

**Sanitary.**

The presence of a steamship at San Francisco with two score of passengers dead or moribund from the cholera, should be accepted as a warning to our local authorities to prepare for a visitation of the pestilence. Every precaution must be used to prevent the grim monster reaping a plentiful harvest in our city during next summer. Every cesspool, sink, water-closet, and drain should be inspected, and, if found to require cleansing, the work should be done at once by the owner under the pain of the usual penalty in default. The ravine should also receive the early attention of those most interested in its sanitary condition; dead cats and dogs should be banished from its banks, and compelled to find a cemetery more remote from the abiding place of human beings; the depositors of garbage instructed not to dump their fragrant loads beneath the olfactories of a large proportion of the inhabitants; and citizens of every hue and occupation taught that the ravine, instead of being intended as a receptacle for everything too nasty and pestilential to encumber the earth, is a water-course designed by nature to drain the marshes, and that any attempt to obstruct it with decaying animal or vegetable matter, will not only defeat the wise object for which the ravine was created, but will render the locality more unwholesome and pestilential than it has yet proved. When the cholera reaches here—and it is certain to come—let us be prepared for it on every side. We make these remarks, not because we anticipate an early visit from the terrible scourge, but because we know that precautions cannot be too speedily and effectually taken to prevent a large mortality list.

**Yale Representation.**

A special telegram from Yale announces that Mr Barnard has consented to stand for the Yale representation. Mr Barnard is a clever and energetic business man, a '59 pioneer, has large interests in the Colony, and will make a good and intelligent member. It has been said that Mr Barnard cannot sit, if selected, because he is a Government contractor; but the objection is absurd and untenable. There is no election law or rule in force on the mainland to prevent him taking his seat on that score; and Government established a precedent when it accepted Mr Smith, of Cariboo, who held a road contract at the time he was selected for the Council; besides, if we are not much mistaken, the only member who objects to the presence of Mr Barnard in the Council on the contract score is himself guilty of the heinous offence of printing advertisements for the Government. Where is the difference in the morality of the thing? The editor of the *Columbian* is much more likely to be bought with an advertisement than is Mr Barnard with a mail contract. We say again, that we hope Mr Barnard will be successful, because we believe he will vote understandingly and honestly on every question that may come before the Council, whether the interests of the Government, of Victoria, or of New Westminster are jeopardized by the result of his vote. As for Doctor Black, our acquaintance with the Yaleites leads us to the belief that they will never accept as their representative a gentleman who has been twice rejected by mainland constituencies.

**By Electric Telegraph**

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

**Eastern States.**

New York, Jan. 10.—The friends of Jas. Stephens assert that he will be forthcoming at an early day, and give satisfactory explanation to the public.  
Washington, Jan. 10.—The Senate this morning passed a bill changing the time of commencing session of Congress, beginning the fortieth Congress on 5th March 1867, by a vote of 26 yeas to 7 nays.

New York, January 8.—The pressure against the impeachment of the President is very great, and remonstrances are pouring in from all quarters by mail and telegraph. The vote of yesterday is by no means to be remarked as indicative that those in favor will support the charges made; on the contrary, the belief is quite the other way. Several Republicans who voted, to send the matter to the Judiciary Committee have since stated that they did so as the surest way of getting rid of it.

The Ohio Legislature passed the Constitutional Amendment to-day.  
Carson, Nev., January 11.—The Constitutional Amendments were adopted in assembly to-day by a strict party vote of 34 to 4.

St. Louis, January 10.—The House passed the Constitutional Amendment to-day by a vote of 75 to 7.

Albany, January 10.—The House passed the Constitutional Amendment to-day.

Washington, Jan 11.—In the Senate the bill relating to the organic act of the territories, which declares that henceforth in any territory now organized or hereafter to be organized, there shall be no denial of the elective franchise on account of race or color, and a previous condition of slavery, and all territorial laws in conflict with this act are hereby declared null and void, was passed by a vote of 24 to 8.

Mr Bidwell introduced a resolution instructing the postal committee to enquire into the expediency of having mail service performed by steamer between San Francisco, Astoria and Portland.

The territorial bill lay on the table half an hour and was then taken up, and after the operation of the previous question, was passed by 104 yeas to 38 noes.

Chicago, Jan 11.—The next Congress will convene at noon on the 4th of March.

Topeka, Kansas, Jan 11.—The Constitutional Amendment was unanimously ratified by the Legislature.

The Maine House yesterday passed the Constitutional Amendment by 126 to 20.

New York, Jan 12.—Cholera is reported among the soldiers and passengers by the Nicaragua route.

Washington, Jan 12.—The admiralty are preparing an estimate for a large increase of the navy.

Washington, Jan 15.—Congress of California, offered a resolution giving the present Postmaster General authority to order the ocean mail service between San Francisco and Portland, three times a week. Cost not exceeding \$25,000.

Chicago, Jan 16.—The Legislatures of Illinois and Michigan ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

Chicago, Jan 17.—The West Virginia Legislature yesterday ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

New York, Jan 15.—We have had the most severe snow storm witnessed for many years in this city. The streets and country roads are blocked up; the river and harbor are seriously obstructed by ice. Travel by land or water is exceedingly difficult.

The impeachment question is being discussed in the city papers.

The *Times* says the inaugurators of the project are working zealously for impeachment. The chances are two to one that the House sustains the impeachment.

It is possible that the President will resist by all the means in his power—using the army and navy.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says sufficient evidence is already before the committee to justify Ashley's action.

The *Herald* says no preconcerted event is more certain than the impeachment or removal of the President.

The *World* says that well informed sources confirm its opinion that the Radicals are bent on impeachment.

The European press discusses the subject with deep seriousness and in an alarming manner.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Very cold; no snow.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—The snow storm has almost suspended business.

New York, Jan. 18.—Boston is literally snowed under. The storm only ceased at midnight, and no trains have passed out or in. Some of the streets are utterly impassable.

New York, Jan. 18.—A furious wind storm prevailed throughout the night, and the snow here drifted in some places eight feet deep.

**Canada.**  
Toronto, Jan 12.—Frederick McGrath, a Peplian, was convicted. His sentence was postponed till Monday—the Judge stating that he had received instructions not to sentence any more at present. An important meeting of the Cabinet will be held soon.

The anti-confederates of Lower Canada have arranged to have their views well represented in England.

Ottawa, C. W., Jan 13.—A dispatch has been received by cable to the effect that the Confederation delegates in England decided by a majority vote to remove the capital of the Confederation from Ottawa to Quebec.

**Europe.**  
Paris, Jan 11.—The Japanese Embassy will shortly leave for America.

The Yacht Club of France propose to confer a medal of honor on James Gordon Bennett, the owner of the successful yacht *Henrietta*.

London, Jan. 15.—The ice on the lake in Regent's Park broke through to-day while crowded with skaters. Over two hundred persons were precipitated into the water, and thirty were drowned.

Dent & Co., well known in the China and India trade, who were forced to suspend some time ago, have resumed payment.

Florence, Jan. 16.—It is rumored that Minister King has been invited to remove the American chapel outside the walls of Rome.

London, Jan. 17.—The Reformers are to have another monster demonstration on the 11th February. It is to surpass all other demonstrations.

**San Francisco.**  
Sailed, Jan. 17.—Ship *Reviere*, for Nainimo.

**Oregon.**  
Jacksonville, Oregon, Jan. 17.—This morning, at daylight, the people at Fort Klamath were startled from sleep by the shock of an earthquake, immediately accompanied by a noise as of distant thunder. It began to grow dark—the whole heavens were full of a very black smoke or cloud; the air had a sulphurous smell, and ashes of a brownish color fell as fast as snow. Breakfast had only been fairly commenced when the earth seemed rolling like waves upon the ocean. Everyone was thrown to the floor, and only regained their feet to be placed again in the same position. With the rattling of dishes, crashing of window-glass, cracking of timber of buildings, and screams of the frightened people, you could not imagine a more perfect chaos. The majestic pines which surrounded the fort, seemed lashing themselves into fury; the wagons in front of the stables were engaged in pitched battle; horses and cattle crowded on the ground uttering the most piteous moans; dogs howling, and the unearthly yell of the Klamath Indians, camped near the fort completed the scene. The sutler's store was thrown about 20 feet from its former position. No lives were lost; it is supposed that a volcano has broken loose, near the Klamath marsh, as a continuous dark volume of smoke is seen ascending in that direction. This occurred about half an hour between the first and second shocks. Klamath Lake has receded about half a foot, and is still falling. Crooked Creek is dried up entirely.

**San Francisco.**  
San Francisco, January 16.—At the annual election for Directors of the California State Telegraph Company to-day the following persons were chosen: George H. Mumford, O. E. C. McLane, J. W. Dwinelle, Jas. Gamble, F. McCrelish, W. C. Ralston, and W. H. Haight, directors. President, George Hart Mumford; H. D. Haight, Vice-President; George S. Ladd, Secretary and Treasurer; James Gamble, Superintendent.

The British man-of-war *Scout* left Mazatlan, December 30, for La Pas.

San Francisco, January 17.—The steamer *America* was stopped by blank shot from the revenue cutter *Wanda*, about 12 o'clock this morning, as she was slipping past Black Point in the dark. The general health of the ship is good, though there have been a number of deaths since she left San Juan del Sur. On the Isthmus, fourteen civilians died; on the voyage, four civilians and five soldiers died. The number of soldiers that died on the Isthmus was forty. The surgeon reports five deaths from cholera since sailing from San Juan.

San Francisco, January 18.—The Board of Health and quarantine officers, after a thorough investigation, are justified in saying there is no contagious disease on board the *America*, and accordingly, at their meeting last evening, they decided to land the passengers as soon as it could be successfully done. The *America* will be thoroughly fumigated before allowing her to come to the wharf.

**Yale Representative.**  
Yale, Jan. 23.—Mr Barnard, Mail Contractor, is running for the representative of Yale district.

**Europe.**  
Rome, Jan. 11.—An interdiction has been laid on the continuance of religious services in the Scotch Protestant Church, in this city by the Episcopal authorities. It is said they threatened to stop the services held in the American chapel.

London, Jan. 12.—The *Times* has an argumentative article on the subject of the impeachment of the President of the United States, and says the scheme looks like a fatal blow at the Constitution.

London, Jan. 13.—The *Globe* in an editorial says: The Eastern question has become so pressing that it demands the immediate action of the European Powers. The *Globe* thinks a general conference of leading Powers will be proposed on the subject. Report says an impression is on the point of breaking out in Bosnia.

A report from Madrid states that Garibaldi is in Candia.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Dispatches from the East report a Ministerial crisis at Constantinople. The Porte has recalled its Ambassador from Athens. It is also reported that a number of reinforcements for the Greek insurgents have landed in Candia from Greek ships and given the Cretans a necessary supply of arms. The Czar and the members of the Imperial court were present at the bass—lately given in aid of the suffering families of Cretans.

Madrid, Jan. 12.—The proffered mediation of the United States in differences between Spain and Chile, is regarded as almost a certain forerunner of an important and permanent peace.

Vienna, Jan. 12.—The journals of this morning say the Sublime Porte has impressed 150,000 men into service to quell the Greek insurrection.

Florence, Jan. 12.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the draft of an address in reply of the speech of Victor Emanuel.

London Jan. 12.—The Admiralty are preparing an estimate for a large increase of the Navy.

There is a remarkable understanding in the Hungarian Diet, and disposition is to break off negotiations with Austria if the latter insist on reorganizing the army, other measures equally desirous.

The Vienna press says: a large insurance has been made at Hamburg on the personal effects of Emperor Maximilian which are to be shipped to Ragara on the Adriatic.

**Cuba.**  
New York Jan. 18.—Havana advices of January 12th states that the small-pox continues its ravages at Matanzas. There were over 300 cases under treatment, and there had been 500 deaths in one day. About 48 per cent of the cases terminated fatally. The financial crisis in Havana was about over.

**South America.**  
Buenos Ayres, Nov. 14.—The California colony in the Granchoche is doing well. They have many acres, and expect an addition to their numbers. The Government highly favors them.

At last account, the Paraguayan war was in progress. The Brazilians were waiting for reinforcements to renew an attack under Margus de Suria. The Paraguayans were full of confidence. Minister Washburn was permitted to enter, and was invited to a State dinner by the President.

New York, 11.—Advices from Rio Janeiro the 3d ult, states that by the China Mail Line, San Francisco is thrown open to the trade of all nations. A riot broke out at Pernambuco between Brazilians and Portuguese, in which 80 of the latter and 100 of the former were killed.

**United States.**  
New York, Jan. 18.—The *Herald's* special says a report is in circulation in New Orleans that Gen. Sheridan has been in the habit of endorsing letters of marque issued by Juarez to prey upon French commerce, and guaranteeing to holders of them a right to fit out at New Orleans, and bring their prizes into that port. This story has been circulated by friends of the rebel Col. Melvan, who was arrested by Sheridan some time ago as the leader of the Knights of Arabia.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Conservatories of the Executive Mansion at Washington were burned yesterday. The loss of valuable plants cannot be replaced, and amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The buildings are damaged to the amount of \$20,000. The White House had a narrow escape.

New York, Jan. 19.—Adolphus Swartz, a passenger by the steamer Bremen, was arrested on his arrival by order of the U. S. Marshal, on a charge of forgery committed in Vienna, for the amount of 160,000 forins. A requisition for his extradition was issued a few days since, at the instigation of the Austrian Consul, on the authority of a cable dispatch. Swartz was committed to prison to await the arrival of witnesses from Austria.

**Canada.**  
Montreal, Jan. 13.—The export of Canadian products from this port last year amounted to \$7,250,000, being an increase of 70 millions over last year.

**California.**  
San Francisco, Jan 19.—Capt. James Vantine, of the firm of J. Vantine & Co., a pioneer merchant of San Francisco, died in this city yesterday.

J. W. Walsh, proprietor of the *Varieties*, having been suffering for weeks from rheumatism, has been pardoned by the Governor; An immense crowd attended the races at Bay View yesterday. The first race, a single dash of half a mile, for \$1000, between Armenda and Stormy John, was won by the former in 51½ seconds. The second race and race of the day, was between Derringer and Susey B. Moore, mile heats, best three in five, was won by Derringer in three straight heats; time, 1:52½, 1:53½, 1:52½. Both running races.

Thomas Maguire, Professor Esty and three of the Japanese acrobats, have been arrested on the charge of having violated the Sunday Law, in giving a Japanese acrobatic performance, at the Academy of Music, last Sunday evening.

The Pacific Distillery at Black Point was partially destroyed by fire this morning. It was owned by Schultz & Verman, and was uninsured.

**Nevada.**  
James W Nye was re-elected US Senator by the Nevada Legislature, receiving 32 votes, while his competitor, C. E. Delaney, received but 25. Great enthusiasm is manifested in Carson City at the result.

**San Francisco Markets.**  
Flour—The Montana, from Portland this evening, brings the bulk of 200 barrels. There is still considerable inquiry for export; superfine, half sacks, per 106 lbs, \$5 50@5 75; qr sks, \$5 75@6 00; extra, half sks, \$6 00@6 25; qr sks, \$6 25@6 50.

Wheat—600 sks; medium, \$1 65; 500 sks good, \$1 75; 1000 sks, \$1 70 per 100 lbs.  
Barley—Sales of 500 sks feed at 87½¢; brewing is quoted at 75¢@79½¢ per 100 lbs.  
Oats—Light to fair \$1 20@1 35 per 100 lbs.

**Eastern States.**  
**ALARMING CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.**

New Haven, Jan. 8.—The Connecticut Democratic Convention adopted resolutions setting forth that Congress has violated the Constitution, and has struck a fatal blow at the financial and commercial interests of the country in excluding the Southern States. It addresses a National Convention, to be held in New York on the 4th of March next, to discuss the great questions of the day, and protest against the revolutionary acts of the majority of Congress, and announces to conservation Union men the determination to resist by every constitutional power the disorganization and destruction of States. They thank the President for repeated exercises of executive powers in behalf of the Constitution, and pledge him a continuance of their support.

James Brooks, of New York, delivered a lengthy speech in the House, in which he charged Congress with endeavoring to remove the President and change the complexion of the Supreme Court. He said the negro is not entitled to and could not be entrusted with the governing power. Similar speeches were made by Eaton and Seymour. They claimed that Congress has not a representation able enough to attempt impeachment. They charge the Congress with attempting to subvert the Government to secure to itself all national power.

The *World* says regarding the impeachment of the President: Contrary to former impressions, we are inclined to think the Radicals are in dead earnest, and that the President will be impeached and put on trial. Whether he will be convicted is a point on which there will be no sufficient grounds for an opinion till the temper of the Senate is more fully disclosed.

The *Times* says the impeachment, let us hope, is at rest for this session. The proposition which was to accomplish such wonders has been presented and disposed of, causing no excitement and hardly a flurry; its being deferred to the Judiciary Committee strip it of nearly all its danger. Partisanship and passion are not permitted to precipitate the Government into confusion. The President is not to be removed on an *ex parte* allegation, or for acts of which every predecessor, from Jackson downward, has been equally guilty.

The *Herald* reasons as follows: There is no probability that charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against Johnson sufficient to justify his removal can be established against him. What advantage can be gained to Congress or the Republican party from this proposition? We apprehend that without compensatory good results the consequences of this procedure, if pursued to trial before the Senate, will be mischievous if not disastrous to Congress, the Republican party, the country, from the violent clashing and confusion of parties, factions and sections that must inevitably attend a prosecution of this impeachment, or the attempt to suspend the Executive from his functions with his arraignment as a prisoner.

Ashley, of Ohio, went before the Judiciary Committee to-day in regard to the charges contained in his impeachment resolution. The Committee have decided to proceed with the investigation in regular order, and each member is sworn to secrecy. The first thing which will probably be inquired into will be the conduct of the President in using his influence with the Governors of the rebel States to defeat the Constitutional Amendment.

The *Times* Washington special says that General Grant in conversation to-day in relation to his approval of the President's veto of the District Suffrage Bill, said he was present by invitation, and took no part in the debate. When all were through the President asked his views on the subject. He replied briefly that the objection urged by one member that the bill was unconstitutional because it disfranchised rebels without trial was, in his opinion, the best part of the bill. With reference to conferring suffrage on the colored people of the District, he always thought it inconsistent on the part of the Radicals to force this right while they refused to grant it to the same class in their own States. The arrangements and principles given in the message, he expressed no opinion upon whatever.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has appointed a Joint Committee to examine into charges made at various times, of improper influence and corruption, used to secure the election of various persons to the United States Senate.

**The Impeachment.**  
Politics in the United States continue to wear a most threatening alarming aspect, and it requires soothsayer to predict that, should President be pushed to the wall by his enemies, he will use the military and naval forces at his command to punish them as they deserve.

position in which Mr Johnson stands is one that commands the sympathy of all unprejudiced persons. At risk of losing his popularity, he opposed the efforts of the Radical Congress to denationalize the Southern fellow-countrymen, and down uneducated blacks with the pledge of citizenship. In all his official acts he has leaned to the side of moderation, while Congress attempted to override every consideration of justice and humanity in treatment of the South. Seizing upon the uneducated blacks, Congress attempted to convert them into a powerful political weapon, with which to overthrow its opponents and perpetuate the rule of its party.

We shall be glad to know by course in the Council that that feeling is shared by the official members.

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At no period in the brief history of the British Possessions on the Pacific has a legislative body been convened for the despatch of business with so weighty a load upon its shoulders as that which will organize to-morrow at the temporary capital of the United Colony. To-morrow will meet in one hall representatives of two sections of the population, hitherto before divided in sentiment and in every interest save that common to all as members of a common nationality and prepared to legislate for the good of a people who have passed through a season of adversity and oppression almost unparalleled in the experience of British Colonies. We will allude to the responsibility which attaches to the body. We believe that there is scarcely an able member of the Council who is not impressed with a sense of the deep importance of the trust that he holds, or who is not sensible of a determination to discharge by the whole Colony at large the duties of personal interests and considerations. But strive as the representatives may to bring about reformation and reform, to equalize taxation, and codify and amend laws, their efforts will be put to naught, if they have not the co-operation of the gentlemen who will represent in the Council the Executive. All power is centered in the Government. Without the co-operation of the official members no can be done towards improving the country. So long as the representation continues as at present, the representatives of the people will be powerless against the votes of the Government members, unless the latter suffered to express their free and untrammelled opinion upon every question. The all-absorbing question put by citizens to each other is, the Governor allow a free expression of opinion by his officers? Should we do so, we feel satisfied that justice will be done to the Island that has sacrificed so much for Union; good and wholesome laws will be passed; and that the demands of a people will receive a respectful attention, if not a ready acquiescence. Governor Seymour has promised he will endeavor to rule in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people. The representative of the people are now prepared to do what those wishes are, and put that promise to the test. They are prepared to meet His Excellency half-way upon every measure of public utility that may be introduced. All they ask is, that the repeated pledges of Governor Seymour shall be fulfilled. We have that we believe nearly every elector representative is impressed with deep sense of the responsibility resting upon him in the present of We shall be glad to know by course in the Council that that feeling is shared by the official members.

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