

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1864.
House met at 2 1/2 p.m. Members present—Messrs. Franklin, Young, Dickson, Duncan, Denner.

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION.

Dr. Dickson moved for an address to His Excellency for a copy of his Commission and Royal Instructions. There being no second the motion fell to the ground.

SCHOOL BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of this bill, Dr. Dickson in the chair. Mr. DeCosmos here entered the House.

On the clause defining the Superintendent's duties and giving him power to apportion the money from the school fund.

Mr. Young moved an amendment to the effect that the Superintendent shall visit all the schools every November, and report to the Board of Education the amount of money required for the year. The amendment was passed.

On the second clause of the section regarding the duties of the Superintendent, which provides that the Teacher shall be paid by the Trustees cheque on the Colonial Treasurer.

Mr. Young moved an amendment that the Trustees give the Teacher a certified account for his salary, which should be laid before the Board.

Mr. DeCosmos wished to know from the mover what was meant by certified account? Account of what?

Mr. Young thought it meant account of his salary, but concluding that that was not the meaning, withdrew the amendment and substituted a certified account of all expenses connected with the school. An amendment as amended carried.

Clause 3 of the section requiring the Superintendent to visit every common school twice a year or oftener if required by the Board, was carried; also clause 4.

To examine at each half-yearly visit the state and condition of the school as respects the progress of the pupils in learning, the order and discipline observed, the system of instruction pursued, the mode of keeping school registers, the average attendance of pupils, the character and condition of the buildings and premises, and to give such advice as he may judge proper.

To attend in each school district at least once a year a public lecture on some subject connected with the objects, principles and means of practical education; and to do all in his power to persuade and animate parents, guardians, trustees and teachers, to improve the character and efficiency of the common schools, and to secure the sound education of the young generally.

To see that all the schools are managed and conducted according to the provisions of the use of unauthorised books in each school.

To attend the arbitrations provided for in the 39th section of this Act, to decide upon any questions submitted to him, which may arise between interested parties under the operation of this Act.

To suspend the certificate of qualification of any teacher, granted by the Board of Education, for any cause which may appear to him to require it, until the next ensuing meeting of the Board of Education, of which meeting due notice shall be given to the teacher suspended, and such Board shall dispose of the case by a majority of the members present, and may cancel or suspend the certificate of a teacher, or suspend the Board from any obligation to continue him in their employment.

To give to any candidate on the examination by him according to the provisions of this Act, the examination of teachers, a certificate of qualification to teach any school, the teacher of which may have had his certificate of qualification suspended under the provisions of the next preceding clause, until (but no longer than) the next ensuing meeting of the Board of Education.

On retiring from office to deliver copies of his official correspondence, and all school papers in his custody to the Board of Education, to be by them delivered to his successor in office.

To notify the Board when there is a deficiency of funds for school purposes, and of the amount of such deficiency in each school district.

To make annually to the Governor on or before the first day of January, a report of the actual state of the Common Schools throughout the colony and its dependencies, showing the number of pupils taught in each district school over the age of five years and under sixteen, the branches taught and average attendance, the amount of moneys expended in connection with each school, the number of school visits made by him, the salaries of Teachers, the number of qualified Teachers, their state, sex, etc., together with any other information that he may possess respecting the educational state, wants and advantages of each school and district in the colony and such statements and suggestions for improving the Common Schools and common school laws, and promoting education generally, as he may deem useful and expedient.

To be responsible for all moneys paid through him in behalf of the Common Schools, and to give such security as the Governor may require.

To prepare suitable forms, and to give such instructions as he may judge necessary and proper for making all reports and conducting all proceedings under this Act, and to cause the same with such general regulations as may be approved by the Board of Education, for the better organization and government of Common Schools, to be transmitted to the officers required to execute the provisions of this Act.

To cause to be printed from time to time, in a convenient form, so many copies of this Act, with the necessary forms, instructions, and regulations to be observed in executing its provisions, as he may deem sufficient for the information of all officers of Common Schools.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

XLVI. All schools established under the provisions of this Act shall be conducted strictly upon non-sectarian principles. Books inculcating the highest morality shall be selected for the use of such schools, and all books of a religious character teaching denominational dogmas shall be strictly excluded therefrom.

XLVII. All Common Schools shall be conducted upon strictly non-sectarian principles; provided always that it shall be lawful for the directors of every denominational school, as stated in the Act, to be fixed by the Board of Education, to visit such schools and impart in a separate room religious instruction to the children of their respective persuasions.

Mr. Duncan objected to this clause.

SCHOOL VISITORS AND THEIR DUTIES.

XLVIII. All clergymen recognised by law of whatever denomination; all judges and members of the Legislature residing in any school district, shall be school visitors in such district.

XLIX. Each of the school visitors may visit the public school of his district, and may attend the examination of schools; and at the time of any such visit may examine the progress of the pupils and the state and management of the school, and give such advice to teacher and pupils as he thinks advisable in accordance with the regulations and instructions provided with respect to school visitors.

L. A general meeting of the visitors may be held at any time or place appointed by any two visitors, on sufficient notice being given to the other visitors in the district, and the visitors thus assembled may devise such measures as they deem expedient for the efficient visitation of the school, and for promoting the diffusion of useful knowledge.

Penal sections, regarding the refusal of officers to give up any school documents, embezzlement of school funds, making false reports, disturbing school business, &c., were passed, and the committee rose and reported progress.

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock till to-day (Friday) when the school bill will again come up.

FRIDAY, January 13, 1865.
House met at 3 1/2 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, Young, Dickson, Burnaby, Denner.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Mr. Young gave notice that on Monday he would ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the Road Act.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Dr. Dickson gave notice that on Monday he would ask the House to go into Committee on the Governor's letter in regard to the Legislative Council.

THE ESTIMATES.

The Speaker read a communication from His Excellency the Governor enclosing the Estimates for the year, which we publish in another column.

Mr. DeCosmos moved, seconded by Dr. Dickson, that the Estimates be printed. Carried, *New-Corn.*

THE SCHOOL BILL.

Was postponed till Monday on account of the absence of the hon. introducer of the bill. The Estimates will be taken up on Friday next. The House adjourned till Monday.

MURDER IN PLAISTOW MARSHES.

Ferdinand Edward Karl Kohl was re-examined at Stratford, on the 12th, on a charge of murdering a German in Plaistow Marshes, on the 8th instant. Evidence having been given to show that the prisoner and deceased were walking together on the 8th near that place where the deceased's headless body was subsequently found, Mary Ann Wade, a lodger in Kohl's house, proved seeing Kohl and deceased go out together about half past nine on the Thursday morning.

Kohl came home by himself about one, and his clothes being all mud, she said to him, "Good gracious, Charley, where have you been to in the mud?" He made no reply, but went into the yard and brushed it off. The back of his coat, his elbows, and his trousers were all in a mess with mud. He went out and returned about half-past three, when he said he was going to Germany. She did not observe any particular difference in Kohl's appearance till the evening, when he looked pale, and his eyes sunk in his head.

When asked if he was going to Germany, he said, "Yes, and if John (deceased) was not home in two hours he should break his boxes open." They had proposed to go together, and Kohl's wife remarked, "If you wait two hours you will be too late for the ship." She had been getting ready to go all day. She was in the habit of lending Kohl her chopper, and fetched it out of his kitchen on Friday morning, the 4th instant; and she then found that it had been painted red at the upper end where the handle fits in. The chopper was produced—it is a hammer and hatchet, and a formidable weapon.

Eliza Whitmore said: On Thursday, the 3d instant, I saw the prisoner and the young German go out together about half past nine. Kohl came home about one o'clock by himself. I saw him brushing his coat in the garden. He went out again shortly after one. I went down stairs and saw his wife, and said, "Kohl has missed John; it is very strange that should be, as you were all going to Germany together." She said, "It is." Kohl came in a little before three, and I asked him if he had found John, and he said "No." I asked him if he meant to go to Germany if John did not come back; and I said I thought he meant to give him the slip because he had no money; but Kohl said, "O yes, he has, because I saw £4 10s in his hand this morning. As we were going along he showed it me." I asked him again if he meant to go to Germany, and he said "Yes; and if John is not back in two hours I will open his boxes." His wife said if they waited so long they would be too late. Kohl took a small spoker from the kitchen and went up stairs. He said to some one, "Come up and see." Kohl's wife's cousin went up, and when he (the prisoner) came down again he said, "John will never come back, as all his things are gone." Kohl went out again, and did not come back till five o'clock, and he then looked very bad. The prisoner was again remanded.

On the 17th, the adjourned inquest was held, and after the examination of several witnesses, the inquiry was again adjourned till the 23d.

Mr. Superintendent Howie has succeeded in finding the pawnbroker with whom the clothes of the deceased man were pledged. It was evident that the chopper which was produced at the investigation had had a new handle. Sergeant Brigland has found a handle of a chopper in the reed field, and this has been identified by Mrs. Warren as the one which formerly belonged to the chopper the police have in their possession. On the 12th, evidence was given to the officers engaged in the case that the prisoner had pledged some clothes and jewelry which belonged to the deceased. At the conclusion of the examination of the prisoner at Ilford he asked permission to see his wife, which was granted. He was removed from the dock by Inspector Nightingale into one of the rooms of the gaol, where his wife was allowed to see him. The meeting was a very brief one, and after a few minutes' conversation they shook hands and parted, the prisoner being in tears.

On the 14th instant, at a distance of about seventeen feet from the spot where the body of the murdered man was discovered, a large clasp knife was found, and on inquiry the police learnt that it was the prisoner Kohl's, and had been seen in his possession so late as the Sunday after the murdered man was missing. They have also learnt that on that Sunday evening he desired to be called early on the following morning, and they have reasons for believing that he arose and went out before daylight and returned home by about breakfast time. The finding of this knife, therefore, connects the prisoner still more with the crime; and the fact of its being in his possession so long after the time when the man was missed, taken in connection with this early and secret journey, has led to the opinion that the mutilation of the body was not effected until Monday, and was the result of an after-thought. That the head was not severed from the body at the time of murder is proved by the several fresh cuttings being of more recent date than the other mutilations, and it is not improbable that the murderer was induced to visit the scene of the crime in order to effect this mutilation in consequence of the inquiries which were constantly being made about the deceased. The authorities of Scotland Yard, in reply to a message which they a few days since transmitted to the police authorities of Hamburg, have learnt that the description given of the deceased has led to the identification of the body as that of Theodore Christian Fuhrhop, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Neumann & Co. of that city, and who left there for England about six weeks since. In the vessel in which deceased came to England Kohl also came, and it is believed that the two first made each other acquainted

once on board. Kohl had gone to Hamburg he had stated to get some property to which he was entitled; but it would appear that his journey was a fruitless one, as he was shortly after his return borrowing money of his wife's relatives. The deceased man signed his proper name on board the vessel, but it is remarked that the prisoner signed a name very different from the one which he now gives.

ILFORD SPECIAL SESSION.

This morning Ferdinand Edward Carl Kohl, the man charged with the murder of John Fuhrhop, was brought up for further examination at Ilford gaol, before Mr. H. Ford Barclay, chairman, Mr. J. Coops Davis, Major Stuart, and Mr. J. Raymond Peily, the presiding magistrate.

The court was densely crowded long before the examination was resumed.

The prisoner having been placed at the bar in the custody of Inspector Howie, K. division, who, as well as Inspector Nightingale, of the K division of police, and Mr. Sergeant Clarke, of the detective department, from Scotland yard, was present to prosecute the case.

Upon the assembling of the court, Mr. Gifford rose and said he appeared for the prosecution; and requested that the depositions of Inspector Howie should be read.

The Clerk of the Court then read the depositions, at the conclusion of which the worthy magistrate asked Inspector Howie if he had anything more to add.

Inspector Howie said that, since he was last sworn, he had elicited important additional evidence, but requested that a remand should take place, upon the ground that the case was not quite complete for the prosecution.

The magistrate at once responded to the application, and the further examination of the prisoner was adjourned till Saturday next at eleven o'clock.

The prisoner, a man of short stature, but of strong muscular frame, and who appeared totally indifferent to the serious charge preferred against him, was then removed from the dock.

As the coroner's verdict will be returned on Wednesday next, and Dr. Latheby's analysis will also be complete in two or three days, it is fair to predict, should the case before the coroner prove conclusive, that the next magisterial investigation will result in the prisoners being fully committed for trial on the capital charge.

Some very strict inquiries have been instituted, both in this country and abroad, as to the character of the prisoner Kohl, and some curious facts have been elicited. From papers found in Kohl's possession, it would appear that he is a Prussian by birth, having been baptised and vaccinated in Prussia; but his family removed while he was very young to Hanover, where his father is still living. Kohl first came to England in February last, and it is said that he came here a fugitive from justice, for having committed a violent assault, he was adjudged to pay a heavy penalty, which he avoided by fleeing the country. When here he first lived among the Germans employed about Whitechapel; but he at length obtained employment at Plaistow to "look after" a butcher's horses, and while in this capacity he became acquainted with the young woman whom he married. Most, if not all, the articles the applicants of which were found upon the prisoner belonged to the deceased, and it is expected to be proved that they were pledged by the prisoner, who in some instances gave his own name, which was spelt by the pawnbrokers, as pronounced, "Cole." One name given by the prisoner was spelt by the pawnbrokers "Scull," or "Sculd," and it is remarkable that a name similar in sound to this was signed by the prisoner on board the vessel in which he came, from Hamburg when he brought the deceased to Plaistow. It is now established beyond question that the deceased is Theodore Christian Fuhrhop, lately connected with the firm of Neumann and Boeler, of Hamburg.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

(From the Melbourne Argus.)

The intelligence received from New Zealand continues to be of a satisfactory nature. On the 5th of August Sir George Grey, who was accompanied by General Cameron, the Chief Secretary, and the Attorney General, received the formal submission of the Tauranga tribes. The Ministers promised that, in consideration of the valor and humanity these tribes have displayed, confiscation shall be limited to one-fourth of their lands; while an abundance of seed for their new farms is to be provided for them. These facts ought to show the British public how unfounded are the charges brought against the colonists of a desire to rob and exterminate the Maories. It was expected that William Thompson, the Waikato leader, would tender his submission, but he still holds aloof.

All continues quiet in the Waikato, the powerful tribes of this district, the principal promoters of the struggle, having apparently abandoned their country to the military settlers, who are being located as speedily as possible. Several companies of the 2nd Regiment of Waikato Militia are receiving their allotments at Kibi Kibi, in the fertile settlement of the rebel chief Rawi, now the main upholder of the war. So undisputed is our possession of the Waikato, that the chain of redoubts by which communication with the front has been maintained is being done away with, and Drury, Rhodes, Clearing the Queen's Redoubt, Pakemira, and other stations, with the names of which the public have become familiar, will soon be heard of as military stations no more.

Though there is peace throughout the Waikato, and along the east coast, it must not be supposed that the soldiers' work is yet completed. A campaign on the west coast, in the once thriving district of Taranaki, is inevitable. There the Maories have as yet had it nearly all their own way. Our forces have suffered defeats and at present they are still cooped up within lines of fortifications. It was the Taranaki tribes who commenced the war, and General Cameron has now to terminate it by subduing them. The only bodies of natives openly in arms against us are now congregated in this locality, for the remnant of the Waikato, with their "King," Matters, and the strength of the Ngatimaniapoto, under the celebrated Rawi, have joined the local septa. A runanga, or council of the leaders, has been held within gunshot of our

lines, with what result is not known. Delegates from the followers of the mad prophet of Wanganui were present, and it appears certain that every effort is being made to induce these fanatics to act in the organised movement against us. The British forces at Taranaki are still being strengthened, the 50th Regiment, it is expected, will leave Auckland at once for the new theatre of hostilities. General Cameron is about proceeding to the spot himself without delay, and as soon as fine weather sets in, this, in all probability the final campaign of the New Zealand war, will be initiated.

THE SIR JAMES DOUGLAS.

This steambot has got her two boilers in position, though it will probably take two weeks before the machinery and fittings are all in place. In looking over this smart little vessel, which certainly reflects great credit on her builder, Mr. Robert Ewing, we are struck with the wretchedly poor provision made for the comfort of the officers, and more particularly for the crew. With a boat of this description not constructed for the purpose of carrying freight, we cannot conceive what could have been the object in reducing the sleeping accommodation of Captain Clarke and those under him to such narrow and uncomfortable limits.

ISLAND BARLEY.

We understand that several hundreds of acres of barley will be cultivated this year expressly for our Island Brewers. The barley raised in these colonies is proverbially fine, though it is the opinion of Messrs. Elliott & Stuart, brewers, and others, that growers will be able by dint of care in the cultivation of their crops to produce much finer grain than any hitherto exhibited at the agricultural shows. California barley, which is principally used at present for brewing purposes, yields a gravitation of only about fifty per cent, while our island grown barley yields over seventy, and English barley over eighty per cent.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

is now being manufactured in England at the rate of eight miles per week. We will give our juvenile readers a nice little sum to ascertain how long it will take to complete the work, presuming the cable when immersed to measure 2500 miles.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Rheumatic Pains.—Many thousands of martyrs from rheumatism have found human life but one long disease, and after consulting all the most eminent men in vain, and trying all sorts of supposed remedies without relief, have grown weary of existence, and have ceased to hope for comfort on this side of the grave, until some lucky accident has called their attention to Holloway's Pills and Ointment. These are genuine remedies indeed! Persons bedridden for months with rheumatic pains and swellings, after the Ointment has been well rubbed into the affected parts, and the blood purified by the course of these Pills, have found themselves restored in an incredible short time to perfect health and ease.

COMMERCIAL.

FOR NANAIMO.—The Fidelity sailed for Nanaimo yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The Enterprise also sailed a few hours afterwards for the same port, being specially chartered by the theatrical troupe.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamers Eliza Anderson and Jenny Jones arrived from the Sound yesterday morning with passengers and freight as below.

THE MAIL STEAMER sailed for San Francisco direct yesterday morning at 11:30 a. m. with a large number of passengers.

FROM NANAIMO.—The sloop Alarm arrived yesterday with a cargo of coal to Kavanagh & Co.

FROM PORTLAND.—The schooner Crosby, Capt. Kitchom, arrived yesterday from Portland with a cargo of flour and other produce, valued at \$4900. She will, after discharging her cargo, proceed to Nanaimo to load coal for the Portland Gas Company.

FOR THE SOUND.—The steamer Jenny Jones left yesterday for Olympia and way ports. The Eliza Anderson leaves this morning at the usual hour.

FROM THE SOUND.—The schooner Growler, Capt. Barrington, arrived yesterday from Whidby Island with a cargo of grain, wheat, hay and live hogs, valued at \$2,450.

FROM SOOKS MILLS.—The schooner Matilda arrived yesterday with 60,000 feet of lumber from these mills to Mr. James Duncan.

FOR ALBERNI.—The steamer Thames, Capt. Henderson, left yesterday afternoon for the Alberni sawmills.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Goldstream arrived yesterday with a cargo of coal from Nanaimo.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise leaves this morning at 8 o'clock for New Westminster.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Trade in general during the past week has continued to be dull, in Flour and Grain an average amount of business has been done, and considerable orders from British Columbia are expected as soon as the river is open to Yale. Market rates rule about as per last quotations, with a downward tendency.

The only arrival during the week have been the steamship Oregon, from San Francisco and Portland, with a cargo of \$15,000, the schooner Crosby, from Portland, with produce to the amount of \$4900, and the usual imports from the Sound per steamers and coasting craft, amounting to \$7920.

The Exports of treasure per steamship Oregon, to San Francisco, were \$47,661. The Exports of coal from Nanaimo for the past month were 2026 tons.

Jobbing rates are as follows:
FLOUR—Self rising (as above) \$14@14 50 per bb. Extras (as above) \$13 50@14 50, do do super 12@13. Oregon brands 11@12.
WHEAT—(Scarce) 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4 lb.
OATS—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 c.
BARLEY—4c, do do Gd do 4 1/4 @ 4 1/2 c.
BEANS—3c.
MIDDLING—3 1/2 c.
HAY—1 1/2 c @ 1 3/4 bale.
POTATOES—2 1/2 @ 3 sack.

TEA—\$7@40¢ per chest.
COFFEE—22@25¢ per sack.
SUGARS—Raw 7@9¢ per lb refined 13@15 per sack.
RICE—(Scarce) 8@10¢ per mat or sack.
OATMEAL—10@11¢ per cwt.
CORNMEAL—10¢ per lb.
BEANS—White 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4 per lb; pink 3 1/2 @ 4 per lb.
CANDLES—21@22¢ per lb per box.
CHEESE—25¢ per lb per case.
BUTTER—Best quality 47@50¢ do ordinary 42@45¢ per firkin.
BACON & HAMS—Prime 25¢ do ordinary 15@ 20 per lb.

TABLE OF TONNAGE.

Entered and Cleared at the Port of Victoria, Vancouver Island, during the Year 1864.

ENTERED.	CLEARED.
Colonial, 84,759	86,984
British, 8,975	7,784
American, 90,938	88,910
Russian, 1,203	1,203
Danish, 1,331	31
Norwegian, 248	248
Total, 186,744	184,712

Tonnage entered during the Year 1863, 179,377
Increase in 1864, 7,372

NANAIMO EXPORTS.

Statement of Vessels departed from Nanaimo, V. I., during the month of Dec., 1864.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Out.	Destination.
2	Star Fidelity	London	52	15	Victoria
2	Star Caledonia	Frain	61	10	Victoria
5	Star Emily Harris	Hewitt	72	10	Victoria
5	Sip Hamley	Dolhot	26	5	Victoria
7	Schr Goldstream	Caffray	76	00	Esq'mt
8	Schr North Star	McCulloch	72	15	Victoria
8	Schr Alpha	George	72	5	Victoria
10	Star Fidelity	London	52	00	Victoria
10	Sloop Alarm	Hollins	18	00	Victoria
18	Star Fidelity	London	52	10	Victoria
18	Schr A. Crosby	Ketchom	95	00	Portland
14	Schr North Star	McCulloch	72	5	Victoria
15	Schr Onward	McKay	102	00	Esq'mt
16	Star Emily Harris	Hewitt	72	15	Victoria
17	Schr Alpha	George	69	10	Esq'mt
17	Star Fidelity	London	52	5	Victoria
17	Star Caledonia	Frain	62	15	Victoria
19	Schr Goldstream	Caffray	76	00	Victoria
19	Sip Hamley	Dolhot	26	15	Victoria
20	Sip Alarm	Hollins	17	00	Victoria
21	Schr North Star	McCulloch	72	10	Victoria
21	Star Fidelity	London	52	00	Victoria
21	Schr Meg Merrilies	Pamphlet	90	10	Victoria
22	Schr Gazelle	London	72	5	Victoria
22	Star Onward	McKay	102	00	Victoria
23	Schr Onward	McKay	102	00	Victoria
23	Schr Industry	Lampugh	57	5	Victoria
23	Star Caledonia	Frain	61	15	Victoria
23	Star Fidelity	London	52	10	Victoria
24	Schr Alpha	George	65	15	Esq'mt
24	Star Geo S. Wright	Lewis	105	00	Victoria
27	Schr Goldstream	Caffray	76	00	Esq'mt
28	Star Onward	McKay	102	00	Victoria
29	Star Caledonia	Frain	54	15	Victoria
30	Sip Hamley	Dolhot	26	10	Victoria
31	Schr North Star	McCulloch	72	5	Esq'mt
31	Star Emily Harris	Hewitt	72	00	Esq'mt
Total			2026	10	

RECAPITULATION.

For the Year ending 21st December, 1864.

Month.	Tons.	Cwt.
January	8291	0
February	3993	0
March	1458	0
April	2550	0
May	2394	5
June	1370	5
July	2917	0
August	2190	0
September	2580	0
October	2455	5
November	2517	0
December	2026	10
Total	29,069	25

Total estimation for the year 1865, 21,650 12
Increase in favor of 1864, 7,518 13

THE ABOVE ARE SHIPPED AS FOLLOWS:

To Victoria and Esquimaux 15,817 10
To San Francisco 11,185
To Portland 1,458 13
To New Westminster 137 5
For the use of H. M. ships 1885 5
and other steamers 1,885 5

The number of vessels that have received cargoes during the year is as follows:—Five ships, 13 barkas, 128 steamers, 147 schooners and 48 sloops, together 342 vessels.

IMPORTS.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—60 sacks OYSTERS, 5 bxs and 1 keg butter, 49 hd cattle, 1 horse, 145 sheep, 6 sks onions, 1 calf and 11 hogs dressed, 12 bxs bread. Value \$3650.

Per steamer JENNY JONES from Port