TCHES & CLOCKS MAKER, BY SPECIAL AP. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE

ndon Press upon Benson's



seems to be no reason why we

as each.

Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Bed Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Bed, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musiurch, Turret, Stable, Railway, Postse, Office, or Gounting House, from each.

Gold Cases. Silver Cas Open Hun-Open Hun-Face ters. Face, ters.

ATCH.—A first-class London made n-balance, adjusted r hot cli-ARRANTED,-Silver Cases, at £3 3s. 5 5s., £77 s., £9 9s., £12 12s. each. rated Jatch Pamphlet. e for Six Lamps: contains a short

chag, with description and prices of now made, and from which meraselect, and have their orders sent, the Colonies, or any part of the Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon Lon-made payable, and addressed to S. W. BENSON, BOW 1 CLOCK MANUFACTORY. DGATE HILL, LONDON.

ABLISHED 1749. del3

O EIDON.

PATENT, March 1st, 1862 ABRIEL'S INVENTION of Artificial Mineral Teeth, with entirely dispersing with the use or metallic fastenings, and espewarm climates.

CABRIET ENTISTS

EET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, ARC MENT, 36 LUDGATE HILL, 4 e Railway Bridge. L: 134, DUKE STREET.

HAM: 65, NEW STREET. tremity of the globe, by forward to the condition of their mouths, of One Guinea, will receive by will enable them to take an mouth so as to enable Messrs ther a partial or complete set o

LEBRATED ODONTALGIOUE. preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and atent White Enamel for stopping ranted never to change color. 5s. packet; and the Gutta Perchs 1s.

actical Treatise on the Teeth. ne numerous advantages obtain-nted method, may be had of their pe furnished direct on receipt

and Chemical urling & Compan . SALE DRUGGISTS.

T., FENCHURCH ST. LON. ntion of Druggists, Chemists, and their Old-Established House, as anufacturers of Chemicals, Quinine.

EIA PREPARATIONS. Chemicals and Apparatus, d Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and stor Oil, in Bottles.

Copaibæ, Cubebs, Castor Ol r Oil, and other of their Re-

nfectionery, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Medical article connected with the Drug

to their care will be executed tention and quick despatch. forwarded Post Free upon ap-

ng through Agents are requested structions that their orders are ds of RLING & CO. ONLY ap5

Pure Fluid Magnesia DURING TWENTY-FIVE tically sanctioned by the Medical niversally accepted by the Public

REMEDY FOR Stomach, Heartburn, Head-out, and Indigestion perient for delicate constitutions, Ladie and Children Combined

ATED LEMON SYRUP, ble Effervescing Draught, in which ties are much increased. During in hot climates, the regular use of elegant remedy has been found

(with the utmost attention to EFORD & CO., alalo 72 New Bond street, London

ia, V. Inor only bon ; W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government street. respectable Chemists throughout fe19wly

be (Mr. DeC.) then offered, if his hon, excolleague would do the same, to go to the people on the question and test it; for he was not afraid to appeal to the country, feeling that he had always endeavored to de his duty faithfully [hear, hear]. The next morning to his astonishment, he observed a challenge in the Chronicle inserted by Mr. Young, calling upon him to resign on the question of a tariff with 20 per cent duty; he had never uttered a word about a 20 per that all the importers of Vancouver Island only paid \$3212 and 3 cents (sensation). The theatre was densely thronged in every part of the house last night to hear the expohad never uttered a word about a 20 per cent duty. The upshot was that he had resition of the political opinions of Messrs. De Cosmos and McClure on the present crisis.

Tuesday, February 14, 1865.

UNION AND TARIFF MEETING.

Mr. W. H. Huskinson took the chair.

signed with Mr. Young upon the Union resolutions alone, and there they were.

[Some interruption here occurred from some person in the pit—cries of turn him

Mr. M'Clure on coming forward was most cordially received. He first alluded to a misrepresentation made by his or ponents regarding his mission to England, and gave the substance of an interview with the Duke of Newcastle to show that he had advocated union and not separation of the colonies.

The privales when which his colleague and there they were.

[Some interruption here occurred from some person in the pit—cries of turn him out, he's a free-porter.

Mr. DeCosmos—No matter, gentlemen, we'll carry that free-porter on his own bier on election day (applause).

The speaker then proceeded to notice Mr. Newcastle to show that he had advocated on election day (applause).

The principles upon which his colleague and Young's address which he had just seen. on election day (applause).

The prescriptes upon which his colleague and himself appeared before the electors were those of union and tariff. He proceeded to enlarge upon the numerous benefits which those principles, if carried out, would engeder, and dwelt forcibly upon the desirability of immigration and settlement upon uncoranted lands in the two colonies. The presentative of mending the entire system. After briefly touching upon the question of reciprocity with our American neighbyrs, he referred to the sylls of the representative qualification and recommended it is abolition. Land speculators had in his opinion so right to retain uncultivated land to the injury of the fluids of the definition of the fluids of the sylls of the representative the fluid of the sylls of the representative the fluids of the sylls of the representative the fluids of the sylls of the representative the fluids of the sylls of the representative that the product of the sylls of the sylls of the representative that the product of the sylls of the sylls of the representative that the product of the sylls of the syl portance to us, but without inducement to capitalists to invest money in the country, the mines alone would not permanently build up the country. The speaker concluded by rethe country. The speaker concluded by recommending the united voice of the people

Americans across the sound sent all the rest, applause.)

Loud calls were made for "coffee," " chiclvely the working of the free port in buildmoney you would collect for taxes?

Mr. M'Clure—I would direct the great industries, and that the free port was not bulk of the money to works of utility, opening up the country and giving the settler the benefit of every inch of land worth settling. ing up the country and giving the settler the us to imagine. Let us look for a moment at benefit of every inch of land worth settling the monetary value of the free port. If the upon (loud applause).

A voice—Suppose the ad valorem duty is passed in British Columbia and we remain a free port what would become of us?

the monetary value of the free port. If the free port, valued by dollars and cents, would be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to us it would be our aim to keep it, but not otherwise. He would tell them what the free port what would become of us?

Mr. McClure—I believe we should go to ruin very rapidly (cheers).

The voice—So do I.

Mr. McClure resumed his seat amid loud cheering and calls for DeCosmos.

Mr. DeCosmos, who was received with thunders of applause, commenced taking off his overcoat, which seemed to betoken that he was going into the business in saruest, and afforded much amusement to the audience.

He would be our aim to keep to the the what the was worth. Imagine the trade of the two colonies to be \$4,000,000, of which sum it falls considerably short; if a tariff were imposed say of ten per cent,\$1000,000 worth of goods out of bond would do all the business of both colonies. This would require, at 10 per cent., \$100,000 to pay the duty. British Columbia pays one half of this, which reduces it to \$50,000 to pay the duties; this at 1½ per cent per month would be \$9,000, and that was the value of the free

He said—He pulled off his coat like a be \$9,000, and that was the working man [chee:s]. There was need for port measured by dollars and cents (applause) work to beat the free port men. He had The value of the free port of Victoria was been told that one was giving his \$20, and the interest on the amount of money required other his \$40, and so on, to keep the free to pay the duties on the trade of the colony.

They did not care for bakers, cabinet makers, wagon makers, carpenters, or any thing of the kind. The retention of the free man to look at it. Well if out of this colony are all hermade. port at all hazards was their sole object. to save some \$9000 he drove away 20 men (Hear.) He would say that he had no feel- from Corin's Mill and 100 or 200 from Albering against any man whether he was a work- ni, and 20 from Sooke, he was doing a very ing man or was engaged in commerce. He suicidal thing. Twenty men at \$500 a year would say to all go and prosper. Hitherto was \$10,000, or more than the whole value commerce alone had been represented in this of the free port. (Applause). He would

country [hear, hear] and unless we devoted our attention to the fostering of other interests we could never expect the country to ests we could never expect the country to ests we could never expect the country to prosper. For seven years he had contended continuously for union—to have British Columbia an integral portion of Vancouver Island and vice versa. He had always regarded the gold of that colony as the life blood of this colony—that was Victoria. When he was a candidate for the representation of the was a candidate for the representation of the columbia has treated us on honorable commercial principles. But what would be the future policy of British Columbia if we do not have union? It will be as hostile to us was a candidate for the representation of the country of 3, he stated in his address that he was in favor of union on such terms as would be satisfactory. He believed in the country being governed by the majority. (Hear, hear.) In 1863 he had made an effort to carry the union of the colonies through the there. But that was but a trifle. By im-House, but some were in favor of a Legisla- posing a duty on the invoice value of imtive union, some a federal union, and others ports at the place of shipment, goods passing no union at all, like the gentlemen on Wharf through Victoria would cost \$5 on the \$100, street [hear, hear] though even Wharf street more than by shipping direct to New Westminster. British Columbia proposed to establish a direct trade to New Westminster consequently thrown out, but it had come and the free port gentlemen here howled amen! again before the House this session and the He would speak to every man in Victoria federal resolutions were passed. It was now who owned a town lot, which as they well stated that they were not the resolutions that knew they could not take on their back and

to be in favor of union and tariff.

A voice—What would you do with the money you would collect for taxes?

Mr. M. Clure—I would direct the great

were wanted. New Westminster men who carry away. The policy of British Cowere apparently howling for disunion had lumbia would end in diverting the trade from told him that if they had Legislative union Victoria to New Westminster and leave us only our domestic trade. If that trade could they would be satisfied.

(The speaker here partook of some refreshment and drank to the health of union. would say let it go; but if by hostile legis lation in British Columbia and by the ignificance of the columbia and the He then spoke of the Estimates and in- norance and stupidity of certain people here (Laughter.) formed his hearers that the Government were it was a very different thing. A gentleman not to be held responsible for all the items which figured in the budget. Some of them had emanated from city, representing \$100,000 or \$200,000 the House of Assembly and not the capital, intended to lay on a ship direct from Executive, and some from other sources. San Francisco to New Westminster and go The Federal resolutions passed by a two- past this port. If this was done already thirds majority of the House of Assembly, under their new tariff, where would Victoria and which had been assailed by his oppon- be in three or four years (hear, hear). Looks ents and called everything that was abomi- ing at the statistics of last year, over \$1,600nable were the result of those estimates. 000 of goods were imported from San Fran-(Mr. DeCosmos here read and made passing cisco, of which more than two-thirds went comments on the resolutions). When the last resolution was before the House the hon. lose unless we go for union. Therefore he member for Metchosin and Esquimalt, Mr. went for union in opposition to his honorable Burnaby, proposed that His Excellency the ex colleague, Mr. Young; (applause). This Governor be requested to dissolve the House. the country—and they would show him so voted for a free port what would the country on Saturday [loud applause], but because he members do? He had heard the hon. Speaker

only paid \$3212 and 3 cents (sensation). This was all the taxes contributed by the importers of Wharf street and elsewhere, Why, he himself before he sold out the COLONIST newspaper had paid in one year \$500 of taxes—one-twelfth of all taxes paid by Wharf street merchants (hear, hear). He maintained that Vancouver Island had done her full share in developing British Columbia, and having done this it was our right to ask

ory," &c., but that renowned champion of the ree port, although present, did not show up.
Mr. Layzell asked on what terms Mr. De-Cosmos proposed to unite with British Col-

Mr. DeCosmos was obliged to Mr. Layzell for reminding him of so important a consideration. He would speak particularly to the ears of the free port gentlemen who were

A Voice—Can you see one ! (Laughter.) A Voice—Can you see one? (Laughter.)
Mr. DeCosmos—Oh, they have very long
ears (lond laughter). Well, by a union we
would have only one Governor and one staff
of officials, and one Legislative Council, one
House of Assembly. We would have a
bench of judges to which appeals could be
made, instead of being confined to the mere
say-so of one man (applause). In addition,
we would have no capiasing of British Colnumbians (loud applause). These were some ambians (loud applause). These were some of the conditions how did Mr. Layzell like them (applause and laughter). And now Governor Kennedy was here to govern the colony in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people, and he firmly be-lieved that Governor Kennedy would do all in his power to bring about a union (applause). There was no such word as "unconditional" in the resolutions, which he would

read to show that this was the case. Mr. Layzell asked where Mr. DeCosmos

-proposed to place the capital? Mr. DeCosmos said as a Victorian of ourse he would propose Victoria; New Westminster was perhaps more central; but he would propose to locate the capital where the most people were and the best accommodation for the Government (applause).

An Elector asked what he proposed to do with the unimproved lands?

Mr. DeCosmos said whenever he found any eally unimproved lands in the vicinity of Victoria held for the purpose of speculation he would pile on the taxes on that land! (Applause.)

A Voice-What about the Indian reserve? Mr Decosmos-Why, remove the Indians, to be sure, and put white men on it in their

stead (applause).

The honorable gentleman sat down amid

remendous and continued applause.

FELLOW COLONISTS RALLY! TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sis,—What may, I ask, have these great free port men done for us? They have robbed whole families and brought them to abject ruin and poverty. This is a fact, and let them ponder over it. In the first place, they have a few thousand tons of goods consigned to them which they keep stored until it is eaten up by storage and commission. Their next move then is to apply to the retailers or tax-payers, and say, " Mr. A --We have a quantity of goods of such and such quality, let us sell you them or a portion of them on a liberal credit of sixty or ninety days, we shall not be particular, and if you require further time it will be all right." The retail dealers thus become overstocked. Their further move then is to sell or peddle to all outsiders and families, and the balance is wound up by being put up at auction and sacrificed for about one-fourth of what the retail buyers had to pay for them. The consequences are the retail men are deprived of all profits, and a pile of goods kept on hand. At the expira-tion of the time agreed the seller comes and says, "Mr. A we want our money, and must have it to make out our returns (to the men of course whose goods have been eaten up by storage and commission). If you cannot pay us, we must put you through and take Mr. Young, his present opponent, rose to lative Assembly; of these four were from second it, not that he was anxious to go to the town. Now suppose these four members the goods in legitimate trade, and what do the law justifies them (and all honor to comwas desirous of showing a little factious op say only the other day to a gentleman on mercial men who do not allow it) in trading position, of which he always kept a large Wharf street that he himself could not be stock on hand (laughter). The supporters of the resolutions were accused of not representing the feelings of their constituents, and ing in all the country districts, and if this or otherwise or other

We are the land grabbers and men of the country and we make you pay the revenue of the government to protect us in our legal mode of stealing. TABIFF MEN, RALLY! and let this baker's dozen see that it is our turn to dictate and compel them to pay their prorata share of revenue to our government. Muster your forces and carry the Union and Tariff men (who are your true friends) into the House with such an overwhelming majority that Sproat and his paid servants may leave by the next steamer after spending the ten thousand dollars (?) they boast of raising to get him elected. Let us have men to make our laws who will protect the working man, the retail man, the farmer, the bone and sinew of the country, and not the commission men and land speculators. Men of families who wish to live honestly here, and gentlemen (even if poverty has made you gentle-let us pull together and show the free-porters

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Melbourne Argus of October 25th states that the news received during the month from New Zesland includes many significant items, the principal, however, being the escape of the natives from Kawau, described in the news brought by the last mail.

The Argus says:

"In the first place it must be mentioned that the Fox Ministry pledged as it is to thoroughly suppress the native outbreak, have been unable, since the receipt of Mr. Cardwell's last despatches, to work cordially with Sir George Grey, and have tendered their resignations. Sir George, however, has declined accepting them, and it is probable that the Ministry will continue in office, and will carry out their programme.

it will be remembered, left some 200 prisoners in our possession. For several months these men were lodged in a hulk named the Marien, lying in the Waitemata, off Auckaland. Unused to confinement, however, they suffered in health a great deal, and on this account Sir George Grey gave up to them a romantic little island—his own property—termed Kawau, lying some 20 miles from Auckland, This Kawau, upon which Sir George has a comfortable establishment, and which he uses for acclimatisation experiments, lies two miles off the main land? The breadth of water was considered a

sufficient guarantee against any attempt at escape, and the prisoners were left to wander about the island under the mild surveillance of a chaplain, an interpreter, a surgeon, and a warder. One Sunday morning, however, it was discovered that the Maories had made a successful move, and had left the island, taking with them everything they could carry Subsequent information showed that they escaped during the night and at once proceeded northwards. The northern part of the island has as yet remained in peace, the tribes having taken no part in the hostilities one way or the other; but there is reason to fear that this unfortunate incident may pre-cipitate a struggle. Not only have the escaped prisoners been allowed to build a strong pah at a place termed the Great Maha, but they have been supplied with firearms, so that they are now all armed, and they have also been provided with provisions. of the leading chiefs of the northern tribes has publicly said that the Waikatos are not to be interfered with, but are to be left 'to work their own deliverance, that is, they are to be left to defy the Government, and to live by plundering the settlers of their cattle. It is feared that some of the tribes may be induced to join the Waikatos, and it is now anxiously remembered that there are at least 14,000 defenceless men, women, and children in the district north of Auckland, and two millions' worth of property.

"The news from Tauranga, where it was hoped the last victory, and after submission, had established peace, is not altogether satisfactory. A number of natives, who declined from the first to come in, have built a large work near the site of the disastrous Gate Pah, and have stopped the surveyors in measuring the confiscated lands. Altogether there are strong indications of a resumption of hostilities in this district.

"The Taranaki campaign has not yet been commenced, though large quantities of stores have been shipped to the port, and all officers have had their leaves of absence recalled with a view to immediate service. The soldiers are in the first instance to be employed in constructing a military road. Rumor has it that the regiments selected for the Taranaki service are the 12th, the 18th, the 43d, and the 50th. In the meantime the rebels themselves are keeping remarkably quiet, proba-bly attending to their cultivations. Inform-ation received of the absence of William King's people, who commands at Taranaki, to dispatch an expedition of 300 men to seize two pahs which this rebel chief had erected. Some twenty natives were in the main pah, but, finding themselves outflanked, they fled, after firing a few rounds, and both the works were destroyed. One native was shot, and on our side a private was wounded."

WRECK OF THE CROSBY-The schoener A. J. Crosby, which sailed from this port some time ago with a cargo of coal for Portland, has been wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia river. No lives were lost, but the vessel was badly damaged, and the cargo was thrown overboard. The Crosby belonged to Capt. Ketchum of Portland.

Customs' Moneys .- Collector Adams of Astoria went down to San Francisco on the Pacific yesterday, with \$5,700 customs' dues in charge, to be deposited with the Department in that city.

DIED IN SAN FRANCISCO .- Mr. Horatio Varicas, formerly a land agent in this city, who left the colony some time ago for the benefit of his health, died in San Francisco on the 23rd ult., of bronchial consumption.

PROMOTED.—Dr. Wallace, Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the Royal Naval Hospital at Esquimalt, received his promotion by the its glory has departed, and its weight and in-mail steamer. Dr. Wallace has been a finence would not turn the scale "in the estiat Esquimalt, received his promotion by the resident on this Island since 1857.

Loss of the Panny and Resous of the Crew by the Pacific.

The following particulars of the loss of the sloop Fanny and the resone of her crew have been kindly furnished to us by the master :

The sloop Fanny, 18 tons, Capt. Martin Emerson, left San Francisco on the 6th Jan. laden with a cargo of groceries, &c., and bound therewith to Tod's Bay. On Wednes. day last, about 11 a. m., when from ten to twelve miles westward of Cape Lookout, the sloop was dismasted in a westerly gale and remained in a helpless state for three or four hours when the mail steamship Pacific, Capt. Burns, hove in sight. Signals of distress were made, and the Pacific bore down upon the wreck. Capt. Burns intended to take the over, and that they can no longer ruin the country by destroying labor and causing all good lands to lie idle. Let us in fact elect DeCosmos and M'Olure to the Legislature of the country.

H. J. P.

Ranny in tow, but the Pacific had considerable way on and, although the engines were reversed, she struck the sloop's quarter and cut her down to the water's edge. In about 20 minutes afterwards the Fanny went down. Capt. Emerson and the two men. 20 minutes afterwards the Fanny went down.
Capt. Emerson and the two men, named
William Meeks and Frank Castarin, succeeded with some difficulty in getting on
board the Pacific; but without being able to
save a single thing belonging to them. Captain Emerson and his men worked their passage to this port where they were supplied
by the U. S. Consul Allen Francis, Esq., with
clothing and other necessaries. The Fanny
and her cargo, valued at from \$3,000 to and her cargo, valued at from \$3,000 to \$4,000, belonged to Mr. A. Ludlam, of San Francisco, w at fad!

ENGLISH NEWS. [DATES TO DECEMBER 18TH.]

MR. COBDEN.-Mr. Cobden's health has

greatly improved. On Wednesday last he was able, for the first time since his illness, to leave his room. The Rev. John Gurney, a clergyman of the Church of England, was brought up at

the Lambeth police court yesterday charged with creating a disturbance in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle and assaulting several persons. On the previous evening the defendant was drunk, and after entering the chapel interrupted the service. He was requested to be silent, but refused, and was turned out. Outside he still refused to go away, and was therefore taken to the station house, where he behaved more like a madman than anything else. He had no defence to make, and Mr. Yardley sent him for seven days to

The men White and Sutton, who are charged with scuttling the Snowdrop, were brought up again at the Mansion House yesterday, and were committed for trial.

Sir Anthony de Rothschild was the defendant in an action tried in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. A Mrs. Moriarty sued for damages for the death of her son. The deceased was a bricklayer, and had been at work on a shaft which was being built to the gold refinery of Sir Authony. For the plaintiff, it was alleged that her son while engaged on his work had inhaled a sulphurous vapor which came up the shaft, and that this caused death. Verdict for defendant,

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday it was agreed immediately to take steps for covering in the Ranelagh open sewer at Paddington. Several streets were re-named, and among others it was decided to abolish the old Horsemonger lane, so long attached to the well known thoroughfare in the Borough, and to replace it by the title of Union road.

A very sad accident occurred in a new pit at the Leeswood Green Colliery, near Mold, on Thursday morning. Over a hundred men were employed in the pit, when suddenly there was an irruption of water from an old colliery, and eight men were

THE GALLOWS AND THE SACRAMENT-The Rev. J. Corbin, writing to the Patriot respecting the monstrous parody of the most sacred things which was exhibited in administering the sacrament to a murderer on a recent occasion, and the question that has been raised, whether it was not regarded as a mystic charm without which he could not enter into heaven, and with which his chance of retribution was somewhat less, says "Whatever may be the opinion of those who give it, there can be no doubt that these who receive it look at it in that light. A very remarkable illustration of this I once received from my late venerable colleague, the Rev. James Gawthorn, of Derby. A criminal whose name was Webster had been found guilty of poisoning two women. The poison was intended by him for a man who held a note of his, but the water into which it was put was drunk by two women, both of whom, I think, died. The prisoner was convicted and condemned. While awaiting his execution, Mr. Gawthern visited him in Derby gaol. The prison chaplain at that time was a Rev. Mr. Bailey, and the sheriff was Sir Sitwell Sitwell. The prisoner, like Muller, denied his guilt, and all the efforts made to induce him to confess were unavailing. On the morning of the execution, Mr. Gawthorn, the chaplain, and the sheriff, were with him in the gaol. As he appeared determined to die with a lie upon his lips, the sheriff recom-mended the chaplain to refuse him the sacrament, unless on condition that he confessed his crime. The expedient succeeded; he confessed that he was guilty, and the sacred elements were administered to him. Scarcely, however, had he taken the cup from his lips before he denied his guilt as stoutly as ever, and persisted in denying it to the end.

OH WHAT A FALLING OFF WAS THERE! Our morning contemporary the Chronicle after backing and filling since the commencement of the present political agitation, has suddenly made another vault, pocketed its principles, if ever it had any, and gone over to the enemy. It is currently whispered that a Yankee gold plaster has been applied to the sickly patient to draw it round, which we cannot believe; but be it as it may, the pantomimic transformation comes too late, although our contemporary may now declare war against the Union and Tariff reformers,