hat in consequence of the
d by the Canadian au-
the money stolen by the
and their intention of
sures to prevent raids in
etary of State will soon
order.

January 28th—In the
understood that no further
so far as the courts are
s no appeal to the Privy
The matter of extradition
with the Executive gener-
t that there will be no
n handing over the pris-
authorities.

LIFORNIA.

Steamer Golden Age ar-
k on the morning of the
ys and eight hours from
lt that port at 6 p.m. of

eron Stoepel, who visited
fessional capacity some ten
nce, arrived on the Golden

H—Mr. J. H. Spooner, a
nt of San Francisco, and
nd a half past in the em-
rgo & Co., died suddenly

EFIT—Mr. Charles Kean's
ill take place at Maguire's
orrow evening.

THE SIERRAS.—A terrible
at Silver Mountain about
y. As John H. Williams,
the I. X. L. Mining Com-
pher Nelson, Harry Mer-
son were going to their
suddenly buried in a snow
s taken up alive about four
es of Williams and Nelson
o five o'clock Mercer was

rred on Sancelito Ranch,
ween Richard Johnson and
n Monday evening. John-
ith a load of number four
severe wound, whereupon
son in the stomach with
effect of which he died in

Wymski had his leg cut off
eet cars last evening.

I. Castle vs. C. Strassman,
dant goods to be paid for
nt paid in greenbacks, and
to recover the difference
ks and gold. Judge Pratt
tiff could have refused to
s, but inasmuch as they
was equivalent to waiving
ct.

that Corbett, postal agent
been superseded by G. C.

ring a melee in a Jackson
000 miner named Wood-
an through the arm. Anna
he face of the miner's com-
toon. All hands were ar-

volunteers had a meeting
olved to join in the recep-

to-day, 90@95; coin bills,
ders, 49½@50, firm; gold,
03.

, Jan. 30.—Internal Re-
atch has been found de-
0, caused by speculations
his bondmen intend mak-
o balance his account for

yesterday ordered that
e discharged from custody
n of allegiance.
the first report I learn that
defalcation was not due to
of funds to his own uses,
xceeded the amount of dis-
orised by Congress to be
ce. Congress will be re-
an appropriation to cover
nauthorized disbursements,
ipally for salaries, &c.
sland Cotton Co. incorpora-

o, Jan. 31.—A Jew named
ne man, arrived from Mexico
ped at the Wm Tell House,
This morning, while stand-
room, he suddenly drew a
and shot a man named
in the back, the ball entering
e heart, inflicting a wound
bly prove mortal. Schmidt
t to his room and shot him-
p the action by driving a
rt, killing himself instantly.
sidered harmless heretofore.
entire stranger to him.
ot race between Mart. J.
Sires, 100 yards for $500,
at 2 o'clock, and was won
ne seconds, beating Sires

a strike by the workmen at
es proves to be unfounded.
was caused by the work-
sign leases for premises oc-
mpany's grounds. The dis-
romised by the workmen
rent and acknowledge the
hip to the land.
mes Cunningham, Norwe-
found floating in the Bay

ON IN MEXICO.

anuary 27.—Nearly all the
rials on the news from Nor-
Most of them consider it a
nst the United States Gov-
World thinks intrigues will
add California to the new
Tribune sees nothing very
vin's movement, and thinks
f Mexico will be only for a
World thinks Gwin's move-
e interest of Jeff Davis, and
be a counter move on the
nd (?) against Maximilian.
r. Gwin are in favor of a
orth and South on the basis
octrine. (?)

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 14, 1865

PROTECTION VICTORIES I NAUSTRALIA.

The following Melbourne correspondence to the London *Times* gives a picture of colony of Victoria very analagous to that of our own, and shows that our recent arguments in reference to protection in new countries are fully borne out by the experience of the larger and more prosperous colony alluded to:—

The general election for the Assembly is nearly over. With very few exceptions the Government candidates have been returned. The elections also for the Legislative Council have resulted in avowed Government supporters taking the places of former members retiring by rotation under the Constitution Act, and who have now paid for their late obstructiveness to the Government Land policy by the loss of their seats when seeking re-election. Three principal demands have been made of candidates during these contests: first, that they should support the now proposed Land Bill, a sketch of which I gave you in my last letter; secondly, a reform of the constitution of the Upper House by reducing the property qualification of elected and electors by one half, in conformity with the increased value of money; and thirdly, a revision of our tariff to secure as much protection to colonial manufactures as may be involved in shifting our present duties, in whole or in part, from tea, coffee, and sugar, to such and foreign manufactures as we can produce in the colony. The Chief Secretary, Mr. M'Culloch, has announced this policy, which will be proposed early in the coming session.

I have in my later letters informed you of the growing cry here for "Protection to colonial industry." Without denying the general soundness of the argument in favor of Free Trade, it is inapplicable to the circumstances of a young country the industries of which are as yet nascent and undeveloped; that an industry must be nursed until it can run alone; that unless encouraged by duties on imports an infant country like this can never have manufactures at all; that our natural advantages will admit of our successfully producing many things which we now import, if we can only once get a start; and that this start can be best effected by the aid of duties. Mr. John Stuart Mill, and American, Russian, and Indian precedents are always quoted for this position, and even the goldfields' constituencies—whose industries cannot be protected at all, are now converts to it, and are as loud for Protection as the rest. If the miners are told that Protection would only raise the price of their picks and shovels, boots and shoes and general clothing, while the purchasing power of their gold must remain the same as before in the general market of the world, these people at once say that this might be the first result of Protection, but that competition in the colony would soon bring down prices, that new industries must be found for our youth, and that as in England and other countries, these new industries can only be established in the mode contended for. The people here see hundreds of boys about the streets; they see, also, that two or three hundred lads and men are employed in M. Potiz's tobacco and cigar manufactory, which could never have come into existence but for our duty on imported tobacco and cigars, and thus our Protectionists at once infer that the whole of the new industry is an unmixed good.

MR. SPROAT'S ADDRESS.

To the Editor of the British Colonist

Sir:—In view of the importance of the coming contest it surprises me somewhat that no elector has deemed the address of Mr. Sproat sufficiently worthy of public comment. There can be no doubt that the views of an aspirant for legislative honors deserve some recognition. Unexpressed disapprobation would be quite sufficient answer to that gentleman's opinions as a private individual, but when he comes forward as a public character a little more notice should be taken of them.

Brought forward by the Chamber of Commerce—himself a member of that body, it was but natural to suppose that he would come out boldly and advocate the class of interests which that Chamber was organized to protect, at the expense of the general prosperity of the colony. No tax on unimproved land, which would touch the pockets of land jobbers and speculators; no readjustment of the grossly unfair wholesale liquor license, compelling Wharf street merchants to bear a just proportion of taxation; no union with British Columbia; but maintain the free port if you ruin the country was the sense of the resolutions passed by the Chamber of Commerce and presented to the House. As the nominee of the Chamber of Commerce one would have thought that Mr. Sproat would have come out as the uncompromising agent of unselfishness. Unfortunately, however, honesty was *not* the best policy. It would not have done openly to deny as the free port party did at the public meeting held at the Theatre, "that taxation should be arranged on a more equitable policy," as such a course would not only insult the common sense of the community for which he cares but little; but also ensure his own defeat, which he would not like at all. It was necessary that he should, by a studied vagueness, endeavor to impose upon the electors, and by appearing all things to all men, seek by any means to catch some. The probability, however appears to be that he will disgust all who value straightforwardness in a candidate, and that he will be thrown back upon the safe keeping of that peculiarly constituted body which calls itself the Chamber of Commerce. That Mr. Sproat is not straightforward must be evident to every one who has read his address. It fills a column of the Wharf street paper, and yet he hides his opinions so carefully that nobody can tell from reading it what his principles are, or, indeed, whether he has any. The first subject he treats of is that of union, and this is the way he goes about it: "Union, in itself a difficult question, has become more involved by the introduction of unfortunate elements." What these unfortunate elements are Mr. Sproat does not attempt to tell us, although it is evident we cannot begin to get rid of them before we know what they are. Perhaps they are as involved as his meaning, which nobody, so far, has been able to discover. This is doubly unfortunate, because "many obstacles to the Union of this Island with British Columbia have been produced by the animadversions of newspapers and politicians." These are probably too numerous to mention. Still he might have given us some of them, and perhaps would, only for the fact, as he admits with a candor nowhere else to be found in his address, "*I am afraid.*" Mr. Sproat goes on to say that "a fresh impediment is now set before the friends of Union by the late vote of the House of Assembly," a vote which he describes as 'a mistake,' and destitute of the appearance of honesty. It has also had the effect of paralyzing business that was reviving with the approach of spring. He has somehow confounded the Free Port with the Fraser, mistaken causes altogether, attributed to the threatened closing of the Free Port what is a consequence of the ice-bound river. This is scarcely excusable in a man of Mr. Sproat's presumed intelligence. If Mr. Sproat really thinks Union on terms acceptable to both colonies desirable, how does he make out the late vote in the House 'a mistake?' If Union, as everyone admits, is desirable, what is more fit than saying that we want it, and if we want it why not ask for it upon the only ground we can possibly obtain it. The advantages of a Free Port are problematical, those of Union self-evident. If necessary what more sensible than giving up the former to secure the latter? Mr. Sproat says it is a mistake, but he never once stops to reason. He assumes we will take his assertion on trust a very bold assumption truly.

After the manner in which Mr. Sproat has written concerning Union there is something refreshingly cool in the statement, 'I shall *with equal frankness* make you acquainted with my opinion of a tariff.' This must be meant as a joke. I am inclined to think Mr. Sproat will not be in the humor to enjoy it the day after the election. The proper return for that kind of jesting with serious things is to place Mr. Sproat at the *bottom* of the poll. But what has he to say on the tariff? As with the Union so with the Tariff, it is a difficult question. He does not look upon difficulties as things to be overcome, but as a stumbling block and a something to make men hesitate.

"The laying of duties on imports, if found to be necessary for revenue, is not always on point of principle unsound, but I regret the framing of a Tariff as probably the most difficult task which any Legislature can undertake." He goes on to add, that it might be detrimental to the "morals" of the country, and *might* "crush many infant businesses and trades in and around Victoria." What "morals" or whose, what "infant businesses and trades" he aspires to nurse he does not attempt to say. *He tells us nothing*, he never even states whether a Tariff for the purposes of revenue is desirable for this colony, something which everybody is desirous of ascertaining. It is for the electors to accord Mr. Sproat that obscurity with which he seeks to envelop his opinions. The animus of the candidate creeps out when he charges those who seek to protect native industry as endeavoring "to add to the expenses and reduce the wages of the working men." What a falsehood. The very object of protectionists is to raise a revenue in such a manner that not only taxation would not be felt, but employment would be given to the hundreds who have been deprived of it by the competition of over-populated countries, whose productions have been thrown on this market—thanks to the Freeport, to the destruction of our Island industries. Mr. Sproat could not boldly support the present iniquitous land system. His remarks are made with his usual "frankness." I "shall discourage (a mild word for a great evil, the continuation of regulations which afford opportunities to speculators of holding large tracts of unimproved land. *Without giving any adhesion to any measure which might seem like confiscation of existing rights!*" Here is a reservation. Why it makes a burlesque of the whole question. The cry is tax speculators and unlock the lands. Mr. Sproat answers, "existing rights" are sacred, you must not meddle with them, but I am in favor of preventing you taking up land at present unoccupied. Mr. Sproat is, however, going to benefit the miners. It is pleasing to find one class at any rate that he intends benefitting. "I shall advocate the most liberal policy on the subject of the working of the gold mines." He does not say what the policy consists of—Facts or figures would be altogether out of place in Mr. Sproat's generalities. Had he proposed to further the making of good roads, or assist in developing industries, which would give them employment when "broke," and enable them to make a "raise," he would have done as much as miners expected and more than he is ever likely to accomplish.

The great improvement in the present deplorable condition of the colony, Mr. Sproat thinks, could "be effected if persons were enabled to invest their surplus earnings in Loan Investment Societies." The gentleman who suggests a remedy such as this must be in disgraceful ignorance of the state of affairs at present existing. Nobody is troubled about investing "surplus earnings," what perplexes most people is how to make both ends meet. Lack of employment is the great evil, not the absence of savings' banks. If any free port advocates could devise a scheme by which remunerative occupations could be found for those now suffering from their necessities and a forced idleness, they might, with some confidence, appeal to the electors to support free port and disunion. As the matter at present stands I cannot see how any man who is desirous of seeing Vancouver Island and British Columbia go forward and prosper like Australia, California, or Canada, can conscientiously support the advocates of a policy which threatens with death every industry which can make of this a country. Every elector, on a question so important as union or disunion, should waive all personal preference and vote the union ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

An Elector.

Large Farmer.—Mr. Sproat is called by his organ one of the largest farmers in the Island. We believe that the settlers at the defunct Alberni mills had a few acres of cabbages under cultivation, but they did not belong to Mr. Sproat. That gentleman does not own one inch of soil so far as we know on the Island.

The Amazon.—One of the Peruvian steamers sent to explore the Amazon has arrived at the Port Mayro, having solved the problem of the navigation of the grand pathway which unites the Atlantic with the virgin and very rich mountains of Peru, and which opens a route for direct communication between Peru, Europe and the eastern coast of the continent. Mayro is situated ninety-five leagues from Lima. The Morano, which is the steamer arrived at Mayro, draws seven feet of water, and from Nauta to the mouth of the Pichio, where a port is to be established, is a navigation of from eight to ten days, judging as yet, however, with only an imperfect knowledge of the rivers explored. These eight or ten days are employed in going up rivers and only five in going down. Small steamers may easily go higher than Mayro. A little consideration will serve to show the importance of this news, that vessels of considerable size have been able to penetrate the American continent to the foot of the Andes, at a distance of ninety-five leagues from the coast of the Pacific. The Morano, after having crossed the Atlantic from England, has ascended seven hundred leagues of the great river Amazon, and two hundred leagues more of the Ucayli and the Pichites, rivers which, until now, have never been navigated, save by the canoes of the Indians. The banks of these rivers are inhabited by tribes of savages, who may be easily conciliated by the adoption of proper measures to that end. As regards the mountains explored, they are rich beyond conception.

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☞ Full descriptive catalogues of seeds and trees can be had on application. fe8

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S

Worcestershire Sauce.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE

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

EXTRACT OF A LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, To his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 18—

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Caution.

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Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. FORGED.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, Messrs Barclay and Sons, London; etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. nl0 lawly

Janion, Green & Rhodes,

Agents for VITORIA, V.I.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

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The Infallible Remedy.

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Contracted or Stiff Joints.

All the medicines in the London dispensaries would barely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints; whereas if this invaluable ointment be effectually rubbed into such parts twice a day, the effects will be immense. Paralytic patients even can derive advantages from this fine remedy when other means fail.

Scorbutic Humours.—Scald Head and Skin Diseases.

Scorbutic humors, arise from an impure state o the blood, and in most cases the liver and stomach are the organs at fault. The Pills will speedily restore these to a healthy action; while the Ointment if well rubbed in at least twice a day, will soon cure any case of skin disease. Soldiers, sailors, and miners, use this famous Ointment in all parts of the world.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel

In any of the above complaints more benefit may be derived in twenty-four hours by adopting the following simple means than is frequently brought about in six months by any other treatment. In bad cases if the Ointment be rubbed into the small of the back over the region of the kidneys, it will quickly penetrate, and, in most instances, give immediate relief. Six or eight of the Pills should be taken nightly according to circumstances.

Diptheria, Sore Throats, &c.

These maladies are of so serious and dangerous a nature that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure when every other means have failed, if applied immediately, and not delayed until the patient is beyond recovery. It is a sovereign remedy for sore throat. Settled Coughs or wheezing will be promptly removed by rubbing in this unguent. Mothers should rub it into the chest of heir infants whenever there is any hoarseness. ightness, or other affection of breathing.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts.—Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

It is surprising how quickly a sore, ulcer, or wound, deprives the body of strength, and unfits it for the duties of life: but it is no less wonderful to watch the effect of Holloway's Healing Ointment, when it is used according to the printed directions, and assisted by appropriate doses of the Pills. The pain, inflammation, and other morbid manifestations, soon disappear from the affected part and health and strength return.—This treatment creates sound flesh, and therefore makes its cures complete.

Gout and Rheumatism.

Will be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts. This treatment must be perseveringly followed for some time and duly assisted by powerful doses of Holloway's Pills. The essence of these diseases lies in the blood, which has floating through each vessel the painging poison which vitiates and inflames every tissue it comes in contact with, and produces the hot, swollen, elastic enlargement about the joints so characteristic of gouty and rheumatic maladies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Glandular	Sore-throats
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Burns	Corns (Soft)	Lumbago	Scurvy
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Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Ulcers
Chiego-foot	Fistulas	Sore Nipples	Wounds
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☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largerasizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in very disorder are affixed to each Pot. ntsoo

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

&c., &c.,

(*Free from Adulteration.*)

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

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C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calf's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, 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 Salad Oil is the finest imported.

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Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been, and are, shipping Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Tinned Iron of inferior quality, bearing our Names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof,

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NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

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LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

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All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

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The Cardinipus PATENT JUPON

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Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle.

These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to

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