

THE POSITION OF THE SOUTH.

No Eastern news. The sentence might be stereotyped. The wires, after having been repaired, were, it appears, blown down by the violence of the wind. A small interim there was in which the electric power disconcerted, but it was only sufficient to let us know that the peace negotiations, which had been distracting the public mind of both North and South for some time back, had completely failed, and that the relative position of the two parties is the same as when the proposition was first mooted. From the tone of the Richmond papers, however, it would appear that the agitation of the question, along with the recent successes of the Federals, has brought the South to look at matters in a very different light from what they did a little while ago. They now discuss the probable results of the war with a kind of reckless indifference—at one time speculating on the terms of honorable peace, and at another on the possibility of an ignominious surrender. The hopes of success are growing day by day more faint, and the desperate idea of making terms with the North and entering into conflict with the rest of mankind, gives a sad indication of that stage which precedes final disruption. "There is no doubt," says the Richmond Enquirer, "if the fortunes of war should go against this country many of its gallant soldiers and officers, deprived of all property by the confiscation of the enemy, would follow the profession of arms for a livelihood. But whether the ranks of the enemy or those of Mexico would receive their services, would depend very much upon the conduct of the United States. So far as this war is concerned, the people of the Confederate States have no reason whatever to help Maximilian nor to give to France or England any sympathy or support. Neither France, nor Mexico, nor England, has extended to this Confederacy any encouragement, and if our cause fall, after every manly effort that we can make in its behalf, then pride as well as interest would dictate that, if we are to be conquered, we should belong to a great and powerful nation. That we should endeavor to extend the power and influence of that nation from pole to pole, and uniting every country of America by alliance, either constitutional or treaty, seek to make this continent a unit against the world."

Of such a tenor are the articles at present in the Richmond papers. The old bold and defiant tone is gone. The dream of Southern nationality is being gradually relinquished, and the mind falls back on the contemplation of living again under Washington authority, and exchanging the stars and bars for the stars and stripes. What an amount of stern hardships and sickening misery must have overcome the proud-spirited people of the South to have brought them to entertain even the idea of submission to the "Yankee." What a revolution in the past four years. The hereditary rulers of a nation placed almost in the position of supplicants. "How have the mighty fallen!" But the Southern people are sensitive, and in the action of submission, after four years' of valor and self sacrifice such as no nation has ever excelled if indeed equalled, they see nothing but shame—as if it were disgraceful to acknowledge that they could not perform impossibilities. "To hide this shame," however, a great wrong is to be committed, and a civilized people turned into a nation of filibusters. "In the grandeur and power of such a nation," continues the Enquirer, "with armies such as the United States and the Confederate States have put into the field during this war, united under one flag; with a navy such as the united resources of the two nations could put upon the ocean; with the wealth and population which peace and union would develop in a few years, we might find at least a bidding place for our shame, and perhaps some consolation that America would become the colossal power of the world. Maximilian would not reign in Mexico, nor England hold Canada six months after our conquest. Ireland would call to her rescue the thousands of her sons now awaiting opportunity, and the navy of the United States would give the requisite arrogance to every adventurous spirit that would rush to battle for the freedom of that island."

It does seem strange that a people in the death-throes of rebellion should talk so glibly of waging new wars, and against the greatest European powers. The same idea, however, has been more than once promulgated by the Northern press. To pitch upon England and France was sure to bring out the elements of cohesion in North and South, and cement together the shattered union. When a man and wife quarrel their best policy is to cut their neighbor's throat. There is something, so nearly approaching the demoniacal in this method of healing up domestic dissensions that one is naturally asked to pause before throwing any sympathy on the sufferers in the present contest. We had hoped that the fiery ordeal through which both portions of the Republic have been passing would have eliminated for ever from the national characteristics that filibustering

braggadocio which created so much ill-feeling against the States in days gone by; but if the sentiments of the Richmond Enquirer are to be taken as representing the feeling of the masses of the Southern people, we are afraid that the dreadful, but at the same time wholesome lesson which the war has taught the belligerents will have been promulgated in vain.

THE SASKATCHEWAN DIGGINGS

In our yesterday's issue we gave some extracts from the *Nor-West* in reference to the gold mines on the Saskatchewan river. To-day we give additional information from the same source. We cannot well doubt the reliability of the intelligence; for during the last few years there has been abundant proof of the existence of an auriferous tract of country on the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains along the Saskatchewan. The news, however, from the latest adventurers who have returned to Red River is more definite than any yet received, and promises to create quite a *furor* in Red River itself, for we see by the *Nor-West* that numbers of settlers in that region are making preparations to start for the mines the coming spring. The description of the diggings would lead to the belief that they are not only extensive but lasting in their character. Their position is in latitude 53½ degrees north, and 114 west longitude. Fort Edmonton, the centre of the gold district, is about two hundred miles almost due east from the Leather Pass in the Rocky Mountains, and about three hundred miles from Antler Creek. It is possible that some of the adventurous spirits of Cariboo may give these new mines a trial the coming summer, or that some of the Minnesotans or Red Riverites may find their way, the present year, to the Western side of the Rocky Mountains. In either case we shall probably have before the year expires authentic information of our own about these new gold-fields. Should they attract any considerable number of miners, a struggle will have to be made to secure the trade. At present Fort Garry is likely to do all the business that is required, but even this settlement with its many disadvantages of position, is over eight hundred miles from the Saskatchewan diggings; so that we do not fear much competition from that quarter, if the population on the recently discovered gold mines ever reaches a figure large enough to tempt our cupidity.

THE SASKATCHEWAN MINES.

In view of the importance which these mines must eventually bear on the progress of these colonies, we give the following additional news from that section, taken from the *Nor-West* of December 3d:

Late news from the Saskatchewan mines, of a very favorable tenor, has been received in the Settlement, and it comes from such a source as leaves no doubt of its authenticity. It is to the effect that the diggings along that river were proving unexpectedly rich. The miners at work on the North Branch, above and below Edmonton, had done remarkably well during the Fall—some of them realising as high as \$18 to \$20 per day with the rocker. Among those engaged at the diggings there were few who did not seem pretty well satisfied with the prospects, and the probability of making big strikes at these mines is very generally allowed.

This, our readers will observe, is but a continuation of the favorable accounts received from these diggings ever since their discovery. We have seen specimens of the precious dust sent in here from time to time, and know that some of it forwarded to the States' Mint has been highly spoken of. That these mines will turn out to be rich, and pay far better than they have yet done, hardly admits of a doubt, and is so firmly believed by some in this settlement that they are now preparing to go thither next year and try their fortune. Several persons have, we understand, stated their determination to go to the mines in spring, and have ordered some of the necessary mining outfit from St. Paul. It is worthy of note that the "diggings" which are turning out so favorably are those which have, we understand, been already worked and out of which the first gold-seekers made their \$5 per day. Subsequent miners, of greater experience, have worked the bars to much more profit, making three times as much out of them as the first comers. This leads to the very general belief that whenever a thorough working of these mines by machinery is made, they will, in many instances, at least, prove extremely lucrative, and that the Saskatchewan will yet sustain a large mining population.

In anticipation of such a result, we have heard that some Americans are now opening up farms there and are looking forward confidently to a rush of miners next year. This is stirring news—precisely such as we like to give our readers, and such as they will be glad to hear in the present time of depression. Here is another market about opening up, the supplies of which will be mainly received from here and will be paid for in gold. There is every appearance, as we have said, that the mines will prove very rich, and in that event great changes such as the gold discoveries have everywhere worked may ere long take place in this Settlement and Territory. That this may be the case is most devoutly to be wished.

NAVAL.—Commander W. K. Jolliffe has been appointed to the "Devastation," vice Commander Pike, invalided. Surgeon James Farrelly has been appointed to the "Sutlej." Capt. Jolliffe arrived at San Francisco on the Sacramento.

HO FOR CARIBOO.—The vanguard of the Cariboo miners left yesterday morning on the Enterprise for New Westminster.

Arrival of the Eliza Anderson.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The Wilson and Bulletin libel case is still progressing. Eliza S. Curtis has applied for the benefit of the insolvent act. She has lost about \$14,000 in mining stocks.

James McConnell, a sailors' boarding house runner, stabbed his wife in the throat last evening. The wound is not considered dangerous.

Newhall, Donahew & Pathemus, assignees of McLaughlin & Houston's mortgage on the San Jose Railroad, have filed a declaration that they are holding the property on trust for the benefit of the stockholders, and that all moneys received on said mortgage, by foreclosure or otherwise, will be applied to the payment of the Company's bonds.

Uriah Rogers, the well known fruit vendor, who has lost both arms, was to-day discharged from insolvency.

Ten thousand volunteers were sent through the city yesterday.

The Central Methodist Episcopal Church filed its certificate of incorporation yesterday. Capital not stated.

Peter Glusing was sentenced to \$200 fine or ninety days' imprisonment, for beating his wife.

The jury awarded \$700 damages in the suit of Turner and Webster for false imprisonment.

A merchant from Redwood City was robbed of fifty-three dollars at the West-end Hotel last night. Chloroform was administered while he was asleep.

Col. Drum has telegraphed to Gen. Connor, commanding the department beyond Salt Lake, to offer a handsome reward to any one who will ride an express between Julesburg and Mud Springs, carrying the telegraphic dispatches which have accumulated at each of those points.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 15, 2:30 p.m.—The weather is stormy. It has been snowing here all day; thermometer 40°.

FORT LARAMIE, Feb. 15, 2:30 p.m.—The mountaineers are moving; they are getting alarmed on account of their stock.

MUD SPRINGS, Feb. 15, 2:30 p.m.—Heator Lithgow, formerly operator in San Francisco, and Thos. Cooper, the operator of Mud Springs, started yesterday morning in a buggy for Julesburg without an escort. It is presumed that they have got through safe.

Lieut. Wm. Ellsworth arrived here from Fort Mitchell last night and sent a messenger to Julesburg this morning with an escort from his command. He reports that he has got two parties out repairing the line, with a sufficient force of poles and wire to complete the line to Pole creek by to-morrow evening or next morning. Capt. Weatherwax, of the First Nebraska, will probably have the line from Pole creek to Julesburg in working order by the same time. Lieut. Ellsworth says that he thinks the Indians have mostly moved north-west, and that there will not be much more trouble to be anticipated from them in the neighborhood of Mud Springs.

CARSON CITY, Feb. 15, 2:50 p.m.—The ten million dollars railroad resolution was considered in the Assembly last night. No action was had.

The bill to authorize the incorporation of Rural Cemeteries and the bill to prevent gambling, have passed both Houses.

A bill for the relief of delinquent taxpayers of the State was introduced in the Senate. Both Houses adjourned at noon on account of the high winds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The military beef contract has been awarded to George M. Garwood & Co. at twelve and a half cents per pound in gold.

Michael Hurley has been arrested for violation of pilot laws in piloting a vessel out without being himself a licensed pilot.

Felix O'Byrne has not been mustered into service. He has applied, but was informed nothing could be done until Gen. Mason's return.

Judge Shepherd held Frank Rivers for burglary with \$500 bail to answer before county court.

Telegraphed—ship Sea Serpent ninety-nine days and a half from New York.

The Bulletin libel suit will be resumed to-morrow morning.

Considerable property having been saved from the wreck of the ship Sir John Franklin, the consignees of the ship Chas. S. Pennell have reduced the general average of deposit per bark Knight from 95 per cent to 75 per cent.

The arrival of two fast clipper ships from New York, with a large cargo of fresh and desirable goods has a very stimulating effect upon the market. Jobbers are eager purchasers of candles, rice, Hawaiian sugar and other staples. Bacon and lard are also objects of special interest. Rice market is very active at advanced rates. The stock of pork and bacon is quite insignificant for the supply, while butter, lard, and all salt meats, are daily tending to higher figures. Four thousand boxes of candles, ex Sea Serpent and Great Republic, sold on private terms.

Flour firm at \$12@13 for extra superfine; \$11@12 in half and quarter sacks. Wheat, 25,000 sacks choice \$4@4½; 1800 sacks Oregon, \$4 10@15 per 100 pounds. The bulk of 1400 sacks Chili, sold as is, ex shipment, on private terms. Five hundred sacks California feed sold at \$3 15. Oats 300 sacks at \$2 85.

Arrived—Sea Serpent, 99 1-2 days from New York; Great Republic, 114 days from New York; bark Yankee, 14 from Honolulu.

Hector Lithgow, telegraph operator, who started from Mud Springs for Julesburg three days ago, returned early this morning with telegraphic dispatches bearing date of Feb. 1st to the 11th. No news. Reports were brought over that gold had fluctuated between 204@213, and was about 208 at last advices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The following private telegram was received to-day, dated Chicago, Feb. 4th:

President Lincoln and Secretary Seward had an interview with the rebel commissioners which resulted in nothing.

The American Flag newspaper, published in this city has received a communication from Secretary Seward, giving the Federal printing to that paper.

BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. WILSON BROWN,

CHURCH BANK HOUSE,

Victoria, V. I.

PATRONS: DR. HELMCKEN, Speaker House of Assembly; ALLEN FRANCIS, Esq., United States Consul; HENRY RHODES, Esq., H. H. M. Consul; 16th day

Sporborg & Ruef,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

Groceries, Provisions,

Boots and Shoes.

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

SEEDS OF 1864.

No. 5, Fort Street.

JAY & CO.

ARE ABLE TO SUPPLY RELIABLE Agricultural, Vegetable, and Flower Seeds, of the growth of 1864, at prices below the San Francisco market. Also choice permanent Meadow Grasses, mixed to suit every variety of soil and climate, and a very large quantity of Prime English Red, Alsike, and White Dutch Clovers at very low prices. Full descriptive catalogue of seeds and trees can be had on application.

AMMUNITION.

TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with ELEY'S ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefauchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacobs' Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Gault's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness.

PEPSINE.

T. MORSON & SON. Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEP-SINE WAFERS, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice. ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.

Sold in bottles 4, 8, and 16 ozs., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

MORSON'S PEP-SINE LOZENGES, POWDER, PASTILLES, GELATINE, and all GRANULATED PREPARATIONS, &c. Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations.

T. MORSON AND SON. 19 and 46, Southampton Row, London. Orders (payable in London), are most carefully shipped.

Drugs and Chemicals

George Curling & Company, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.

Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old-Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of

Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil in Bottles.

Capsules of Copaliba, Cubebs, Castor Oil and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialities.

Lozenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug Trade.

Orders confided to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon application.

Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders are placed in the hands of

GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY

The Infallible Remedy.



Holloway's Ointment.

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 can derive advantages from this fine remedy when other means fail.

Scorbutic Humours, Scald Head and Skin Diseases.

Scorbutic humours arise from an impure state of 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.

Diphtheria, 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 Ointment. Mothers should rub it into the chest of their infants whenever there is any hoarseness, tightness, 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 unfit 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 painful poison which, when it enters the system, causes it to come 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, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throats, Bad Breasts, Chapped Hands, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Burns, Corns (Soft), Lumbago, Scoury, Bunions, Cancers, Tilles, Sore-heads, Swellings of the Neck, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Ulcers, and Piles, Elephantiasis, Sore Nipples, Itch, Scald-head, and Scalds, Chilblains, and Gout.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world at the following prices:—1s. 1/4d.; 2s. 8d.; 4s. 6d.; 11s. 2s., and 38s. each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the largesizes.

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

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

(Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

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

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Galf's root, 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.

C. & B. are Agents for L. & PERRINS' GLEBEATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstar's Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Sayer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whiten Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, ad Mulligatawny Paste.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Crinolines and Corsets. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations in

STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS, was awarded to

A. SALOMONS, 35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON.

The Cardinipus PATENT JUPON Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed.

Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze, For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass.

SMITH'S NEW PATENT HARBORON CORSET (self-adjusting).

Obtained a Prize Medal and is the very best Stay ever invented.

Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset, Invaluable for the Ball Room, Equine, trian Excise, and Warm Climates.

To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of

A. SALOMONS, 35, Old Change, London.

I have a piece of news to tell you. I have been able to cause a not uninteresting year gloomily than causes, would to hopes, and is w news to be tro out to be so, univ fail amongst a subjects both at in, and it rests on Queen will open son, and deliver, the throne. Two public touching, which somewhat One was that would be the day day, the 9th, wo sembly of Lor there was much and "wherefore's ports, the inform question at one be the more con business is cono the 9th would b who indeed, on day. You can assemble to wel world, and how ingham Palace with cheers of right thing to d in a manner no whilst they re will welcome w hearts this assu give, that she society once n duties as a Que presence indee ment will be t abandoned her regal duties, b will make the at the head of public rejoicin

THE PRINCE A rumor has that the Prin married an Ec rules and regu Act, which h sorrow and o of the House of the Princ two or three tion from a and starts. However, thi since a para the authority clerical new the effect the place. It Marriage a Princess's v since it was, remove all o places in t the Royal fami marry whom Queen refus cess at onc in the p blessings o where she h she is said time has do sary to a marriage Princess's n from the ei and still be at her s Strelitz. husband h made know

Those v information the last hold. Pre turti out t dplets of l had they E Earl Rus on the Ca be an ass ment dat Meanwh in my l versation. This subje fact is M compre public rev impossib a large means H. His sche chase a of work that wou impractic would de meditate purpose men u The mo absolute holders, on their average the line calculat not too the line capital expen much n now s is said. mass o experie their e that b those one that b be gal either an int