EMBERING!
ND OTHERS,
ND CHEAP
HING,
TO—
WILSON,
GILLARD),
NT STREET,
IA, V. I.,
nd the latest styles at
Every Article marked
ge for yourselves.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

Jany 25—Sch Alpha, George, Nanaimo.
Schr General Harney, Gardiner, Port Angelos.
Stmr Emily Harris, McIntosh, Nanaimo.
Slp Lady Franklin, Warren, Cowichan.
Jan 26--Stmr Geo S Wright, Lewis, Port Angelos.
Slp Josephine, Stratton, Port Angelos.
Schr Sarah Newton, Hoffman, Port Angelos.
Schr Laura, Dring, Cowichan.
Slp J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan.
Schr Royal Charlie, Hewit, Nanaimo.
Ship Princess Royal, Kingcome, London.
Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelos.
Schr Kate Adams, McFarlane, Nanaimo.
Jan. 27--Bark Florida, Arthur, San Francisco
Schr Domatila, Spencer, Honolulu
Schr Discovery, Rudlin, Nanaimo
Jan. 28--Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Schr Eliza, Carlton, Cowichan
Scer Annie, Elvin, Cowichan
Jan 30-- Slp Northern Light, Montfort, Port Angelos.
Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angelos

CLEARED.

Jany 25—Slp Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angelos.
Stmr Geo S Wright, Lewis, Port Angelos, via Nanaimo.
Slp Josephine, Stratton, Port Angelos.
Schr Royal Charlie, Hewit, Nanaimo.
Schr J K Thorndike, Thornton, Port Angelos.
Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo.
Slp Lady Franklin, Warren, Cowichan.
Jan. 27 --Bark Florida, Arthur, San Francisco via Nanaimo
Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelos
Schr Winged Racer, Peterson, Port Angelos
Bark W A Banks, Newell, Port Angelos
Schr Gen. Harney, Oberg, Port Angelos.
Jan. 28---Brig Crimea, Lasson, Port Angelos
Schr Sarah Newton, Hoffman, Port Angelos
Schr Amelia, Morrison, N W coast of B C
Schr Laura, Dring, Cowichan
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Stmr Otter, Swanson, Sangster Island
Jan. 29.---Stmr J B Libby, Libby, Port Angelos
Schr Annie, Elvin, Cowichan
Schr Eliza, Carlton, Cowichan
Jan 30---Slp Native, Smith, Saanich
Slp Random, Dirk, San Juan
Schr Discovery, Rudlin, Nanaimo

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, the 26th inst., at the Parsonage, the wife of the Revd. Edward Cridge, Rector of Christ Church, of a son.

In this city, on the morning of the 26th instant, the wife of Mr. George Kiddie, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. W. Nelson, in Portland, on the 27th inst., by Rev. Thos. H. Pearne. Mr. Geo, F. Tribon to Mrs. Marie Louisa Zimer, all of Portland.

On the 13th January, at the residence of Mr. H. Brenner, in Portland, by the Rev. Dr. Eckman, Mr. I. Kaufman to Miss Fannie Dubriner, of New York.

DIED.

At the residence of the Warden of the Caledonia B. A., on Fort street, Victoria, James Beattie, Professor of Music, formerly of the City of Perth, Scotland, widower, aged 63 years.

Scotch papers please copy.

On Sunday night, in the Royal Hospital, Mr Francis Penglace, a native of Cornwall, England, aged 27 years.

In this city, on the 25th inst., Algernon Charles, son of the late P. C. Ducorron, aged ten years.

In Portland, January 18th instant, Mrs. R. D. Curry, relict of the late Wm. Curry, formerly of Philadelphia.

At Astoria, Oregon, January 7, 1864, of consumption, Sarah, wife of Cyrus Olney, formerly of Burlington, Iowa, aged 39 years.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Old Age.—It is a matter of profound importance to maintain the strength of the aged while you count their infirmities. Holloway's remedies possess this merit in a high degree s hence arises their unvarying success in curing that curse of age—"bad legs." Soon after the application of this Ointment to the foulest ulcer its surface is seen to clean, the discharge to become thicker and better, the heat diminishes, the intense pain is assuaged, and the swelling and stiffness gradually get less and disappear. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are likewise eminently serviceable in cases of erysipelas, burns, sores sprains, rheumatic and gouty inflammation, and many more ailment; resulting from accidental violence or waning vital forces.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Tuesday morning, February 2, 1864.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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ENGLISH SUMMARY.

Our London exchanges give us intelligence to the 10th December. Most of our English papers received by this mail are over two months old, what can be a more forcible argument in favor of direct mail communication with Panama!

Telegraphic intelligence announces the confinement of the Princess of Wales on the 8th of January, of a Prince.

The general news is not of any great importance, the following are the principal items of interest.

Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales are at Windsor, where it is expected they will remain for Christmas.

The first train passed over the new bridge at Hungerford into the Charing Cross station on Dec. 3d. The branch from London Bridge to Cannon street, will be opened before the end of the year.

The colony will learn with regret that the Duke of Newcastle is so seriously ill that he has been unable to attend the numerous Cabinet Councils that have been held of late, and his illness has assumed such a chronic form that he will have to give up, it is feared, the seals of the Colonial-office. A rumor, indeed, has prevailed during the week that his Grace had actually resigned. The loss at such a moment of a statesman of the first class, who, to eminent abilities, adds great moral power in the country, is an event greatly to be regretted. There are few members of the peerage more highly respected than the Duke of Newcastle in his public as well as in his private capacity.

The rise in the rate of discount and other causes have produced a perfect panic in the "speculative" securities on the Stock Exchange, Mexican and Greek bonds sinking every day. So sensitive became the market that a letter from M. Stephanos Xenos, containing an assertion from some unknown person in Athens that the Greeks did not intend even to propose a composition, sent those bonds down 4 per cent. There has been no confirmation of the statement, which is, in itself, exceedingly improbable. The Greeks must have railways, and Count Sponneck is too good a financier not to know that unless Greece recovers her credit, the railways, if contracted for at all, will only be built upon the most ruinous terms. Nobody ever expects Greeks to pay anything they can help, but in this case brains are as good as honesty, and repudiation involves as much loss of money as morals.

Imagine the Common Council setting an example to all the municipalities in England! They have done it, however, having voted £20,000 for the erection of buildings in Victoria Street for the laboring poor. The houses are to be built on Mr. Waterlow's plan, and, therefore, remunerative to the city; and if the scheme succeeds, the vote may be renewed and extended till a perceptible addition has been made to the comfort of working men. The vote is the most creditable one passed in the city for years, and if the corporation will only tread *that* path boldly, they will soon be beyond the reach of any Home Secretary whatever.

The Queen, upon hearing of the retirement of Mr. Charles A. Saunders from the offices which he has so long filled on the Great Western Railway, has marked her satisfaction with his arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the Royal family, both in his capacity of secretary and of general superintendent, by the presentation of a handsome testimonial, inscribed "From the Queen."—This royal gift, consisting of an epergne of silver, bearing an appropriate inscription, was accompanied by a letter from Sir Charles B. Phipps, expressing, by Her Majesty's command, entire approval of the company's arrangements for her comfort, and her gracious regret for the loss of Mr. Saunders' services.

In France commerce is increasing considerably. The exports from the first January to the first October equal the entire amount of 1862; the exports to England during 1863, are expected to exceed those of the former year by 100,000,000 francs.

It is understood that an arrangement has been made with Mexico by which she engages to pay France an annual indemnity of 1,400 francs, (£56) per man for the army of occupation, and will also defray the cost of the frigates for the protection of the coast.

The great question connected with France is the question of the acceptance of the European powers of a congress to consider the complications connected with Rome, Venetia and Poland—most powers seem willing to accept the principle upon a preliminary understanding; and it is reported that Napoleon has requested the king of the Belgians to draw up a programme to lay before the different States, and it will be perceived that no power will join such congress unless under the belief that they will not lose anything, but that they may gain some distinct advantage, so each will (Russia, Prussia and Austria) seek to limit its powers considerably.

It appears from the last official customs' returns, that the losses sustained by French merchants and manufacturers are much greater than imagined. The imports into France from the United States amounted in 1860 to 393,000,000 francs, fell in 1861 to 93,500,000; and the exports in 1860, 322,000,000 francs, fell to 106,000,000 francs in 1861; the exports and imports in 1859 to Great Britain, 1,184,000,000 francs, rose in 1862 to 1,490,000,000 francs.

The differences between the king of Prussia and his subjects, seem to be gradually increasing, and the relative positions are being better understood by the people of Germany, who in their quaint, too quiet manner, have [illegible] Holstein has entered into a new phase on account of the claims of the Duke of Augustenberg. It is announced that the Duke of Saxe Coburg, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar and Duke of Meiningen—this Prince Treawuck who accepts and has already issued a proclamation, is not the first claimant to the Duchies, and his father formally renounced his claim for himself and heirs. It must be understood that the treaty ratifying the succession to the present Danish sovereign was signed by Prussia and Austria the two chief members of the Diet.

The Polish insurrection still continues despite the increasing inclemency of the season, which, robbing the insurgents of the shelter of the woods, renders them easy to discover and to disperse. Our papers are constantly filled with a continuous list of atrocities committed upon all falling into the hands of the Russians. Numbers are sent to Siberia and confined in the fortresses—war is waged upon women and children, and the most cruel oppression to all. However true these may be, the constantly recurring instances will certainly make a strong and bitter feeling against Russia and Prussia, and one that will eventually, by popular excitement, render calm discussion of this subject in Parliament difficult. We have so constantly repeated the cuckoo cry of "no war about Poland," but I sincerely believe that if we could but see our way practically to fight those battles and to assist the Poles without allowing our friends on the other side of the water to make a cats-paw of us by doing so we should engage in it.

The following item may be interesting to you. Master tailors do not seem to flourish in your diggings:

BRITISH COLUMBIA—A BAD LOOKOUT FOR EMIGRANTS.—A master tailor, who had for many years been established in business in a populous and respectable metropolitan thoroughfare, has sent home a letter describing his emigration experience. He concludes by saying: "The prospect of broken miners in Victoria or any other place except the mines is, I think, if possible, worse than last winter, as the public works are all finished. Indeed, I think the prospects for such as myself are very bad; so bad, that if I can possibly manage to get to New Zealand I shall go. You will, no doubt, say that I am wrong; but I cannot possibly go to a worse place than this at present. British Columbia may become a fine place; but in waiting for that I shall be starved out; so I am determined to go to New Zealand, South America, or some other place the first opportunity that occurs, which, I am sorry to say, does not appear likely at present. The mines are the only chance a man has in this country. To get employment in a store or anything else a man must go about in the saloons, and get drunk six times a week for three months, and then he may stand a chance. The fact is, there is not sufficient population to support Victoria at any price. I think the place is rotten at the core."

The Crawley trial drags on, but the case for the prosecution has very nearly closed. The procedure is as absurd as ever, but the evidence is decidedly in favor of the accused. It disposes, at all events, of the charge of outrage on Mrs. Lilley, the sentry having been always posted outside her room. Those who attacked Mr. Hughes as "impulsive," in asking that the public should not come to an impulsive decision, may yet have cause to reconsider their somewhat premature verdict. The original and true grievance, the illegal arrest of Serjeant-Major Lilley without a charge, is not, it must be remembered, under trial. [By later advices we learn that the case for the prosecution had closed, and the defence commenced.]

Mr. Wyld is publishing a plan of Kagosima, which shows that the fire on the batteries did necessarily endanger the town. The following extracts, however, from officers in the fleet, published in the *Japan Commercial News*, seem to indicate clearly a design of destoying the place:—"Shortly after this, most of the batteries having ceased firing, all the ships hauled off except the Racehorse, which got ashore immediately under one of their batteries, which, fortunately for her was deserted; the Argus and the Coquette went to her assistance, and continued firing on the town and battery to the left of it. The Racehorse floated off about half-past five; the Coquette and Havoc continued shelling the town till dark. The town took fire shortly after the engagement commenced, and, as a matter of course, burnt furiously. * * At half past two p. m. the fleet weighed again, and proceeded under slow speed, commenced shelling the batteries and town as we passed them at long ranges. Not more than twenty shots were fired from the former, all of which fell harmless."

The sudden rise in the rate of discount at the Bank, which has gone up this week from 6 to 8 per cent., and is likely to rise to 10 almost immediately, has created a good deal of theoretic interest amongst political economists.

The high value of money is beginning to tell upon the regular course of commercial operations, and although the business portion of the community have some reason to complain, they must reflect that when they have to pay so dearly for advances, it is only owing to the stringent policy of the Bank that they are likely to be able to obtain assistance on any terms at all. During the last two days, the applications for money at the Bank have not been so large, but the prices still range from 8 to 9 per cent., and engagements were rather numerous at the latter price. In the open market there is a good enquiry, and although the feeling was better, the chief operations were concluded at 8½ per cent. The public at large manifest great confidence, and hence the little disturbance occasioned by the existing anomalous state of things.

At a general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America [illegible] —the report submitted to the shareholders stated that the business of the bank had in some degree recovered from the depression noticed at the last meeting, although it was still injuriously affected by the civil war in the United States. By the failures which had recently occurred in Canada the bank would sustain loss. The branches in Victoria and Vancouver had been satisfactory in their progress and the profits realized; and after providing for the losses in the Canadian failures, the directors would be enabled to declare out of the estimated net profits of the year the usual half-yearly dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable, free of income tax, on and after the 5th January. The report was adopted, and the dividend recommended by the directors declared. The meeting was then made special, and Messrs. Henry Boggs and A. H. Philpotts were elected directors, in the room of Mr. H. Barnwall (deceased) and Mr. William Chapman, who had retired.

The rates of freights for British Columbia from Liverpool are as follows. For fine goods and hardware, 55s.; earthenware, 50s. per ton measurement. Iron and weight, 50s. to 60s. per ton weight.

THE IRONCLADS IN THE MERSEY.—It is understood that the Customs authorities are busily engaged in preparing for trial the case of the seizure of the El Tousson and El Monassir, the iron rams now lying in the building yard of the Messrs. Laird. The Attorney General has not yet filed his information, but the proceedings will doubtless be instituted under the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Miss Balfe having obtained her divorce is about to return to the stage.

In the obituary we notice the deaths of Admiral Pamridge and Thetton Heary Nelson.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 6.

DARING ROBBERY.—One of the most impudent cases of robbery which has been recorded for some time, was perpetrated yesterday in this city. An Indian had been engaged to perform certain domestic duties at the residence of a family on Langley street, and upon the completion of his work the lady of the house produced a purse containing nearly $40, with the intention of paying him for his services. At that moment the lady's attention was called away and the purse was placed in the hands of a little child to keep it quiet. Upon the return of the lady of the house the servant girl informed her that she believed the Indian had taken the purse from the child and was making away with it. The Indian was immediately recalled and made to expose the contents of all his pockets but he carefully refrained from touching one in particular. The lady feeling satisfied that the purse was on his person, locked him in the room and was proceeding to fetch her husband when the culprit knocked the maid down and made his exit through a window. An alarm was immediately raised and although several persons were standing near, their attention was too much engrossed by a fight which had taken place between two boys, and the Indian succeeded in getting away. The purse contained two bank notes, payment of which has been stopped.

MORE COPPER.—We were yesterday [illegible] some very rich specimens of rock cont[illegible] virgin copper, brought from the neighb[illegible] of Departure Bay, in the proximity of [illegible]mo. The lead from which the sp[illegible] were taken crops out at at the sea side [illegible] covered at high water. It runs east an[illegible] apparently takes a dive down as it p[illegible] inland. Mr. Foucault, of this city, [illegible] first registered his claim to this promising discovery, has placed some workmen on the lead, and this gentleman has every confidence that they will before long succeed in developing a valuable mine. With the discoveries which have been recently made, it will indeed be singular if we cannot soon boast of a well defined and profitable deposit of this profitable metal.

INSTALLATION.—The following gentlemen were installed last evening as officers of Albert Lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., for the ensuing quarter: Wm. B. Nichols, W. C.; Samuel A. Rogers, W. V. T.; E. C. Holden, P.W.C T.; David S. Milligan, W. F. S.; John W. Dissette, W. S.; Rev. D. V. Lucas, W. C.; P. Byrom, W. I. G.; W. G. Jamison, W. O. G.; Editor of the Magazine, R. C. Coleman.

MONDAY, Feb. 8.

THE ALABAMA!—Yesterday morning, a large piratical looking screw steamer, having another smaller steamer in tow, was observed making for Victoria harbor. A report was raised that it was no other than the redoubtable Alabama, with a Federal gun-boat in tow as a prize, and some little excitement was caused by the announcement. A fresh rumor having arisen that she had put into Esquimalt, added fuel to the flame, and several ardent "Seceshers" started down at once to greet the dreaded scourge of the Federal marine. But alas! their hopes were blighted, and the lovers of a "sensation" sadly disappointed, by a nearer approach of the formidable looking stranger, showing her to be only our frequent and well-known visitor, the Thames, from Alberni, and the Federal gunboat was simply the tug Diana, which the Thames brought down with her.

STEAMER IN THE STRAITS.—Capt. Henderson, of the steamer Thames, reports that yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, while off Beechy Head, he saw a steamer standing [illegible] and stood down the Straits, keeping close to the opposite side. She was a screw steamer, bark rigged, but too far off for him to see her hull. Doubtless she was the U. S. Narragansett, bound for San Francisco, having received orders to that effect by last mail.

CHINESE NEW YEAR.—The Celestial new year commenced yesterday morning. We have good reason to know this, as we were several times startled out of sweet repose by bundles of infernal crackers being ignited near our window. We have no objection whatever to our friend John indulging in pyrotechnical recreations to his heart's content, but we should decidedly prefer some suburban spot for the display. The celebration usually lasts for some days.

FROM ALBERNI.—The steamer Thames, which left Alberni on Saturday afternoon, brings no news of importance from that port. The weather for the last three days had been charming, but for some time previously it had been very rough, raining, snowing and blowing tremendously. A foot of snow had fallen, but was soon washed off by the heavy rains. No ships are at the mills at present.

NEW CRAFT.—A neat little plunger, named Redfoot, has just been built at Alberni, and sailed for Puget Sound on Friday afternoon.

Union vs. Separation.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—SIR, — It would be well if the House of Assembly, before committing itself to the Speaker's resolutions, were to consider the effect of them a little more thoroughly.

In the first place, they are inconsistent and follow no principle; for while they distinctly declare that the absolute separation of the colonies cannot be otherwise than injurious, yet they betray a fear, and a weakness lest the union should be complete and otherwise than a mere delusion. One Governor, say they, is sufficient, because forsooth, and this is the only reason alleged, the revenue of the colony is only sufficient to pay £1,500 per annum instead of £3,000. But the revenue *is* sufficient for two Treasurers, two Chief-Justices, two Attorneys-General, two Registrars-General, &c. &c., officers who are no more required in duplicate than two Colonial-Secretaries or two Surveyors-General.

Again, I would ask if union *now* is impracticable if not impossible, as the Resolutions declare, will the lapse of time, and the growth of circumstances, and settled habits, and fixed opinions engendered by disunion, render union more easy five or ten years hence? Common sense declares against it.

If the House of Assembly be of opinion that absolute separation is injurious, let it be honest and consistent and declare absolute union desirable. Let no half and half policy be initiated, as if with childish fear we grasped with delight at the idea of union but had not sufficient confidence in ourselves to carry it out. It is perfectly puerile to imagine that the fact of having one Governor and one Colonial-Secretary will produce the magic effect of a seeming union [illegible] more. The members of the House [illegible]bly are evidently afraid that V[illegible] lose a portion of her monopoly [illegible] that town lots will decrease in [illegible] they favor union in principle b[illegible] practice. Let us have, say th[illegible] vantage that British Columbia c[illegible] way of contribution from her revenue, but [illegible] dearly beloved Victoria retain all the [illegible] of unfettered separation—her Free[illegible]rt, President-Governor, and Staff of Officials—Out on such childish selfishness!

Secondly, the scheme propounded is impracticable. Picture it: one Governor of impartial mind placed over two colonies which the resolutions declare to be impossible to unite—with diverse interests, therefore pulling continually different ways,—two independent Treasurers, two Attorneys General, two Registrars General, &c., &c., two legislative bodies, and, to crown all, the one colony contributing (of course to her advantage) to the support of officials in the other. Verily, a motley and unmanageable crew! and a measure productive of consequences which will more than ever embitter present feelings and render a future union (so much desired by the House) more impracticable. The Duke of Newcastle will, I should hope, see through the fallacy of these resolutions, and give us either absolute separation or absolute Union.

Your obedient servant, A.

The resolutions are evidently formed with a view to secure the free port system, the benefit of which or otherwise to Victoria, I should like to see fully discussed.

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO

By the steamship Golden City, *via* Manzanillo, we are in receipt of dates from the city of Mexico to December 24th, two days later than received by the preceding steamer. We have also dates from Orizaba to the 22nd December, from Morelia to the 30th, and from Guadalajara to January 5th.

On the 18th of December, General Perferio Diaz, Mexican General, attacked the city of Orizaba, which was occupied by the French and Mexican traitor forces. After a severe battle, which lasted over a day, they succeeded in capturing the city and entire garrison. The place was taken by assault. The loss of life is supposed to be very large, as no quarter was granted on either side. The Mexican prisoners were taken out and shot. The capture of this city is important, as it commands the French communication with Vera Cruz. From the activity manifested in the present movements of the Mexican forces, it is supposed that they intend to assault all the principal outposts in the rear of the French forces.

At the attack by General Uraga, on the French at Morelia, the Mexican traitor Marquez was wounded in the mouth by a rifle ball, and his physicians suppose that he will not recover from the effects of the wound.—The tongue was completely destroyed.

Guadalajara was occupied by the French on the 4th of January. Their forces, numbering about 2,000 men, were under the command of General Bazaine. The Mexicans made no resistance to their advance. It is understood that the policy of the Mexican government is to place their army between the city of Mexico and the French advance. The French have sent a force of 4,000 men, under the command of Gen. Dunlep, to move on the road leading to the city of Colima. General Uraga, with 12,000 Mexican soldiers, was on the road about 60 miles from Colima, at a place called Barancas de Beltran, where by this time no doubt an engagement has taken place.

Miramon, the Mexican traitor, was defeated at Calaya by Col. Toro, who captured a large amount of military stores, prisoners, and all the artillery. This city is an important position, as it obstructs the communication of the French between Guadalajara, Guanajuato, and the city of Mexico.

Gen. Doblado was in Zacatecas, where he was recruiting. His forces were augmenting daily. At the latest dates he had twelve thousand soldiers.

The news from the city of Mexico is about the same as last advices. It was said the Triumvirate had sent a Commission of three persons to the Confederate government at Richmond, Va. Their special business was not publicly known.

The Franco-Mexican papers published in the city of Mexico were daily teeming with abuse of the American Minister, Mr. Corwin. They stated that some correspondence had been intercepted, in which Mr. Corwin had written in favor of allowing the Mexicans to recruit a force of 20,000 Americans in the United States, supposed to be in California, for the purpose of assisting the Mexicans. Mr. Corwin took no notice of their abuse. Some Frenchmen had given him a *charivari*.—*Evening Bulletin.*

ENGLISH POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The two items in the English news which most affect these colonies are the gazetting of the new Governor of Vancouver Island, and the serious illness of the Duke of Newcastle; that both of these announcements should have reached us at the moment we are discussing the advantages and disadvantages of a separate governor for this colony is somewhat singular. That Mr. Kennedy should be gazetted, informed as we were of his appointment some time ago, we naturally expected, but it by no means follows that he will make his appearance amongst us; indeed we cannot but suppose we may look upon it as certain that until the question of salary is settled [illegible]ly he will not leave England. If th[illegible] that reached us by last mail of [illegible]signation of the Duke of [illegible]ealth be borne out by [illegible] hear by next mail of [illegible] successor assuming the [illegible]nge in the Imperial [illegible] us so much as the [illegible] Minister to office at [illegible]e may take the inde[illegible]s as fair exponents of [illegible] assume it to be pro[illegible]try, already weakened [illegible] of its ablest members, [illegible]ormation, sustain the loss of another able statesman like the Duke of Newcastle, they will hardly maintain a working majority in either House, and circumstances may lead to a change in the early part of the session of this year; but if such a change do not occur, we may expect a very inferior man at the head of the Colonial Office, and we can hardly hope that we shall fare so well as under the present minister. Whether we come under the rule of one of the noble lords belonging to the liberal party who have previously presided in the Colonial office, or under one of the rising statesmen of the age, we shall not be likely to fare so well as under the Duke of Newcastle. It seems however to be expected in London that Lord Clarendon will take a seat in the Cabinet on a vacancy occurring; he probably would take a less onerous post than the Colonies, which will fall to the lot of Mr. Cardwell or Mr. Milner Gibson, so that our speculations as to the opinions of the Duke of Newcastle for or against the union of the colonies, may be altogether futile.

OUR STATISTICAL TABLES.—Parties wishing to obtain copies of our tabular Supplement must apply at once as only a limited number will be printed.