and another by Bentick Arm, would be almost certain to overhaul the ruffians in a week or two at the latest.

In consequence of the high waters and the Indians being absent, the Indians have gone up, and all small streams, except those running through the forest, are rapidly rising. At one point, for instance, a stream, \$16 per hundred. Another cause of this advance is found in the expressed intention of packers to withdraw their teams from the route when the troops now on the South Fork shall have gone to join the expedition against the Sioux Indians, as they are now awaiting orders to do. Some appear to entertain the idea that the presence of the soldiers is of more benefit to the safety of the road, than their moving into the heart of the Indian country will be, that the Indian depredations are committed by small parties who have scarcely any abiding place, while others are of opinion that the Indians will be compelled to hunt their holes and consolidate their forces, when Capt. Drake's command marches into the country, where they must keep their stock, and their families. Queen's

sovereignty, in her wisdom, has given us a

We cannot, of course, say, what Governor Seymour may do in this matter; but it is understood that upwards of a hundred and fifty men will be organized in Victoria at once, ready to set up, under the proper authorities,

it is evident that an example—a terrible ex-

ample—must be set to our Indian tribes. That they are sometimes forced into shedding the blood of the white man through the white man's own injustice, we do not deny; but

there is also the more deplorable fact staring us in the face, that covetousness or fanaticism is quite sufficient to impel the natives to deeds of murder. Fear is the only power

that can keep such savages in strict subjec-

tion. Let them feel, as they will, if our government act with vigor, that

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

every uncalled-for attack upon the white man will be punished promptly, and severely, and we shall hear of but few Indian assassinations. Let justice follow inevitably on the footsteps of Indian crime—justice uninfluenced on the one hand by a morbid sentimentality, and on the other by a reckless and brutal indifference to savage life, and we shall not likely have again to recount so heartrending a story as we present this day to our readers.

Mrs. Jones & Edgar have completed

their arrangements to run an express from the Dales to Owyhee, via Canyon City, as far as Canyon in Concord wagons, from whence

they "hastened the stages" as they swept

past occasional camps of Indians cultivating their potato patches. The party reached their destination in safety, having made only one portage where the canoe required to be lightened, in order that it might be more easily over some logs. The Indian pilots thought nothing of the fact, they had accom-

plished in coming down, the chief trouble

was in contemplating the length of time it

would occupy in getting back.

LAHAINA.

Lahaina has too often been described to

need a repetition here. Suffice it to say that

visitors are always glad to step ashore from

the small schooners, and from the purchasing

sun, encountered on the deck to enjoy the cool

breeze that personally fans the town.

To an occasional visitor, Lahaina grows older,

and in putting on her gray hairs, her houses

wear a rustic, gloomy look, her cobble walls

are melting away at every fence. Late, hard,

and even that which surrounds the "City

Hall," the pride of the second city of Hawaii,

is so dilapidated, as to be a disgrace to the

town, if not to the government. And yet, for

all that, one can see improvement even under

the dusty robe that she always wears. The

green that covers and surrounds her seems to

grow more green, with fields extending to the

right and left, and up the hill-sides, wherever

the cane will grow. Sugar cane in the elevation

of Lahaina, and its cultivation, a large

portion of the soil and of the inhabitants is

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 17, 1861.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DATES TO SUNDAY, APRIL 24TH.

The City of Washington, from Liverpool April 20th, and Queenstown April 21st, has arrived.

The Conference was to hold its first sitting in London, April 20th.

It is rumored that negotiations are going on to sell the Great Eastern to the French.

It is stated that the pirate Florida was in a Spanish port. She had been refused coal in the port of Alexandria.

A letter to the London *Times* affirms that the late Viceroy of Egypt ordered the construction of Laird's name.

At Duppel the Prussians had connected their entrencheds with a new parallel without loss.

The canonading goes on night and day.

The steamer Bavaria, from Hamburg, for New York, on April 11th was captured by a Danish frigate at the mouth of the Weser.

She had a large number of passengers on board.

The steamer and cargo were valued at a hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling.

The Hanes was stopped by the frigate at sea, and the examination of her papers was allowed to proceed.

The British public were startled on April 18th, by the announcement that Garibaldi's

victory was to be abruptly terminated, and that he would leave for Capri on April 22d.

Yesterdays news from Italy gives no account of his departure.

LATEST DESPATCHES.

Duppel and Alsen taken by the Prussians.

QUEENSTOWN, April 21.—The Prussians assailed and captured Duppel on the morning of the 18th, taking 33 cannon and 200 to 300 prisoners. The Prussians also stated to have been two Generals, 60 officers and 600 privates. The Danes are said to have lost between 80 and 100 officers, and 4,000 men are reported hors de combat. The victory was received with great rejoicing at Berlin. The Prussians have occupied Alsen, and the occupation of the whole of Jutland was resolved upon.

Some members of the Conference met in London on the 20th. The representative of the German Diet was absent.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The steamer Scotia, with dates from Liverpool to the 23rd and from Queenstown to the 24th, has arrived.

The Paris *Temps* thinks little importance can be attached to the resolutions framed by the Washington House of Representatives relative to Mexico—*at least*, pending the civil war.

The no Daniel news of importance since the fall of Duppel.

Garibaldi has postponed his departure from England until the 26th. He had left London.

From private despatches we learn that gold was quoted yesterday in New York at 178.

PORTLAND ITEMS.

[From the Oregonian.]

TELEGRAPH TO THE SOUND.—Superintendent Haines reached Olympia on Friday last, and reports the whole route from this city as being but little worse than Oregon to build a line through to Astoria.

Tow Cross along the Columbia river bottoms are reported to be in full condition, and promising.

STRAWBERRIES.—Farmers are unanimous in saying that the crop of peaches, cherries, plums, &c., have nearly been destroyed by the recent frost, but we learn of persons lately visiting East Portland, that the most luscious of all fruits, strawberries, have ripened, and soon parties may enjoy the pleasure of gathering this delicious berry from its parent stem.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The weather for the past few days have been quite unsettled. Light rains have fallen, accompanied with heavy winds.

The overland telegraph line has not worked for several days, and we are without later eastern intelligence than that already published by you.

Gen. Chipman, formerly a member of Congress from Michigan, was yesterday arrested by the Provost Marshal and sent to Alcatraz, for treasonable expressions made in a recent speech at a Club meeting.

The steamer Golden Age from Panama, arrived at 8 o'clock to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The Democratic State Convention organized yesterday by electing ex-Governor Weller, chairman. Speeches were made by Crofth, Brown, Elbey, Montgomery and others.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed:

J. B. Crockett, C. R. Street, B. Brown,

H. B. Barber, White and J. C. Burch.

The Democratic State Convention to-day adopted a platform with the resolutions of the last year, and supplementary resolutions opposing the conduct of the war, and the tax on mines, and depreciating the action of the last Legislature in increasing State taxes.

Weller, Dewey, Bigler and McDowell were elected delegates to the National Convention.

The Collector of the port received yesterday a dispatch ordering the collection of an additional duty of forty cents per gallon on all foreign spirits in bonded warehouses, on which duties were paid since March 30th, also on all foreign spirits imported prior to the 1st of July next.

A private telegram quotes gold yesterday at 168.

Legal Tenders 62/60% Arrived bark Geod Hill.

Geod Hill, May 4.—A dreadful accident

occurred in this town this evening.

The town authorities had twenty-five men at work, constructing a reservoir for new water works, at the head of the town, near the Bullion mine. This evening, about 5

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

LETTER FROM THE SOUND.

PORT ANGELS, W. S. May 14.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—To-day our town presented quite a military appearance, a corps of men having been formed, equipped with arms and ready (in 15 minutes from time of notice) to march to what they thought would be a scene of war. They had been called out by Mr. Webster to assist in arresting 3 Indians at Elkwhale, who had resisted him and threatened violence, whilst he (Webster) was taking from them some *charcoal*. They are now *under arrest*. No lives lost.—Not a man wounded.

—W. S. MARINE.—A schooner

Mexican letter says three-quarters of the Mexican Republic is in a country under martial law, and the towns are still held by the Liberal forces. The French have but little show for the assertion of Maximilian that his arrival he will be welcomed by the whole nation. A report from Guadalajara says General Urrea had been repulsed by Douay. The people of Mazatlan are in a continual excitement. The commander of the post, under whom the fort is situated, General French, had connected their entrencheds with a new parallel without loss. The canonading goes on night and day.

The steamer Bavaria, from Hamburg, for New York, on April 11th was captured by a Danish frigate at the mouth of the Weser.

She had a large number of passengers on board.

The steamer and cargo were valued at a hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling.

The Hanes was stopped by the frigate at sea, and the examination of her papers was allowed to proceed.

The British public were startled on April 18th, by the announcement that Garibaldi's

victory was to be abruptly terminated, and that he would leave for Capri on April 22d.

Yesterdays news from Italy gives no account of his departure.

LATEST DESPATCHES.

Duppel and Alsen taken by the Prussians.

QUEENSTOWN, April 21.—The Prussians assailed and captured Duppel on the morning of the 18th, taking 33 cannon and 200 to 300 prisoners. The Prussians also stated to have been two Generals, 60 officers and 600 privates. The Danes are said to have lost between 80 and 100 officers, and 4,000 men are reported hors de combat. The victory was received with great rejoicing at Berlin. The Prussians have occupied Alsen, and the occupation of the whole of Jutland was resolved upon.

Some members of the Conference met in London on the 20th. The representative of the German Diet was absent.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The steamer Scotia, with dates from Liverpool to the 23rd and from Queenstown to the 24th, has arrived.

The Paris *Temps* thinks little importance can be attached to the resolutions framed by the Washington House of Representatives relative to Mexico—*at least*, pending the civil war.

The no Daniel news of importance since the fall of Duppel.

Garibaldi has postponed his departure from England until the 26th. He had left London.

From private despatches we learn that gold was quoted yesterday in New York at 178.

CELEBRATION OF NANAIMO AS A PORT OF ENTRY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Since this town was released from its shackles, and a great impetus given to its commercial transactions with the world, without by the proclamation made by the Hon. G. G. Government, which declared Nanaimo to be a free port of entry, the inhabitants headed by their worthy Magistrate (W. H. Franklin, Esq.) have been anxious to celebrate the event in an appropriate manner. A public dinner having been proposed, a handsome sum was raised by the leading residents, aided by those who took an interest in the proceedings, including the hon. H. D. Lescelle, of H. M. Forward, who also lent the services of his efficient crew to decorate the room. The steward of the gnat boat kindly volunteered to superintend the arrangements, and to him and the rest of the ship's company we are much indebted for the able assistance they rendered. A Committee of Management was formed consisting of W. H. Franklin, Esq., the hon. H. D. Lescelle, C. S. Nicoll, Esq., Jas. Tarver, Esq., and Robert Dunsmuir, Esq., and Wednesday evening the 11th inst., was appointed for the dinner. W. H. Franklin, Esq., presided as chairman, and Rev. J. B. Good as vice. On the occasion we noticed among the company present the hon. H. D. Lescelle with his friends from the Tribune, L. Franklin, Esq., of Victoria, and the officers of the Fiduciary Bank. After ample justice had been done to the good things provided the chairman rose to propose the "Health of the Queen," which was responded to by the first verse of the national Anthem. The following toasts were also proposed by the chairman and vice-chairman, appropriate speeches being made to each toast: The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal family; song, Rule Britannia.

Vice-Chairman, His Excellency the Governor and family; song, Cheer Boys! Chester responded to the chairman as Government agent.

Chair.—The Army and Navy; song, Red White and Blue, responded by the hon. H. D. Lescelle.

Chair.—The Test of the Evening, prosperity to Nanaimo as a Port of Entry, coupled with the health of Sir James Douglas, K. C. B., the late Governor, who signed the Proclamation; song, And Lang Syne.

Vice-Chair.—Our metropolitan Sister Port of Victoria, Victoria; song, A May Bonfire.

Chair.—The Clergy; responded by the Rev. J. B. Good.

Vice-Chair.—The Press; song, Good News from Home, responded by the hon. H. D. Lescelle.

Chair.—The Vancouver Island Coal Co.; song, Old King Cole, responded by C. S. Nicoll, Esq.

Chair.—The Horseshoe Coal and Railway Co.; song, There is a good time coming, responded by R. Dunsmuir, Esq., who took occasion to remark that the Company intended to give a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.

Chair.—The Ladies, responded to by Piddell, Esq., R. N.; song, The Tail Girl dressed in Blue, sung by the above.

Concluded by the health of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman by the hon. H. D. Lescelle.

Other toasts were proposed and the evening passed off to the entire satisfaction of all present. Those who were fortunate enough to be there will remember it as one of the pleasantest evenings they ever spent in Nanaimo.

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Legal Tenders 62/60% Arrived bark Geod Hill.

Geod Hill, May 4.—A dreadful accident

occurred in this town this evening.

The town authorities had twenty-five men at work, constructing a reservoir for new water works, at the head of the town, near the Bullion mine. This evening, about 5

o'clock, an overhanging embankment, twelve feet in height, caved down, there being, perhaps, fifty tons in weight, and buried nine of the workmen. They were extricated as soon as possible. Five were horribly bruised and mangled; two were dead; three of them have since died. The names of the dead are: Nicholas Hewson, John Robertson, and Nicholas Murphy. Thomas Ryan, P. Ford, and the other four were not seriously hurt, and are doing well.

MEXICAN NEWS.

A Mexican letter says three-quarters of the Mexican Republic is in a country under martial law, and the towns are still held by the Liberal forces.

The French have but little show for the assertion of Maximilian that his arrival he will be welcomed by the whole nation.

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[COMMUNICATED.]

WEDNESDAY ENDING SATURDAY, THE 14th MAY, 1861.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1861.

BINGERS.

Mr. Webster and wife,
and daughter, Mrs. Barlow,

OB.—Mrs. Valpy.
ADM.—Miss Sarah Evans,
Rooter, John Waller, W.
Goldsmith, L. Furman,
N. Ewton, M. O. Walker, A.
in, Miss S. Brunn, J. Speir,
Mrs. Waddell & 3 ch'd.,
W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Shall, R. S. Knight, M. Mc-
and 3 ch'd., J. McPherson,
J. G. Russell, W. F. & Co.
Clerkage.

KDRSON, from Olympia
to Victoria, 10 lbs flour,
Taylors, 2 lbs butter, 2 lbs
Wilson, Mr. Orton, Mr.
Mr. Cranney, Rothchild, M.
ward, 10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs
POSTS, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs

RA NEVADA from Santa
Fe, 10 lbs flour, 20 lbs
10 lbs sugar, 10 lbs vegetables, 10 lbs
RA NEVADA from Peru
17 hours, 146 lbs bacon, 14
1/2 lbs do, 5 lbs do, 12 lbs
4 dressed hogs, 10 dressed
2 dressed beef, 1 copper

from San Francisco—4 pgs
2 lbs brooms, 2 lbs cans,
3 coils cordage, 20 bags corn,
100 lbs flour, 850 lbs rice
100 lbs sugar, 12 lbs tea,
20 lbs coffee, 10 lbs meat,
65 lbs do, 16 horses 4 iron
286 kegs salt, 1 car nectafine
paper, 27 lbs butter, 713 mats
25 lbs soap, 10 lbs oil, 10
cork, 10 lbs meat, 30
mutton, 90 lbs feed, 300 lbs
30 lbs hardware, 31 lbs
1 bale hops, 3 iron nails, 5 lbs
nails, 10 lbs coals, 10 lbs
pegs, 5 lbs flour, 25 lbs sugar
20 lbs beef, 10 lbs butter, 6
hams, 6 lbs pork, 9 lbs un-
derwear, 5 lbs rice flour, 10 lbs
pottery, 100 lbs flour, 10 lbs
20 lbs sugar, 24 lbs flour, 10
lbs tea, 5 lbs tobacco, 20 lbs wine,
20 lbs do, 14 lbs yeast
10,686 49

PERSON, from Olympia and
east to California, sheep, 6
do, 2 horses, 2 boxes butter,
steaks, Value, \$2,450.

ED RAKER, from Port An-
twerp, half ton wheat, Value

£ from British Columbia—
Value, \$2,200.

NG MIST, from New West-
minster to Duncan & George-
town, 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs

INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Brewster, w.

Hoppe, McKay, Port Angeles

man, Finch, Port Angeles

man, Sonach

Lady Franklin, Warren, Cow-

rie, McIntosh, Nanaimo

Levee, San Juan

John Thornton, Clark, Port An-

Mona, New Westminster

John, Fort Langley

Rudin, Esquimalt

with Star, Lukich, Fort Rupert

Sears, Port Angeles, vessel

Peter, Peter, Port Angeles

James, Connor, Astoria

Pearce, Nanaimo

Enterprise, Mount, New West-

McCullough, Nanaimo

Thomson, New Westminster

P. F. Angers, V.

like, Thornton, San Juan, Jo-

Greenwood, Nanaimo

Pamphlet, Nanaimo

San Francisco, San Fran-

coy, Steck, 10 lbs flour

McLellan, Nanaimo

Walters, Alberni, V.

Horn, Fort Spring Island

John, Nanaimo

John, Nanaimo

CLEARING.

Lettia, Adams, Port Angel

son, Port Angeles

Anderson, Alberta, V.

Spring, N.W. Coast, V.

Live Yankees, Diggs, Port An-

gela, Warren, Comox, V.

Cleendening, Port Angeles

Patten, Cowichan, V.

Wallace, Port Angeles

Enterprise, Mount, New West-

McCullough, Nanaimo

North Star, Lukich, Fort Rupert

Irvin, Stanich, Port Angeles

Stanich, Comox, San Fran-

cisco, V.

Stanich, Nanaimo

Peterson, Port Angeles

John, Nanaimo

John, Nanaimo

John, Nanaimo

John, Nanaimo

BIRTH.

Arm, Victoria, District, May 1st,

Auderson, of a daughter.

Sunday the 10th inst., the wife

Ed., of a daughter.

NAMELESS.

no name.

May 12th, by the Rev. Father

of the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Wm.

Mary Yeoman, of this city.

May 10th, at Holy Trinity Church,

Ven. the Archdeacon of Brit-

ish Columbia, John Black, M.D.

Black, Esq., Burdhouse House,

Derbyshire, England, to Elizabeth

West, daughter of the late Thomas

Cork, Ireland.—No Cards.

DIED.

Friday afternoon, 13th instant,

of a cancer at Beechy Bay,

of Bristol, England, aged 72

years, Mr. J. Russell, son of

the 10th, near Cedar Hill,

British Columbia.

PRINTED

BY THE BRITISH COLO-

NY, Government Street, for

Victoria, V.I.

ing, May 17, 1864.

BRITISH COLONIST--SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1864.

NO. 274

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

During the last two days, the community has been, strange to say, stirred by the session of our Legislature. It is not often that public attention is very seriously engrossed by the antics of our politicians, but we must confess that the killing of the two important measures of the Session—the Incorporation and School Bills—has created quite a lively sensation. On the score of *cause*, we really cannot blame the President of the one amendment, and the Speaker of the other, thus breaking the dreamy spell which seemed to have been thrown around the Houses of Legislature. Eight months of a monotonous existence had passed—a dreary season of mental paralysis—and it was certainly time that some little spirit should be thrown into the Legislative proceedings. People had begun to forget that there were honorable gentlemen meeting periodically across James Bay with the avowed purpose of making laws and assisting in opening up the country. What with speculation sublimated by the ardent and auriferous excitement of Goldstream—with copper and coal developments sufficient to throw the Pacific coast into a perfect *furore*—with well-meant general men for the first time plunged into the dangerous vortex of that paragon which comes from a sort of irresponsible expenditure of the public money—with, in fact, hostilities between the sexes keeping the minds of our population in a state of continued tension, it was not to be expected that the homely performances of the members of Legislature would be invested with much importance. The politician has been slighted, and, in a spirit of bare dignity, turns upon the unapprised populace, and denies them clean streets and education for their children.

There is something grand in this expiring effort of the two houses. It is the “charge” of the dying Marconi. “Down with Municipal Government,” cries one. “Death to Education,” shouts the other, and, presto! the Mayor is garroted and the schoolmaster is put in the stocks. The result is highly gratifying for eight months work; eight months did we say? rather five years. Five long laborious years. It is the same, sad, old story. The curtain lifts and the play commences. We watch the performance with a kind of mechanical attention. Soon after seen fit by “act” after “act” comes up, and as last we are warned that the thing is over by the gradual extinction of the lights. We struggle towards the pure atmosphere again, and, for the first time, truly realize that what we have been witnessing was a mere phantasm gotten up for the occasion. If we took back what shall probably be Iago and Othello, whom we witnessed a little while previously in their death-throes, and, holding firmly over a glass of “sf” and “af” and dousing upon the powerful character of their definitions. It is rather mortifying to think that after all the cutting and slashing and fine sentiments, the whole affair was a sham—pre-arranged and rehearsed. Iago was never intended to be slain—the Incorporation Bill was never intended to be passed. Othello’s dagger was never meant to penetrate even his Moorish garb—the School Bill was never drawn up for Legislative sanction. The play has been performed—some of the actors have been allowed to take the good characters; others have been obliged to delineate the bad; but both good and bad were made fiction.

The Incorporation Bill as it went up to the Council was one mass of incongruities, and deserved its fate. But why was it made a thing of such “shreds and patches” at all? Why were the members not content with the Legislative wisdom of other countries, without endeavoring to improve upon it? Did they fancy that a predilection for “rock and swamp” was indicative of “Heaven-born” statesmanship, and that the ability of England, Canada or Australia was something that might be藐视ed into practical shape? were it only placed in their August hands? From the first faint efforts, however, of granting the people of Victoria municipal privilege, to the present time, it was unmistakably evident that the Legislature of the Colony were determined that no other law-making body should exist upon the island but themselves. Hence the bungling from first to last. With the School Bill, it is also clear that no free system of education was ever intended to become the law of the land. Clerical influence on the one hand, and retrogressive tendencies on the other were quite sufficient to kill this measure at any time. The long delay in getting up the school report—the inattention and disjointed manner in which the bill was framed, with the innovation of a poll-tax—all seem as the ultimate end was clearly perceived and calculated upon by the Committee. Were any thoughts wanted to complete the case against these men it would be the fact that but one out of the whole of the members of the Committee was present yesterday. In

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. DeCosmo moved that the chairman do now sit in the chair, and give the signal to open the House at 2:15 p.m. Members present—Meyer, Young, Datheus, Franklin, Tolmie, Jackson, Foster.

THE BILL IN THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Young presented a petition from a large number of the inhabitants of the colony in regard to the incorporation of the Bible School, and requested the House to provide for its admission. It was agreed to for the use of a small house during the festive time. No will the matter of finding a suitable place be left to the discretion of the trustees.

Mr. Young moved that the petition be referred to the Board of Education.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 17, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, May 12.

MARY GALTHERS.—M. Jean Lamon, of Cowichan, has brought to our office another large lump of rock thickly studded with garnets, some of which are very large and fine. The piece of rock is quite filled with the crystals.

DINNER TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Last night a number of friends entertained W. A. G. Young, Esq., Colonial Secretary, at a farewell dinner at the Colonial Hotel, on the occasion of his approaching departure for England.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY BALL.—The committee yesterday completed all the arrangements for the public ball on the Queen's birth-night, which is to take place in the Theatre. Mons. Driad is entrusted with the preparations.

SDUNDE DEATH.—A colored man named Henry Gramont, who kept a restaurant at the lower end of Yates street, was yesterday occupied in grinding some knives at the side of Marvin's store, when he suddenly fell backwards and expired. Dr. Dickson was soon in attendance, but life was pronounced extinct.

YACHT RACES.—The first open air drill of the Yacht Company, was held on the Church Reserve, last evening. Thirty-eight members, including officers, mustered on the occasion, and, under the command of Capt. Lang, went through a variety of evolutions in a very creditable manner, showing very plainly that the most, if not all, of them were "old hands" at both "manoeuvres" and "platoon." The new uniform, in which all the members except two were equipped, looks remarkably well, although one cannot help noticing what a very conspicuous mark it would present to an enemy's sharpshooters. Should the services of the corps be required by His Excellency to punish the Indian murderers at Bute Inlet, it would be prudent to equip the men in their more elaborate gear, and thus render them less likely to be picked off by the skulking savages.

CIVIC ATTRACTION.—Yesterday morning at ten o'clock the Mayor and members of the City Council met in the Council Chamber, with closed doors, to deliberate upon the proper course to pursue in their present dilemma. During the forenoon the Mayor waited upon His Excellency the Governor, and explained to him the position in which civic masters now stood. Governor Kennedy sympathized with His Worship, and the Councillors, and requested the Mayor to furnish him with a full statement of the liabilities and assets of the Corporation. The Council again met, in the evening, and the Mayor reported the result of his interview with the Governor.

Coroner's INQUIRY.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon an inquest was held on the body of Wm. Henry Gramont, who died suddenly during the early part of the day. A post mortem examination had been held on the body by Dr. A. H. who stated that on opening the cavity of the chest he found the heart dilated, distended with fluid, which was composed of serum and clot. On taking up the heart, the aorta was found to be affected with aneurism, the rupture of which had led to the discharge of blood, & it disengaged the pericardium and caused death. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

IN QUEST OF THE MURDERS.—Mr. Waddington leaves this morning for New Westminster on the Enterprise, when he will see Governor Seymour, and place before him particulars of the murder at Bute Inlet. A report current that a body of volunteers will be recruited by the Government to proceed at once to the Inlet in search of the murderer. It is more probable that a second expedition will be fitted out in British Columbia; either for Aleksandra or Ball Coosa, so as to co-operate with the expedition from this Island.

THE BUTE INLET TRAGEDY.—Mr. Alfred Waddington sent up an express last evening by the steamer Emily Harris to Bute Inlet to have the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the recent massacre decently buried. Instructions were given to identify the bodies, and describe the wounds, with a view to future inquiries. The party were also to make a strict search in case any of the men should still be alive. The express would arrive at Bute Inlet as is expected, in three days.

THE SCHOOL BILL.—By the action of the Committee of the House on the School question yesterday the bill is virtually defeated.

On the motion of Dr. Helmecke,

that the Chairman do now rise, a similar effect to the "long month" hustings.

CHINESE TAXES.—I saw a man who was going to plant out some oranges, the tree he had chosen had a few oranges on it, which would get them, and when he was about ready to put out the orange leaf, he had two dead spots all over the plot, placing a stone on each to keep it from being blown away. He left them for a time, and then visited them at intervals, finding insects at work on them each time. These he killed, removing carefully the remains for fear of their scattering away the brethren. At last, when he could catch no more, he planted out his oranges. Alas! I saw, with my own eyes, and the good man seemed to think there was nothing unusual in it, but that it was the most natural way in the world of securing the safety of his vegetables, at the cost of a few leaves.

Fisher's Three Years' Service in China.

GOING TO THE FRONT.

"Going to the front" is no such easy matter for a newspaper correspondent at Washington. For any person connected with an English daily journal, independently conducted, it is all but impossible. Over and over again has the War Minister, Mr. Stanton, positively and rudely refused to grant any "facilities" to the representatives of the press who have penetrated so far as Washington, and have been desirous of visiting the head-quarters of the army. The few American reporters who are suffered to remain in camp are subjected to innumerable galling and degrading restrictions. Should they dare to comment on the probable plan of the next campaign, or "what they presume to write anything which, by any person in authority is held offensive, or even beneficial, they are liable to be summarily expelled the camp, and may consider themselves fortunate if they escape being arrested, sent under guard to Washington, and imprisoned in the military cells of the Old Capitol.

SO INDEPENDENTLY INDEPENDENTLY are many of these "press laws" that some of the more responsible of the New York papers decline to expose their correspondents to such petty tyranny. The New York Herald reporters, however, give all the required pledges, and how to all the decrees which may be promulgated, and the consequence is that the Herald is better supplied with war news than any other paper in New York.

But my lines, as it turned out, had fallen in pleasant places. The Secretary of War, had asked me, who probably have not met my spit, with an unqualified refusal. I did not ask him for permission to visit the front at all. I was fortunate enough to know a gentleman who had extensive commercial transactions with the Government, and who, in pursuit of his business, had frequent occasion to go to head-quarters. On the present occasion he proposed to combine business with pleasure. He told me that he intended to go down to Brandy Station on Sunday morning, and have a "good time" of it. He was to take his wife and sister, who, of their part, and with a view to Americanism, were to take their side saddles and riding at a gallop. The new uniform, in which all the members except two were equipped, looks remarkably well, although one cannot help noticing what a very conspicuous mark it would present to an enemy's sharpshooters. Should the services of the corps be required by His Excellency to punish the Indian murderers at Bute Inlet, it would be prudent to equip the men in their more elaborate gear, and thus render them less likely to be picked off by the skulking savages.

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