

...isis in American politics, if the past is at least delayed. The attempt to impeach the President by Congress will apparently result in failure—noes having been counted and only fifty-four members of the House being regarded as certain to vote for impeachment, and except a majority of that body are exasperated by some invasion of what they conceive to be their rights, the session is likely to come to an end with Mr Johnson still the occupant of the Presidential chair. The late elections were an awful rebuke to the Radicals. In every Northern State where the issue was raised, negro suffrage was voted down, and now the people of the North are asked if they would be justified in forcing upon the Southerners, at the point of the bayonet, a system which they themselves have rejected? The answer will be given next fall, when a President and Members of Congress are to be chosen; and from present appearances the Radicals, but lately so powerful, will elect very few of their men. Colfax, Wade and Chase (noted Radicals) who were spoken of by their party as available candidates for the Presidency, have been dropped with a suddenness which must have hurt their feelings; and General Grant, "the Washington Sphinx," as he is called, because he will not state his political views, is now the favorite of the conservative wing of the Republicans, who believe that his ideas are moderate, and that he possesses great administrative ability. The Democrats are pressing the claims of General Hancock upon public notice. Hancock succeeded the tyrant Sheridan in command at New Orleans, and has set aside the obnoxious measures of that commander and reinstated the civil officers who were turned out of office by Sheridan. Only a few papers bring forward Mr Johnson's name for the Presidency, yet no better man than Mr Johnson could be found for the position. During the rebellion he stood in the foremost ranks of the Union's defenders, and since the South was crushed he has borne patiently the greatest amount of vituperation, abuse and obloquy ever offered a public man, and has lived to humble his political adversaries to the dust and to see his policy triumphant. Mr Johnson saved the Democratic party, and in doing that saved the United States from falling into a state of anarchy and confusion similar to that which periodically convulses the Mexican Republic. He deserves well of his country. The execution of the Fenian convicts at Manchester has created a hubbub in the States. Stress is laid upon the fact that two of the executed men, who, though born British subjects, were naturalized American citizens, were denied trial by a jury composed half of Americans and half of British subjects—the judges deciding that the well-known axiom in English law of "once a British subject always a British subject," held good, notwithstanding their naturalization. The Fenian sympathizers in the United States contend that the rights of American naturalized citizens in England are the same as though they had been natives of the United States. An appeal is therefore made to the American Government to protect its naturalized citizens abroad, and to insist that they shall be accorded the same privileges that are extended to other foreigners. The American Government, in answer to this demand, has called the attention of the British Government to the matter. Several American papers in the Fenian interest claim that there exists an analogy between the act of Great Britain in 1812, in boarding American ships and carrying off naturalized American citizens to serve in her navy, and the refusal of the English Judges to grant a mixed jury for the trial of the Fenians. But the argument is absurd. In the case of the impressed seamen it was the American flag that was outraged. The act was substantially the same as if American territory had been invaded by an armed British force. But in the case of the Fenians, they selected their ground—they chose British soil on which to commit offences against British law. By that law they have been tried, found guilty and executed, for crimes which would have insured their hanging in their adopted country, and their memories deserve the execration instead of the sympathy of the great nation which they claimed as their own.

Wednesday, Jan 8

Abstract of Rain Register

Kept on board H.M.S. Zouave, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1867.

Month.	Total Fall in Inches.	Total Fall in 24 hours.	Rainy Days.	Showery Days.
October.....	5.08	2.21	9 1/2	7
November..	2.68	2.76	7 1/2	0-61
December..	8.58	8.98	14 1/2	14
Total.....	16.34	13.95	21	36

Rainy days—those on which 25 of an inch or more fell;
Showery days—those on which less than .25 fell.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE RIVER—We greatly fear that the Fraser has succumbed to the biting cold of the past few days and is frozen to its mouth; and as the New Westminster papers pronounce the Brighton road impassable, the denizens of that town are completely shut off from communication with the outer world. The government despatches may consequently miss the mail-boats, which start for California to-morrow. This situation is greatly to be deplored; but it is the natural result of the continuance of the public offices at a point where nature interposes insuperable obstacles to the successful transaction of business. It is gratifying to know, however, that the first step towards removing the capital to Victoria has been already taken and that before another month has rolled around the whole establishment will be located at Victoria—the proper place for it, if economy and efficiency be the objects sought.

"I AM NOT MAD!"—On Sunday a respectable-looking man, who gave the name of George Richards, presented himself at the door of the Police Barracks and stated that he was a resident of New Westminster and had gone mad there; he begged to be taken in and cared for. His prayer was heeded and he was locked up for the night. Yesterday Mr Pemberton questioned the man, when it was discovered that, notwithstanding he does hail from New Westminster, his mental organization is unimpaired. When called on to plead, he said "not mad, but drunk your Lordship," and was dismissed upon payment of a fine of 5s.

NEW YORK PAPERS CHRONICLE a very natural mistake made a few days ago in a railroad car. A poor woman had her pocket picked of a wallet containing all the money she had, whereupon the gentlemen passengers clubbed together and made up her loss to her. Then three of the gentlemen agreed among themselves to take a saunter among the passengers, to see how near they could come to each other, by physiological principles, in pointing out the thief. On comparing notes, it appeared that they had all, unknown to each other, selected the same individual. It was afterward ascertained that the person thus picked out was a New York Alderman.

LOOK TO YOUR FASTENINGS—Two Indians were sent to prison for several months yesterday for robbing the store of P. Manette, on Johnson street, of a quantity of spirits in bottles. The thieves removed the half shutter from the show window, broke a pane of glass and helped themselves to the goods. It appeared in evidence that the shutters were so insecure as to be easily opened from the outside—a state of things, the Police say, that is the case with all the half shutters in the city. This ought to be remedied, if storekeepers desire to preserve their property from the attacks of depredaters.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIDELITER—The steamer Fideliter arrived from Portland yesterday at 1 1/2 o'clock, bringing a full freight and 13 passengers. She sailed from Portland on the 3rd inst. and crossed the Bar on Sunday morning. The Fideliter has received a new boiler since her last visit to this port. She will take the Alaska mail which came up on the California aboard, and will probably sail for New Archangel to-morrow morning.

INSURANCE AGENCY—R. H. Adams, of this city, has been appointed Colonial Agent for the Builders' (Fire and Marine) Insurance Company of San Francisco, and the Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. These companies rank high in the list of American insurers as substantial and responsible institutions, and the establishment of an agency here will doubtless prove profitable as well as beneficial.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION—We are credibly informed that a bearer of despatches on the Capital question arrived from the Colonial Office on the last mail steamer. The despatches instruct Governor Seymour to fix the Seat of Government at Victoria, and were sent forward by the Enterprise on Friday last. The proclamation is expected down to-morrow.

The heroes of '76 rebelled against England, the "mother country," because they were taxed without being allowed representation in the English Parliament. For more than two years the people of ten States of the Federal Union have been heavily taxed to support the Federal Government, and yet have been denied representation in Congress. Talk of the "wrongs of down-trodden Ireland!" The American Senators who recently expressed such sympathy with the executed Fenians, had better brush the dust from their Southern doorstep before they meddle with the affairs of a foreign country.

THE COLD SNAP—At daylight yesterday morning the thermometer stood at 15 degrees above zero. Policemen and others who were out all Sunday night state that the weather was several degrees colder than on Saturday night. All the ponds are frozen over and afford splendid skating.

ALHAMBRA MUSICAL HALL—This beautiful hall will be opened as a Melodeon this evening, by Wm. Franklin, Ned Ward, George Pierce and Lafont, who have organised a Troupe and will give a select performance. The prices of admission are fixed at 50c. and 25c.

WILLIS BOND, the colored orator, was arrested on Sunday for going to Dunlop's stables and "kicking up a fuss." On his way to the Barracks he resisted and struck the policeman. Yesterday he was profuse in his apologies, which the officer accepted and Willis was discharged.

THE WIRES worked well yesterday, but were stopped with private business until too late an hour for the transmission of a news despatch.

FOR THE MAINLAND—The steamer Enterprise will sail for Burrard Inlet at 7 o'clock this morning. It is feared she will not be back in time to connect with the ocean steamer for San Francisco.

LEAKS—The Police, on Saturday, searched several native shanties and recovered a sufficient quantity of fancy goods and other wares to stock a haberdashery.

ANOTHER MAIL—The Fideliter brought an English mail which left San Francisco by the Portland steamer about a week before the California sailed for this port.

AMONG THE PASSENGERS by the Fideliter yesterday was Mr Richard Stark, who returns with recuperated health, after an absence at the East of eighteen months.

THANKS—We are under obligations to Capt Erskine for a file of Portland papers to January 3rd.

POSTPONED—Mr Marsh, in consequence of the cold weather, has postponed the theatre for a few days.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER was full of floating ice at last advice.

THE SALMON (OREGON) WOOLLEN FACTORY has been destroyed by fire.

Letter from Cariboo.

CENTREVILLE CARIBOO, Dec. 14th, 1867. EDITORS COLONIST—Since the Cariboo Sentinel has suspended operation for the winter, I suppose your means of obtaining information in reference to the state of things in the Upper Country must be somewhat limited. Under such circumstances probably an occasional letter from a friend will be welcome.

The weather in Cariboo up to the present time has been singularly open and mild, the result is that mining operations are yet being carried on quite successfully in many sections of the country. Water is quite plentiful, and the recent heavy falls of snow we have had will so protect the ground from frost that it is confidently hoped the supply will continue for some weeks yet. On William Creek an improved feeling has been created by the successful opening of the Bad Rock Drain after the whole summer and fall had been spent in efforts to accomplish it. Several claims will now be able to work profitably which have been idle for months, thus giving employment to many men who no doubt are sadly in need of work.

On Mosquito and Red Gulches everything looks lovely. Several claims are still being worked, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, and some of them yielding large returns. The Minnehaha washed up this week a trifle over two hundred ounces, and seems to be improving in richness every day. The Big Lead, Willow and Joint Companies, all on Mosquito Gulch, are paying largely. The Ophir, Discovery, Tip-and-Slasher and Catch-it-if-you-can Companies, on Red Gulch, are also doing well. Several other Companies are taking out about wages, and others prospecting. Three of four other Gulches farther down Willow River, and emptying into it, are being well prospected this winter, and I hope in my next to be able to announce good prospects obtained in at least two of them. The subject which most engages the attention of this little community at present is the proposal to organize a company for the purpose of prospecting Willow River; this river, as all your readers are aware who know anything of this district, runs through one of the richest sections of

Cariboo; its bars and benches for many miles are known to have much fine gold, the gulches and streams emptying into it have been proved (some of them at least) to be exceedingly rich, and the most practical miners unhesitatingly give it as their opinion that if its bed-rock channel could ever be reached, a golden harvest, before which all other yields of Cariboo would appear insignificant, would inevitably be obtained. It is proposed to organize a company, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be divided into one hundred shares, of two hundred and fifty dollars each. This amount, it is believed, will be quite sufficient to put down a large shaft: to bed-rock, and drift until the channel is found. So sanguine are the people of this place that the thing can be accomplished that they have in this small community subscribed over six thousand dollars of the stock. I think the importance of this movement to the Colony can scarcely be over-estimated. Should it be a success and good prospects obtained, a section of mining country, nearly fifty miles in length, would be brought into notice, making room for and probably giving profitable employment to several thousand men. The gentleman who has been mainly instrumental in getting the project started will call upon you in Victoria and I respectfully ask for him your kind consideration and assistance. It is no Joint-Stock Bubble, but an honest effort to accomplish an important and useful work. Ere this reaches you, probably, Victoria will be enjoying her Christmas holidays, perhaps some of your readers while eating their Christmas dinner with pleasant friends will remember with a kindly thought us poor unfortunate Caribooites who on the same day will no doubt be found toiling our way through sixteen feet (more or less) of snow to greet our fellow-unfortunates and bid them with a ghastrly grin a Merry Christmas, and partake it may be of their holiday cheer of bacon and beans. However, the boys of Centreville expect to come to Victoria next fall with a pocket full of rocks (yellow ones), and in order to accomplish this we are prepared to submit to cold weather, coarse grub, rough society and any other inconvenience with the resolution of philosophers. One word more and I close this already too long epistle. When disappointed men tell you that Cariboo is a played out or gone-in country, do not hesitate to give any such statement an unqualified denial; this country will continue to yield for years to come large quantities of gold to enrich the Colony of British Columbia. B.

Dominion of Canada.

THE LOCAL MINISTERS.—Sir J. A. Macdonald moved the following resolution:—Notice having been taken by a member of this House that the Hon John Sandfield Macdonald, a member of the Executive Council and Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario, and the Hon Christopher Dunkin, a member of the Executive Council and Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, have been sitting and voting in this House during the present session, it be therefore resolved that it be referred to the Standing Committee of Privileges and Elections to enquire whether the said John Sandfield Macdonald and Christopher Dunkin have a legal right to sit and vote in this House. Carried.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.—Sir J. A. Macdonald, Minister of Justice, gave notice that on Tuesday he would move that the House do, on Thursday, resolve into Committee of the Whole to consider resolutions respecting the loan of three millions sterling for the Intercolonial Railway.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.—Mr Metcalf (E York) inquired whether the government would provide for reducing the present postage on letters.

Sir J. A. Macdonald replied that the measure when introduced would speak for itself. In reply to Mr Conell (Carleton, N. B.), Sir J. A. Macdonald said the government intended, during the first part of the session, to introduce a measure for the construction and the Intercolonial Railway, and that they designed to have further reports and surveys made to assist in determining what route should be adopted.

Hon Mr Anglin (Gloucester, N. B.) inquired whether, in filling vacancies in the Senate from the Province of New Brunswick, the Government intended to give due weight to the just and reasonable claims of the Catholics of New Brunswick to a representation in the Senate proportionate to their numbers.

Sir John A. Macdonald replied that there were two vacancies in the Senate from New Brunswick, and it was the intention of Government to fill these vacancies by the appointment of fit and proper persons.

Mr Mason (Soulages, Q.) inquired whether the Government intended to issue a new Commission of the Peace for the Dominion of Canada, or whether the right of appointing Justices of the Peace is invested in local governments for their respective Provinces.

Sir John A. Macdonald replied in the negative to the first part of the question. The second part of it, he said, belonged to a legal tribunal to determine.

APPLICATIONS have been made to Parliament for a charter for gold-mining in the township of Madoc, under the title of "The Wellington Gold-Mining Company of Madoc," by the Honorable John Carling, of London; John Crawford, Adam Crocks, Thomas Laitley, A. M. Smith, of Toronto. The Company will have a capital of \$200,000, divided into 40,000 shares of \$5 each. \$100,000 has already been subscribed and invested in the purchase of lots in the fifth concession of Madoc.

Maritime Provinces.

The Nova Scotia Government has been formed as follows:—Mr Vail, Provincial Secretary. Mr Wilkins, Attorney-General. Mr Robertson, Commissioner of Public Works and Mines. Mr Amund, President of

the Executive Council. Messrs. Troop, McHaffey, Flynn and Ferguson members of Council without office. Mr McDonald, editor of the Halifax Citizen, is appointed Queen's Printer.

The Judges of the Supreme Court have refused to accept their half yearly salary, claiming the advanced pay allowed to Canadian Judges since the Proclamation of the Union.

An expensive coffin, containing the body of an infant about two weeks old, was recently found floating in the water near Halifax.

NEWFOUNDLAND SUING FOR ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERACY.—A very interesting meeting to discuss the subject of Confederation was held in St John's Nov. 1st, at which, says a local paper, a good deal of information was brought out, calculated to make men think.

The Public Ledger, in noticing the meeting, makes the following significant observations:—

"The questions which seems to be pressing upon every one but the most thoughtful, are the necessity of a change, and what this change is to be. Is the country to be reduced to a few mercantile men with such a number of fishermen as will suffice for their purposes, or is it to be raised from a mere fishing station to a higher level, and progress thus made possible? If things continue much longer in their present state, we shall soon reach the former condition, for the Antil Confederates propose no scheme for the improvement of the country! And as the fisheries at present do not support the population, that population must come down to a point at which they can support it. On the other hand, union ensures progress. We have proof of it in the case of the sister country, whose progress is undeniable. The New Dominion must advance to a distinguished position in the world both of wealth and power, and Newfoundland, as a part of it, cannot fail to be carried forward in the same career.

FLOUR IMPORTED INTO NEW BRUNSWICK—The following figures, compiled from reliable sources, make up a significant statement of the movements of the Flour Trade during the past three years.

In 1865 there were imported into our Province

From the United States.	bbls.	205,372
From Canada,		28,000
Total,		233,372
In 1866, the importations were—		
From the United States,	bbls.	89,915
From Canada,		144,397
Total,		234,314
In 1867, for nine months ending September 30th, the importations stood as follows:—		
From Canada via Portland,	bbls.	128,219
From Canada via Boston, and New York,		11,686
From Canada via Shediac,		5,500
Total from Canada,		145,405
Total from United States,		16,021
Total for 9 months,		161,426

Up to 1866 our Flour imported came almost entirely from the States; in that year the course of trade changed, and the imports from Canada were considerably in excess of those from the States; and this year, or, at least, up to the end of September, the quantity of American Flour imported represents but a tithe of the whole. We notice, however, that a number of merchants are again advertising American brands, on hand and to arrive.—Halifax Chronicle.

The newspaper proprietors of St. John, N. B., have passed resolutions asking for the abolishment of newspaper postage through the Dominion. There has been no postal tax on newspapers in the Maritime Provinces for some years past, and the people would not be satisfied if they had again to come under the yoke. The tax should certainly be altogether abolished under the new regime.

The people of St John are trying to secure the presence of Mr Dickens for a few readings.

The Anti-Confederates of Nova Scotia have excommunicated Stewart Campbell for "accepting the situation."

Gold has been discovered at Sticksy Brook, a few miles above Woodstock. The specimens found are said to be very rich.

Great quantities of Canadian flour go to the Lower Provinces by Portland. Two vessels recently arrived at Halifax from that port with 3,300 barrels.

Street Traffic in London.

Last session of Parliament passed an Act for the regulation of the traffic in London, which is just coming into operation, and one of its effects is to deprive 50,000 persons, or including their families, 200,000 persons, of their livelihood. These are the street-traders, who have their stands on the edge of the side walks, or who sell from barrows by the curbstone. They deal in fish, vegetables, fruit nuts, cheap crockery, toys, almost everything except staple dry goods and groceries, selling to the poorer classes. To suddenly break up their business must produce great misery, and throw thousands upon the rates. Meetings have been held, and the Home Secretary appealed to; but the remedy is to build more markets. No city in the world is so badly provided. There is not one good market in this metropolis of three millions. One is now building at Smithfield. The best are crowded and shabby. Most are mere collections of narrow streets and hovels, and the most abominable nuisances. Now, before Parliament passed a law to sweep 50,000 traders out of the streets, it should have provided room for them elsewhere. If London had proper markets, street trading would be unnecessary. A Royal Commission to examine the matter and take testimony of leading costermongers would have been the proper course of proceeding.

PORTLAND has got a team fire engine and is justly proud thereof.

Eastern States.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—Minister Clay, received official notification that the Emperor of China pointed Anson Burlingame as ambassador, as is supposed to result between the Eastern powers, and to settle many complicated questions which have arisen with other resident at Peking. Burlingame immediately via San Francisco. The New Year's reception at White House was the most brilliant since the late President's several years. The receptions of departments were also marked with good feeling. Grant's house was crowded till night.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The report of Stanton is completed, presented so the Senate. Stanton has made out a very long report which will fully exonerate charges of the President, and much light upon the Secret President's action, which has been in mystery. There is believed no doubt that Stanton will be and probably Grant will be retire even if ordered to remain President.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Col. R. Stanton has resigned the Presidency of Brotherhood.

The Senate previously elected John O'Neill Vice-President. Joe Gibbons. O'Neill is now Brotherhood.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Convention has adopted seven articles of Constitution. Article three declares right of people to assemble, and that the right shall never be abridged; article seven rehearses the common writ of habeas corpus shall be New Orleans, Jan. 1.—Tation adopted articles in the forbidding passage of any law prices of labor, also prohibitions tests and qualifications for of

Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Mvices state that there are only bers of Congress opposed to J

Europe.

WASHINGTON, January 4—tan accounts say a battle w 25th and 26th November, wh were defeated and obliged to

LONDON, Jan. 2.—It is reported men who stormed the Mart Cork came from the United S Dr Livingstone is alive and tive advices are received leavi doubt of his safety.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—It is the cent conference held on the E tion at St. Petersburg, Russian diplomats has a warlike sign

FLORENCE, Jan. 1.—Bar was received to-day as Emb Prussia and the North Germ ation. He assured Napo earnest desire of the King d peace and close friendship Napoleon expressed in wa approval of the unity of Na many, and hoped the Baro tinue to promote peaceful rel

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Adelina E married to the Marquis Cou PARIS, Jan. 3.—It is now ed that all hopes for a g ence on the Roman ques abandoned.