

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1864. NO. 21.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
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(Sundays Excepted.)
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THE GOVERNOR AND THE DEPUTATIONS.
From the first speech of His Excellency at Esquimalt to his reply on Saturday to the Clergy of the Church of England, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratification. The tone of liberality and good sense which pervades them all—the clear, manly way in which every hitherto conflicting interest has been met, argues well for the future. Governor Kennedy has taken his stand on the only tenable foundation for a successful Colonial rule—he has asserted that he knows but one party, and that party the people. Although supplanting sentiments which must have jarred occasionally on the feelings of a few, his straightforward manner in dealing with all the subjects that have come up before him, has won the respect of everyone. To a community like our own, so diversified and heterogeneous, many a Governor would have shrunk, at the outset of his career, from the questions which formed special points of controversy among ourselves.

Governor Kennedy. He boldly takes his stand as a man who has seen much of those difficulties which are generally to be found in communities of crude formation. He sees at a glance the little evils, which, if left unchecked, would grow into vast chasms. Looking from a higher stand point he is able to take a more comprehensive view than those whose minds revolve round a contracted surface. His observation is not obstructed by his own or his neighbor's house, but takes within its range the vast areas of the public good. There are two subjects upon which His Excellency has spoken that deserve more than a passing notice—publicity in the affairs of Government, and education of the people. With regard to the former the Legislative Council were no doubt rather taken aback by His Excellency's abrupt question in connection with their secret sittings, and appear to have been startled into very unreasonable answers. One or two members denied that they had sat with closed doors, while another, the President, stated they were obliged to do so, on account of the Executive frequently sitting with the Legislative Council; although they would have admitted any one who chose to apply. It was clear the members found themselves in a disagreeable position, and hence their extraordinary attempt to deny what has been until the last week or so a fact not only known to every one in the colony, but commented on time and again by the press. It is not, however, in the interview of the Council that we are indebted for the knowledge of His Excellency's desire for publicity in all the branches of Government. In our local opinion it will be seen that Governor Kennedy has distinctly expressed himself anxious to afford to the public, through the press, every information that is not in its very nature strictly private. We can scarcely overstate the good effect which this is likely to produce. One of the greatest drawbacks in the past was the impolicy reticence of the Government on all matters of public importance. On the mind of a discontented population this secrecy acted most mischievously. It forced upon it that pressure which bursts the boiler, and explodes the shell. It gave to things comparatively harmless in themselves, a confinement that made them dangerous. Secrecy is the mother of suspicion, and suspicion soon engenders disquietude, dissatisfaction and discontent. Publicity, on the contrary, is the grand safety valve. It gives the steam worked up by political agitation a vent, and renders the demagogue, as well as the "wire-worrier," innocuous. It creates and fosters that confidence between the governing and the governed, which is the surest guarantee of a country's prosperity. The represented as well as the representatives, being made conversant with the actual state of affairs, an active interest is at once created in the government of the country, and the greatest stimulant is given to the public mind. It is in fact the greatest safeguard against blunders, defalcations and wrongs.

The conversational speech of Governor Kennedy to the Church of England clergyman will be found in another column. It emphasizes the position to which the

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Assembly the propriety of placing me in a position to award a salary to a functionary so requisite to the Representative of the Crown to enable him to discharge his duties in a fitting and becoming manner.

I take this opportunity also forwarding to the Assembly the copy of a despatch dated the 5th January, 1864, from the Secretary of State, pointing out that as this Colony possesses a Representative Assembly the passage of money of my Extraordinary Secretary cannot be defrayed from Imperial funds. I further inclose an extract from the Colonial Regulations showing the limit within which the expense of the passage of Colonies of officers appointed from home is defrayed from public funds, and in reference thereto, I would submit to the Assembly the propriety of appropriating the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) to reimburse the daily already incurred for the passage from Esquimalt to the Colony of the Hon. Mr. Speaker and the Hon. Mr. Secretary of the Legislative Assembly.

PRINCIPAL OF WALES' MARRIAGE.
Victoria, Vancouver Island, 2nd April, 1864.
To the Honorable the Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.
GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to transmit for your information the copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 21st January 1864, acknowledging the receipt of an address from your honorable House on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' marriage.

THRILLING NARRATIVE.
Mr. Ernest Walker, a passenger on board the schooner Amelia, who arrived yesterday from Esquimalt Arm, where he owns a ranch, has favored us with the following authentic particulars of the Esquimalt Arm tragedy, reports of which have from time to time reached this city. We give the narrative in Mr. Walker's own words.

In the month of December last, finding that we were getting short of fresh provisions at Bella Coolla a man named Edward Johnson, a native of Kentucky, aged about 37, and myself with a cut-throat Coolla Indian named Tit-tas, started in a canoe on a shooting expedition to King's Island situated about 35 miles down.

On the 17th day of the month we landed and camped a few yards from the shore. We had no tent but put up a boat sail to break the wind. We had with us about 100 lbs. flour, besides bacon and other provisions, also ammunition and firearms. The latter consisted of a double field rifle, both barrels of which were loaded, and a double shot gun, one barrel being loaded with No. 4 shot. We retired to sleep on the second night, and on the 18th day of the month I awoke from a loud report of a gun. I did not raise myself, but glancing

pain, caused by placing me in the canoe, roused me to consciousness. I was conveyed to Bella Coolla, where the Indians required 200 blankets to carry me to Fort Rupert. This I declined to pay. In the mean time Tit-tas returned to Bella Coolla and reported where I was, and Mr. Daniel Kendal, very kindly started from Esquimalt with the chief and five of his men, and fetched me away. The Indians at Bella Coolla treated me very cruelly, and made me pay for water, fire-wood, and everything else. They even compelled me to pay \$50 as a ransom before I could leave.

I was in a shocking state when taken to the residence of Major Robertson, who has since nursed and attended me with the care of a mother. To Mr. Daniel Kendal and this gentleman I owe under Providence my recovery and can never repay the debt of gratitude I owe them. I was so perfectly exhausted when found by the Indians, that I considered that I was at the point of death. My constitution is naturally strong or I could never have survived the separation and bodily suffering which I underwent.

The weather during the 17 days I lay in bed was so cold that I was obliged to wear a blanket and for the last three or four days I lay in a trough of water, which I believe reduced the inflammation. My legs were so reduced that I could not span my thighs with the fingers of one hand. The wound through my thigh was still open, and when I reached the Major's house, and when cold water was poured over it on one side it escaped through the aperture on the other. I am sorry to say that I have not yet recovered my strength. The ball still remains in my right thigh, though I can manage to walk. On the passage to Esquimalt, I have extracted several bullets from my person. I am happy to think, however, that no bones have been injured, and hope soon to recover my strength. Johnson was killed immediately, the ball passing right through his breast. He was an unmarried man, and I loved him as a brother. He was a native of Kentucky, and was an Englishman, sailing from Yorkville. Mr. Walker gives it as his conviction that had the gunboat Grappler taken the Indians who committed the murders, on the occasion of the visit of the gunboat to that locality, this unfortunate affair would never have happened. The chiefs themselves admitted this. The fact of their shooting the murderer, Tit-tas, proves their abhorrence of the deed, which was committed by the bad characters in their tribes.

SUMMARY COURT.
Clark v. Wilson. Action for \$37, balance claimed for wages. Plaintiff obtained judgment as a previous court through an error in judgment. Defendant disputed the claim on the ground that he had taken the plaintiff in his employ during the hard season at \$30 per week, month with board and lodging, which had been paid him, and plaintiff now claimed \$60 per month.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.
Lans, Feb. 3.—The Patria of this evening contains under the heading "The Italian Government had protested against the fortifications being erected in Austria, near the frontier, in contravention of the treaty of 1859." The Pays of this evening announces that Austria is making arrangements of the Minolo.

INDIA.
Bombay, Jan. 14.—Sir John Lawrence, the new Viceroy of India, arrived at Calcutta on the 12th inst. The war on the frontier is at an end, and the force employed against the hill tribes has been broken up. The main portion of the force being prosecuted vigorously, over 100 tons of opium have been got up this week by the use of one gang of divers. The main portion got up during this time has been shot and shell and grape and canister, of which there was on board over 200 tons. At noon today the divers had sent up over 60 shells and cases of grape and canister. From Capt. Merritt we learn that he has delayed raising the 15-inch guns until the last of the cargo, instead of getting them up by this time as was expected. The change is his plan, owing to the report of the divers, who state that the guns, boilers and pilot house are bedded on 350 tons of timber, and the weight of these articles keeps down the timber which in case of removal would float up and jeopardise the life of a diver by making his life-ropes and air-hose against the deck. The plan now is to remove all that can be got at before attempting the removal of the guns, etc. It is expected that if nothing unforeseen occurs, attempts to raise the ship will be made in about three weeks from date. When it is considered that the first operations on the wreck began on the 25th of January, the fact that it is higher loads, averaging 38 tons each, have been got out to date, is very promising for the speedy raising of the ship. Bulletin of the day of the day.

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There are two subjects upon which His Excellency has spoken that deserve more than a passing notice—publicity in the affairs of Government, and education of the people. With regard to the former the Legislative Council were no doubt rather taken aback by His Excellency's abrupt question in connection with their secret sittings, and appear to have been startled into very irreconcilable answers. One or two members denied that they had sat with closed doors, while another, the President, stated they were obliged to do so, on account of the Executive frequently sitting with the Legislative Council; although they would have admitted any one who chose to apply. It was clear the members found themselves in a disagreeable position, and hence their extraordinary attempt to deny what has been until the last week or so a fact not only known to every one in the colony, but commented on time and again by the press. It is not, however, for this interview of the Council that we are indebted for the knowledge of His Excellency's desire for publicity in all the branches of Government. In our local columns it will be seen that Governor Kennedy has distinctly expressed himself anxious to afford to the public, through the press, every information that is not in its very nature strictly private. We can scarcely overrate the good effect which this is likely to produce. One of the greatest drawbacks in the past was the impolitic reticence of the Government on all matters of public importance. On the mind of a discontented population this secrecy acted most mischievously. It forced upon it that pressure which bursts the boiler and explodes the shell. It gave to things comparatively harmless in themselves, a confinement that made them dangerous. Secrecy is the mother of suspicion, and suspicion soon engenders disquietude, dissatisfaction and discontent. Publicity, on the contrary, is the grand safety valve. It gives the steam worked up by political agitation a vent, and renders the demagogue, as well as the "wire-worrier" innocuous. It creates and fosters that confidence between the governing and

the governed, which is the surest guarantee of a country's prosperity. The represented as well as the representatives, being made conversant with the actual state of affairs, an active interest is at once created in the government of the country, and the greatest stimulant is given to the public mind. It is in fact the greatest safeguard against blunders, defalcations and wrongs.

The conversational speech of Governor Kennedy to the Church of England clergymen will be found in another column. It embraces the education question in its most important bearings. His Excellency believes in the non-sectarian and common school system; looks with disfavor on a multiplicity of schools in a small population; and wishes to see the boys, who are to act in after years together as men, brought up together at school. At the present juncture, we are extremely fortunate in getting a Governor whose ideas on this important question are unclouded by the antiquated prejudices of well-meaning but mistaken clergymen. Our population has been suffering the very ill detailed by His Excellency as likely to result from the absence of a national or common system of education. We have been struggling for five years with the most imperfect means of instruction,—with a multitude of small schools,—with division instead of union, discord instead of harmony. The remarks of the Governor are, therefore, exceedingly opportune. They come at a moment when the question of education, through legislative neglect, is exciting the greatest commotion—when upwards of a hundred children are running through the streets, their mental culture uncared for. They come when the City Council, with much higher ideas of public duty than the more ambitious body across James Bay, are initiating a movement for the education of our youth; and they come at a time when the bickering and divisions of classes and parties seem for the nonce swallowed up in the general rejoicing over a new regime. As we have said we are gratified at the stand the Governor has taken on every public topic—we are rejoiced that our estimate of the man has turned out correct, and that by the well understood wishes of the people only is the Government to be carried on.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.
House met at 10 o'clock.
—Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Duncan, Street, Carwell and Bayley.
INCORPORATION BILL.
House in committee of the whole; Mr. Bayley in the chair.
Mr. Young brought forward the amendments which he had laid before the House at last meeting. (The amendments are too lengthy for publication, but will appear in the reprint of the bill as passed through the committee.—R.R.)
On the clause prescribing the mode of taxation—
Dr. Helmecken said he did not believe the City Council should have power to levy any further taxes on real estate than those already levied by the Government. He was entirely opposed to raising any additional taxes, either upon real-estate or on trades' licenses. The real-estate tax was wrong in principle. He laid before the House an amendment to the first amendment of the Hon. Colonial Secretary.
Mr. DeCosmos opposed the Hon. Speaker's amendment; the revenue which would accrue from this amendment would be only in round numbers, \$10,000 a year, he thought, totally inadequate for the purpose. If he had any amendment to offer to those of the Hon. Colonial Secretary it would be that of allowing the Council to levy a tax not exceeding three-eighths of one per cent. instead of one per cent.
Dr. Tolmie said his experience among the citizens was that taxes were already too heavy and should be reduced instead of increased. This city was far better provided with streets, sewers, &c., than many older and wealthier towns on this coast.
Mr. Young's amendments were then passed, and the remaining clauses in the printed bill were also passed, amended to agree with the previous portion of the bill.
The Committee then rose and reported the bill complete, and the House ordered it to be printed, when it will be re-committed on Monday next.
The House adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 4th, 1864.
House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. Young, Powell, Street, Bayley, Dennes.
INCORPORATION BILL.
The printed copies of the Incorporation Bill as passed through committee, were laid before the House, and Wednesday next was fixed on which to recommit the bill.
The following communications from His Excellency were laid before the House.
PRIVATE SECRETARY FOR THE GOVERNOR.
VICTORIA, Vancouver Island, 2nd April, 1864.
To the Honorable the Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:
GENTLEMEN—I find upon examination of the sums voted for services during the current year that no provision has been made by way of salary for the Private Secretary to the Governor of the Colony.
I forward herewith the copy of a despatch dated 11th September, 1863, conveying to me the views upon this subject of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Acting upon that despatch I have selected and appointed a Private Secretary, and I feel sure that it is not necessary that I should urge upon the

Assembly the propriety of placing me in a position to award a salary to a functionary so requisite to the Representative of the Crown to enable him to discharge his duties in a fitting and becoming manner.
I take this opportunity also of forwarding to the Assembly the copy of a despatch dated the 9th January, 1864, from the Secretary of State, pointing out that as this Colony possesses a Representative Assembly the passage of money of my Private Secretary cannot be defrayed from Imperial funds.
I further inclose an extract from the Colonial Regulations showing the limit within which the expense of the passage to Colonies of officers appointed from home is defrayed from public funds, and in reference thereto, I would submit to the Assembly the propriety of appropriating the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) to reimburse the outlay already incurred for the passage from England to this Colony of my Private Secretary.
I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

DOWNING STREET, 11th September, 1863.
SIR,—I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, on the subject of a Private Secretary.
His Grace desires me to say that he is clearly of opinion that you ought to have a Private Secretary, for when two hundred and fifty pounds would be a very proper provision. No such provision, however, has been made by the Local Legislature, or proposed to them as part of the arrangement by which they are to obtain possession of the Land Fund. His Grace is, therefore, unable to guarantee the salary of a Private Secretary. But in handing over to the Legislature the Crown Revenue of the Island, you will be at liberty to urge upon them the propriety of making this provision on the Civil List, and in case it shall be made, or on the chance of their making it, to select for yourself a Private Secretary. More than this, the Duke of Newcastle regrets that he is unable to do under present circumstances.
I am, &c.
(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.
To Captain Kennedy, C. B.

DOWNING STREET, 6th January, 1864.
SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint you that passage allowances or outlays at the public expense are not granted to officers appointed to Colonies possessing representative Assemblies with the exception of Governors and sometimes Clergymen.
His Grace regrets therefore that he is unable to offer a passage allowance to your Private Secretary.
I am, &c.
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.
Captain A. E. Kennedy.
EXTRACT from the Rules and Regulations for Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary, Chapter 4, Section 3, Clause 132.
"Whenever any other person in this country shall be appointed to any office in a colony not possessing a representative Assembly, the emoluments of which do not exceed five hundred pounds per annum, the Colonial Agent General will defray the expense of his passage to the colony, but the person so appointed will be required to pay the expenses of the return home."
GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.
VICTORIA, Vancouver Island, 2nd April, 1864.
To the Honorable the Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.
GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to take this early opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Legislative Assembly the fact that no residence for my residence for this Governor.
I was aware of this fact before my departure from England, and in reply to a communication which I addressed to the Secretary of State upon the subject, I received a despatch, dated the 16th September, 1863, which I have now the honor to submit for the information of the House of Assembly.
In submitting this subject to the House, I would observe, that it is one wholly distinct from that of the Civil List, and it will be for the consideration of the House whether it should not be so treated.
In the event of the House of Assembly being disposed to entertain the question of a temporary residence for the Governor of the colony, or the erection of a permanent one, or both, I will be prepared to submit a definite proposal on either or both subjects.
I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

DOWNING STREET, 11th September, 1863.
SIR,—I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge your letter of the 27th ultimo, on the subject of a Government House at Vancouver Island, and to acquaint you that no residence for the Governor has hitherto been provided by the colony, it becomes a matter of necessity that you should cause a representation to be addressed to the House of Assembly, moving them to supply the requisite funds for building one, and also for furnishing the public accommodations.
The duty of providing the Governor with adequate house accommodation devolves upon all Colonial communities, and I entertain no doubt that the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island will cheerfully respond to your application on the subject.
Pending the erection of the house, the Duke of Newcastle authorizes you to engage a suitable residence, the rent for which will have to be defrayed by the colony.
His Grace approves your suggestion of having a plan of a house prepared by a competent architect in this country, and as soon as it is completed he will be happy to inspect it.
You will, however, necessarily incur a personal liability for the architect's charges, in case the Assembly should decline to adopt the plan, and to provide for the expense of obtaining it.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.
To Captain Kennedy, C. B.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL.
VICTORIA, Vancouver Island, 2nd April, 1864.
To the Honorable the Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.
GENTLEMEN—My predecessor has transmitted to me your message recommending the selection and appointment of a Council composed of a certain limited number of members from the Legislative Council and from the Legislative Assembly, for the purpose of forming an acknowledged link of communication between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, and thereby facilitating the transaction of public business.
With reference thereto I beg to convey my assurances to the Assembly that the matter shall be treated as a matter of course, and in consequence it would be inexpedient to enter upon so important a question with the limited experience of the colony which I at present possess.
I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

PRINCE OF WALES' MARRIAGE.
VICTORIA, Vancouver Island, 2nd April, 1864.
To the Honorable the Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.
GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to transmit for your information the copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 21st January, 1864, acknowledging the receipt of an address from your honorable House on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' marriage.
I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

DOWNING STREET, 21st January, 1864.
SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the address of the Legislative Council of Vancouver Island and of the House of Assembly to the Prince of Wales upon the occasion of his marriage (which were forwarded by your predecessor in his despatch No. 43, of the 20th of October last), and have been duly laid before His Royal Highness, and that His Royal Highness derived much satisfaction from the loyal and affectionate sentiments which they express.
I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.
GOVERNOR KENNEDY.

Thrilling Narrative.

Mr. Ernest Walker, a passenger on board the schooner Amelia, who arrived yesterday from Benluek Arm, where he owns a ranch, has favored us with the following authentic particulars of the Benluek Arm tragedy, reports of which have from time to time reached this city. We give the narrative in Mr. Walker's own words.
In the month of December last, finding that we were getting short of fresh provisions at Bella Coolla a man named Edward Johnson, a native of Kentucky, aged about 37, and myself with a *cutias* Bella Coolla Indian, named Tit-tas, started in a canoe on a shooting expedition to King's Island situated about 35 miles down.
We left on the 2nd December and made a good run down to the island where we landed and camped a few yards from the shore. We had no tent but put up a boat sail to break the wind, and we had with us a double Enfield rifle, both barrels of which were loaded, and a double shot gun, one barrel being loaded with No. 4 shot. We retired to sleep on the second night, the rifle and gun resting close by us. Between 10 and 11 o'clock I awoke from a loud report of a gun. I did not raise myself, but on glancing round saw my poor companion Johnson roll over and after striving one from his eyes, he fell dead as if he was also killed. Immediately after a second shot was fired at me with the rifle, the ball passing through my left thigh and lodging in the right. The middle finger of my right hand was also smashed and part of the palm shot away. As soon as the culprit, who proved to be our Indian Tit-tas, had fired the remaining ball at me he left, taking with him the gun and rifle. At this time the blood was streaming from my wounds, and I was feeling faint and sick. For four days this Indian hovered round me with an axe, watching an opportunity to kill me. His face wore a fiendish expression every time he approached, but my faithful dog "Roger," which had accompanied us, was always on the alert, and gave the alarm. I was thus enabled to keep him off until he forced me to leave the island.
I lay in an utterly helpless state, with the poor dead man's head touching me, and his eyes wide open as if he were awake. I could raise my head and shoulders but could not move my body. The only articles within my reach were pistol ammunition and some sugar. Upon the latter I subsisted for 17 days. I had nothing to drink, and the only moisture I could get was by sucking the snow of my blankets. My faithful little dog "Roger" could not get at the provisions either, as they were packed away in a box. The sagacious little animal never left my feet at night, and during the day he would run down to the water side to eat mussels, and immediately return to me. He never appeared to sleep at night, but was always on the watch. I think the wolves used occasionally to venture near, as he would bark furiously and seem much excited. During the daytime we were sometimes visited by crows, which upon too near approach were driven off by "Roger."

The wretch Tit-tas after leaving me proceeded to Bella Coolla, where he reported to the Indians that he had killed both of the white men.
One day he went out hunting with a petty chief called Tom, when he informed him he had shot me through the stomach, and believed that by that time I must be dead, he therefore proposed that they should visit the spot that he had mentioned to him before, and readily consented to go with him.
On the 17th night after I had been shot they reached the spot, little Roger, ever watchful, announced their advent long before I was aware of it myself. On seeing them approach, I drew my revolver and clicked it, and they quickly retired. Directly Tit-tas heard my voice he wanted to make a bolt with the canoe, but Tom threatened to shoot him if he did. I spoke to them in Chinook, and asked if their intentions were friendly, and received a hearty reply in the affirmative, told them to put down their muskets and come up to me, which they did. At this juncture I felt so utterly prostrated and feeble that I believe I must have fainted away, as I do not remember what occurred until the

pain, caused by placing me in the canoe, roused me to consciousness.
I was conveyed to Bella Coolla, where the Indians required 200 blankets to carry me to Fort Rupert. This I declined to pay. In the mean time Tit-tas returned to Bella Coolla and reported where I was, and Mr. Daniel Kendal very kindly started from Bella Coolla with the chief and five of his tribe and fetched me away. The Indians at Bella Coolla treated me very cruelly, and made me pay for water, fire-wood, and everything else. They even compelled me to pay \$50 as a ransom before I could leave.

I was in a shocking state when taken to the residence of Major Robertson, who has ever since nursed and attended me with the care of a mother. To Mr. Daniel Kendal and this gentleman I owe under Providence my rescue and recovery and can never repay the debt of gratitude I owe them.
I was so perfectly exhausted when found by the Indians, that I considered that I was at the point of death. My constitution is naturally strong or I could never have survived the starvation and bodily suffering which I underwent.
The weather during the 17 days I lay in that helpless state was intensely cold and frosty. Both feet and legs were frost-bitten, and for the last three or four days I lay in water, which I believe reduced the inflammation. My legs were so reduced that I could span my thighs with the fingers of one hand. The wound through my thigh was still open when I reached the Major's house, and when water was poured over it on one side it escaped through the aperture on the other.
The ball still remains in my right thigh though I can manage to walk. On the passage to Victoria I have extracted several shot from my person. I am happy to think, however, that no bones have been injured, and hope soon to recover my strength.
Johnson was killed instantaneously, the ball passing right through his breast. He was an unmarried man.
Kendal, who so nobly came to my rescue, is an Englishman, sailing from York, and Mr. Walker gives it as his conviction that had the gunboat Grappler taken the Indians who committed previous murders, on the occasion of the visit of the gunboat to that locality, this unfortunate affair would never have happened. The chiefs themselves admit this. The fact of their shooting the murderer, Tit-tas, proves their abhorrence of such deeds being committed by the bad characters in their tribes.

SUMMARY COURT.

[BEFORE CAMERON & J.]
MONDAY, 4th April.
A number of summaries bills for debt were called on before the court:
Clark v. Wilson. Action for \$91, balance claimed for wages. Plaintiff obtained judgment at a previous court through an error.
Defendant disputed the claim on the ground that he had taken the plaintiff in his employ during the hard season at \$30 per month with board and lodging, which had been paid him, and plaintiff now claimed \$60 per month.
Dennes for plaintiff, Bishop for defendant. The court held that the balance of proof was in favor of defendant and gave judgment accordingly.
Sandwich v. Trutch. This was a claim for extra wages on work done on the road in British Columbia.
Defendant disputed the claim and called his foreman to prove that he was entitled only to common wages. Mr. Trutch was also examined. After considerable argument the court gave judgment for defendant.
The case was of some importance as between contractors and road men.
Dennes for plaintiff, Drake for defendant.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The *Patrie* of this evening publishes, under reserve, the news that the Italian Government had protested against fortifications being erected in Austria, near Peschiera, in contravention of the treaty of 1859.
The *Pays* of this evening announces that Austria is making armaments on the Minco.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.—Sir John Lawrence, the new Viceroy of India, arrived at Calcutta on the 12th inst.
The war on the frontier is at an end, and the force employed against the hill tribes has been broken up.
THE "AQUILA."—Upon the *Aquila* being prosecuted vigorously, over 100 tons having been got up this week by the use of one gang of divers. The main portion got out during this time has been shot and shell and grape and canister, of which there was on board over 200 tons. At noon to-day, the divers had sent up over 60 shells and cases of grape and canister. From Capt. Merritt we learn that he has delayed raising the 15-inch guns until the last of the cargo, instead of getting them up by this time as was expected. This change in his plan is owing to the report of the divers, who state that the guns, boilers and pilot house are bedded on 350 tons bulk of timbers amidship. The weight of these articles keeps down the timber which in case of removal would float up and jeopardise the life of a diver by jamming his life-ropes and air-hose against the deck. The plan now is to remove all that can be got at before attempting the removal of the guns, etc. It is expected that if no-thing unforeseen occurs, attempts to raise the ship will be made in about three weeks from date. When it is considered that the first operations on the wreck began on the 25th of January, the fact that 19 lighter loads, averaging 38 tons each, have been got out to date, is very promising for the speedy raising of the ship.—*Bulletin.*

In 5474/64

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, April 2, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE VAGARIES.

The debate which took place last Wednesday on the Incorporation Bill was rather interesting. We do not mean exactly in its abstract novelty—for the enlightened ideas entertained by some of the members were just the opinions which obtained about three hundred years ago—but rather in the novelty that such familiar opinions should find expression in the Legislature of a new country in this progressive era of 1864.

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better. Dr. Helmecken, outside this species of monomania, is one of the cleverest men in the country, and an exceedingly useful member of the Legislature. We are not blessed with a superfluity of wisdom in the House, and it is therefore with a greater regret that we witness such startling defects in men who ought to be foremost in every thing tending to enlighten legislation.

ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND. The long looked for Hawaiian bark Speedwell, Captain H. Hicks, arrived off the harbor Tuesday morning, but on entering, grounded on the Ogdén point shoal where she remained until the evening, when the Otter went alongside, but was unable to move her. She will probably float with this morning's tide.

ARRIVAL OF THE ELIZA ANDERSON. The arrival of the Speedwell at Honolulu, and her departure for this port, was announced in the Colonist on Monday morning. The Captain's memoranda of the voyage, with compass, &c., will be found in our Commercial column. The Speedwell brings miscellaneous and valuable cargo, and had on board seventeen passengers, whose names have been already furnished.

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THE WATER QUESTION.

Editor British Colonist.—Can you explain why it is that Mr. Tideman is encouraged to oppose Messrs. Ooe & Martin in their praiseworthy efforts to supply the city with water? A year ago the "Victoria Water Works Co." brought forth a bill which was thrown out because of some-thing with standing orders. This company now advertises that they are winding up their affairs, yet Mr. Tideman pretends to represent the company, and although neither himself nor the company have brought forth another bill, he undertakes my work, year by year, yet he is allowed to appear in opposition to those men who have done the work, and invested their all, and actually brought the water to our doors. The city waits the Spring Ridge water, because it is the best water in every respect, and the history we read of the water question will be allowed by the Legislature to prevent Ooe & Martin from getting the simple matter of protection for their property they now ask.

Some of the members of the Committee are trying to find an excuse for their opposition—an opposition which according to the evidence before the Committee there was no proof that there was enough water in Spring Ridge. Now the evidence is that for nine months of the year or more, the water could not be pumped out of the well by a steam engine, and for the last few months the present daily consumption, and that for the other two or three months the ridge yielded largely more than the city consumed. According to this evidence the Spring Ridge will supply our city at present, and for a good while to come, and if Ooe & Martin will provide water in the event of a deficiency, what more can reasonably be asked for? At any rate let them give our city all of the Spring Ridge water first. It is the softest, purest and best water we get, and if we must use an inferior water, let it only be after we have used all the best first.

For one day give us the Spring Ridge water, and let our legislators beware of putting obstacles in the way.

PRO BONO PUBLICO. A CYCLE FOR CORUPTION.—A philanthropist has lately laid his story before the public, and although the record may provoke a passing smile, yet no one who reads it can doubt the earnestness and sincerity of the writer, or his hearty desire to benefit his fellow-creatures. It is simply the narrative of a man who was tremendously fat, who tried hard for years on years to thin himself, and who has at last succeeded. He wished to let the world know how he vanquished his terrible enemy and how at last the demon of his body had been driven out, and he has done so in a grand and simple manner, and his fellow-creatures ought to recognize Mr. Banting, the gentleman who has had the courage and good fortune to do this, and to publish his narrative, not long ago measured five inches, and weighed about one hundred and a quarter. He says that he had a great deal to bear from his unfortunate condition. In the first place the "lute boys" were laughing at him in the next place, he could not get his work done, and he had to be carried to his office. He had to be carried to his office. He had to be carried to his office.

CAPT. HICKS OF THE SPEEDWELL. The following excellent acrostic, written by a passenger on board the Speedwell, appeared in the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser. A. Acrostic. H—Hard is the lot of every sailor here. E—Ere manhood's past of every comfort here. B—Beneath his feet is the world's wide sea. H—He has his leisure moments, brief his sleep. Y—Yet, to an Englishman, his life is here. H—Holds out attractions, none are here. C—Careers the soldier, the unblest with ease. S—Knows that of nations his the first must be. S—Supports by land while nations of the sea. B—Beneath his mind where his course may run. A—And those the British flag, each every gun. Q—Quiet their fears and bid their tunics cease. U—Unites by mutual interests hand to hand. E—Extraordinary, his life is here. S—See rich colonial realms extended wide. P—Pursuing arts of peace with rapid stride. B—Both sailor, true to the Old Country here. E—England's pest school boy, longing to be free. L—Looks for emancipation to the sea. L—Learns to laugh the lesson's hard, how to despise. H—Hardship, and toil, and peril, as they rise. O—O'erward, he goes, and through his lot he hard. N—Not without pleasure, is he reward. O—Old age advancing, he reviews a life. L—Lepid not in case, but passed mid storm and strife. U—Usefully spent at least, not thrown away. L—Like many a life on shore, in idle play. U—Until the night comes on, when you may say. Banting Speedwell, 3d March, 1864.

QUEEN VICTORIA INSPECTS THE PRISONS. Queen Victoria has had fifteen visits of personal inspection to the female department of the English prisons. The Police (England Herald) has the following announcement: On Friday last Her Majesty spent considerable time in going over the government prison, the major part of which is occupied by female convicts, and the other part by boys convicted. Attached to the female prison is a nursery for the children born of convicts, and their education, and in that department Her Majesty remained for some little time. On Monday the Hon. Mrs. Bruce drove to the prison with a present from Her Majesty, which a lady of the court carried.

NEW ASSAY OFFICE. It will be seen in our advertisement elsewhere that an assay office will shortly be opened in connection with the Bank of British North America.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS.

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

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862. "A sample of English clock work on a large scale, the work of this art is probably never seen in this country. No clock of any other country is so well adapted to our climate. Benson's watches are of every class, and country, and of every price. Benson's watches are of every class, and country, and of every price. Benson's watches are of every class, and country, and of every price.

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SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PREPARED BY LEA AND PERRIN, SOLE IMPORTERS FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND THE ADJACENT PORTS, BY ROBERTS & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS, 11, CROSS STREET, SINGAPORE.

Only Good Sauce, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Caution. Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce. Beware of cheap imitations.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's sauce. Sole Wholesale and Retail Importers for the Straits Settlements, and the Adjacent Ports, by Roberts & Co., General Managers, 11, Cross Street, Singapore.

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



PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS & CO.

(Free from Adulteration.) PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS & CO. Manufactured by JAMES W. BENSON, 33, and 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

CROSE & BLACKWELL, PURVAYORS TO THE QUEEN, 59, SOUTH SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision dealer in the world. Purchasers should insist on having C.B. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Mat Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

Her Majesty's Table. C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Fruit, Sauces, &c. of all kinds, Jam, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calli Foot, and other Table Pickles, Pure Maltroom Catnap, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Mat Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

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The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, April 2, 1864.

PRIVATE ENQUIRY.

A few days since we had some remarks in reference to the House of the Water question why this body should supply the city with every one, who could not, of some of the members, considerable astonishment in the subject taken when we shall no doubt decision of the Committee would lead us to a result to the city, the grounds the Committee measure, we cannot prepare this strange action Legislature—at least forming the Committee—most of armies, and a most of these, however, that we cannot attach to. With all the short com men we cannot for a moment would knowingly sacrifice for personal aggrandizement allow ulterior in against the public welfare who have undertaken with the Spring Ridge thing to do; but as pu have the public interest desire therefore to draw Committee to the injuri likely to spring from the Above all the duties of free country, fostering a vale enterprise is perhaps in a community like our capital and sparse popula becomes even more incalculating and other com being—with the well tim for on the part of the material resources—a Co endeavor to thwart an en health, the safety, and the habitants are intimately which such a Legislative future projects of a pu prove most detrimental to morally. It will also undoubtedly lead them to fa have "a friend at Court, to have their application. It is this want of confid ultimately that "lobbyism which opens the way of corruption.

The protection which in claim seems nothing party have a right to some public interest is before the Committee, le be made as will remove no injustice; to enter men lie at the doors of their position on the would attend strictly to country.

DISPATCH OF PUBLIC. The Incorporation B 50th clause in the Cont It has, therefore, yet a before it "complex" is indeed, afraid, unless a patch and industry is at the House, the session will still in committee. Wh ever, the appeal, throug to pass in the Legislatio not extremely remarkab are constrained to look great misgivings. Anot and our civic affairs in r assessment than ever. Wh excise could be offi bly for so disgraceful a prove correct. With al in debating and wrangl spent in printing bill, creditable to have nott end. There is no obstac present Incorporation B oys apathy or laziness. opposition has ceased, a languishing while it w which will restore orde civic affairs.

FROM THE NORTH. schooner, Lord Raglan, morning from a trading steamer portion of Vintoo been about three mon Fort Rupert and Comox She reports all quiet a trade in general. Labouchere on the 15th tance south of Fort Ra her, as she was on the island. At Comox all taws have nearly all go ashore reports that the fleet and fire team of coal. Kookmoor, Messrs. St The Lord Raglan re cargo of furs, the pro cruise.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 6, 1864.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

A few days since we had occasion to make some remarks in reference to the Committee of the House on the Water Works Bill. The reason why this body should hesitate to refuse the application of the men who have supplied the city with good water was to every one, who could not fathom the motives of some of the members, matter of no considerable astonishment. Another member on the subject takes place to-morrow, when we shall no doubt receive the final decision of the Committee. As yet every indication would lead us to expect an unfavorable result to the city, though on what grounds the Committee could oppose the measure, we cannot pretend to imagine. Of course this strange action of Members of the Legislature—or at least the majority of those forming the Committee—has given rise to a host of surmises, and a multitude of rumors. Most of these, however, are of such a nature that we cannot attach to them much credit. With all the short comings of our public men we cannot for a moment fancy that they would knowingly sacrifice any public good for personal aggrandizement—that they would allow ulterior influences to militate against the public welfare. With the parties who have undertaken to supply the town with the Spring Ridge Water, we have nothing to do; but as public journalists, we have the public interest to look after, and we desire therefore to draw the attention of the Committee to the injurious effects which are likely to spring from their obstructive policy.

Above all the duties of a Government in a free country, fostering and encouraging private enterprise is perhaps one of the foremost. In a community like our own, with scanty capital and sparse population, the obligation becomes even more incumbent. Yet, with mining and other companies starting to be formed, with the well-timed and vigorous efforts of the part of the people to develop our material resources, the Committee of the House endeavors to thwart an enterprise in which the health, the safety, and the comfort of the inhabitants are indistinctly bound up. The check which such a Legislative action will have on future projects of a public character, will prove most detrimental to the interests of the country. It will also strike a blow at the morals of public companies, for it will undoubtedly lead them to fancy that unless they have a friend at Court, they cannot hope to have their applications favorably treated. It is this want of confidence which produces ultimately that "lobbying" system of legislation which opens the way to every description of corruption.

The protection which Messrs. Ogilvie & Martin claim seems more than any company have a right to expect. If, however, some public interest is endangered by the bill before the Committee, let each modification be made as will remove the danger, but let no injustice to enterprise, hard working men be at the doors of those who received their position on the hypothesis that they would attend strictly to the interests of the country.

DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The Incorporation Bill, as amended, is 6th clause in the Committee of the Whole. It has, therefore, a hard road to travel before it is completed to journey. We are indeed, afraid, unless a great deal more dispatch and industry is shown on the part of the House, the session will close while it is still in committee. When we imagine, however, the ordeal through which it will have to pass in the Legislative Council—a body not extremely remarkable for expedition—we are constrained to look upon its future with great misgivings. Another year will be lost, and our civic affairs in more hopeless embarrassment than ever. We cannot conceive what excuse could be offered by the Assembly for so disgraceful a result, if, our fears prove correct. With all the time consumed in debating and wrangling, and all the money spent in printing bills, it will be rather creditable to have nothing to show at the end. There is no obstacle in the way of the present Incorporation Bill, but the members' own apathy or laziness. The ground is clear, opposition has ceased, and the city awaits languishing while it waits for that power which will restore order and vitality to its civic affairs.

FROM THE NORTH WEST COAST.

The schooner Lord Raglan arrived Wednesday morning from a trading voyage to the northern portion of Vancouver Island, having been absent three months. She called at Fort Rupert and Comox on the way down. She reports all quiet among the Indians, and trade in general good. She heard of the Labouchere on the 15th March, a short distance south of Fort Rupert, but did not see her, as she was on the other side of a small island. At Comox all is quiet, the Eccleleys have nearly all gone north. The captain reports that he heard a rumor that a large and fine seam of coal had been struck at Keskeon, Messrs. Stewart & Co's place. The Lord Raglan brought down a valuable cargo of furs, the produce of the trading

THE VICTORIA PIONEER RIFLE COMPANY.

The Victoria Pioneer Rifle Company proceeded Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, to the government buildings, to present an address to His Excellency Governor Kennedy. The men were in full uniform, and made a rather creditable appearance, the band of the company playing vigorously as they marched through the streets. His Excellency came forward, and was received with a military salute. A. H. Frances then read the address, which is as follows:

To His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, G. C. B. We, the members of the Victoria Pioneer Rifle Company beg leave to express our thanks and gratification at the safe arrival of your Excellency and family, and our united wishes for the person and government of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Our only regret is, that in the general rejoicing over your Excellency's arrival, we were precluded, on account of an anti-English prejudice against our color, from the honor as well as pleasure of taking part in the procession of a military company—a company whose highest aim is to be of service to Her Majesty, and whose greatest privilege is to be Her Majesty's most loyal subjects.

To your Excellency's predecessor, Sir James Douglas, is due the organization of this company, which, with all its imperfections, is at least the only representative of the British volunteer element in this colony. We hope, under your Excellency's administration, no occasion may arise requiring our military services; if, however, the time should come when internal or external dangers should threaten the country, we hope to prove by deeds that the arms we carry are in no way rusty hands, and that the allegiance we owe to Her Majesty will be ready with us to pay.

It is to us a source of extreme satisfaction to know that your Excellency's sentiments agree with that basis upon which the greatness of the British law is built—the non-recognition of distinctions in class, creed, color, or nationality—principles that found in your own great Charter no eloquent an expounder in days gone by, and which have placed Great Britain in the van of liberty, christianity and civilization.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your Excellency's most humble and obedient servants, A. H. Frances, Captain (Signed on behalf of the Company). His Excellency in reply expressed his thanks for the loyal sentiments contained in the address. As to the exclusion of the procession, he hoped they were laboring under a misapprehension. It would be, he said, a sad reflection on his part were he to seem ignorant of the prejudice which existed in this colony. They ought, he said, to be instructed by the Government, and from his own sentiments already expressed, no distinction could be made in class, color or nationality. They might not be aware of the fact, that he had governed a colony in which there were but one kind of white men—all the rest being colored. The Chief Justice was so far from being ignorant of the prejudice, that he had received from Her Majesty's Government, and from his own sentiments already expressed, that no distinction could be made in class, color or nationality. They might not be aware of the fact, that he had governed a colony in which there were but one kind of white men—all the rest being colored. The Chief Justice was so far from being ignorant of the prejudice, that he had received from Her Majesty's Government, and from his own sentiments already expressed, that no distinction could be made in class, color or nationality.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, March 30, 1864. Present, the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. the Attorney General, and the Hon. the Treasurer. The Hon. the Attorney General said with regard to the barristers and attorney's bill, he had not received notice until two hours after the last meeting of the Council, he therefore moved that the bill be re-committed, more particularly as he was then prepared to propose certain amendments.

The Chief Justice said that the consideration of the bill had been postponed before, but he should not oppose its recommitment, as he himself wished to move an amendment that attorneys and solicitors from the colonies be placed upon the same footing as barristers, provided they could show that they were properly qualified. The Attorney General said that notice should be given at the previous sitting of such amendments, he had given notice when the Hon. Mr. Rialason was present, and he should therefore move that the bill be reconsidered at the next sitting. Agreed to.

The Chief Justice moved that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Colonial Secretary, and that the Hon. the Chief Justice will be prepared to receive an address from the Council. Agreed to. The Hon. the Governor's instructions were read. The Chief Justice gave notice of motion for an address to His Excellency the Governor, that he will be pleased to furnish a copy to the Council of Her Majesty's instructions to His Excellency on his assuming the administration of the government of this colony.

The bill for the appropriation of a sum of \$25,000 for the service of the year 1864, passed second reading. The bill for the incorporation of the Bank of British Columbia, passed second reading. The bill for the incorporation of the Bank of British Columbia, passed second reading.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, March 30, 1864. House met at 3:30 p.m. Present, Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Trimble, Jackson, Duncan, Bayley, Dennis. Address to the Governor. Mr. Franklin, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, laid before the House the following address to His Excellency Governor Kennedy.

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In considering the section of the bill defining the power of the Council. Mr. Young said a distinction was made between laws and ordinances; this may have been necessary in the infancy of the corporation, but now that they had got into better working order, he thought they should be obliged to pass by-laws for all purposes, he would therefore move that the word "ordinances" be struck out and "by-laws" be inserted. Passed.

Dr. Helmsken said he believed it would be better to divide the duties and powers of the corporation in respect to the inspection of nuisances particularly between the council and the Police. He also did not see the necessity of a Mayor's Court, when we had a stipendiary magistrate. With regard to the imposition of gas-meters, he hardly knew why it was wanted, unless to prevent people from being obliged to be governed in this respect by a matter within the control of the corporation. As to the city pound, he thought it a very questionable step. If a pound keeper saw fit to seize the same which grazed the city limits, and by which this town was supplied with milk and butter, it would hardly be a proper thing. As to regulating the market, he thought the market to regulate, just now, and when we had the Police might attend to that as well as every thing else.

Mr. DeCosmos was not in a position to agree with much that had fallen from the hon. Speaker. In regard to inspection of nuisances, he was not in a position to agree with much that had fallen from the hon. Speaker. In regard to inspection of nuisances, he was not in a position to agree with much that had fallen from the hon. Speaker.

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FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.

The Sir Enterprise arrived yesterday with 16 passengers. She brought no news of any importance. From the Colonies. Mr. Thomas Cunningham, of the firm of Cunningham Bros., was elected without opposition to fill the vacancy in Ward No. 2 of the city, by the resignation of Hon. W. Holbrook.

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very handy point of law, (laughter) which he thought they might safely pass by for the present. Clause passed. To make regulations for the preservation of the city from fire. Passed. To appoint an inspector of gas-meters. Clause struck out. To regulate the sanitary condition of the city. Passed.

To provide for the prevention and removal of nuisances in the city. Passed. To regulate traffic in the city. Passed. To establish and maintain hand-mills in the city. Passed. To establish, lease, and regulate all public ferries, and fix the tolls on the same. Passed. Every by-law passed by the Council shall be reconsidered not less than three days after its original passage, and if confirmed, shall come into effect and be binding on all persons after seven days from the publication of the same in some one or more of the public papers, published in the city, unless otherwise postponed in such by-law.

Dr. Helmsken said he did not think it proper that the Council should have power to pass any by-law after only two readings. (hear, hear.) Mr. DeCosmos agreed, that if this principle had been in force, the objection by-law would not have been passed. Mr. Young moved the addition of the words "in the manner hereinafter provided." Clause passed as amended.

Mr. Young said he had amendments to offer to the following clauses, which would change the whole mode of raising the city revenue; he would propose that the whole revenue of the city be raised from the real estate tax and the trades licenses. The real estate tax to be collected by the Colonial Treasurer. He laid before the House a lengthy series of amendments, which will be taken up in Committee to-morrow.

The Committee here rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till to-day. (Thursday) ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY TO THE ASSISTANCE OF GOVERNOR. The following address was presented to His Excellency Wednesday morning by a numerous and influential deputation from the St. Andrew's Society of this city. To His Excellency, we and our brethren of the St. Andrew's Society, in the name of the Scotchmen of this colony, and to express to you, as the representative of their Sovereign, the undying feelings of loyal reverence and deep love for your fatherland, which animate every true Scotchman in this remote dependency of Great Britain.

Our society was originally formed to aid in keeping alive the noble and heroic sentiments, and to minister to the relief of destitute fellow-countrymen. It is now in the fifth year of its existence. Its members have seen the gradual rise and increase of this city, from a very small beginning to a position of importance and prosperity that promises yet greater things. The energy and perseverance of Scotchmen, we are proud to say, of a Scottish race, have largely contributed to bring about this result.

It is our confident hope that under your auspices, these promises will be simply realized, and that you will find in the sons of Scotland, men ever ready to aid your endeavors to promote the moral and material well-being of the people committed to your charge. Accept, Sir, this expression of our respect towards yourself and the high office that has been conferred upon you, as well as of our hearty wishes for the health and happiness of your family in this their new home amongst us.

Your faithful and obedient servants, James Walker, President; Jno. G. McKay, Vice-President; John J. Cochran, Treasurer; Alex. D. Macdonald, Secretary; David B. Blair, Secretary; Jas. S. Drummond, Manager; A. F. Muir, Manager; Thomas W. Wallace, Manager; W. H. Campbell, Manager; Daniel Scott, Manager; B. Bagby, Hon. Vice-President; John Gilpin Colquhoun, James Strachan, Andrew Robertson, James K. Suter, William Franklin, James M. Muir, George Crankshaw, Daniel Lindsay, William Dalrymple, Donald M. A. Campbell, James Trimble, M. D., J. Robertson, Stewart, Manager; J. Waddell; James M. Reid; Charles W. Wallace, Jr.; D. M. Lang; John Wright; Alexander Clark; James Carswell; Alex. C. Anderson; W. Muir; J. A. McCrea; John Wilkie; P. Castell.

His Excellency courteously thanked the deputation for the good wishes expressed to him, and the loyalty shown to that Sovereign, who had done so much to keep alive the nationality of Scotchmen. Where ever he had met Scotchmen there he had found loyalty and benevolence. He felt grateful for their kind wishes and promises of support in his administration, and would always have the interests of their society at heart. The deputation then withdrew.

Customs receipts for week ending Saturday, 26th March, 1864: Duties, £1,708 17s. 9d; harbor dues, £15 12s. 7d; head money, £24 16s; tonnage dues, £109 6s; inland navigation license, £23 4s; Total, £1,871 16s. 4d., or \$9800. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 124.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

At two o'clock on Friday afternoon, the Hon. Chief Justice Cameron, Hon. Attorney General Cary, Hon. Colonial Treasurer Watson, and Hon. Rodrick Finlayson, waited on His Excellency Governor Kennedy, and presented the following Address from the Legislative Council:

To His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esquire, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Vancouver Island, and its Dependencies, etc., etc.

We, the members of the Legislative Council of Vancouver Island, in Parliament assembled, desire to congratulate your Excellency upon assuming the government of this Colony.

We humbly trust that the dignity and the virtues of our most Gracious Sovereign, as reflected in your reign, may strengthen and stimulate feelings of attachment in the people of Vancouver Island, so that the demonstrations of loyalty upon your Excellency's advent, may continue unabated throughout your Excellency's administration; and we feel assured that your experience in other portions of Her Majesty's dominions will be so important to guide the affairs of this young Colony, as to ensure a rapid advance in material wealth and importance.

D. CAMERON, C. J., President.

His Excellency said he thanked them very much for their Address, and for the expressions of loyalty which it contained towards their most Gracious Sovereign and himself. They might depend upon it that it would not be from any want of inclination or desire if he did not fulfil all that which they expected from him in their address. In assuming the government of this Colony, His Excellency said he was fully alive to the responsibility of carrying on the public government by means of a party; nothing was more desirable, or more easy of being carried out than this in older and more populous countries, but here there should be but one party—the party of the public. He would impress on the Legislative Council that nothing was so important as perfect unanimity. He was aware that differences of opinion existed often between the Upper and Lower Houses. The peculiar province of the Council was to regulate and advise the Lower House. He earnestly hoped that the Legislative Council would afford him their assistance in the government of the Colony. The last thing he would ever think of would be to interfere in the slightest possible degree with either the Council or Assembly, or to influence their proceedings in any way. If his advice or opinion could be of any use or value, he would always be ready to render it, but unless asked to do so, he would never interfere, whatever they might choose to do.

The deputation were then about to take their leave, when His Excellency said he would like, with their permission, to ask them a few questions. He believed the doors of the Council Chamber were now thrown open to the public, but he understood that formerly the Council had sat with closed doors. (Oh no! from the gentlemen of the deputation.) His Excellency—Have you understood that this has formerly been the case. The Honorable Chief Justice said that formerly the Legislative and Executive Councils were combined, and that it was not a desirable thing that the public should be admitted. If any one however, had made a direct application to be admitted, it would have been allowed immediately. The Council had formerly met in a small room in the Government buildings, but as soon as they had removed to the Court House, they had full facilities for throwing open their doors to the public.

His Excellency asked if the Council had a clerk, and on being answered in the affirmative, said he would feel obliged if the Council would, for his own private information, supply to his secretary a copy of the minutes of their proceedings. The records of the Council, said His Excellency, could not be too accurately kept, although the proceedings might be very simple and easily understood by those who look upon them as very necessary, in order to render them intelligible to those who came after us, to have them carefully taken down. His Excellency remarked that he understood the Council had had a rather lengthy session.

The Chief Justice, after assenting, said that he would shortly have to ask a commission from His Excellency, to effect a general pardon, as the jail was so full that they had not room for the prisoners.

His Excellency asked what modes of punishment were adopted—whether anything more than imprisonment?

Atty-Gen. Cary—Yes, Death.

His Excellency (smiling)—Of course I know, but I don't mean that; I suppose, however, you are more sparing of the rope than your neighbors on the other side of the Sound?

Atty-Gen. Cary—Yes, your Excellency, we are obliged to be so; it is almost impossible to convict a white man in this colony; out of nineteen cases I have had, as Attorney General, seventeen of them got off!

His Excellency alluded to D'Evies, the defaulting postmaster, and remarked that he had escaped the punishment of his crimes by committing suicide.

Atty-Gen. Cary—Oh, no! your Excellency, he has since turned up all right in Spain!

His Excellency—Indeed! it is understood in the Colonial Office that he has really committed suicide.

Atty-Gen. Cary—So we were informed here, but we have since learned that that is not the case.

The deputation here took their leave.

Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, etc., etc.

We Her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, beg to offer to your Excellency our respectful congratulations upon the occasion of your assuming the functions of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Colony.

As it is our duty, so it will be on all occasions our anxious desire to aid you in the administration of the affairs of the Colony, and to co-operate in such Legislative measures as may be deemed most conducive to the welfare and progress of our young and rising Colony.

In thus tendering you our welcome, we pray that it may please Almighty God to vouchsafe to you health and happiness, and that under your fostering influence and guidance the Colony may continue to prosper and flourish.

His Excellency replied, accepting with sincere and heartfelt pleasure the congratulations of the Legislative Assembly; he hoped and trusted, that under Divine Providence, the expectations they might have formed in regard to himself, might be fulfilled, and that under his government the Colony might continue to increase and prosper. He would remark that in his opinion the Colony was not yet in a fit state to be governed through means of a party, and he would distinctly assure them that the only party he would recognize and receive into his confidence would be that party which they represented—the Public. He assumed that they possessed the confidence of their constituents, and the welfare of these constituents would be his sole aim. He felt that nothing could be more necessary for the progress and well-being of the Colony, than the cordial unanimity and co-operation of all the branches of the Legislature. They might be certain that he would not, on any account whatever, attempt to trench on any of their legitimate rights or privileges, but, on the contrary, do all in his power to preserve them intact. Whatever decisions they arrived at in their legislative capacity, would be received by him with the greatest deference. While they remained the representatives of the inhabitants of the colony, they would always receive his consideration and attention. His Excellency again courteously expressed his gratification at the kind address they had presented to him, and the members then withdrew.

ADDRESS FROM THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF VANCOUVER ISLAND TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

A deputation from the First Presbyterian Church of Vancouver Island, consisting of the Rev. John Hall, Minister of the church, the Honorable Chief Justice Cameron, and several other gentlemen belonging to the congregation, waited upon His Excellency Governor Kennedy, Friday, at one o'clock, p.m. The Hon. Chief Justice introduced the gentlemen of the deputation, individually, to His Excellency, and the Rev. Mr. Hall then read the following address:

To His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esquire, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, etc., etc.

May it please your Excellency: As representatives of the First Presbyterian Church of Vancouver Island, we desire to approach your Excellency with feelings of profound respect.

From an early life to entertain loyalty to the throne, and a high opinion of the Imperial Constitution under which we enjoy our civil, social, and religious immunities, we esteem it a duty and privilege to pray and labor for the peace and prosperity of the empire at large, especially of the infant colony with which our interests are identified, and to which we welcome your Excellency.

While it would become us to hail with respect any royal representative whom our most Gracious Sovereign might be pleased to appoint, we beg to assure your Excellency of the great pleasure your acceptance of office has afforded us, and since by a kind Providence you have been brought so safely to these shores, we rejoice to see you take hold of the helm of state, and promise to add, in our respective spheres, to promote the interests of the people, while we confidently look forward to a successful administration under the auspices of your Excellency.

Vancouver, V.I., April 1, 1864.
Signed on behalf of the congregation: John Hall, pres. min.; David Cameron, C. J. Geo. Crickshank, John Wright, W. L. Mitchell, J. H. Turner, John Wilkie.

His Excellency courteously thanked the deputation for their cordial professions of loyalty to their Sovereign and of good-will to himself. He expressed his gratification at the sentiments evinced in the address, and assured the deputation that they would always find him to make no distinction of creed or sect during his administration of the Government. He felt doubly grateful for their kind wishes in regard to himself and for the promise of their support in his management of the public affairs of the colony, and he trusted they would continue to afford him their countenance and approbation: He again thanked them for this testimony of their respect.

The deputation were then about to withdraw, when His Excellency politely requested them to stay a few moments, and affably entered into a general conversation, making many enquiries into the affairs of the church in the colony, and asking whether there were two bodies of Presbyterians in this city. He alluded to the strong tendencies towards a union of the different bodies of the same or similar creeds at home, and in some of the other colonies, and expressed the satisfaction he would feel at seeing a similar state of things here; upon which Mr. Hall aptly remarked that being impressed with the desirability of unity, the First Presbyterian Church had been inaugurated on the broad principle of union; the congregation being composed of members from all the various Presbyterian denominations. His Excellency again advised the advantages of a complete union, instancing the bad effects of sectarianism, as illustrated in the colony of Sierra Leone, of which he had been Governor, where the three religious bodies—Episcopalians, Pres-

byterians and Methodists—were continually proselytizing from each other, and the Mohammedans from all. He remarked that he himself had come from a country where the great majority of the middle classes were Presbyterians, and had he followed the example of some of his forefathers perhaps he should have been one himself; however, he was not one. After some further pleasing conversation, the deputation took their leave, highly gratified with the friendly reception accorded by His Excellency.

ADDRESS FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

On Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, a deputation from the Clergy of the Church of England, consisting of the following gentlemen, who were attired in their academicals, had an interview by appointment with His Excellency, when the following address was read and presented by the Rev. E. Oridge, B. A.

To His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies:

May it please your Excellency—We, the undersigned, Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in Vancouver Island, beg to express our heartfelt congratulations on the safe arrival of yourself and family in this colony, and take the earliest opportunity of expressing to you as Her Majesty's representative our profound respect.

As members of that Church of which, through the providence of God, Her Most Gracious Majesty is the temporal work, we desire to convey to your Excellency the assurance of our entire loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's person and government, as well as of duty to your Excellency, as her tried and honored servant.

We will ever find in the clergy and members of the Church of England in this colony, the order and loyalty which good government ever tends to inspire, and which the principles of our church so especially inculcate. As citizens, we feel entitled to our share in the rights and liberties which it is the happy privilege of British subjects to enjoy. As Christians, we wish to be instrumental in promoting that tone of public sentiment and private virtue which we are persuaded that nothing but the Scriptures on which our faith is based can generate or maintain; and as Churchmen, we feel it our duty to do so without any, and without any, whose ever dose, we desire to hold fast to our own guidance, unmolested and untroubled, those principles which have singularly blessed our nation, and which we sincerely believe, when rightly applied, are pre-eminently conducive to the diffusion of sound religion.

In contemplating the arduous charge imposed upon your Excellency, we feel, notwithstanding your Excellency's well-known ability and experience, how much need you will have of that wisdom which cometh from above, and trust that you will never cease, by your heartfelt prayers, to implore that such aid may be abundantly vouchsafed.

Signed E. Oridge, B. A., Rector of Christ Church Parish; Robert J. Dundas, M. A., Rector of St. John's; Chaplain to the Bishop of Columbia; Charles Wood, M. A., Principal of the College of Indian Mission; R. B. A., Principal of Indian Mission; R. B. A., Vice Principal of the boys' Collegiate School; P. L. Lowe, B. A., Minister of Spanish; J. B. Good, Minister of St. Paul's Church, Nanaimo; C. Knappe, M. A., Minister of the Wesleyan, Barclay Sound.

His Excellency thanked the deputation cordially for the kind congratulations and expressions contained in the address. As a member of the same church to which they belonged, he prized the address very highly. He was fully alive to the influence which the clergy by their ministrations exercised over the community, but he trusted that example was still more important.

He assured the deputation that they might rest satisfied that as citizens and ministers their rights and privileges should be fully protected. He felt exceedingly grateful for the assurance that Providence would enable him to discharge faithfully and to the glory of God, the important trust confided to him by His Gracious Sovereign.

Mr. Dundas—Do you gentlemen represent the whole of the clergy?

Mr. Dundas—There are eight, your Excellency, not including the Archdeacon.

His Excellency—Do I understand that in this colony no pecuniary aid whatever is given by government to any church or body?

Mr. Dundas—None.

His Excellency—So then no fund is set apart for scholastic purposes?

Mr. Dundas explained the position of our colonial schools.

His Excellency—By whom are the masters appointed?

Mr. Woods explained, and drew more particularly on the Esquimalt School.

His Excellency—Is the sum granted for these purposes sufficient?

Mr. Woods—Hardly.

His Excellency—Are they denominational, or what is called sectarian?

Mr. Woods—We are quite ready to accept your Excellency's views. Mr. Woods here explained that the general acceptance of the term non-sectarian in this colony, was to entirely ignore religion, but he, individually, was quite willing to endorse the proper acceptance of the term.

His Excellency then referred to the effects of not properly attending to the education of the young. He related his experiences as Governor of the penal settlement of Western Australia, and expressed his conviction that every convict—convict, feeding, washing, passage-money, &c., cost the mother country \$1,900. The passage out, alone, amounted to about £10 per head. He enjoined upon the deputation the necessity of preserving unity and concord in the general cause of education. Personally, he should object to see the education of the young fall into the hands of any one sect or denomination.

Mr. Dundas drew His Excellency's attention to the system as it now obtained in the schools in England, where ministers had free and ready access to the boys of their own church; he thought the system a good one, and might apply here.

His Excellency said he was aware of the system, and any person who could desire more than that would be, he thought, wrong, as it was quite unreasonable.

Mr. Oridge said that the system of non-sectarian schools, as carried out in Canada, had been understood practically though not ostensibly excluded all religious instruction.

His Excellency referred to his past experience in another colony, where the public paid for a common school, which included Roman Catholics and all denominations. The ministers used to be permitted to go to the school for the purpose of attending to the religious training of their own children (a duty which he specially enjoined upon them), and so strongly did he regard religion as the basis of all sound education that he caused to be set apart a portion of the public funds for the purpose of aiding in the erection of buildings to be used as Sunday schools, and accordingly in a short time each had its own Sunday school. The practical effect of this, it appeared to him, was to avoid difference of opinion.

Mr. Dundas said that already each body possessed its own Sunday school, on which it bestowed much attention. His Excellency concluded by stating that the deputation should bear in mind that the government here, as in other colonies, cannot do much unless supported by the people outside, who ought themselves to originate what is found necessary and expedient. The House of Assembly was the representative of the public mind, and if it were not, the public had the remedy in their own hands.

The deputation who were graciously received by His Excellency here withdrew, expressing their gratification at the result of the interview.

ADDRESS FROM THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH TO THE GOVERNOR.

A deputation from the Congregational Church in this city, consisting of the Rev. M. Macfie and the trustees of the church, together with several other gentlemen, waited on His Excellency Monday morning, and presented the following address:

To His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, etc., etc.

May it please your Excellency: We, the Ministers, members, and adherents of the Congregational Church in this city, ecclesiastical descendants of the English Puritans and the Protector of the Commonwealth, beg in approaching your Excellency to do ourselves the honor of joining in the general and hearty welcome accorded to you by our fellow citizens of other religious denominations on your arrival in this remote but important dependency of Great Britain, as Representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign.

By the same manner in which your Excellency has exercised administrative functions in other Colonies, and the high esteem with which your official services were rewarded by Her Majesty's subjects in the sections of the empire you governed, we are encouraged to hope that the period of your residence among us will be equally distinguished by your wisdom and sagacity, as by your piety and devotion to the cause of the human race, and that you will, under the divine guidance, be associated in our local history with an accession of prosperity to every department of enterprise, and in every organization for the public good, and will prove a source of gratification to your Excellency, and your name to the present generation, and to posterity.

May Providence bless your Excellency and your family with the enjoyment of uninterrupted health and happiness.

Signed on behalf of the congregation: M. MACFIE, Minister; ALEX. D. McDONALD, Trustee; J. H. TURNER, Trustee; W. M. SAKS, Trustee; D. LINDSAY, Trustee.

Victoria, V. I., 4th April, 1864.

There were also present—Messrs. Downie, Fell, Parsons, McKay and Scott.

His Excellency in reply expressed his satisfaction at the terms of loyalty evinced in the address towards the Throne and thanked the deputation for the kind manner in which allusion had been made to himself personally. He assured them that in him they would find as warm a friend of religious liberty and equality as any Congregationalist could be. He knew no distinction except between legal and illegal—honest and dishonest. They might depend upon it that no one sect more than another should be partially treated under his government. In other colonies governed by him he had always found Congregationalists a useful and loyal body. He concluded by remarking that their wishes were not realized as to his official career; it would not be for want of sincerity of purpose on his part.

His Excellency made some inquiries about the number of Mr. Macfie's congregation, and the number of his adherents, and was gratified that in the colony there is room enough for the efforts of all religious denominations, and that they should have perfect freedom to conduct public worship according to the dictates of conscience.

Mr. Dundas and others—Quite so.

Mr. Macfie—We are anxious, your Excellency, as far as possible to merge non-essential distinctions and co-operate with other religious bodies in doing good.

His Excellency—Religious congregations can do much in promoting education.

Mr. Macfie—We have been waiting, your Excellency, for the Legislature to avoid the appearance of multiplying sectarian schools. His Excellency—Yes; it is undesirable that children should grow up to hate each other. Still, the people know their own wants better than the Legislature and should not depend exclusively upon it in carrying out such undertakings.

The deputation retired much gratified at the courteous reception which they met.

CHINESE ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

On Monday at 12 o'clock a number of the leading Chinese merchants of the city, accompanied by Messrs. Hall and Wilby, waited on His Excellency and in the name of their countrymen in Vancouver Island and British Columbia, presented the following address:

In the reign of Tong Chee, 3rd year 2nd month, 26th day.

Vancouver Island, 1864 year, 4th month 25 day.

Us Chinese men greeting His Excellency in first degree Arthur Edward Kennedy. These in first Rank Country Name, Vancouver with hangers to it.

All us here dwellers at Victoria, this island, and Columbia British, much wish to show mind of dutiful loyalty to this Kingdom Mother Victoria Queen, for such square and equal Kingdom rule of us.

Just now most humbly offer much joined minds of compliments to His Excellency Governor Kennedy, on stepping to this land of Vancouver, that thee be no longer in danger of Typhoon, we much delighted. Us be here from year 1858, and count over two thousand Chinese.

Chinese countrymen much like that so few of us have been chastised for breaking Kingdom rule.

This Kingdom rule very different from China; Chinese mind feel much devoted to Victoria Queen, for the protection and distributive rule of him Excellency ed Governor Sir James Douglas, so reverse California ruling when applied to us Chinese countrymen.

Us believing success will come in obeying rules, not breaking links, holding on to what is right and true.

In trading hope is good, and look out large; big prospects for time to come.

Us like this no charge place, see it will grow higher to highest; can see a Canton will be in Victoria of this Pacific.

The maritime enterprises will add up wonderfully and come quick. Us has silk, tea, rice, sugar, &c. Here is lumber, coal, and minerals, in return, and fish an exhaustible supply, which no other land can surpass.

In ending, us confident in gracious hope in thee, first degree and first rank, and first link and trust our Californian neighbors may not exercise prejudice to our grief.

Us merchants in Chinese goods in Victoria mark our names in behalf of us and Chinese countrymen. Wishing good luck and prosperity to all ranks, and will continue to be faithful and true.

Us Chinese men much please Excellency to continue to give favor always.

Us remember to thee. Signed: Tai Soong & Co., by Tong Kee, Yan, Woo Sang & Co., by Chang Teo, Kwong Lee & Co., by Lee Chang, Tong Fat.

Mr. Hall, the translator and reader of the address, introduced the members of the deputation to His Excellency, who then replied, addressing himself to Lee Chang, the representative of Kwong Lee & Co., and asking him to explain to his countrymen that he was very happy to receive their address.

It was the desire of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Imperial Government to render equal justice to every nation, and to be impartially to her dominions, and he assured them that the Chinese population in this colony would be protected in their lives and property as well as any other of her subjects.

His Excellency said he thought very highly of the sentiments expressed in their address, and said they showed a great knowledge of trade and commercial principles. He hoped they would also show the community that they would not be wanting in obedience to the laws, and they might depend on always receiving the protection of the laws.

His Excellency then asked several questions in regard to the Chinese population of this and the neighboring colony, which were intelligently answered by Lee Chang, who stated that there were about 2,000 Chinese in the two colonies, of whom some 300 or 400 were in Vancouver Island. Some in British Columbia were chiefly employed in mining.

His Excellency remarked that he had always found the Chinese an orderly and industrious people, and he hoped they would keep up the same good reputation in this colony. He then courteously dismissed the deputation.

FROM BENTINCK ARM.

The schooner Amelia, Capt. Morrison, having on board Major Robertson, Capt. Cater, Mr. Ernest Walker, and several other passengers and a cargo of furs and skins, valued at over \$5000, arrived Monday from Bentinck Arm.

The Amelia was 16 days on the passage, and encountered severe S. E. gales while crossing Queen Charlotte Sound. She called at Fort Rupert on her way down the coast.

There is nothing of much general interest to report from the Arm. The season had been on the whole mild. The trail was open, and Mr. Walker's pack train would shortly leave for Cariboo.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Yesterday was the fourth famous body. That it had had a local habitation and a name, we are inclined to credit, in the we are ready to believe that a man as Scrooges. We are not a man as Scrooges. We are not a man as Scrooges. We are not a man as Scrooges.

The past has chamber and the conclave—the darkness of a secret society's proceedings. Now, however, of publicity has penetrated this gloomy chamber, the members are surprised if we allude to its walls. They are surprised if we allude to its walls. They are surprised if we allude to its walls.

The Council doors to the public are the necessities of the case as the public does. In the case in Kentucky it is said, blind, from the fact of the continued darkness. The sense of opportunity of exercise they are not as other folk of secret legislative assemblies, somewhat similar effect on and from the absence of public Council exhibits in its business irregularity that is scarcely the proper working of a legislature. In the first place the members is so meagre that the proper goal of absurdity in the of the seven members who Council, but three have been one of the recent sittings. Therefore, on every division and so bills from the Lower great measure, subject to his Parliamentary Practice might exclusively in Chinese, for all seem to know about Parliament. The President proposes amendments, and makes all, the Chairman of the Council behind hand does the same the gentleman occupying the some motion or amendment to his own satisfaction, introduced, the member brags supposed to know all about the skill to imaginary opponents, members, in the meantime, utmost patience and good speech is finished, when adopt the speaker's sentiment or two irrelevant remarks had given some attention. When a bill, however, of Lower House, the opposite energetic, and great care legislation does not go on for the six months, ending the Council transacted the business. They originated the extremely urgent Bridges Protection Act; bills from the Lower House, five Act and Pilot Act; three out four bills that great deal of the time and more popular branch of legislation.

No wonder that His Excellency on the length of the Session, however, no great discernment the cause. The idea of the business of a legislature enough in itself, but when the want of system pursued members, the matter becomes burlesque as anything outside will be. The fact that but passed during the session. His Excellency to forest idea how things have heretofore. As we have legislation seems in both subordinate matter indeed Parliament is the game through on the average a year. The Council, however, to blame in this matter, it comprises seven members cannot possibly be of any use the hour which the members House are obliged to steal pursuits. With the exceptions, who attend with some new to the business—the will be disbanded. It is enough truly to make its

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 5, 1864.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Yesterday was the fourth sitting of this famous body. That it has previously discussed bills and debated questions, and has had a local habitation and a name, we are inclined to believe that there was such a man as Socrates. We have no more ocular demonstration, however, of the one fact than the other. The Council may have comprised a certain number of men with various designations, or the whole affair may have been as much a myth as the celebrated "Mrs. Harris;" and we may have been all the time the victims of a legislative fiction as great as the legal one of John Doe and Richard Roe. We are disposed, however, to take it for granted that all our legislative enactments have gone through a legal form, and that there was such a body as the Legislative Council. When we say, however, that yesterday was the fourth sitting of this assembly, we simply mean to imply that it was the fourth sitting of which we have any ocular proof. The past has been the star chamber and the conclave—the mystery and the darkness of a secret society have shrouded its proceedings. Now, however, that the light of publicity has penetrated the recesses of this gloomy chamber, the members must not be surprised if we allude to the cob-webs that have grown for years unnoticed on its ceilings and its walls. They must not, by having their acts criticised, be disheartened at their recent praiseworthy step in opening the Council doors to the public. It has been one of the necessities of their position not to see as the public does. In the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky it is said the fishes are all blind, from the fact of their living in continued darkness. The sense of sight has had no opportunity of exercise, and, therefore, they see not as other fish. The darkness of secret legislative assemblies have a somewhat similar effect on the mental eye; and from the absence of public criticism the Council exhibits in its business an amount of irregularity that is scarcely consistent with the proper working of a legislative body.

In the first place the attendance of members is so meagre that the proceedings bear a good deal of absurdity in their detail. Out of the seven members who constitute the Council, but three have been present at any one of the recent sittings. The President has therefore, on every division, a casting vote; and so bills from the Lower House are in a great measure, subject to his dictation. May's Parliamentary Rights might be written exclusively in Chinese, for all these gentlemen seem to know about Parliamentary routine. The President proposes resolutions and amendments, and makes speeches on them all. The Chairman of Committee, not to be behind hand does the same; and very often the gentleman occupying the chair hears that some motion or amendment is carried, much to his own astonishment. When a bill is introduced, the member bringing it forward is supposed to know all about it, and he is frequently found addressing himself, with great skill, to imaginary opponents; the other two members, in the meantime, raising with the utmost patience and good-nature until the speech is finished, when they immediately adopt the speaker's sentiments, after making one or two irrelevant remarks, to show they had given some attention to the subject. When a bill, however, comes up from the Lower House, the opposition becomes more energetic, and great care is taken that the legislation does not go on too quick. During the six months, ending the 9th of March, the Council transacted the following arduous business: They originated and passed one act—the extremely urgent measure called the Bridges Protection Act; they passed two bills from the Lower House, the Representative Act and Pilot Act; and vigorously threw out four bills, that had consumed a great deal of the time and the breath of the more popular branch of legislature.

No wonder that His Excellency remarked on the length of the Session. It requires, however, no great discernment to perceive the cause. The idea of three men doing all the business of a legislative body is absurd enough in itself; but when we add to this the want of system pursued by even these members, the matter becomes as near a burlesque as anything outside the stage can well be. The fact that out one bill was introduced and passed during six months, will enable His Excellency to form a pretty correct idea how things have been managed heretofore. As we have previously stated, legislation seems in both Houses to be a very subordinate matter, indeed. "Playing at Parliament" is the game which carries us through on the average nine months in the year. The Council, however, is much more to blame in this matter, than the Assembly. It comprises seven members, whose time cannot possibly be of as much importance as the hours which the members in the Lower House are obliged to steal from their business pursuits. With the exception of three members, who attend with some degree of earnestness to the business—the Council might as well be disbanded. Its work is insignificant enough truly to make its want by no means

severely felt. Some change at all events should be adopted in the Upper House so as to make it a legislative body in reality as well as in name, and thus diminish the labors of the Assembly.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(From the British Columbian.)

WEDNESDAY, 30th March, 1864.

Members present.—Hons. Attorney General, Collector of Customs, P. O'Reilly, H. M. Ball, J. A. R. Homer, H. Holbrook, J. Orr, and W. S. Black.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by hon. H. M. Ball, that a congratulatory address be sent to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales upon the event of the birth of a son, and that a committee be appointed to prepare the same. The following committee was appointed by the presiding member:—Hons. H. M. Ball, Collector of Customs, J. Orr and W. S. Black.

A communication was read from the hon. E. Nind explaining and apologizing for his absence from the Council.

A petition was presented by hon. J. Orr from the inhabitants of Yale, praying for the construction of a road between that town and Hope.

On motion of hon. J. Orr, seconded by hon. W. S. Black, it was resolved that the petition be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor to be acted on.

An amendment moved by hon. H. Holbrook, seconded by hon. H. M. Ball, to lay it on the table for future consideration, was lost.

A petition was presented by hon. J. Orr from the people of Chilliwack, praying for the construction of a road from that place to Hope.

Moved by hon. J. Orr, seconded by hon. W. S. Black, that the petition be laid on the table. Carried.

Hon. W. S. Black presented a petition from the people of Williams Lake District, praying for the construction of a road thirty miles in length from the 144 to the 115 mile-post. This road would intersect a tract of good agricultural land, making a detour by the Lake. The petition was laid over for consideration on Monday next.

The following returns were laid on the table: The correspondence with the Imperial Government respecting the light houses, the expenditure of the revenue for 1863 in detail. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Mounted Police bill, hon. J. Orr in the chair. Moved by hon. H. M. Ball, seconded by P. O'Reilly, that the sum of £4,800 be recommended to be appropriated for the establishment of a Police force, to consist of ten men, such force to be a patrol from Lytton and Lillooet to Williams Creek. This resolution was lost. The House resumed, when hon. J. A. R. Homer asked leave to defer the introduction of the Mint question till the 15th proximo. Leave granted.

Hon. J. Orr asked whether any Patent Law exists in the colony. The hon. Attorney-General replied in the negative, remarking that he did not think we required any, as we were not likely to make any improvements. The same gentleman also inquired whether there is any Marriage License Law in the colony. He was informed that one was in course of preparation.

The President proposed resolutions and amendments, and makes speeches on them all. The Chairman of Committee, not to be behind hand does the same; and very often the gentleman occupying the chair hears that some motion or amendment is carried, much to his own astonishment. When a bill is introduced, the member bringing it forward is supposed to know all about it, and he is frequently found addressing himself, with great skill, to imaginary opponents; the other two members, in the meantime, raising with the utmost patience and good-nature until the speech is finished, when they immediately adopt the speaker's sentiments, after making one or two irrelevant remarks, to show they had given some attention to the subject.

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severely felt. Some change at all events should be adopted in the Upper House so as to make it a legislative body in reality as well as in name, and thus diminish the labors of the Assembly.

Moved by hon. H. Holbrook, seconded by hon. J. Orr, that the returns be approved, and the expenditure of the revenue for 1863 be printed and placed in the hands of members. Carried.

Moved by hon. H. Holbrook, that the hon. Attorney-General inform this House whether His Excellency has empowered the hon. H. Nind to act as County Court Judge at Douglas, and if not, that this House recommend such appointment to be made. The hon. Attorney-General replied that the commission for him so to act is made out and will be sent up by next boat.

Moved by hon. J. Orr, seconded by hon. P. O'Reilly, that the sum of £30,000 be appropriated for roads in Cariboo. Moved in amendment by hon. H. M. Ball, seconded by hon. W. S. Black, that the sum be £46,000 after much discussion the amendment was carried.

Moved by hon. H. Holbrook, that the standing rules of this House be suspended to allow a resolution to be passed requesting the commanding officer of the Navy at Esquimaux, by the steamer to-morrow, to place the Camelion or some other vessel at the disposal of Governor Seymour on his arrival there to bring him to British Columbia. As no one would second this motion it fell to the ground.

Hon. J. Orr asked whether there are any laws regulating fisheries in the colony. Answer: None at present. Hon. H. Holbrook inquired whether there are any laws protecting game in the colony. Answer: None at present, but the subject occupies the attention of the Government.

Hon. J. Orr gave notice that he will on Monday move for a select Committee to draft an address to the Governor on his leaving the colony.

The hon. Attorney-General gave notice that he will on Monday next bring in a Bill to regulate the issue of Bank Notes in the colony; also a Postal Bill; also an Island Navigation Act; also a Joint Stock Act. The House then adjourned till Monday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. The examination of the scholars of this institution came off Thursday. Owing to the arrival of the steamer the attendance of visitors was not so large as it would otherwise have been. From the junior class in arithmetic up to the mathematical pupils, a most astonishing proficiency in every branch was observable. Book-keeping by single entry, geography, physiology, history, natural philosophy, and grammar were among the subjects in which the scholars were examined. The Rev. Dr. Evans enticed a class in English grammar, selecting passages for parsing, at random from history. The result was exceedingly satisfactory, and the Rev. gentleman expressed himself highly gratified with the knowledge exhibited by the pupils. At the close of the examination Mr. Jessop addressed the scholars in a very pathetic manner, explaining his reasons for giving up the school, and expressing his regret that some action had not been taken by the proper authorities to establish a common school within the city. He said that, as a private school, under his management, that day finished his career. Should, however, a common school be started, he would be happy to give his services, and expressing his regret that some action had not been taken by the proper authorities to establish a common school within the city. He said that, as a private school, under his management, that day finished his career. Should, however, a common school be started, he would be happy to give his services, and expressing his regret that some action had not been taken by the proper authorities to establish a common school within the city.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.—We noticed yesterday in Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office several packages addressed "Governor of British Columbia." We are in possession of official information, however, which may be considered as conclusive, that Governor Seymour would positively leave England on the 17th February, as announced in the Colonist (not the Chronicle) of the 15th ultimo.

GOVERNOR COAL MINING COMPANY.—We learn from the Captain of the steamer Lady Franklin that the above company have sunk a shaft of about fifteen feet, and though mixed up with a good deal of stone the coal appears to be of very good quality.

THE NEXT STRAHER.—We learn from the Partner of the Sierra Nevada, that the Bro. Jonathan will probably leave San Francisco for Victoria direct, on the 5th inst. She will consequently be due on the 8th or 9th.

A BATTLE ROYAL.—Two Klootches named Lucy, a Stikeen and Mary, a Hydah, appeared yesterday before the Police Magistrate to prefer charges of assault and battery. It appeared from the statements made that the young damels, had been indulging freely in wine, and had a set to, Officer Conlan who arrested the combatants said he found Mary down on the ground, and Miss Lucy "wetting her like a good one" (laughter). The magistrate fined Lucy \$20, and in default 2 months imprisonment, and Mary \$10, or one month.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—We understand that His Excellency the Governor and family will attend Dr. Walker's lecture on Tuesday, in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital, on the Search for Sir John Franklin and his noble companions.

the travelling expenses of the members for Cariboo East and West.—Carried.

A petition was presented by Hon. J. Orr, from the people of Hope, asking that they may be relieved from paying the extra half cent on goods passing over the Semilkameen road, as it is not kept in a state of repair. Ordered to be forwarded to the Governor.

Moved by hon. H. Holbrook, seconded by hon. J. Orr, that the returns of approximate expenditure of the revenue of 1863 be printed and placed in the hands of members. Carried.

Moved by hon. H. Holbrook, that the hon. Attorney-General inform this House whether His Excellency has empowered the hon. H. Nind to act as County Court Judge at Douglas, and if not, that this House recommend such appointment to be made. The hon. Attorney-General replied that the commission for him so to act is made out and will be sent up by next boat.

Moved by hon. J. Orr, seconded by hon. P. O'Reilly, that the sum of £30,000 be appropriated for roads in Cariboo. Moved in amendment by hon. H. M. Ball, seconded by hon. W. S. Black, that the sum be £46,000 after much discussion the amendment was carried.

Moved by hon. H. Holbrook, that the standing rules of this House be suspended to allow a resolution to be passed requesting the commanding officer of the Navy at Esquimaux, by the steamer to-morrow, to place the Camelion or some other vessel at the disposal of Governor Seymour on his arrival there to bring him to British Columbia. As no one would second this motion it fell to the ground.

Hon. J. Orr asked whether there are any laws regulating fisheries in the colony. Answer: None at present. Hon. H. Holbrook inquired whether there are any laws protecting game in the colony. Answer: None at present, but the subject occupies the attention of the Government.

Hon. J. Orr gave notice that he will on Monday move for a select Committee to draft an address to the Governor on his leaving the colony.

The hon. Attorney-General gave notice that he will on Monday next bring in a Bill to regulate the issue of Bank Notes in the colony; also a Postal Bill; also an Island Navigation Act; also a Joint Stock Act. The House then adjourned till Monday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. The examination of the scholars of this institution came off Thursday. Owing to the arrival of the steamer the attendance of visitors was not so large as it would otherwise have been. From the junior class in arithmetic up to the mathematical pupils, a most astonishing proficiency in every branch was observable. Book-keeping by single entry, geography, physiology, history, natural philosophy, and grammar were among the subjects in which the scholars were examined. The Rev. Dr. Evans enticed a class in English grammar, selecting passages for parsing, at random from history. The result was exceedingly satisfactory, and the Rev. gentleman expressed himself highly gratified with the knowledge exhibited by the pupils. At the close of the examination Mr. Jessop addressed the scholars in a very pathetic manner, explaining his reasons for giving up the school, and expressing his regret that some action had not been taken by the proper authorities to establish a common school within the city. He said that, as a private school, under his management, that day finished his career. Should, however, a common school be started, he would be happy to give his services, and expressing his regret that some action had not been taken by the proper authorities to establish a common school within the city.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.—We noticed yesterday in Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office several packages addressed "Governor of British Columbia." We are in possession of official information, however, which may be considered as conclusive, that Governor Seymour would positively leave England on the 17th February, as announced in the Colonist (not the Chronicle) of the 15th ultimo.

GOVERNOR COAL MINING COMPANY.—We learn from the Captain of the steamer Lady Franklin that the above company have sunk a shaft of about fifteen feet, and though mixed up with a good deal of stone the coal appears to be of very good quality.

THE NEXT STRAHER.—We learn from the Partner of the Sierra Nevada, that the Bro. Jonathan will probably leave San Francisco for Victoria direct, on the 5th inst. She will consequently be due on the 8th or 9th.

A BATTLE ROYAL.—Two Klootches named Lucy, a Stikeen and Mary, a Hydah, appeared yesterday before the Police Magistrate to prefer charges of assault and battery. It appeared from the statements made that the young damels, had been indulging freely in wine, and had a set to, Officer Conlan who arrested the combatants said he found Mary down on the ground, and Miss Lucy "wetting her like a good one" (laughter). The magistrate fined Lucy \$20, and in default 2 months imprisonment, and Mary \$10, or one month.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—We understand that His Excellency the Governor and family will attend Dr. Walker's lecture on Tuesday, in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital, on the Search for Sir John Franklin and his noble companions.

BRASS BAND.—We understand that the well-known musicians, Messrs. Maguire and Allen, have amalgamated their bands under the name of the Victoria Musical Society, and have sent to San Francisco for instruments. We may shortly expect to hear sweet sounds discoursed by this company, which will include some of the best performers in the city. As some of the members will not be in a position to defray the expense of costly instruments, it is further proposed we learn to give open air performances and raise funds by the sale of programmes for that purpose. The first performance is to take place on Beacon Hill on the afternoon of this day week. We hope the public will extend a liberal patronage to this new musical company.

PARMETER CO.—We are informed that a gentleman from San Francisco, who returned on the Sierra Nevada, visited the lead now being worked by this Company on Goldstream, and was so well satisfied with their prospects, that he concluded to purchase a full share of \$1,000, at 30 days. The purchaser, of the share in question, we understand, purposes bringing up some more speculators in "lead" from below, and the probability is that before long our Quartz claims on Goldstream will be principally owned by San Francisco capitalists. A meeting of the shareholders will take place to-day, at 4 p.m., at the St. Nicholas Saloon.

EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.—Considerable indignation has been occasioned among the members of the Fire Department, by the action of the Legislative Council in rejecting the Bill, to amend the Firemen's Protection Act, as sent up by the Lower House. It is ever hinted that some of the members are in favor of disbanding. We should be sorry to see this useful Association resort to such a course, in consequence of a few persons who are not in a position to do their duty.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—This body met yesterday for the purpose of appointing a member to fill the place of Mr. Bing in the Standing Orders Committee, that gentleman having ceased to be a member of the Council on his resigning the Acting Attorney Generalship. The Hon. President appointed Attorney-General Cary to fill the vacancy.

NAVAL.—H. M. S. Tribune we understand may not be expected from Panama for a fortnight. It is not at present known whether Admiral Kingcome will return to this station before proceeding home or not, but instructions have been received from the gallant Admiral to have his house and garden put in order.

GOVERNOR DOUGLAS.—His Excellency Sir James Douglas, K. C. B., will, we understand, entertain the good people of New Westminster at a picnic to be given on Wednesday next, and on the following evening a ball will take place. On Friday His Excellency will attend a banquet to be given him by the inhabitants, and on Saturday he will quit New Westminster and return to Victoria to await the arrival of Governor Seymour.

DRUNKEN GOVERNOR KEWIS.—The Hon. Donald Fraser, M. L. C., entertained His Excellency the Governor and a few friends, at dinner in the Colonial Hotel on Saturday.

THE RACING GIG.—This handsome craft, built at Albeni by Mr. C. Coyle, was launched on Saturday and her racing powers satisfactorily tested by an amateur crew.

DRUNKEN.—Capt. Henderson, of the Thames, reports the ship Random dismasted on Monday last in the Devil's Gap, during a gale of wind.

NEW SCHOONER.—A fine little schooner of 45-ton register has just been launched at Albeni. She is named the "Goldstream," and is built by Mr. C. Coyle.

POLICE CASES.—Charley, a Bella Indian, was brought yesterday before Mr. Pemberton charged with violently assaulting a Hydah Indian girl, named Andie. The girl was unable to attend, and the prisoner was accordingly remanded for one day.

WILLIAM McNEIL was sentenced to pay a fine of five shillings for being found drunk and obstructing the side-walk on Humboldt street. An Indian, named Klootch, charged with stealing lumber from the premises of Messrs. Jenion, Green and Rhodes, on Store street, was ordered to enter into bonds to be of good behavior for three months. Mr. Rhodes stated that in consequence of lumber, crockery and various articles having been missed from his wharf, he had instructed special officer Barrett to keep close watch upon the Indian, charged with assaulting Fabian Mitchell, was fined \$10, or in default one month's imprisonment. Superintendent Smith stated that the house was a resort for squaws, and Mr. Pemberton informed Mitchell that he was not willing to convict any man on his own testimony, but it was evident that he was the proprietor of disorderly houses, and the police were directed to keep an eye upon them. He cautioned Mitchell to urge not to interfere with the duties of the police.

PILOT BOAT.—The pilots yesterday informed the Colonial Secretary that they had engaged a suitable craft, the schooner Victoria Packet, until they could build one of their own, and were prepared at once to cruise within the prescribed limits. The complaints which have been so frequently urged by ship-masters and merchants should be now at an end.

THUNDER CONDUCT.—On Saturday last, between 6 and 7 o'clock p.m., a man giving his name as William Mann (most certainly misnamed), while driving down Fort street in a two-horse wagon at a smart trot, accidentally knocked down a foot passenger, who was crossing the road, but instead of getting out of his wagon to help him up, even attempted to drive on over him: the prostrate man called to him to stop, he did so, cursing the man at the same time for not getting up. He then drove off down the street without ever asking the injured man if he were hurt, although the blood was streaming down his face, and he was hardly able to stand. He was taken into a house near by, and his wounds washed which were fortunately not very severe. In about an hour and a half he was able to proceed home with the assistance of a friend. Had this happened away from help, the poor fellow would have had a serious time of it, as the brute who caused the injury seemed quite indifferent to the consequences.

ASSIZES.—The Court of Assizes will be held on Tuesday next. The following cases have been entered on the civil cause list: Isley vs. Wright, Grier vs. Cording, Traby vs. Moore, Young vs. Parker, Hilliard vs. Parker, Westrop vs. Nelson, Carswell vs. McInnes, Patrick vs. Joseph, Bros. Ullman vs. Russell, Chalmers vs. Smith, Carr vs. Moody, B. C. Royal Mail Co. vs. Harrison.

MINING STOCK.—Daniel Scott & Co. report the bona fide sale of the following shares at their auction rooms yesterday: Skidegate, 12 shares at \$0.50, 6 shares at \$0.25, 4 shares at \$9; Garibaldi, 50 shares at \$1.37, 50 shares at \$1.25; Union, 1 preferred share at \$85, 1 share at \$50; Cowichan, 1 share at \$1; Saisum, 5 shares at \$9; Mohr Quartz Co., 50 feet at \$1 per foot.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Royal Society, Major-General Sabine delivered an address on the advancement of science during the past season, and announced that the council had awarded the two medals of the year to Professor Sedgewick and the Rev. E. M. Berkeley; to the former for his arduous and continued investigations in the field of Geology, and to the latter for his researches in Masceology. Captain Haig's R. E. observation taken at Esquimaux on the magnetic changes occurring in this colony have been reduced, and will be published as soon as those of Dr. Walker are worked up. Dr. Hector, who was engaged lately here on the North American expedition, has returned from New Zealand, and has had a very interesting paper on the agricultural and agricultural openings in that part of the world. Dr. Lord, late of the Boundary Commission, has been appointed manager of a Fishing company, incorporated in London, and is expected soon to write in the colony in charge for an extensive trade in the fish which abound in these waters.

A PROGRESSIVE COLONY.—Presuming the report furnished by the Columbian of the proceedings of the Legislative Council at New Westminster to be correct, we find the Hon. Attorney-General of British Columbia, in reply to a question from an honorable member enquiring whether any patent law existed in the colony, after answering in the negative, coupling with it the following intelligent observation: "I do not think we require any as we are not likely to make any improvements." We shall look for the Columbian's investigation of the anti-progressive tendencies of the gentleman of the long robe.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—The following disposition has been made of the officers of the Royal Engineers who were lately stationed in the sister colony: Col. Moody has been appointed to the Chatham District, which is generally considered one of the best appointments in England. Capt. Grant also has an appointment at Chatham. Dr. Sedgwick is absent on leave but expects to be associated with his old Chief, Mr. Palmer, in engaged on the Trigonometrical Survey. Capt. Leard is still on leave.

THE NAME OF THE NEW PRINCE.—It is stated in the English papers that the name of the new Prince and heir to the throne is to be Albert; factious Punch suggests that he be called "Edward Christian Puffin Alexander John Bull Schleswig."

ORZIOAL.—Despatches received by last mail state that Governor Seymour, Mr. Birch, Colonial Secretary, and Captain Holmes, Private Secretary, would leave England together on the 17th February. They are expected by the next steamer.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS OPPOSE THE PENIANS.—Bishop Duggan, of Chicago, has followed the example of Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, in denouncing the Fenian Brotherhood, and directing true Catholics to have nothing to do with the organization.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 5, 1864.

THE POST OFFICE.

Governor Kennedy will, no doubt, see the propriety before long of reorganizing several of the Departments of Government. Amongst those offices, however, which cry most loudly for reform, the Post Office stands pre-eminent. As it exists at present, it is a perfect anachronism. Its modus operandi belongs to a period far back in postal history, when the quickest means of conveyance, and when letters were scarce and bank-notes were like many other imperfect machines; this institution gives way at the very moment when it is most required. During the greater portion of the interim between the arrival of the California steamers, the postal business of the colony is reduced to a very small affair indeed, and the public feel but little inconvenience from the imperfect manner in which that business is conducted. So soon, however, as the steamer arrives, and for three or four days following, the Post Office is thronged with an enquiring multitude, who come and go continuously during office hours, blocking up the pathway, wasting their valuable time, and testing their patience to an extent that certainly speaks wonders for their Christian resignation.

There is really no necessity for this state of things. The Post Office is actually contributing to the revenue of the country, after paying its own expenses; its business is increasing, and the demand for private boxes is greater than the supply. The number of letters now received is in the vicinity of 15,000 a year; the amount mailed outwards about 20,000. By Express the outward mail reaches as close to 14,000; the inward Express, for which we receive nothing, about 13,000. The private boxes, which run between seventy-five and eighty, contribute during the year, on the average \$700, which added to \$2,450, the amount according to present appropriation, of the yearly postage, gives us \$3,200, leaving a very good margin over the expenses. This is exceedingly satisfactory for an infant colony, so far as the "paying" nature of the department goes; but the loss of public time we are afraid will change this debtor and creditor account, very materially. We might take a few days after, and including the day on which the California steamer arrives, and we guarantee the loss of the public time, through the present inefficient system in the post-office, will amount at the lowest computation to a much greater sum than that received by the postal department, from both the incoming and outgoing mails. This is anything but creditable. Both the public time and the public patience might be dealt with much more economically. Instead of keeping men waiting on the street for hours on the arrival of every mail, an arrangement might be easily devised that would enable the great bulk of them to ascertain whether there were letters for them or not, without getting into lines and undergoing the tedious process of advancing towards the window at the rate of the hour-hand on a very clock.

We have said that the demand for private boxes is greater than the supply; but the worst feature in this case is that the supply is exceedingly limited, on account of the want of space in the building. Any change, therefore, that aims at improvement, must commence in this quarter. It is necessary to have room for at least three or four hundred boxes. One hundred of these might be retained under arrangements similar to those at present existing. The other two or three hundred, without keys, at a low monthly rental. Few of the latter, we are convinced, would remain long unrented. The holder of such a box, instead of wasting his time before the post-office, oftentimes fruitlessly, would see at a glance if there were any letters for him. Should his box contain anything, he would merely have to call on its number, to the clerk or postmaster. The advantage of this arrangement, besides increasing the postal revenue upwards of \$1,000 a year, would enable the present staff to do their work effectually. As present, by the arrival of the steamer, they have the task of Hercules on their hands, and it is no unusual thing for newspapers to be unfit for general delivery fully three days after the receipt of the mail. The time of the clerks at present is practically taken up in going over the heaps of letters again and again for parties whose names are not in the mail. Of course it takes generally much more time to look for these insignificant letters than for those that can be found. The arrangement, therefore, that we have pointed out, would, while diminishing the bundle to be looked over at every call at the window, also save numbers from troubling the clerks at all. There would be then some chance given to the recipient of a letter to reply by the same mail—an opportunity which is now almost impossible.

AMERICAN QUARTZ MINING CO. LIMITED.—This enterprising company have divided their claim into 1000 shares. The yield per ton of their rock is \$45 in gold and \$2 in silver; the tailings or crushed quartz, after passing through the machinery having yielded to assay \$27 in gold and \$2 in silver.

WESLEYAN METHODIST ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

The following address was presented to Governor Kennedy, yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. Evans, on behalf of the ministers of the Wesleyan body.

To His Excellency, Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq., Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Colonel of Vancouver Island and its dependencies.

May it please your Excellency, We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, Ministers of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, Mission District, under the direction of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, in connection with the British Conference, beg to tender our sincere congratulations on the safe arrival of your Excellency and family, and upon the assumption of the administrative functions vested in your Excellency by our most gracious Sovereign. To the throne and institutions under which it is our privilege to live, we have our hearts and our souls devoted attachment. To "our God, our King, our Queen," are scriptural duties obligatory upon every resident in the British Empire, and which we fail not everywhere to inculcate upon the people committed to our pastoral charge.

Our fervent prayers are offered to Almighty God that His signal favour may rest upon your Excellency and family; that in your Excellency's public administration you may be under the constant guidance of His all-wise and all-wise Father, and that by His blessing upon the application of your acquired experience and known ability, this colony, so successfully founded, may continue to advance in piety, intelligence, industry, wealth, and all that can contribute to the glory of our great Empire, of which it is a constituent part. Signed by order, and on behalf of the District Meeting, ESSAIEH EVANS, D.D., Chairman of V.I. and B.C. District, Victoria, Y.I., March 28, 1864.

CITY COUNCIL.

March 30, 1864.

Present: His Worship the Mayor, and the Councillors Wallace, Stronach, McDonald, Benting and Graham.

A communication dated 26th inst. was read from the Colonial Secretary written by direction of His Excellency the Governor, enclosing a copy of the official announcement received from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, of the birth of a Prince and heir to the throne. Resolved: That a committee consisting of Messrs. McDonald, Stronach and Wallace, prepare congratulatory addresses to Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales, on the happy and auspicious event.

Mr. Wallace's motion came up for taking into consideration the propriety of leasing or purchasing the Central School property for the purpose of a City School. Mr. Wallace said that attention was drawn to an advertisement in the papers in relation to a property being for sale. He thought it very desirable that a proper school system should be inaugurated, though he only brought the motion forward to promote discussion on the subject. He considered that a poll-tax might be a desirable mode for the purpose of public schools being established on a proper and permanent basis, and the city members should be conferred with as to the best mode of carrying it out. A clause might with propriety be inserted in the bill now before the House giving the Council power to levy the rate into effect. He believed that twenty-five of the inhabitants were in favor of a School system, though some might object to the Council being entrusted with the management or control of the school. Mr. McDonald said the Council had no power at present to hold or lease ground, and a large vote for school purposes had been made by the Legislature, and a committee formed, which had, however, done nothing in framing a report. He approved of a committee to confer with the City members, and had no doubt the Central School property could be got on easy terms.

Mr. Stronach, in seconding the motion, said it would be immaterial if some persons would argue that, lands, and not the people, should be incorporated, whether the people were educated or not. He thought, however, there could hardly be two opinions on the subject of Common Schools. He should advocate them wherever fifteen children could be collected, and that the people should be taxed for the purpose. He believed there would be very little difficulty in establishing a system of education, providing the people were unanimous in favor of a non-sectarian system.

Mr. Wallace said he wished to avoid the slightest suspicion of his recommendation being considered a job. He had no special view to the Central School or any other property, and had not even conferred with the proprietor on the subject. He then moved the following resolution upon the original motion: That a committee be appointed to confer with the City members regarding the desirability of immediate action being taken for establishing a Public School for the City. Carried.

His Worship named Mr. Douglas a Fire-Warden for Yates Street Ward, in the room of Councillor Lewis, resigned.

Mr. Stronach drew attention to the bad state in which the streets had been left by the Spring Ridge Water Company. His Worship said he had mentioned the subject to Mr. Cox, one of the proprietors, who promised to have the drainage rectified. Mr. Wallace drew attention to the dumping of rubbish on Douglas street. Council adjourned to Monday at 7:30 p.m.

SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE HIS HONOR DAVID CAMPBELL, Esq., J. C.

Bentick Arm and Fraser River Road Company Limited, vs. William Hood, Defendant. His honor referred to the arguments on the last day, and having reviewed them at some length delivered his judgment as follows: Having carefully considered the arguments by Counsel on both sides for and against the rule as cited by both the evidence given at the trial and the pleadings as they appear on the record, I am clearly of opinion that the rule must be absolute for a new trial on the grounds of excessive damages. The action is one of covenant at the suit of the Bentick Arm and Fraser River Road Company against Hood, for an alleged breach. This covenant is contained in a deed which recites agreements and proceedings taken by the plaintiff Green and the defendant Hood, in relation to the formation of the company, and which is set out at length in the Declaration. It contains three covenants: first, a covenant from Green to the defendant that he will assign the agreement between himself and Ronald Macdonald to the company when formed, or hold it in trust for them as counsel shall advise. Secondly, a covenant by the defendant to the company that he will make the road according to the conditions of the agreement for a charter between Macdonald and Hood, dated 4th of April, 1862, in consideration of the shares mentioned.

Thirdly, a covenant by the defendant to Green and the company that he will not transfer his 134 shares of the company allotted to him, without their consent in writing. Their setting out of the deed in the Declaration without a special averment of the particular covenants on which the action is founded, has tended, to protect the trial and the jury as to the issue really raised for their consideration. Evidence has been given to prove the recital of the deed and the proceedings taken to form the company which otherwise would not have been allowed. Those proceedings may bind the parties individually and personally, but as soon as the company is incorporated as the Bentick Arm Company their individual character is at an end, they become part of an incorporated body which cannot be bound by contracts made between other parties before it did so. It is between the body and the defendant that the covenant was made; the plaintiff as a plaintiff on this covenant has no right to sue, his name being affixed to the deed simply in his capacity of Secretary to the company. Such was the case, the rule or data for computing the damages in this case, if any, would have accrued to the company from one-third of the tolls, after paying expenses of maintenance and repair for five years, which the contract was to run after the completion of the road.

This computation has, however, been widely departed from. Expenses incurred by the individuals, mentioned in the deed, long prior to the formation of the company, and also an alleged depreciation in the value of land belonging to these individuals in the Bentick Arm in consequence of the non-completion of the road, have been set out in the Declaration. The committee constituted by the company. These grounds of damage must be struck out; the company own no land in Bentick Arm, and cannot therefore have sustained any loss by depreciation. Whatever expenses its promoters may have incurred, it is clear the company have no right to recover for them; they therefore claim for damages, on that score. Its claim must be confined to the loss of the contemplated profit to be made on the tolls. This the jury entirely misunderstood. They returned a verdict as if they understood the issue was one of partnership. The foreman expressed a desire that the jury should find that the sum was to go to Messrs. Green & Cary, and two-thirds to the defendant. If judgment was entered upon the verdict as it stands, the legal effect would be that the whole sum would go the company, instead of one-third to the plaintiff and two-thirds to the defendant, one by Green, and five by Cary's trustees; it is obvious that these two gentlemen's share of this sum would be a great deal smaller than the jury intended. The rule is absolute.

SOMETHING QUERIED.

Editor of the Colonist:—As you must be better acquainted than outsiders with the internal arrangements of the printing offices in this city, can you explain the meaning of the words "Gold Coast" (No. Oskoshon?) which I find in the report given this evening by the Express, of the Governor's reply to the address from the Pioneer Rifle Corps. The Evening paper has of late been an intelligible jumble of absurd blunders, but I never heard of the Editor of any journal not knowing the name of his own paper. The only way I can account for the mistake is by supposing that the rates street production was borrowed from the Chronicle, and yet it is hardly credible that either paper could lend itself to anything so damaging. Does it mean that we are to have a re-hash of the same news in the Chronicle of to-morrow morning? Yours truly, J. Oskoshon.

The mutual exchange of columns of type which has for some time past been carried on between the Chronicle and the evening paper, has enabled the readers of those journals to enjoy the benefit of novelty and variety, which they do not fully appreciate. This intimacy would now seem to have culminated in the assumption of the entire management of the letter by the Editor of the former, judging from the parenthetical paragraph alluded to.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.—The funds of this benevolent institution are likely to be increased by the delivery of two lectures by Dr. Walker, on the Search for Sir John Franklin, on Tuesday and Thursday next. The mystery which for a long time hung on the fate of this distinguished explorer, was solved by the discovery in which the lectures served, and we look for a great number of hearers for Franklin and his companions.

THE TRIAL OF BISHOP COLENSO.

The trial of the Bishop of Natal was concluded on December 16th. The news by the last mail brought down the report of the trial to the evening of Thursday, November 19th. On the morning of the following day, the Archbishop of George, one of the accusing clergy, resumed his arguments in support of the accusations, by considering the alleged error of the Bishop of Natal as respects the Holy Scriptures. His address occupied nearly the whole of the day, and in the course of it he discussed with great minuteness the bearing of the church formularies upon each of Bishop Colenso's views as set forth in the extracts from his writings, referred to in the citation. The registrar then read a letter from the Bishop of Natal, which was put in his defence. The letter was dated Bishopstowe, August 7, 1861. It is very voluminous, occupying nearly three columns of small type in the local journals. With great closeness of argument it categorically went through nearly the whole of the impugned extracts. The main part of the arguments was clearly shown in their exordium, which said,—"I have no doubt whatever that the canonical books of Scripture do contain errors, and some very grave ones, in matters of fact, and that the historical narratives are not to be depended on as true in all their details. I have never stated this publicly; but only in this age of critical inquiry every intelligent student of the scriptures must be aware of the truth of what I say. It is vain to deny what is patent to any careful and conscientious reader who will set himself to compare the narrative of Scripture history with another. And I must say I had supposed there were very few in the present day, except in a very narrow school of theology, who would contest this point." The Metropolitan asked Dr. Bleek if he desired to say anything on behalf of Bishop Colenso. Dr. Bleek said he came there for two purposes—first to protest; and secondly, in the event of their forbidding, notwithstanding that protest, assuming jurisdiction, to give notice of appeal. He had no instructions to do anything further. The Court then adjourned, and on reassembling on Nov. 21, the Very Rev. the Dean of Cape Town delivered a long reply. This closed the case. The Court then adjourned, and reassembled by notice on Dec. 14, when the suffragan Bishops, as assessors, delivered their opinions. The presenting clergy had accused Dr. Colenso of heresy on nine points. 1. His disbelief in the Atonement. 2. His disbelief in justification by faith alone, and his knowledge of Christ. 3. His belief in total regeneration. 4. His disbelief in the endlessness of future punishments. 5. His denial that the Holy Scriptures are the word of God. 6. His denial of the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. 7. His denial that the Bible is a divinely inspired book. 8. His denial of the divinity of our Lord. 9. His depraving, impugning, and bringing into disrepute the Book of Common Prayer. The Bishop of Graham's Town said he considered all these charges proved, and said it was to him to arrive at such a conclusion, he considered that by the false teaching proved against him the Bishop of Natal had, wholly disqualified himself for bearing rule in the Church of God, and for the cure of souls therein. The Bishop of the Free State announced that he had come to a similar conclusion. The Court was then adjourned to December 16, when, on its re-assembling, the Metropolitan announced judgment, depriving Bishop Colenso of his see, unless on or before the 4th of March next, the bishop shall file a full, unqualified, and absolute retraction in writing of all the objectionable extracts in the Golden Age, and from all his appearances in Cape Town. Dr. Bleek proceeded to a protest against the legality of the proceedings and validity of the judgment, and gave notice of appeal. The Bishop of Cape Town said he could not recognize any appeal except to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Mr. Manning. He expressed his regret that the Englishman whom Mr. Clark and Mr. Birkbeck and their companion succeeded in liberating from imprisonment at Groenstadt September 1st, of the circumstances of my arrest and pretended trial I will not here say more than the account, which they give, and the falseness of the charges against Count Bisping and myself, and of the unfair mode in which the attempt was made to convict us, is quite correct; and I fully believe that, but for the interposition of these gentlemen, who alone enabled Lord Napier, our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to exert himself in my behalf, I should have been at this moment passing a dreary winter, with my friend in the miserable fortress of Orenburg, or doomed, perhaps, to even a severer sentence. Neither will I now dwell upon the cruel injustice with which the officers who were my judges, refused my request to be communicated with my family or our Ambassador or Consul. The prison in which I was confined at Groenstadt for four days was the best of the three in that town, being reserved for the upper class of political offenders; and, if that was the best specimen, what must the others be? The building had been formerly a convent, and contained, when I was taken to it more than 400 prisoners, among whom were several ladies. My cell was spacious enough, but, as its single window was high and boarded up, it had little light and still less means of ventilation. The floor was about six feet high, and the mattress (stuffed with pig's bristles) swarmed with vermin. On my petitioning for clean sheets, they were supplied, it is true, but of the roughest and coarsest texture. My food the first night was black bread and greasy water gruel, of a most unwholesome odor, which I was unable to taste, and which the next morning, I found quite intolerable. The gruel was followed the next day by soup, quite cold with a piece of dried meat. I did not enter either of the prisons in the town, but from the information of the prisoners in one of them, I learnt, and have no reason to doubt

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SHIP-GROUNDING IN THE HARBOR.

It is a fact to be deplored that ships from England in the attempt to enter our harbor, are frequently allowed to ground on Shoal Point. The fact may be capable of such explanation to the uninitiated as may suffice to rid those in charge from blame, but still it stands recorded in the archives of Lloyd's Coffee Room, and cannot fail to produce a damaging effect among insurers and merchants. The public who know nothing of nautical matters, so soon as they observe a ship with a valuable cargo here and fast, exclaim in unmeasured terms against those entrusted with her navigation. Our pilots consequently come in for a good round share of abuse, whether deserved or not. In the case of the Speedwell, as far as we can gather, no blame whatever attaches to Capt. Gardner, the pilot in charge, who boarded her after she had entered the harbor, and permitted her to take the soft mud bank in preference to dropping anchor in shoal water, with the risk of its causing injury to the vessel. It occurs to us however, that it would be more satisfactory to the public, and to the pilots themselves, were there a properly organized board of commissioners composed of experienced men, whose duty it would be to acquire into such matters. The public would then be relieved of the necessity of uttering groundless complaints, and the pilots would have all the protection they require.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 5, 1864.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE DANISH DIFFICULTY.

The Schleswig-Holstein question the all absorbing subject of the attitude of France leads us to surmise that the moment "winked front," an army of 40,000 men is marching to the Rhine. Such as this is indeed calculated to excite the attention of Austria and Prussia, and as they break the peace of Europe, in addition to this, they are minded of Hungary, Venetia, and that no aid will be given to the other, to maintain the presence of those provinces, one would be tired of certain by losing. It is with a thousand fold against Gernao's revolutionary efforts used as the *betonier* to account for their conduct towards Denmark, while the Austro-Prussian preaching the Elder, and even to this day, the power of the elements to stay their mad career "eleventh hour." The Palmerston are leaving no stone unturned the outbreak of hostilities this morning announced by the Post, that the Russian Emperor signified their willingness to a proposal for the joint recognition of integrity of Denmark, whilst the position having been submitted to Prussia, has, as to its acceptance, these circumstances, however, it is assumed that the maintenance of peace is at all times ten days ago. The opinion of the Horse Guards is positive that in immediate connection with the full matter, there is another phase causing considerable uneasiness. It is reported in effect that Earl Russell had been to Earl Russell had tendered his resignation which he accepted. The Standard and Morning Post, designated the announced "hide rumour," and the latter writes that the Cabinet was acting in harmony. To-day the Standard Earl Russell has rescinded his resignation, and is willing to act with his colleagues. That there is a ministerial crisis, in spite of the Post's denial, is quite certain. It is reported that the late Secretary of State, Mr. Russell, was summoned for the deferred till yesterday, when the cupled several hours, ending in a lady to 3 o'clock. On Thursday Lady Derby went to Osborne, no announcement in any one of the papers, but the fact is, that she was one of those courtiers singular that it should have taken no more, especially as it is so. Her Majesty is most anxious that she should be seen to avert a crisis, and she has accordingly been invited to her own family. In the these "rumors of war" Prussia is no position to break the peace. After another stormy session it is reported that the Emperor's Deputies have again refused to meet the King William; they have still refused to meet the Emperor's Deputies. Her von Bismarck will therefore now be lect and expend the taxes of Prussia by the royal will and yet, in spite of such an "introduction" and a large part of Prussia will be in the hands of the Emperor's Deputies. The Emperor's determination to institute in behalf of the German, resident wig, a determination to which the Crown Prince seem to be committed.

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TOBACCO CULTURE.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Allow me through the medium of your circulating journal to draw the attention of farmers and cultivators generally, both in this colony and British Columbia, to the value of dried leaf tobacco...

LOADING.—The bark Denmark and Live Yauke were loading at San Francisco for this port. The Monitor would go to Portland.

OFF THE BAR.—The schooner Jenny Jones had arrived at the bar of the Columbia River, and was blown off again by adverse winds.

FOR PORT SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson left yesterday morning for Olympia and way ports, taking about 20 passengers.

FOR SAN JUAN.—The schooner J. K. Thorn-dyke sailed yesterday evening for San Juan with a cargo of stores for the English Camp.

FROM DUNGENESS.—The schooner Winged Racer arrived yesterday afternoon from Dun-geness with a cargo of potatoes and oats.

FROM COWICHAN.—The sloop Lady Franklin arrived yesterday afternoon from Cowichan with a ton of potatoes, raised on Mr. Ball's ranch.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The mail steamer Brother Jonathan left yesterday morning about 9 o'clock for San Francisco.

FROM THE SOUTH.—The sloop Northern Light, Mountfort, arrived yesterday with 6 passengers and the South mail. She reports a full rigged ship bound down the Strait.

FOR CHINA.—The ship Armin having completed her repairs at Port Angeles, sailed yesterday. She is intended to call on this side for a cargo. She has six sails arrived in Esquimaux.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning for New Westminister with about 70 passengers, 3 horses, 2 head cattle, 2 wagons and 70 tons general merchandise.

FROM PORT ANGELES.—The undermentioned vessels arrived from Port Angeles yesterday: schooner North-Wester, with a cargo of lumber, and sloop Lady, with a cargo of potatoes.

FROM WHIDBY'S ISLAND.—The schooner Growler arrived yesterday from Whidby's Island with a cargo of barley, oats, hay and sheep.

FROM SAANICH MOUNTAIN.—The schooner Eliza with 45,000 feet of lumber and the schooner Anna with 15,000 feet arrived yesterday from Saanich Arm. The cargoes are owned by Mr. Sayward.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived on yesterday evening from New Westminister with about 820,000 in gold dust, 18 passengers, but no Cariboo express.

FROM COWICHAN.—The schooner Industry arrived from Cowichan with 12 tons natural hay and 3 tons potatoes. The latter were raised on Mr. Brennan's ranch.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Messrs. Pickett & Co. have placed the bark Frances Palmer on the berth for San Francisco. About 30 tons of freight have been already engaged.

FOR CHINA.—The ship Napoleon III, from Puget Sound for China, with a cargo of lumber, sailed in Esquimaux harbor on Saturday for a crew.

FOR SHARON.—The bark Sea Snake, Captain Popham, left Alberni on Saturday, the 2d instant, with a full cargo of lumber for China.

FROM ALBERNI.—The steamer Thames arrived yesterday from Alberni with 120,000 feet of lumber, and 1570 gallons oil to the agents.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Otter arrived on Saturday from Nanaimo with a cargo of coal for the Hudson Bay Co.

IF the schooner Gen. Harnay arrived, yesterday from New Westminister with a cargo of lumber.

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BOARD.

MARCH 29th, 1864.
Garibaldi, 40 shares, sold at \$27.50, r. w.
Do 100 shares, sold at \$17.50, r. w.

MARCH 30th, 1864.
Garibaldi, 60 shares, sold at \$17.50, r. w.
Do 100 shares, sold at \$17.50, r. w.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.
The Speedwell.—This craft floated off from the bar yesterday morning at 12.30, without the assistance of the Otter, which was moored near by to haul her off at the flood tide.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Frances Palmer, Capt. Lamb, anchored in the Roads yesterday morning, 12 days from San Francisco. She brings 8 passengers and a miscellaneous cargo, valued at \$31,957, consigned to Messrs. Pickett & Co., and will commence discharging this morning at the H. B. Co.'s wharf.

FROM PORT SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from Olympia yesterday morning, bringing 17 passengers and usual cargo of live stock, &c.

FROM NANAIMO.—The Royal Charlie arrived at Kavanagh's wharf with a cargo of coal.

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IMPORTS.

To the Port of Victoria, V. I., for the month ending March 31st, 1864.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Ale, Porter, 29 bbls 898
Apples, 58 bbls 619

FROM PORTLAND.
Apples, 39 bbls 273
Butter, 22 cwt 181

FROM PORT SOUND.
Apples, 41 bbls 351
Butter, 22 cwt 181

FROM PORT ANGELES.
Apples, 41 bbls 351
Butter, 22 cwt 181

FROM WHIDBY'S ISLAND.
Apples, 41 bbls 351
Butter, 22 cwt 181

FROM SAANICH MOUNTAIN.
Apples, 41 bbls 351
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FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.
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DESTRUCTION OF PAD.

BY THE CONFEDERATE CAPTURE OF ALEXANDER BY THE U. S. F.

The Entire Mill North to be cal.

FRENCH FLEET OF GRANDS.

War with France.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

California.

The steamship Sierra Nevada, Thursday bringing San Francisco, and Portland files to the following despatches.

The Pennsylvania Democrat McClellan as President.

The Post's special says the conduct of the war had no Gen. Meade.

Gen. Coburn, pugilist, has a letter from Jim Meade, and on the 1st of May.

Gen. Pleasonton has been the command of the cavalry ed to report to Rosecrans.

Gen. Sickles has been ordered Gen. Canby at the night.

Gen.

BRITISH COLONIST-SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1864. NO. 21.

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada

Eastern Dates to 26th.

Destruction of Paducah, Ky. BY THE CONFEDERATES.

CAPTURE OF ALEXANDRIA L. A. BY THE U. S. FORCES.

The Entire Militia of the North to be called out.

FRENCH FLEET OFF THE RIO GRANDE.

War with France Probable

GOLD AT 171!

Later from Europe; Mexico; California, &c.

The steamship Sierra Nevada arrived on Thursday bringing San Francisco files to the 21st, and Portland files to the 29th inst., containing the following despatches—

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention has instructed delegates to vote for McClellan as President.

The Post's special says the Committee on conduct of the war find no evidence against Gen. Meade.

Joe Coburn, pugilist, has accepted a challenge from Jim Mace, and leaves for England on the 1st of May.

Gen. Pleasanton has been removed from the command of the cavalry corps, and ordered to report to Rosecrank.

Gen. Sickles has been ordered to report to Gen. Curtis.

Gen. Pickett, Gibbon, and Wadsworth have been ordered to report to Gen. Meade, for assignment to command.

Gen. Caldwell has been relieved to enable him to sit on court-martial.

Gen. Grant's first general order prohibits the use of intoxicating liquors by any persons when on duty on military railway service.

The railroad from Long Bridge to Brandy Station is being stockaded to protect communications.

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honorable settlement of all the difficulties, and the restoration of the Union under the Constitution.

Calto, the 25th March.—Colonel Hawkins, in command of Union City, Tenn., surrendered his whole command to Forrest. Our forces consisted of 425 cavalry, all armed and equipped, 200 of whom were mounted. An insignificant amount of property fell into the hands of the enemy. After destroying the forts the rebels retreated. Pierson sent a strong force in pursuit. Their force, which had been reported at 700, is now said not to exceed more than one-third of that number.

Dispatches of the 25th have the following: The expedition recently sent into Green Co., Virginia, under Gen. Graham, has returned, having captured a large number of horses and mules and 300 contrabands.

Special Washington dispatches say the Senate Post-office committee have introduced a bill providing for carrying mail between the Missouri river and Fresno, California. The bill authorizes the Post Master General to contract with the old contractors or other responsible parties, for a daily mail for four years, at an annual sum not exceeding one million dollars. The time is reduced from twenty to sixteen days.

The Baltimore correspondent of the World gives the following as the exact number of the rebel army: Under Gen. Lee, placed in various places in Virginia, 130,000; Dept. of the South, 70,000; in East Tennessee, under Longstreet, 20,000; Dept. of the Gulf, under Beauregard, 20,000; at Mobile, under Gen. Maury and Clayborne, 50,000; under Kirby Smith, 15,000. Total number of troops, 335,000.

New York, 26th.—A special says.—The House Naval Committee are preparing a bill to provide for the building of four iron clad ocean cruisers, for the coast.

Two of our gun-boats crossed Berwick Bay and Grand Lake, and ascended Grand River nearly to Lake La Rose. They came upon a rebel camp and opened fire upon them; the rebels ran. The gun-boats landed their men, who burned stores, camp equipage, and captured the arms and ammunition of the entire force.

We have nothing definite from Banks and Steele. It is reported that the former is meeting with considerable opposition from Dick Taylor, but he was expected to be at Alexandria or about the 20th.

Owen Lovejoy, member of Congress from Illinois, died at Brooklyn to-day.

Chicago, March 25.—Gen. Grant visited the Army of the Potomac on the 24th and was enthusiastically received.

An order has just been issued by the War Department in substance as follows: That the Army of the Potomac, comprising the Army of the Potomac, will be reduced to three—

the second, fifth and sixth, the troops of other corps will be distributed temporarily along by their commanding generals.

Major General Warren is assigned the command of the fifth army corps.

New York, March 25.—The steamer Evening Star from New Orleans on the 19th and Havana the 21st has arrived.

A part of Admiral Porter's fleet had appeared off Alexandria and demanded its surrender, which was complied with without opposition.

Chicago, March 26.—A Cairo telegram says no doubt exists but that Col. Hicks, commanding at Paducah, has destroyed the city.

New York, March 26.—The World's special has rumors that the entire organized militia of the North is to be called into the service for six months, to make a certain spring campaign against Richmond, which is about to commence.

Cairo, 25.—A party numbering about thirty-five, who had been cut off from their regiments at Union City, came to Columbus yesterday afternoon. They confirmed the report of the capture of Union City.

The second time he has surrendered to Forrest. No bridges were burned by Forrest. The railroad is unimpaired.

Cairo, 26.—Str. Ravitan from Nashville passed Paducah, Ky., at 5 o'clock this morning. The captain furnishes the following information: Forrest, with about 5000 men, made an attack on Paducah at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, capturing the city and completely gutting the place. He burned a number of dwellings and the steamer Arizona. Col. Hicks with a force of between 700 and 800 men occupied the fort, while Forrest occupied the town. Gunboats played on the city for some time. The enemy made four assaults upon the fort, but were repulsed each time. At one time some of them gained the top of the breastworks, and a few fell inside the fort. The wharf boat and about 3000 people were moved across the river on Forrest's approach. Steamer Josephine Pearce, bringing later news, arrived. Forrest had left Paducah. The fire in the back part of the city was dying out. People on this side of the river are returning. During the fight a number of rebels had occupied a large brewery on front street, which gunboats opened heavily, battering down walls of buildings and killing many rebels. It is not known how many were killed in the city. It is said that some women and children were killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—A light rain has been falling within the last 24 hours throughout the State, with considerable snow on the mountains.

Overland line news.

New York telegrams of Saturday, quote gold at 169½ to 170 (170)

A special to the Commercial says that the Secretary of State is understood to be in favor of an immediate demonstration against France, owing to the designs of the Mexican Empire and of France in connection with the rebellion. If such demonstrations were really inaugurated, it is to be regretted that it was delayed so long that now its only effect must be to precipitate us into dangerous complications. The Government was apprised lately by telegram of the appearance of a fleet of French frigates at the mouth of the Rio Grande. This has a great significance.

Numerous changes are being made among the subordinates, and in the ordinance of the Army of the Potomac, with a view of securing its efficiency.

Chicago, 26.—Cairo dispatches say it has been determined to give up places back of the river, which are held by small forces, and only hold such places of importance as are necessary to insure the safety of the river communication.

Eastern Arkansas has recently been a scene of much revolting outrage. Loyal bands of guerrillas go about the country, from house to house plundering citizens of money, clothing, and anything else of value. Efforts are being made by the 15th Illinois cavalry to rid the country of these villains.

Rebel conscription is being mercilessly enforced in southern Missouri. Loyal bands of guerrillas have made their appearance in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, and had several skirmishes with the fourth Wisconsin mounted infantry, which resulted invariably in our favor. Several prisoners were taken.

Advices from Brownsville, Texas, report no prospect of fighting.

The steamer McClellan, from New Orleans, has arrived.

The capture of the Alexandria occurred on the fifteenth day after the capture of Fort DeRussy.

Gen. Lee's force had a fight at New Iberia and burned the enemy's stores. Five million prairie to Vermilion Bayou, a distance of 18 miles.

Gov. Babn has resigned all connection with the Trus Delta.

The Free State Executive Committee had adopted the following resolution: That the Free State Party is unanimously opposed to assuming debts contracted by the State of Louisiana under the rebel rule, for the purpose of carrying on a war against the United States.

Deserters and refugees continue to arrive from Brownsville, Texas; 3,000 in all had been captured at that place, including 150 from one regiment.

New Orleans.—Gen. Banks would leave for the field on the 21st.

The gunboat Octoroon, one of the participants in the attack on Fort Powell, near Mobile, had arrived at New Orleans for repairs.

The prisoners captured at Fort DeRussy have arrived at New Orleans.

Fortifications are being made at New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—The Alice Deane ran ashore near this place and sunk last night. The boat and cargo valued at \$40,000. The cargo will probably be taken out, but in a damaged condition. It is thought that the boat can be raised.

A large number of troops are now en route from the West to reinforce the Army of the Potomac.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was organized Feb. 4, by the choice of John C. Wade, Speaker; Henry C. D. Twining, First Clerk; J. G. Tobin, Second Clerk; E. A. Pyke, Sergeant-at-Arms.

favor of an immediate demonstration against France, owing to the designs of the Mexican Empire and of France in connection with the rebellion.

Our London correspondent sends us Reuter's latest telegrams received before the departure of the mail in advance of the morning papers. They have been partially anticipated by telegraphic despatches from the East, but nevertheless furnish reliable information of the progress of events in Denmark.

LATEST EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

PROCLAMATION OF DUKE FREDERICK AT HOLM. RENDSBURG, Feb. 6th, Evening.—Duke Frederick has been enthusiastically proclaimed at Holm and in the vicinity.

Nothing new is reported from the theatre of war.

HAMBURG, Feb. 6th.—A telegram received here from Kiel dated yesterday evening says: The hills ground in front of the whole Misdorf line has been taken by the Prussians.

The Austrians have advanced to Jahnfort. It is stated that the Prussians have formed a cordon in Schleswig, and allow no war intelligence to pass.

Severe fighting is supposed to be going on, a number of wounded are constantly brought in to Rendsburg.

12.20 P. M.—It is stated here that the town of Schleswig has been evacuated by the Danes, and that Misdorf has been taken.

The statement meets with some credit.

2 P. M.—The news of the evacuation of Schleswig appears to be confirmed.

The allies are now said to have entered the city at 5.30, this morning.

Nothing has been heard from Misdorf.

FROM THE MEXICAN COAST.

The steamer Oregon arrived in San Francisco on the 20th, from ports on the north-western coast of Mexico, bringing papers from San Blas, dated the 12th of March. She brought about \$200,000 in specie.

The French blockade of the Mexican Coast.—The Mazatlan Times of 5th March says:—

Capt. Simpson, who reached this port on Wednesday from San Blas, has furnished us with some items in reference to affairs on our southern border. He informs us that both San Blas and Tepic are virtually in possession of the French, although they are no French forces at either point, but the officials at both places are governed entirely by the orders of the French commandant at Guadalupe.

Our informant says that the commandant at San Blas, Antonio Rodriguez, seems to be exhibiting an inordinate amount of zeal for the cause of the invaders, by throwing every possible obstacle in the way of vessels from this port or Guaymas, justifying his course upon the plea that such vessels are in possession of the Government, and that he has been conducted with the least possible inconvenience to the vessels themselves, and he says that all who have fallen into the hands of the commander of the Cordillera, have been treated with the utmost courtesy by him and his officers.

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Our London correspondent sends us Reuter's latest telegrams received before the departure of the mail in advance of the morning papers.

They have been partially anticipated by telegraphic despatches from the East, but nevertheless furnish reliable information of the progress of events in Denmark.

LATEST EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

PROCLAMATION OF DUKE FREDERICK AT HOLM. RENDSBURG, Feb. 6th, Evening.—Duke Frederick has been enthusiastically proclaimed at Holm and in the vicinity.

Nothing new is reported from the theatre of war.

HAMBURG, Feb. 6th.—A telegram received here from Kiel dated yesterday evening says: The hills ground in front of the whole Misdorf line has been taken by the Prussians.

The Austrians have advanced to Jahnfort. It is stated that the Prussians have formed a cordon in Schleswig, and allow no war intelligence to pass.

Severe fighting is supposed to be going on, a number of wounded are constantly brought in to Rendsburg.

12.20 P. M.—It is stated here that the town of Schleswig has been evacuated by the Danes, and that Misdorf has been taken.

The statement meets with some credit.

2 P. M.—The news of the evacuation of Schleswig appears to be confirmed.

The allies are now said to have entered the city at 5.30, this morning.

Nothing has been heard from Misdorf.

FROM THE MEXICAN COAST.

The steamer Oregon arrived in San Francisco on the 20th, from ports on the north-western coast of Mexico, bringing papers from San Blas, dated the 12th of March. She brought about \$200,000 in specie.

The French blockade of the Mexican Coast.—The Mazatlan Times of 5th March says:—

Capt. Simpson, who reached this port on Wednesday from San Blas, has furnished us with some items in reference to affairs on our southern border. He informs us that both San Blas and Tepic are virtually in possession of the French, although they are no French forces at either point, but the officials at both places are governed entirely by the orders of the French commandant at Guadalupe.

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