

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, December 19, 1865.

THE NANAIMO CANDIDATES.

By the arrival of the schooner Alpha yesterday from Nanaimo, we are placed in possession, through the medium of the Nanaimo Gazette, of the views of the two candidates who are now seeking the suffrages of the people of Nanaimo. We have a speech delivered to the inhabitants by Mr. Ring, and a printed address by Mr. Cunningham. Mr. Ring is firm on free port—that is, if a man who says half a dozen contradictory things in the same breath can be firm on anything; and Mr. Cunningham is, what we said he was in our last Saturday's issue, a supporter of "union and tariff." Mr. Cunningham regrets that the Nanaimo people have not selected a local man better qualified than himself, and shows altogether a modesty fitting the occasion. Mr. Ring tells the people, with all the pomposity of the Great Mogul, that his opponent is at a great disadvantage, because he has not his (Mr. Ring's) "superior knowledge of Parliamentary affairs," which "would give him (Mr. Ring) a decided superiority on the score of usefulness." Altogether we could not have two candidates presenting stronger antitheses, and our personal sketches of Saturday last are in most points confirmed by the respective addresses.—The one candidate is a modest, unassuming citizen; the other a fussy, egotistical specimen of political antiquity.

We have no desire to make Mr. Ring appear before the Nanaimo public any worse than he really is—certainly not half so bad as he makes himself appear in his recent speech. To say that any intelligent man commenced a political oration by telling the people that he is forever opposed to any interference with the free port, and then end by advocating a "tax on luxuries" is, if we may be excused the tautology, a tax on our credulity. And yet Mr. Ring has done this. He has told the people of Nanaimo that the greatest enemies of the country are those who would assail the free port, and he has almost simultaneously proposed to destroy the whole edifice. He starts off with the used-up bunkum that the free port built up Victoria, and then asserts that the depression now in commerce is to be attributed to the policy of the Assembly during the last ten months. Facts or figures to so learned a politician would of course be vain things; but we would nevertheless commend to Mr. Ring's notice that the imports of 1864, before a word was said against the free port in the House, when in fact three fourths of the population believed in it, showed a falling off from 1863 of nearly half a million of dollars, and the exports exhibited a much larger ratio of decrease—larger even than that which has taken place during the last dreadful "ten months of agitation." So much for the gentleman's facts. Now for his logic and legal acumen: We are told gravely that "the merchants of Victoria invested their capital in the place, in buildings, wharves, &c., on the faith that the free port should continue a permanent institution." Why, any of the boys at the Central School could have informed the learned gentleman that no representative Government could guarantee the permanence of any system of political economy. Mr. Ring is, however, not content with this extraordinary enunciation. "By the imposition of a tariff," he says, "the Government broke a solemn pledge made to those men, and gave the death-blow to all their ideas of security and prosperity." What a frightful and criminal breach of faith, then, was that with the farmers at home when the Corn Laws were abolished! Poor Mr. Ring! we are afraid the cold weather has benumbed some of his most important faculties. It has not, however, we rejoice to say, benumbed his self-love—that is a thing that would evidently evince warmth and vitality at the North pole. After telling the inhabitants the enormities of which those Assembly "adventurers in political science" have been guilty during the past ten months, the learned gentleman informs the people, to their no doubt intense relief, that the injuries done are not irremediable. Only send him to the Legislature and all will yet be well. In the language of the immortal Bagshot, and in accordance with Wheatleigh might "envy, he may be supposed to exclaim: "Be not afraid; all is not lost; trust in me; I am here!"

We are really sorry we cannot give the whole of the learned gentleman's speech. It would well repay perusal, if for nothing else than its off-handed manner of capsizing facts and dealing with important topics. He tells the people that the population of Victoria has decreased, on account of the onslaughts made on the free port, and that, therefore, the quantity of Nanaimo coal in demand is much less than formerly, necessitating the discharge of a number of workmen. Unfortunately for Mr. Ring's facts, there never has been so great a demand at Nanaimo for coal than during the last few months—a demand that overtaxed the ability of the coal miners to supply. This, however, is no objection to Mr. Ring, he goes on flashing right and left—

one moment, saying the free port is destroyed, another moment that its safety is endangered, and a third that it is in existence and must be maintained. The fact is the learned gentleman, like some of his Victoria friends has got "free port on the brain," and he is quite willing to attribute to that desperate Custom Act—the cattle and potato landing permits—the failure of mining speculations in Cariboo, the death of Lord Palmerston, the English cattle plague and the cholera in Europe. So carried away he appears to be with his political ratiocination that, as we have said before, he ends his strange, eventful medley with proposing to make a still further inroad on the unfortunate free port by "taxing luxuries." Not a word in all the harangue about union—that is a subject he evidently, in conjunction with his brother free-porters, detests. He wants no union. He wants a little separate "one-horse" community that can afford employment to nobody but the chain-gang—that will crush the enterprise and industry of the artisan, and by and by send everyone adrift but a few disconsolate Chinese pedlars and a couple of dead-broke auctioneers. So much for free port and its Nanaimo champion.

TELEGRAPHIC.

European.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The steamship City of New York arrived from Liverpool with dates via Queenstown to 22nd. Pirate Shenandoah sailed on the 21st for New York.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to six per cent. The merchants of Paris and Havre have addressed the Emperor on Spanish Chilean affairs.

Violent gales have occurred in England and great damage done to shipping. The time allowed for the completion of the telegraph to America via Greenland in contract is three years, not two, as reported.

The number of Fenians admitted to bail, is regarded as an indication that only the chief ones will be prosecuted. Explanations not published.

There has been a reduction in the French army of ten thousand three hundred and ninety six men.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Most of the rebel chiefs in Hayti have been shot. Geffrard is now master of the situation. The cholera at Gaudaloupe and Martinique is so fatal that all vessels from there are refused.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—General Hooker is dangerously ill of erysipelas.

The Liverpool Post says several steamers, formerly engaged in running the American blockade, are lying in Liverpool harbor making ready to visit Chilean ports. There is now a large amount of English merchandise going to Chile. The captains of these ships are ignorant of the state of affairs, and are in danger of suffering severely unless the English naval authorities in the Pacific act promptly.

A letter from Fort Monroe says the larger portion of the rebel ram Merrimack was successfully raised on the 5th, and towed to the Portsmouth navy yard. CAIRO, Dec. 7.—A correspondent of the Memphis Bulletin says 10,000 bales of cotton have been stolen along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 4,000 to 5,000 at Columbus, Miss., 5,000 to 10,000 at Macon, and smaller amounts from other points. Government officers are investigating the matter. It is estimated there are 12,000 bales of Government cotton at Columbus, Macon and Brooksville.

Additional Eastern News.

Washington, Dec. 2d.—About 50 Alabamians have been pardoned by special order of the President. All belong to the \$20,000 clause.

The navy department to-day received a despatch from St. Thomas announcing the arrival at that port of the fleet on its way to the Pacific coast. The iron clad Monitor behaved splendidly in the roughest weather, displaying sailing qualities superior to the other vessels of the squadron.

Wilmington, Nov. 30.—Gen. Grant and staff left here at noon to-day for Charleston.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The Democratic members of Congress to the number of twenty-five or thirty held a caucus to-night, M. R. Winfield, presiding. They had an interchange of views and decided to hold an adjourned meeting on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, to nominate officers for the opposition.

New York, December 3.—Letters from Paris say in France that Maximilian's usurpation in Mexico still remains a matter of lingering discussion. The opposition members of the legislature are vigorously prosecuting their efforts to effect a censure of Louis Napoleon's share in it at the coming session.

The Russian Senate have ratified a contract for the Russian American Telegraph, via Behrings Straits, granting important privileges to the Telegraph Company. Hiram Sibley, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has arrived at Paris from St. Petersburg. Same letter says Justice, Secretary of John Sibley, has applied for pardon. It is rumored that Mason and Huse, rebel agents, forwarded applications. Sibley says he never will apply.

New York, Dec. 3.—The British Army and Navy Gazette notices the addition of several fast vessels to the

American navy, and calls on the British government to add an equal number to its force.

The Paris medical papers say that the cholera has so nearly disappeared from the city that they shall publish no more bulletins or figures relative to it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—There is semi-official information from Mexico that Maximilian's Finance Minister reports a deficiency of \$25,000,000 in the Treasury. The French are concentrating at San Luis Potosi and on the Rio Grande. The report of the evacuation of several states is confirmed.

The rebel Secretary Malloy is pardoned on condition of giving information concerning the rebel archives, which are supposed to have been burned.

The rebel prison keepers Winder, McGee and Duncan are to be tried respectively in Richmond, Raleigh, and Savannah by Military Courts, for cruelties to prisoners.

Reports from the Canadian border indicate the success of efforts to suppress smuggling. The majority of Virginians lately here have gone home.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Paris advices represent the opposition members of the Corps Legislatif as gaining ground against Napoleon's support of Maximilian.

A reform movement to discard extravagance in dress is announced. It receives support from distinguished Court ladies.

The Russian Council has ratified Sibley's contracts concerning Russian American and Asiatic Telegraph.

Paris physicians report the disappearance of the cholera. Advices from Ecuador brings a decision in the case of the steamer Washington, engaged in the last revolutionary movement against the Government of Peru. The Supreme Court of the Republic, at Quito, has declared her a prize. She had been previously claimed by the United States Minister as the property of citizens of the United States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Commercial's special dispatch from Washington, December 4th, says: There is some talk of change of the presiding officer of the Senate in place of Senator Foster of Connecticut.

Southern members have given up hope of admission immediately, if at all. Most of them leave to-morrow for their homes.

The President's Message is lengthy and highly important. He takes a decided stand in reference to foreign affairs and is almost semblant(?) in tone upon our claims for indemnity against England are to be sustained. European aggressions upon our continent are firmly protested against.

The Secretary of Treasury recommends the policy of judicious contraction, as means towards the return to a specie payment.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4.—Hon. William A. Graham was elected United States Senator to-day for a long term, receiving one hundred and thirty-eight out of one hundred and fifty-four votes. Graham was in the Confederate Senate, and has not been pardoned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Official intelligence received from the Alabama Legislature, informs us that they have ratified by an overwhelming vote, the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

OAKLAND, Ogn, Dec. 8.—On the 1st inst. a vessel was discovered on shore bottom up, about 12 miles north of Umpqua river, supposed to be the Lizzie Wilde. No tidings of any who were on board.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President's Message to Congress to-day says that the resistance to the General Government having exhausted itself, the first question was, whether the territories within the limits of the States which attempted to secede should be held as conquered territories under military authority emanating from the President, but he considers that the military government established for an indefinite period would have offered no security for the suppression of discontent—would have divided the people into vanquishers and vanquished, and quenched their hatred rather than restored their affection. The new theory is that, all pretended acts of secession were, from the beginning, null and void. States cannot permit treason in the individual citizen who may have committed treason in the attempt to secede and place their States in a condition where their functions were suspended but not destroyed; but if any State refused to perform its office, there is more necessity that the General Government should maintain its authority, and as soon as practicable resume and exercise all its functions. On this principle he had acted and gradually and quietly, by almost imperceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful authority of the General Government and of States. To that end provisional governors were appointed.—All parties engaged in the late terrible conflict must work in harmony: it was not too much to ask; that on the one side the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willingness to cast the discords of the past into oblivion, and that on the other hand the evidence of security in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond any doubt by the ratification of the Constitution anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution. The amendment being adopted, it would remain for the States to resume their places in the two branches of Congress and thus complete restoration. The President says he has no authority to make freemen electors; that remains with the States. "They can't decide whether it is to be adopted at once or introduced gradually with conditions. Good faith, however, requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and property, the right to labor and reap the first return of their labor. The President says that will

be his constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations. He thinks all of them are animated by the same disposition. The accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was an unjustifiable act. Great Britain cannot be justified. She built ships, furnished men and material of war to the insurgents. Justification for this cannot be sanctioned before the tribunal of the world. At the same time he does not advise at present, an attempt at redress by acts of legislation. The future friendship between the two countries must rest on a basis of mutual justice. We have wisely foreborne as became the propagandists of Republicanism, but it would be a cause of great calamity to them, and breach of good government, should any foreign power challenge the American people to its defence against foreign interference. He relies on the wisdom and justice of those powers to respect the system of non interference which has so long been sanctioned by time.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy suggests a thorough survey of the Islands on the Pacific coast, and the enlargement of the Navy Yard at Mare Island, San Francisco. The number of blockade runners and other vessels, captured during the war is 265. The Secretary intimates that the expense of the navy to the end of June, 1866, will be nearly \$24,000,000.

FRANKFORT, (Ky.) Dec. 5.—The Legislature met yesterday and organized by the election of Harrison Taylor, Speaker of the House, and J. R. Thomas, Clerk.

REPORT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, December 1.—A special to the Times says the report of the Secretary of War is now ready for delivery. It will satisfy the country that some vigor characterized that Department in bringing the army to a peace footing, which marked its action in the prosecution of the war. On the first of May last, we had in field and hospitals, 1,500,000 men. This army has been reduced to 175,000 men. The process of reduction is still going on. By the first of May next the army will consist of 50,000 men, which the Secretary deems will be sufficient for a State at peace. He will ask for \$33,000 only for the Department.

HABEAS CORPUS RESTORED.

The President has issued a proclamation, dated December 1st, restoring the writ of habeas corpus in all States and Territories except Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, District of Columbia, Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

California News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The trotting match between May Queen, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., and Gentleman George, mile heats, best three in five, for \$1,250, took place at the Ocean House track yesterday, won by May Queen in three straight heats; time 2:34, 2:36, 2:37. The celebrated thorough bred stallion Lodi, who has twice been beaten by Norfolk, is advertised to be sold at public auction at the Fashion stables, San Francisco, on Saturday, 16 December.

On Wednesday evening one of the cooks at the Occidental Hotel accidentally fell out of the dining-room window to the pavement below, and received severe contusion of the brain, with paralysis of the right side, and lies in a critical condition.

The California Steam Navigation Company will despatch the first steamer of their line to Honolulu on the 6th of January. This will be an important event in the steam navigation of the Pacific.

Mexican News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Herald's El Paso correspondent of November 23rd says:—French General Crinecourt left Chihuahua in the direction of Durango on the 29th ultimo. This movement is the first confirmation of the recent reports from the City of Mexico to the effect that Marshal Bazaine was about to concentrate all his forces in the interior of the State. It is further corroborated as a fact, that the French have abandoned the State of Sinaloa. They now retain only about four hundred invaders at Mazatlan. Those also are preparing apparently to leave. Some leading traitors have already gone to Tampico. Juarez will depart for Chihuahua on the 11th or 12th of November. Our officers at Franklin congratulated the members of the Liberal Government upon the present favorable aspect of affairs of their country and gave a renewal of their evidence of their sympathy for the Republican Government.

On the 30th ultimo, Senor Marcena, temporary Governor of Chihuahua, dispatched a special messenger to El Paso apprising the Government of Juarez that the return of the supreme authorities to Chihuahua was anxiously expected by the inhabitants of the former capital. Marcena also communicated intelligence that he had received twenty-nine French deserters, who stated that many of their comrades would be glad to leave their colors, if they could evade the vigilance of their officers.

When the French left Chihuahua they were accompanied by a number of prominent traitors. It will probably take the French at least one month to reach Durango. During their short march to Mazatlan, they lost twenty-nine men, already referred to. Guisatara and Carona, who now in the State of Durango, if their forces succeed in uniting with Villagra and Nesa, the invaders will run the risk of a thrashing.

It is stated as certain that when last heard from, Gen. Ruby was in the vicinity of Mazatlan with a considerable force.

HAITI. Destruction of H. M. S.'s Steamer Bull Dog.

By way of Jamaica we (Panama Star) have news of the total loss of Her Britannic Majesty's steam sloop Bull Dog off Cape Haytien. The following is given by the Kingston Guardian as a correct account of the affair:

On the 22d October the Jamaica Packet was fired into by the rebel steamer Valourque off Acad. The British steamer Bull Dog being near by, approached her and engaged the cause, when it was explained by the captain of the Jamaica Packet. The Bull Dog said that unless the Valourque would cease firing into the Jamaica Packet, she would be sunk—she desisted and went into the Cape. Salnavo on learning of the incident ordered that all who had taken refuge in the British Consulate should be taken away by force. The next day the Bull Dog demanded satisfaction and it being refused, the captain began to shell fort Crolet, and also sank the Valourque and an armed schooner, the powder magazine of the rebels was blown up, and fire was set to the town through the brisk fire kept up by the Bull Dog from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. The Bull Dog in manœuvring got on a reef and she could not be got off, she was fired by her commander, rather than to see her fall into possession of the rebels.

President Geffrard on hearing of this placed the steamer 22d December at the disposal of the captain of the Bull Dog. The crew and officers of that steamer were conveyed on board of the 22d December. The loss sustained by the rebels is very heavy. That of the English amounts to 2 or 3 killed and about 10 wounded.

H. B. M. steamer Galatea, 26 guns, Captain McGuire, left Kingston on the 3d instant for Cape Haytien, having previously received a supply of ammunition.

WEST INDIES—JAMAICA.

The Insurrection Completely Suppressed.

By the Raahine we (Panama Star) have newspapers from Kingston to 4th November, and private advices to 5th, from which we gather the following:

The insurrection has been completely crushed and the intense excitement which prevailed at the departure of the previous steamer was quickly subsiding. Confidence had been so far restored that it was decided by the authorities that martial law, which had been proclaimed in the County of Surrey, would on the 13th instant be suspended. An amnesty proclamation had been issued, and it was generally believed that in the course of another week or two matters would have assumed their wonted quiet. The principal spirit of the insurrection, George W. Gordon, together with the chief leaders, amongst them Paul and Moses Bogle, have been tried by court-martial and hanged. Further arrests, trials, and executions of those implicated in the terrible business were occurring daily. Up to the latest date, October 5th, some 1080 of the insurgents had been shot or hanged in the Parish of St. Thomas in the East, and it is estimated that before the different courts-martial close their sittings over 2000 will have paid the penalty of their bloody crimes. Gordon, who was a man of large property and a member of the Legislative Assembly, is represented as having been a terrible fanatic, one who under the garb of religion and with a bible constantly in his pocket, went about among the ignorant blacks inciting them to the wholesale murder of the white and colored people.

General Lamothé, a Haitian refugee, together with a number of his countrymen who had sought an asylum in Jamaica, have it is discovered, been connected with the plot. Lamothé had been arrested, but was afterwards, it is reported, set at liberty. The result is that all the Haitian refugees have been ordered to quit the island at the earliest day possible. Lamothé is charged with having secretly furnished ammunition to the insurgents. Some fears existed that an uprising might be attempted at Montego Bay, but there was sufficient force stationed there to quell any disturbance that might arise.

The Legislative Assembly were to meet on the 7th instant. It was understood that the first matter that would engage their attention would be the unprotected state of the Island. Quite a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Kingston on the morning of 31st October, at twenty minutes past seven o'clock. The United States steamer of war, De Sota, nine guns, Commander, William M. Walker, arrived at Port Royal late on Monday night from Cape Haytien, having on board M. Pagenstecher, Consul of His Majesty of Prussia at Hayti; E. Rodatz, Esq., Consul at the same place; Hambrug, and twenty Haitian refugees, all of whom are from Cape Hayti, the seat of the present insurrection in that Republic and scene of the indignation offered to the British flag. The De Sota also brings ten men of the Bull Dog.

THE "MONADNOCK."—The telegraph recently informed us of the arrival of the magnificent double turreted monitor Monadnock at St. Thomas, W.I., on her way to San Francisco, in company with the fast, side-wheel wooden war steamer Vanderbilt. The Monadnock, believed to be a thoroughly seaworthy vessel, capable of crossing the Pacific if necessary, and will be a great addition to the American fleet in these waters. An Eastern correspondent says that as she will make all the ports on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific coast of South America, she will probably not reach San Francisco before February next. She will, no doubt, create a marked sensation in all the South American cities she is to visit, and her trip being the first extended sea voyage undertaken by a vessel of the monitor class, her movements will be watched with great interest by naval men of all nations. Her advent on the Pacific coast will mark an epoch in the progress of our Navy towards that ascendancy in the oceans washing American soil it is sure to reach before long. Neither the English nor French have any ironclads among their Pacific squadrons at this time, and are not likely to have any hereafter. In case of a war with either power our ironclads would quickly sweep the flag of either nation from the Pacific coast.—S. F. Alta.

Diggings.

Confirmed!!

can makes the following diggings of the

we are receiving on the Columbia some the incredulous deceptions have become very much contemporary of recall his appellation Encampment to We can no longer believe we have in the river diggings. had to pull against Colville up the river portages with heavy kids, and launched filing for weeks and their strength on a great portion certainly show ward of their labors. tes from Colville as follows: "I saw days since from Henry Ladleur is 40 ounces per day gold is coarse and pearance. French 50 to the ounce in the traders and were interested in guine of big pay. that there is to ion in the spring, the "Forty-Nine" le can go there by umbia river very first class steamers, and first class gh. There is but can be now urged pment—it is in

SCHOOL BUILDING

About half-past three morning last, a fire from the school house, a fire alarmed the many of our citizens. at once crowded to set to work to stay nes, which spread so d building that all e in a lion broke loose. had to devour till ur citizens entirely the configuration and Parsonage— forty feet from the the strenuous exer- the Church and Far- wags of the fire. It that scarcely a breath an the flame while at its height. The ilding buildings were Two of the front art were occupied by first discovered ed of his sitting room ed off in his drawers ere he returned the ceiling, and he then God's residence and rant lost all he had in er things some valu- has enjoyed compar- when we consider of the material with being built of wood, the means of instiga- of a fire brigade. A g, to be held this even- appears in our advert- of thanks from the published to-day.

from Captain Kelly,

over, Dec. 2d, informs of Company C, let killed by Indians while as in a canyon, a mile camp Alford, Nov. 6, took away all the horses in the company. The next day, naked butenant Chapman, with mounted on mules, led the Indian trail led to overtake them. ne of the best men in relatives near Jack- occurred, in this last, from taking ob- sires, who was suffering sired to have it ex- do so without being tending the operation sensibility, and almost need, and for several physicians attending and fatal termination, of treatment, the effects counteracted, and the recovered and is now serious effects.—Seattle

This fine ship, laden

and 30 large spars, and was taken in tow by Saturday last, en route for out of harbor by Mr. e the Lottie Maria was ad, Captain Kinman, set of his ship defective and replaced it with a splendid spars out on Nanaimo Gazette.