

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 31, 1865.

THE FINAL DEBATE.

The final debate on the unconditional union resolutions came off yesterday, and resulted, as might have been expected by the previous vote in Committee of the Whole, in an overwhelming majority in favor of the resolutions. Dr. Trimble on the minority side and Mr. Cochrane on the side of the majority, were absent when the voting took place—which left the numbers eight to four. Now that the matter is finally settled, so far as Vancouver Island is concerned, it is to be hoped that the result will be received by those opposed to the change in a philosophic manner. They cannot revoke the decision nor convert the people of the colony to their own way of thinking; but they may, by factious opposition, force the public sentiment into a channel of ultraism that will prove unamistakably hostile to the interests of the commercial classes and to the country generally. *Ne quid nimitis*—let us avoid extremes one way or the other. The House of Assembly has given a decision—not fitfully, not hurriedly, not blindly. Public opinion has spoken through the press and through the public meeting. The question has been debated by all classes, and so far there has been an unamistakable majority against the free port. It is true there is an exception to this general feeling in the Chamber of Commerce; but as we pointed out at the commencement, it is not interests but numbers that rule in Vancouver Island. The vote of Tom the Blacksmith counts equal to that of the greatest importer on Wharf street. If the Chamber of Commerce can influence the policy of the country through the legitimate channel—the electors of the various towns and districts—they can maintain their cause, and neither tariff nor union will force itself like a nightmare upon them; but if they cannot—if the people of the colony desire a change, and an immediate one, the case is altered, and all the meetings and petitions fall to the ground. As the matter at present stands the supporters of the existing system find a large majority in the House in favor of the change—a majority that by a single vote virtually destroys the free port. Now this fact throws the *onus probandi* upon the minority. It is for the Chamber of Commerce to put Mr. Franklin's assertion and Mr. Young's assertion—that the people of Victoria desire the maintenance of free port and separation—to the test. If they do this—if Mr. Young or Mr. Franklin is patriotic enough and earnest enough to resign his seat and contest the representation of the city on the principles each gentleman supports in the House, it will give His Excellency the means of judging whether the country should be put to the expense of a general election or not. The whole affair can be accomplished in a week, and will afford what Mr. Burnaby declares has not yet been given—a decided expression of public feeling. If this course is not adopted, we hope we shall hear no more of charges made against the majority—that they have broken their pledges to their constituents, or that they do not represent public opinion. In the absence of this election test, it is intended to hold a monster meeting for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Assembly.

Her Majesty's Government, we believe, are only awaiting this unconditional proposition of the people of Vancouver Island to unite the Pacific colonies. The great stumbling block heretofore in the way of Imperial action has been the conflicting fiscal systems. The late Secretary for the Colonies saw the matter in this light and considered rightly that so long as Victoria maintained her free port and British Columbia her tariff there could be no satisfactory or harmonious union. The policy of Mr. Cardwell is identical in this respect with that of his predecessor. He earnestly desires union; but he is equally anxious that no hampering restrictions or conditions should interpose between the Imperial authorities and the scheme of incorporation. That our own interests as well as those of British Columbia will be in safe hands, when left to Her Majesty's Government no person can for a moment doubt, and we think that that part of the resolutions to which the minority took exception, pledging the Assembly to ratify, by legislative enactments if required, the union consented to by the Colonial office, was necessary to show not only the earnestness of the House, but the disposition to afford every facility to the completion of the negotiations. So far as British Columbia is concerned, we believe the great bulk of the population will be in favor of the new proposition. To them fully as much as ourselves will the benefits of a Legislative Union be apparent. It is possible, however, that there will be in the neighboring colony, as there is in Vancouver Island, a few prejudiced and obstinate people who look upon any change from their present wretchedness as undesirable, and as one that ought to be vigorously opposed; but fortunately, as with us, the unbelievers of union on the new terms are few and by no means powerful. If they took our advice, however, they would give up at once the fruitless opposition and enter into the matter with an earnest desire to make the best of it and better their position. Both colonies are too small already to admit of much division of parties, and on so important a topic as the present it is really the interest of all to give a kind of unanimity to a measure that has gone so far towards completion. We hope that the free port advocates will bear this in mind, and understand that it is much easier to guide a stream to certain results than it is to attempt to stay the rush of the water-fall.

THE STRIKE AT NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, January, 1865.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir, In perusing your Daily of the 17th I perceive an advertisement for miners at this place. Now Mr. Editor as a miner myself, I consider it my duty to my fellow men and to all honest, right-minded miners to state that the rent question is certainly a part of the cause of the strike, but principally for an advance of wages of 12½ cents per ton and 37½ cents per diem on shift work. Any miner who has previously worked at Nanaimo will see at a glance whether we are asking anything out of reason. It is high time some steps were taken to better our condition. Our grievance arises chiefly from not being able to make reasonable wages. The idea of a man working in a place from two feet six inches to two feet eight inches high, and a great deal of soft coal at that. There are men who after working eight or ten hours a day for some months have not made more than from \$1.50 to \$2 per day, and with regard to the Boarding house the miners who have been compelled to take up their quarters there remained only until they could get a more suitable place. The idea of some thirty or forty miners coming in there after they have been working up to their knees in water for eight or ten hours is out of reason, as miners are accustomed to enjoy good fires and comfortable homes—such as cannot be found at the Boarding house. I hope and trust our employers will take it into consideration and come to some reasonable conclusion.

A MINER.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The following is the report of the Directors of the above bank presented to the proprietors at a general meeting held in London on Tuesday, December 6th, 1864.

Since the last half-yearly report was issued, the severe and prolonged stringency in the money market of Europe, has exercised a paramount influence in the banking and commercial world; the direct effect of which, upon that portion of the bank's capital which has been employed in London, has been favorable; but it has, at the same time, injuriously affected the commercial and trading classes in the colonies.

The aim of your directors in managing the affairs of the bank at its branches, has been to extend to their regular customers all the accommodation that could be afforded with a due regard to the interests of the corporation. The difficulty of successfully combining these objects is much increased by the legal restrictions imposed upon banking by the local legislatures. The shareholders are aware that the banks are not allowed to charge more than 7 per cent. interest in Canada, nor more than 6 per cent. in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while the minimum rate of the Bank of England has fluctuated between 6 and 9 per cent. during the last six months, and in British Columbia and California rates of 12 per cent. and upwards are generally current. It is to be hoped that a system so artificial, which must necessarily divert capital from the Eastern colonies, will engage the attention of colonial statesmen, and lead ultimately to such amendments in the laws as will leave the price of money, like that of other commodities, to the unrestrained action of supply and demand.

The business of the Bank at Victoria, Vancouver Island, has steadily increased; an office for melting and assaying gold has been established in the bank premises, to which a duly qualified assayer has been appointed, and no effort has been wanting on the part of your directors to meet the requirements of this prosperous colony.

As contemplated in the last Report, an Agency has been established in San Francisco in California, and your directors feel warranted in now stating that its prospects are very encouraging. The management of this Agency has been entrusted to two experienced officers long in the service of the bank, and their endeavors, combined with the established character of this bank, have already obtained a fair measure of support from the mercantile community in that city.

The returns from all the Branches during the current year exhibit a satisfactory increase of profit; and your Directors are amply justified in declaring the customary dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year, free of Income Tax, which will be payable on the 5th January next.

As already notified by circular, the present and future dividends will be sent by post to the address of each proprietor, or be paid to his banker or agent, as he may prefer, thus dispensing with the necessity for personal attendance at the bank for receipt of dividends.

A vacancy having occurred in the Direction by the retirement of Oliver Farrer, Esq., a new Director will be elected at an extraordinary general meeting, to be held at the conclusion of the general meeting.

UNCONDITIONAL UNION OF THE COLONIES.

The House of Assembly yesterday, by a majority of eight to four, finally adopted the Resolutions of Mr. DeCosmos in favor of an unconditional union with British Columbia. The resolutions will immediately be laid before His Excellency the Governor, who will without doubt at once forward them to the Imperial Government. Judging from the great favor with which the Confederation of all the British North American Colonies is viewed at home, there is every probability that the prayer of the resolutions will be readily granted, and that the colonies will soon be united under a constitution which will enable them ere long to take their place in the grand scheme of Colonial Federation which is now exciting the admiration of the civilized world.

Loss of THE MINDORO.—The following notice of the disaster to this ship is given in the *European Times* of Dec. 3rd.—Deal, November 28.—The Mindoro, Hall, from London to Victoria, V. I., was in collision last night with the *Kheroneson*, from London to Calcutta, and was abandoned in a sinking state 7 or 8 miles SW by W of the South Foreland, at 11 p.m., having then six feet water in her hold; crew and passengers landed at Kingstown. 29.—The *Kheroneson* has been towed to Gravesend, with damage.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26th.

House met at 3.15 p.m. Members present.—Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, Young, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Duncan, Cochrane, Bayley, Carswell, Dennes.

THE ESTIMATES.

The House went into Committee on Supply, Mr. Franklin in the chair.

ESTABLISHMENTS DETAILED.

Governor's salary—provided out of Crown revenue.

Private Secretary, \$1700.

Dr. Dickson said he understood the Acting Colonial Secretary had been acting as Private Secretary, and had been paid out of the Crown revenue. He did not see why the salary should be placed in the Estimates.

Mr. Duncan said the Governor unquestionably should have a private Secretary who should be paid by the colony. He moved that the sum be \$1500.

Mr. DeCosmos agreed with the previous speaker except as to the reduction.

Dr. Helmecken said he presumed as the appointment had been placed on the Estimates, that the Governor required a Secretary, therefore he was prepared to vote the salary. With a view to the future union of the colonies, he would, however, move that the House recommend the appointment to be a temporary one.

Dr. Tolmie agreed with the hon. Speaker, and thought the salary should also be voted as set down.

Mr. Duncan withdrew his amendment, and the salary of \$1700 was voted, with the recommendation that the appointment be of a temporary character.

Messenger, \$480.

Mr. Duncan said the amount was certainly too small. As the House could not raise the amount, however, he thought they should recommend an advance.

Salary voted.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Clerk, \$500.

Fuel, &c., \$150—voted.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Clerk, \$1700.

The hon. Speaker and several members took occasion to compliment the Clerk for the manner in which he had discharged his duties during the past year. Salary voted. Messenger, \$600. Voted. Extra clerical assistance, \$500. Passed, with the understanding that the Messenger should be employed when convenient. Drafting of Bills, \$1000. This was in accordance with a previous resolution of the House, and was voted.

Furniture and fittings, \$1000. Mr. DeCosmos thought this could very well be deferred for another year (hear, hear). The amount was struck out. Expenses of Witnesses, \$100. Passed. Fuel, &c., \$250, passed. Library, \$1000.

Mr. Duncan said there seemed to be a great want of good sound political knowledge (hear, and laughter). He urged the great necessity of good books for the information of hon. members.

Mr. Young thought there was no necessity for a library whatever, as the hon. members themselves were a complete repository of all political knowledge.

Mr. Franklin had provided himself with a private library, as the House had not provided a public one.

Dr. Helmecken had no doubt hon. members needed a library greatly (laughter). He had been deputed to buy the books when the amount was voted last year, but when he came to consider the matter he could not decide what books to buy, as he did not know what points hon. members were desirous in (laughter). He thought hon. members had better follow the example of the hon. Chairman.

Dr. Tolmie said the need of a library was unquestionable; but looking to the probability of a union he thought it would be better deferred. If he were to stand alone, we would require to curtail our expenses as much as possible.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary, provided from Crown Revenue. Chief Clerk, \$1500. Passed. Second Clerk, \$1000. Messrs. Duncan and Cochrane opposed.

Mr. DeCosmos would wish to know whether the appointment was necessary to carry on the Government work, before striking it out.

Dr. Helmecken said the work of the Government had greatly increased under the new system of writing everything. Although the business to be done had decreased, the actual labor done had increased fourfold, and he had no doubt the Second Clerk was required.

Mr. Dickson opposed the appointment, Mr. Cochrane, after the explanation of the Speaker, withdrew his opposition to the appointment.

Dr. Tolmie thought the Private Secretary should give his spare time to the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. DeCosmos reminded the House that the Colonial Secretary would have a great deal of work in getting up statistics under the bill lately passed by the House.

The item was passed.

Messenger, \$480. Passed. Stationery for public offices, \$2500.

Mr. Duncan spoke strongly in favor of reducing the items in this department.

Mr. Carswell said the Government would find the amount quite inadequate, unless they fell back on the bad stock they had imported themselves.

Dr. Dickson moved that the amount be \$2000. Carried.

Furniture for Public Offices, \$200, passed; Postage for Public Departments, \$1000.

Dr. Dickson, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Cochrane opposed the item. Mr. DeCosmos looked on the item simply as a check on the system of franking letters by the officials of Government. Dr. Tolmie agreed with the last speaker. The item was struck out.

Fuel, light, &c., for departments, \$1000. Carried. Printing for do., including Acts of Legislature, \$5000, out down to \$4000 and passed.

Petty expenses, \$250, passed.

Total for departments, \$10,430, passed.

TREASURER.

Treasurer, \$2910. Mr. Young thought the amount should be the same as last year. Mr. Duncan thought it should be referred to the Crown revenue, and moved that it be struck out. Mr. DeCosmos said the Treasurer was one of the most worthy and efficient officials under Government (hear, hear) and he believed in paying good officials well.

As to throwing it on the Crown revenue as was done last year, that might be done now with a guarantee to pay it out of the colonial revenue in default.

Dr. Helmecken said the salary of the Treasurer had been raised £100 by Her Majesty's Government, and he could not admit the right of the Imperial Secretary of State to say what we should pay. He was still of opinion that these salaries should be paid out of the Crown revenue. If the guarantee to pay it out of the colonial revenue in default of its being paid out of the Crown revenue was simply a personal guarantee to His Excellency he would agree to vote it—not otherwise.

Mr. DeCosmos said he regarded the action of last year as simply a loan to the Imperial Government to be repaid to the colony.

The item was allowed to stand over for future consideration. Clerk, \$1200, passed; Assessor, \$2425, passed; Extra clerical assistance, \$600. Mr. Duncan moved that this amount be struck out; there was nothing to prevent the officials of the department from doing their own work.

Mr. DeCosmos thought the cause of so much clerical assistance being required was on account of the long time the Courts of Revision sat, which might be materially shortened. On motion of Mr. Duncan, the item was reduced to \$250. Advertising and petty expenses, \$750.

Dr. Helmecken said he would be sorry to be illiberal in advertising; he thought every information in regard to paying taxes, &c., should be given to the people. But he most decidedly objected to the notices appearing in the *Government Gazette* being considered as advertising. Nobody ever saw the *Gazette*, and unless the newspapers charitably gave the information to the people by copying the *Gazette* notices, they were never seen at all, and people were put to trouble and expense. He did not say that the *Gazette* should be done away with, but the advertisements should certainly be inserted in the papers, or at least in one of them, for the public information. The item was cut down to \$400, and passed.

AUDITOR.

Auditor, \$1940. Mr. Duncan said this was the most important department of all. Last year, we had only had half an auditor to whom and his clerk we had given \$1,090. He thought it highly important to have a good auditor, and would vote the amount asked for.

Dr. Young would make it \$1,500.

Dr. Helmecken thought the public auditing might be well done by some outside party well versed in figures. He would certainly at any rate make it a temporary appointment.

Mr. DeCosmos objected to outside parties being employed in auditing the public accounts. Looking at the resolutions just passed by the House, he thought a permanent appointment might be avoided by still employing the auditor of British Columbia as before.

The committee here rose and reported progress.

THE UNION RESOLUTIONS. Will come up to-morrow for the adoption of the House, after which, the consideration of the Estimates will be resumed.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27, 1865.

House met at 3.15 p.m. Present: Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Young, Franklin, Tolmie, Dickson, Southgate, Burnaby, Cochrane, Duncan, Carswell, Bayley, Dennes.

PETITION FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Mr. Burnaby obtained leave to present a petition from the Victoria Chamber of Commerce in accordance with the Resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Chamber.

The petition was read and laid on the table.

UNION RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolutions affirming the necessity of an unconditional union with British Columbia, came up for a second and final reading.

Mr. Young moved a recomittal of the Resolutions, and proceeded to give his reasons, when the Speaker intimated that if there were to be any discussion, the resolutions would have to be postponed till Monday.

Messrs. Burnaby and Franklin stated that they had some further remarks to make on the resolutions, and

Mr. Franklin moved the Order of the day—the Estimates.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the Order of the day be discharged.

Mr. Franklin objected to the Estimates being postponed.

Mr. Burnaby moved that the Speaker do now leave the chair.

Mr. DeCosmos motion to discharge the Order of the day was carried, and the Speaker proceeded to read the Resolutions.

Mr. Young moved the recomittal of the Resolutions. He thought that the people deserved the credit given them by His Excellency the Governor of being a most intelligent community, as was shown by the fact that in spite of all attempts to hoodwink them by political demagogues and pseudo-doctors they were still in favor of the free port. Adverting to the union of the colonies, he asked what could be more humiliating than going begging to British Columbia for union, or more insulting to that colony than thus forcing her into a union against her will. A union must inevitably lead to paid members, an evil which he believed most of the honorable members of the House were strongly opposed to. He did not for a moment imagine that the supporters of those resolutions wished for paid membership for their own individual benefit. Oh no! (Laughter.) If the resolutions had been brought before British Columbia in a more courteous and conciliatory manner, and less humiliating to ourselves, there might have been some probability of their being acceptable. He hoped that the mover of these resolutions would see the propriety of adopting resolutions which would be unanimously passed, and not create a schism of the most violent kind in the colony.

Dr. Tolmie had listened to the last speaker for a reason why the resolutions should not be passed, but had failed to hear one. The hon. gentleman had certainly ministered to the amusement of the House, but that was evidently from the want of anything more weighty to advance. He (Dr. T.) would like to set himself right in regard to the debate on protection in the House on the last occasion. He would say that he would desire in the case of a taxation to see such a combination of direct and indirect taxation as would virtually ensure free trade from Victoria to the Rocky Mountains. The honorable gentleman (Mr. Young) had not fairly stated the case of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber had not had the whole question before them. They only took up the question of the free port, and the main question of union was not touched at all (hear, hear). He (Dr. Tolmie) knew that many members of the Chamber were in favor of union and a tariff (applause). The hon. gentleman said British Columbia did not desire union, and had already rejected it. But it had never been placed before them as it had been done now—unconditionally; and it had also been placed before the Home Government, who were known to wish the union of the colonies, and standing to us in loco parentis might easily be

instructed to do what they considered best in the matter.

Mr. Burnaby said although from the phalanx he saw arrayed against him he feared he could not succeed in having the resolutions postponed till the conclusion of the Estimates; still he could not refrain from a last attempt. He was still firmly in favor of the free port; he believed it had built this city, and that the free port was the only thing which would keep Victoria prosperous, and prevent a rival growing up at Semahmoo Bay or some other port on the American side. It was the free port that had brought capital—the did not speak of English but American capital—to this place and built it up to its present position. As to the petition he had the honor to lay before the House, it represented the voices of a large portion of the colony, a portion who paid a very large part of the taxes. The Chamber had not formally alluded to the question of union, but it had been taken into consideration, and their conclusion was, that union to be obtained must be unconditional, and an unconditional union involved the abolition of the free port. (No, no.) He was astonished to see hon. gentlemen sitting round this table oppose a principle which they had solemnly pledged themselves to maintain. The union was a very desirable thing, but this was a question between union and the free port. It was not a question of tariff and free port; he accepted the position of the hon. gentlemen opposite, viz: that this was a question of union with British Columbia even at the loss of the free port. And he must say he could not see what there was now to induce hon. members to give up those opinions they held so firmly eighteen months ago.

Mr. Franklin spoke in opposition to the resolutions. He accused the hon. gentlemen who supported the resolutions of endeavoring to do away with the free port. (No, no.) Well, he would accept the "no, no" of hon. gentlemen, and would ask them to add to their resolutions another one maintaining the free port (a laugh). He accused hon. gentlemen of being willing to throw out the interests of this colony, their claims against the Hudson Bay Company, the commercial prosperity of the country, for the sake of Responsible Government and a paid Legislature. We had induced the commercial men of all countries—French, Americans, Chinese—to come here by our free port, and now it was proposed to suppose a restrictive policy, thus doing a manifest injustice to these people. And now he had heard that some of these merchants were seriously contemplating going to Whatcom (laughter). He had really heard that this was proposed, and he felt convinced that this policy would have the effect of building a rival to Victoria on the opposite side. He had no personal motive to serve in his advocacy of a free port. He did not want an office under government; he was afraid that this was not the case with every hon. member in this House. The hon. gentleman gave his views of the position Vancouver Island would occupy in the united Legislature. This colony would be the second or third minority in the United Legislature. There would not be as here a Legislative Council and House of Assembly, but only a Legislative Council, and that too, composed of two-thirds officials as at present in British Columbia. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving a postponement of the resolutions till next week.

Dr. Tolmie thought the topic should have the most careful consideration. So good a cause could not suffer from the fullest deliberation. He would therefore move that the consideration of the resolutions be postponed for one week.

Mr. Burnaby withdrew his amendment in favor of the last motion.

Mr. DeCosmos was opposed to any postponement. He was fully convinced that the resolutions fully met the views of his constituents and the country generally. A great deal had been said about pledges; he had pledged himself above all things to carry out union, and would set up proof of this to his printed address. He believed that the people demanded union, and if these resolutions were not passed he was convinced that at the next general election the people would insist on the imposition of a tariff without union. An act which would be political suicide. He could see no good whatever in delay, but a great probable loss, and would press the adoption of the resolution forthwith.

The amendment for one week's postponement was then put by the Speaker and lost.

Ayes.—Burnaby, Tolmie, Franklin, Young, Southgate (5).

Noes.—DeCosmos, Powell, Dickson, Duncan, Carswell, Bayley, Dennes (7).

The first section of the resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

On the second section.

Mr. Franklin moved in amendment that the words "with the exception of the abandonment of free trade of the colony" be inserted.

Mr. Duncan, in a few pithy remarks, showed the absurdity of calling the policy of this country a free trade policy. If a policy of free trade or reciprocity were introduced here his voice would never be heard against it (applause).

Mr. DeCosmos said the only effect of this amendment would be to clog the resolutions when they were sent to the Imperial Government.

Dr. Tolmie agreed with the last speaker, followed in the same strain by Dr. Dickson.

Mr. Franklin had not put his amendment to clog the resolution, but simply to raise the flag of free trade, to nail it to the mast, and if need be to die under it (great laughter).

Mr. Young had no wish to clog the resolutions, but he had sworn allegiance to the free port and he was determined to do his duty to his constituents.

The amendment was lost, 7 to 5, and the resolution was carried 8 to 4.

On the next resolution Messrs. Franklin and Burnaby objected to the resolution as unparliamentary, as the House could not bind its successors to carry out any particular kind of policy.

Mr. DeCosmos showed that the House pledged itself only a few days ago to pay certain sums in the future.

Dr. Tolmie would simply state that the Eastern Colonies had lately sent delegates to the Imperial Government and had pledged themselves to carry out whatever arrangements were made by them.

On the last resolution Mr. Young moved that in addition that the resolutions be sent to the Governor of British Columbia. The amendment was lost and the original resolution carried.

The resolutions were then put whole and finally adopted by a vote of eight to four, and the House adjourned till Monday next.

LEECH RIVER.—A letter written from the North Forks of Leech River to a gentleman in town, dated the 26th, says:—"From all we hear there seems to be a prospect of some activity on the creek this season. A few old hands have returned and some new ones have visited us, intending to work the season here. The water in the river is very low on account of the hard frost, but there is still a great deal of snow on the ground, which when it thaws will of course raise the river again considerably. The weather is too cold to allow of much work being done. The staves boxes are full of ice, and rocking out of the question, as the blankets freeze to the rockers in the operation."

NANAIMO.—The steamer *Fideliter* arrived last night at 9 o'clock from New Westminster, Nanaimo, and the Settlements with about 20 passengers and some produce. There was nothing new at Nanaimo. The miners were still on the strike. The new mole has been completed. The *Caledonia* hauled under the shute as the *Fideliter* left. She had been rather roughly used by the ice. The *Alpha* was ready to sail. Snow was falling heavily with the wind fresh from the south east.

H. M. S. TRIBUNE, Capt. Lord Viscount Gifford, sailed on Saturday at 8 p.m. for the South Pacific.

The Weekly

Tuesday, Jan.

EUROPE.

The most recent interest is the question Austria, and between Austria and Prussia. It appears that Prussia should have drawn of the troops recently conquered two great German troops—should have latter, however, not of not only taking and paying to money, but oblige Schleswig and Diet an intimation Saxony and Hanover power of the Diet relying on Austria assisting Prussia's debrated Bismarck terminated as usual, with a high Minister marched to the frontier of Hanover—the Hanoverian critical moment of their stand, and similar surrender leaving Prussia in ault has, however friendly relations, and has brought between the mind Joseph. "It will journal, that the dropped up in the terday, and though the rupture with given as to how bridged over. enough to show clared that Austria and an apparently no mistaking this subsequently added the Austrian Cabinet firmness."

At a time when Island as well as seeking means to as possible of paying money for it is refreshing, piece of intelligence, to the country being in to pay their to general retrench the present state example, and insignificant it than the entire. All this speaks denial of the matter of national intimations in the land that heavy present session Britain—their share of anticipation, a Good deal the press at the Cotes, in his been treated by deication of the iem, the Duke his former post the constructive the eupha pri His Grace com of censure of the Ad what was right ing way, thro believed to be general impr mality have so far as he completed ed. He was for the purpose the drawback was merely lyter sea-going constructed "It can stea Sherrard, O artillery mak iron-clad, seas." As doubt, to the detakes to in double-c however, bee The reman ny has just reads it will of the laws country whe almost as the tor of the gaged to v favor of the sideration o tions arran French M part of Pe not only the should be n the articles translated to show to the Napole point of vic it was alleg proprietor o into a cour was that G claiming a while it w had been e line was c complete requ of corrupt Ireland, in in which it