

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 24, 1865

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Our evening contemporary the Vancouver Times has given its readers a very excellent extract from John Stuart Mill on the advantages of free trade.

a spirit free from petty jealousy, local prejudices, and unmeaning obstinacy, emulate the dignity as well as patriotism of their fellow-colonists on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, and make, out of two rickety, infant countries, a healthy and robust youth that will be able boldly and with impunity to confront the blasts of adversity, should they ever again blow mercilessly upon us.

LATEST FROM LEECH RIVER.

Mr. Alfred Barnett, Expressman, has favored us with the following latest intelligence from Leech River mines.

There are six claims working at the north forks making from \$1 50 to \$5 per day to the hand. The water there is exceedingly low, which will afford miners an opportunity of working the creek to advantage.

From the bar to Bacon Bar there are several miners at work, all making fair wages.

From the bar to the forks of Leech and Sooke there are about a dozen companies working the banks the whole making good wages and being well satisfied with their prospects.

On Kennedy Flat a company known by the name of Cornish Hill, claim 30 feet from Seges House have sunk a shaft about 25 feet deep.

Last week they worked with a single action pump and yesterday returned from Victoria with a double action pump finding the former insufficient for their purposes.

A person named Brooking offered \$600 for a share on Monday, which was refused, \$2000 being required. Encouraging prospects had been obtained in the shaft which had not yet reached the bed rock.

Johnson's Mount Atorot House affords great accommodation to miners and travellers. The proprietor has furnished his rooms comfortably, and gives good beds and meals at 50 cents each.

Williams' stage, which is now the only regular conveyance on the route, furnishes great facilities to travellers and from the mines. McCausland, the driver, went out yesterday and brought eight persons to town including one lady, who would otherwise have had to walk to town, notwithstanding the stage being required for the expected mail steamer.

Barnett leaves for the creek the day after the arrival of the steamer, taking an express from Williams' Livery Stable.

The first birth and death on the creek took place during last week. The infant only lived a short time.

The Frenchman who is reported to have struck good diggings on a new creek returned yesterday with his wife, family and baggage, expressing great confidence in his discovery, but refusing to divulge anything regarding it.

A good bridge has been constructed by two working men, to allow pack trains to pass with ease across the mouth of Leech River, which is a great boon to the mining community. They will repay themselves by a subscription.

CANADA AND THE PROVINCES.

New York, Jan. 10.—Considerable opposition is manifested in some of the British American provinces to the proposed Colonial Confederation.

In Prince Edward's Islands it has caused a Ministerial resignation, and it is claimed nine-tenths of the inhabitants are opposed to the scheme.

In Nova Scotia, numerous attended and enthusiastic meetings of influential citizens have been held to protest against it.

A Washington special dispatch says: Considerable pressure is being brought to bear in the Senate to defeat the bill for the abrogation of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

SUPREME COURT.

[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON AND A JURY.]

J. H. Todd v. J. T. Pidwell.—This was an action to recover \$125 for goods sold and delivered in the year 1864.

Defendant pleaded a set off to a large amount in respect of a partnership concern between him and plaintiff, and Mr. Turner, in mining claims in Cariboo. This was a re-trial before a jury in consequence of some misarrangement on the former trial by the Judge.

Plaintiff and Mr. Turner, and a Mr. Underwood, were called in support of plaintiff's cause, and considerable documentary evidence given. The defendant, in turn, gave evidence in his own behalf. The advocates, Bishop for plaintiff, and Drake for defendant, having summed up in behalf of their clients, the Chief Justice charged the Jury, who returned a verdict for plaintiff with costs.

Peatt v. Mackenzie.—A new trial before a jury in this cause was in part heard yesterday.

THE FARMERS ON PROTECTION.—We understand that a movement is on foot among the farmers in this and the surrounding districts, to let their sentiments on the "free port" and "union" questions be known. The expression of opinion, we learn, will take the form of a petition to the Legislature.

We are glad our agricultural friends are taking this step as they are deeply interested in the issue, and it is only right and proper that they should express their views on these important political topics.

Later Eastern News.

Dates to the 12th.

CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

New York, Jan. 6.—The Times has a special, dated Huntsville, Alabama, which says:—The Tennessee campaign is ended. The last of Hood's army crossed the Tennessee river on the 18th ult., with eight pieces of artillery and about 18,000 men.

He left Macon with 35,000, and was reinforced by 5,000, and had 110 pieces of artillery. After the battle of Nashville, both armies floundered in the mud for ten days.

Hood and the remnant of his infantry crawled off at night, his cavalry steadily resisting the pursuit during the day. It is believed that Hood had buried or thrown into the river at least thirty guns. He abandoned a large number of wagons and ambulances.

Our official list of prisoners number 9,700, not including 500 captured from Roddy on the 27th. Over nine hundred prisoners have also been reported. It is said that Hood is going to Meridian to attempt reorganization.

The chase in force has been abandoned, although Steadman is across the river with orders to harass him and capture as much as possible.

A new campaign is already projected, and the corps of Wood, Smith and Schofield are already moving.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

New York, Jan. 7.—The Charleston Mercury of the 31st December says—Sherman has reinforced Foster for an expedition against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

The Augusta Register of the 31st confirms the report, saying Foster's batteries had been increased.

Official dispatches show that the people of Savannah are more loyal than those of any rebel city yet captured.

The brother of Gen. Hardee, a resident of Savannah and to be decidedly in favor of the restoration of the Union.

A Washington letter says that the entire lot of cotton captured at Savannah is to be shipped to England. The claims of English owners are to be examined and reported by Mr. Drayton, Government Agent at Savannah.

Savannah immediately be opened as a port of entry. The same letter says: The rebels are preparing to detach a force from Lee's army to operate against Sherman in the expectation that Grant can be held in check by a small force.

SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

New York, Jan. 8.—It would appear that the destruction of the Gulf Railroad by Sherman has struck a staggering blow at Richmond.

The Post has seen a private letter from a citizen which states on the authority of an officer of the Gulf Railroad that it supplied Lee's army up to the time it was broke with 17,000 head of cattle.

The cattle were being driven from Florida from the Gulf and Southern Alabama. There is reason to believe from information in possession of residents of Savannah, that Lee has not thirty days' supplies on hand.

Baltimore, Jan. 6.—The California, from Hills Head arrived at 3 o'clock Monday yesterday, with Colonel Ewing, bearer of despatches from Gen. Sherman. Sherman's army was resting and preparing for a great campaign. Kilpatrick was actively watching Hardee.

The Savannah correspondent of the World writes that Sherman's march first by Augusta and then to Charleston, where, with Dahlgren in front, he will lay siege to the stronghold.

The Petersburg Express is informed that the cotton found by Sherman in Savannah is owned by private individuals and Great Britain has notice by the Confederate Government. It appears that only 1,000 pairs of blankets were sent to our prisoners. The Express says as there are 3,000 Yankee prisoners that this supply falls short two-thirds.

The Times' correspondent at Savannah says:—No active operations to record, but on every side there are evidences of immense preparations for renewed activity. Every man in the army talks of a grand overhauling march on Charleston.

The Dahlgren's men are busily engaged removing obstructions in the Savannah river. These obstructions are quite formidable especially those in the vicinity of Fort Jackson. It may be a week or two before communication will be open for the Savannah draft. The obstructions consist mainly of strong piles against which have been sunk vessels loaded with stones. Where the next blow will be struck is not developed.

A number of merchants formerly connected with the business community of New York are to proceed North by the next steamer and propose to settle up old accounts and start again on the old basis.

The Richmond Dispatch says that since Sherman left Milledgeville he has changed his policy. In that town and at Atlanta he has all harshness and brutality; at Savannah, he has been all conciliation. The Dispatch forgets, that Sherman announced that his conduct would be governed by the treatment he received.

New York, Jan. 8.—The Times' special says: It is rumored that Sherman has communicated to the President that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back into the Union, and Secretary Seward has written to Savannah in doubtless in connection with this object.

New York, Jan. 11.—The Richmond papers of Monday contain a telegram from Charleston stating that a portion of Sherman's forces have occupied Grahamsville, S. C., 35 miles north of Savannah.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The Herald gives a complete history of Dutch Gap Canal, from the time it commenced, August last, up to the day of the explosion of the bulkhead. The canal is 522 feet long, and width of the excavation is 122 feet; depth 45 feet; width of the canal proper is 60 feet at the top and 45 feet at the bottom.

From these facts some idea may be formed of the immensity of the work. It is supposed that the canal in consequence of the heavy batteries bearing upon it cannot be completed at present. The work, so far as it has been carried, is so much gained in an enterprise which, when it shall be completed, will always be of incalculable importance to the commercial interests of Richmond. The explosion of the bulkhead of the canal on the 1st was witnessed by a large number of officers and a strong body of troops under arms, to be ready for emergencies.

The Tribune's Army of the James special says: The Dutch Gap Canal is regarded as a complete success, the result of the explosion of the bulkhead being all that was expected. The dredging machine now finished the work. Sixteen feet of water have been in the canal since Dec. 16th.

PHASE NEGOTIATION, The Herald's Washington despatch says: A leading Peace Democrat, who took a prominent part in the peace movements during the election, and whose personal relations with the President have been very friendly, has gone to Richmond and will probably be heard of there in a day or two.

The World's special says the Democratic politician who has gone on a peace mission with the approval of the President, is General Sigleton, of Illinois. He preceded Blair a day or two. It is at last known that Blair goes to Richmond with the full knowledge and consent of the President, and is clothed with authority requisite to open negotiations with Jefferson Davis, with a view to restore peace, and the rebel authorities will feel assured of this when he shows his credentials.

His instructions are embraced in three propositions: First: Amnesty to all, no matter what they may have been since the war began. Second: The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was. The South to return to the Union with all rights and privileges held before any of the States seceded. Third: The total abolition of all slavery. From this last point the President will not retract one iota. He does not insist upon immediate abolition, but he does that measures may be taken to secure its extinction within a reasonable length of time.

It is stated on what seems good authority, that Jefferson Davis is strongly inclined to peace measures, and willing to accept less liberal terms than it was at first supposed he would. Lincoln on the other hand is disposed to be as lenient as possible, but insists that the first public action on the part of the South must be to lay down its arms and acknowledge the supremacy of the Union. There is no desire to humiliate the South. It is to bow to the Union not the North. As an instance of the temper of the Administration to obtain peace, it is stated that Gen. Butler was removed not solely for incompetence and misdeemeanors, but also because that our Government is disposed to treat with the South on liberal terms, and is willing to remove any obstacle that may stand in the way of a perfect understanding with that section.

New York, Jan. 7.—The Golden Rule, from Greytown on the 30th, arrived this evening. Col. Bulky and party, of the Russian Telegraph expedition had reached Greytown in safety, en route to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Jan 9.—The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Alexander S. Johnson, of New York, as Commissioner for the settlement of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company, vice Daniel S. Dickinson, declined.

New York, Jan 9.—The Commercial's special dispatch says:—Horace Greeley is in Washington, urgent and persistent in his demands for peace, and predicting a speedy termination to the war. The Tribune does not think he will succeed. It urges the fixing up of our army and making short work of the rebellion.

The Mobile Times learns that on the 10th, a party of Yankee raiders, numbering 1,300, reached West Pascagoula and were embarked on launches. They destroyed several ferries but did no other damage. The pirate Captain Semmes met with an enthusiastic reception at Mobile.

The captain of the ship Kate Prince captured and burned by the pirates, says that the pirates are not armed for fighting only for the destruction of ships. She was purchased in England at nearly twice her value, with the understanding that she was to be fitted as a pirate. She is 1,100 tons burden and can run about eleven knots per hour. Her crew consists of 43 men, nearly all Englishmen.

CAIRO, Jan. 11.—The remnant of Hood's army is reported to be fortifying Corinth with a view of going into winter quarters at that place. It is also said that he is repairing the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—A resolution passed the Ohio Legislature asking Congress to adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution for the abolition of slavery.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says: It is rumored that Lee has been placed in command of all the rebel armies, and had put Beauregard in command of the defenses of Richmond, intending himself to proceed to South Carolina, and concentrate the rebel forces in that quarter to check Sherman's proposed movement Northward.

Sherman's movement was considered by Lee as of more importance than any that Grant can make upon Richmond in five months.

On the 11th gold was 220@223.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—In the Missouri Constitutional Convention the Committee on Emancipation proceeded as follows, which passed sixty to four. Be it ordained, That hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except for the punishment of crime, and the party duly convicted. All persons so held are hereby declared free.

New York, Jan. 12.—Part of General Sherman's army are at Beaufort. The Richmond Enquirer of the 9th says: No man is safe in Virginia who dares to utter a word against the reconstruction. The people of this State have taken Sherman at his word and mean to fight it out like men.

Gen. McClellan starts soon on a European tour. He intends to be absent for about two years.

Forrest is represented as concentrating a large force at Paris. His men are conscripting and robbing the people. An attack on Paducah is expected.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Nothing of importance has yet transpired in Congress. The House is engaged in discussing the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. The vote will not be taken this week. Elliott of Massachusetts introduced a substitute for the bill, reorganizing the rebel States, providing that no State is allowed to resume political relations till loyal citizens organize a Republican form of government, forever prohibiting slavery. Further, that Louisiana shall resume her relations. The banking law will be passed by the Senate next week.

Gold on the 10th, 217@219. Greenbacks, 46@47.

PORTLAND, Jan. 14.—The steamer Pacific arrived last evening, and leaves for Victoria on Sunday afternoon.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—In the Missouri Constitutional Convention, the committee on emancipation reported the following ordinance as noon, which has just passed the Convention by a vote of 60 to 4: Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri in Convention assembled, That hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. All persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

New York, Jan. 12.—The steamer C. C. Collins, from Port Royal on the 9th, has arrived. Part of Sherman's army had arrived at Beaufort, S. C., by water.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 9th says: No man would be safe in Virginia who dared to exhibit the least willingness to reconstruct the Union upon the most favorable terms. The people of this State have taken Sherman at his word and mean to fight it out like men. They ought to hang every man, be he Congressman, Legislator, Common Councilman, or private citizen who exhibits the first act towards submission or reconstruction, and we believe they will do it.

New York, Jan. 10.—The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 8th says: Gen. Butler has been removed by the President from the position of command of the Army of the James and the reappointment of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to report at Lowell, Mass. The official document in the case directed him to turn over his command to the person named by Lieut. Gen. Grant as his temporary successor, Gen. Ord, lately in charge of a corps, succeeded temporarily to the important position.

New York, Jan. 12.—It is announced that Geo. B. McClellan leaves for a European tour on the first week of February. He has declined the offer of a private vessel tendered by his friends. He leaves on the steamer China, and will be absent two years.

Gen. Butler in his farewell address to the Army of the James pays a high compliment to the conduct of his troops on the field and in the camp, saying they have captured forts which the enemy deemed impregnable, and held them against the fiercest assaults. He asserts that their lines of defence were unsurpassed in strength, and are objects of universal admiration, and says he has refused to order the useless sacrifice of his soldiers knowing them to be willing, obedient and devoted to the country's cause. A portion of the address is directed to the colored troops, of whose bravery and fidelity he speaks in the warmest terms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The vote on the Constitutional amendment will probably be taken in the House this week. The indications are that it will be close. Its friends are not yet satisfied that the result will be favorable to them.

Admiral Farragut visited the Senate today in company with Capt. Drayton, commander of the Admiral's flag ship. The Senate took a recess of ten minutes to afford the Senators an opportunity of an interview with that distinguished officer. The Admiral afterwards visited the House, where many members were introduced to him.

New York, Jan. 12.—Deserters from the rebel gunboat Richmond report that craftily lying near Chapin's Bluff, on James river, with scarcely a complement of men to work her. Desertions among her crew having been so numerous within a month past.

Forrest is represented to be concentrating a large force at Paris, Tenn. A number of his men are hovering around their homes in Tennessee and Kentucky, conscripting, robbing and murdering Union men.

Rumors prevail that a force is being organized to attack Paducah, Ky., again.

The steamer Ormeda, from Evansville, Ind., reports Uniontown, Ky., in possession of guerrillas, who are firing into passing steamers, robbing and murdering people.

CONGRESSIONAL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Nothing of importance has transpired in Congress during the session as yet. The House had been engaged the greater part of the time in discussing the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. The debate continues to-day. It is not likely that a vote will be reached this week.

New York, Jan. 12.—The Commercial's special despatch says: The bankrupt law will be passed next week by the Senate, and it is amended by the House the Senate will adopt the amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the Senate, the Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, giving information as to an agreement between the United States and Great Britain concerning the naval force on the Lakes, which was ordered printed.

Trumbull, of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a resolution instructing that committee to inquire if further legislation was necessary to authorize the President to call an extra session of Congress without giving sixty days' notice, reported and asked to be discharged. Trumbull said they could find no law requiring the President to give sixty days' notice. No notice whatever was required by law.

Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be directed to inquire into the causes of the failure of the late expedition to Wilmington and report back to the Senate.

On motion of Sumner, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution to repeal the reciprocity treaty.

Hove, of Wisconsin, took the floor in opposition to the repeal.

Morrill, of Maine, advocated the repeal.

Hale, of New Hampshire, argued against the repeal, stating that its advantages had been reciprocal. After a few remarks he moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Finance.

Doolittle, of Wisconsin, explained why he should vote for the resolution. The new revenue system of the Government demanded the abrogation of the treaty, and he had prepared an amendment that, instead of repealing, a commission be appointed to make a new treaty.

Further remarks on the subject were made by Conness of California, Riddle, of Delaware, and Hendricks, of Indiana. The two former in favor, and the latter against the repeal.

A motion to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee was lost.

The eyes and noses were then called on the passage of the resolution which was adopted. Ayes 31, noes 8.

In the House Elliott, of Massachusetts, introduced a substitute for the bill to reorganize the rebel States, providing that none of them shall be allowed to resume their political relations till the loyal citizens organize a government republican in form, and forever prohibiting involuntary servitude; and further providing that Louisiana shall resume her political relations under her constitution adopted in April, 1864. Ordered printed.

The House resumed the discussion of the proposed Constitutional amendment.

MEXICO AND ST. DOMINGO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d ult. have been received, which represent Maximilian's troops as making progress in various directions, having captured the towns of Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Colima, Tepic, Oaxaca, and various other places. Several additional victories over the Mexican forces are also claimed.

A riot growing out of a drunken quarrel occurred at San Luis Potosi. The Imperial officers arrested three hundred persons, over thirty of whom were shot on the spot. The customs of the country are evaded by the number of robberies, murders, &c. The Belgian legion for service in the Emperor's army, entered the City of Mexico on the 10th.

From St. Domingo we have dates to July 4th: The papers are filled with proclamations of victories over the Spanish invaders. The President of Hayti offered his services to mediate. It was hoped peace would succeed on the basis of Dominican independence. If not the Dominicans say they will fight till there is not a man left.

MADE EASY



Ointment.

Sores, Bad Breasts, Wounds, Ulcers, etc. This ointment is applied to the affected part, and the surrounding skin is kept moist and healthy.

Internal Inflammation, Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia. This ointment is applied to the affected part, and the surrounding skin is kept moist and healthy.

Head, Ringworm, and Skin Diseases. This ointment is applied to the affected part, and the surrounding skin is kept moist and healthy.

Cholera, Quinsey, Mumps, Derangements of the Stomach, etc. This ointment is applied to the affected part, and the surrounding skin is kept moist and healthy.

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and other ailments of the bowels. This ointment is applied to the affected part, and the surrounding skin is kept moist and healthy.

It is a most valuable remedy for all the above ailments, and is sold in bottles of 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. each.

Prepared by J. C. Thomas, Chemist, 100, Strand, London.

For the guidance of patients, the following cases are given:

1. Flatulency, 2. Sore-throat, 3. Gout, 4. Skin-diseases, 5. Rheumatism, 6. Scalds, 7. Burns, 8. Swellings, 9. Ulcers, 10. Lumbago, 11. Tumours, 12. Rheumatism, 13. Ulcers, 14. Stiffness, 15. Sore-nipples.

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