

## The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 28, 1865.

## THE CARIBOO MINERS.

Above all classes of men in any country, the miners of Cariboo have shown least of that instinct which makes the tax payer an incessant grumbler. It is not, however, because they are any less taxed; for there is not, throughout the civilized globe, any class of consumers that have been obliged to contribute so largely to the Government of the country. Their provisions no sooner enter New Westminster than they pay an import duty; no sooner ascend the Fraser than they are met by tonnage dues; no sooner touch the roads, than another tax appears in the shape of tolls, and from this point until they are deposited in the store at Williams Creek, road tolls and bridge tolls keep the packer's hands in continuous motion to his besieged pocket. It is not, therefore, as we have said, because the miner is any less taxed that he has remained silent; but rather because until the last year or two he has had but a temporary interest in the country. The time has come, however, when he begins to perceive the necessity of extending his range of thought beyond his claim. He has now become a more permanent fixture in the colony. During the years of 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, mining was at the best but a fitful occupation, and the miner a kind of nomad, rambling over the country. Since then, however, more stability has been given to the vocation, and large sums have been invested in enterprises, from which a profitable result could not reasonably be anticipated for some years. When men begin to expend thousands of dollars in this manner—when they risk their capital in developing a country's resources, from that moment their interest in the Government commences to increase, and fiscal operations become to them matters of profound concern. It is not surprising, therefore, that the miners of Cariboo should take the present opportunity, when increased duties are being imposed upon them, to protest against the heavy load of taxes they are obliged to bear.

The meeting on Saturday, although held in Victoria, for the very valid reason that a better opportunity presented itself here than even on the mines, themselves of getting together a large body of Cariboo miners and traders, was essentially a Cariboo meeting from beginning to end. The speakers were men largely interested in the mines of the neighboring colony, and the persons who carried the resolutions by acclamation, were the hardy delvers of the auriferous soil. So far as the action of the meeting was concerned it was almost unanimously, and orderly to fastidiousness. The resolutions, however, although embodying the substance of the miner's complaint, were rather imperfectly drawn up, and presented a very unfavorable contrast to the speeches, which were, on the whole, excellent. We do not agree exactly with some of the ideas or reasoning expressed in the resolutions, but, on the great question of relieving the miner of burdens too onerous for any population to bear, we heartily concur with all that is said; and it would be well for the reputation of Governor Seymour as a statesman, and well for the neighboring colony generally, were this feature in the meeting of yesterday taken more carefully into consideration by those who at present make the laws for British Columbia.

When we consider that it is to the gold of British Columbia, and to it alone, that Victoria owes its present importance, and when we also consider that it is this talisman which has called the various towns on the Fraser, and along the mining route generally, into being, we have said enough, we think, to show how much both colonies are interested in removing restrictions rather than placing obstacles in the miner's way. We do not mean, of course, nor does any intelligent miner mean, that British Columbia should abolish her tariff and reduce the revenue to a Vancouver Island standard, but rather that she should throw as many of her direct taxes as possible into customs, and thus by diminishing largely the number of officials reduce the demands upon the general revenue. At present it would seem the policy of the neighboring colony is to increase the taxation of men in proportion as they penetrate the interior and undergo the hardships of a pioneer's life. If they pitch their tent at New Westminster, and make not the first effort to develop the country's resources, they pay but the import duties, which do not really amount to half the aggregate taxation of the colony. If they ascend the Fraser, however, they become to the government what the

privilege of mining, and over \$40,000 taxes on articles of consumption, making in all \$65,000 for the mining season. In New Westminster these men would, during the same period, pay but twelve thousand dollars; yet it is to the six or seven hundred people of the latter place, who do literally nothing for the advancement of the country, to whom Governor Seymour is expected to pander, and to whom the interests of the entire country are to be made subservient. This is not all, however:—the six hundred miners of the Meadows—and here we speak of the population on but a mile and a half out of the six miles of this swampy tract of country—expended during the years of 1863 and 1864, no less a sum than \$600,000, and so far, without any profitable result. Now we would ask Governor Seymour in all soberness, and the unthinking Solons of the Legislative Council, if increasing the burdens of these men, is either just or politic? Let us suppose for a moment these miners, and those of the other creeks who are struggling hard against similar great natural difficulties, being obliged to leave the country on account of the onerous nature of the taxation—a misfortune likely enough to happen—where is His Excellency to find a revenue? Where are the two hundred officials more or less to get their salaries? and lastly, where are the ambitious citizens of New Westminster to find customers? It must surely be plain to all concerned, that the colony would, in Major Downie's parlance, suddenly relapse into something like its "pristine grandeur, when the Siwash was the sole lords and masters of the soil."

We have heard of several mining joint-stock companies which were in the way of formation; brought to a stand-still through the recent action of the British Columbian Government. These companies got frightened, not because there was anything very startling about the increase to the tariff, but because they see by it and the export duty on gold a disposition on the part of the Government to increase rather than diminish the burdens of the miner. At present a company is formed to put a bed-rock flume on Keithley's Creek. This operation will cost during the first two years the sum of \$200,000—a large enough outlay truly for any mining company in Cariboo—but this is not the only financial demand: the Government steps in and claims in taxation the sum of \$63,000. Here is a great undertaking, which will in the course of two years afford employment to upwards of two thousand miners, jeopardized by the ill-considered taxation of the country. The Bed Rock Flume Company on Williams Creek is another illustration. This company before it can obtain any returns will have expended \$150,000 and will have paid to the Government in taxation upwards of \$50,000 more—because probably it is, like the others, opening up the resources of the mining region and making the surrounding ground workable for thousands of free miners. The legislation of the neighboring colony is indeed a stumbling-block to mining enterprise, and will, unless speedily amended, reduce the population to a number too insignificant to necessitate even the employment of a Treasurer. If Governor Seymour wishes to make his mark, he will go to work manfully and get rid of at least one-half the officials that at present hang like a millstone round the neck of the country. Simultaneously he might abolish the tonnage dues and all the public road tolls. An increase to the tariff, if then found necessary, will be no cause of dissatisfaction; for the miner will know that he is placed on something like an equal footing with other and less productive portions of the population, and that Lillooet and Douglas, Yale, and New Westminster, will then pay their proper share of the revenue of the country.

A NEW ZEALAND SAWYER'S PHILOSOPHY.—We give the results of a conversation with one of these men, omitting the leading questions we addressed to him: "I have now been knocking about in these colonies for eleven years. I consider myself better off here than at home. In the old country your master will turn you off for a sour look, and when you have once got a bad name it will go hard with you to find another place. Here I am as good as my master, and he knows it; I can turn him off when I choose, and find as good a place to-morrow. I can make as much in a day here as I could in a week in England. I have saved no money; what's the use? I once made £250 at the diggings in Australia, went down to Melbourne and spent it like a gentleman. Ah! it is a pleasant thing being a gentleman; I should like to have nothing else to do. I wore as good a coat as any of your officer fellows, and spent my money quite as freely. It lasted me five months; and it is a comfort to me that I never met a poor pal without standing treat. I met an old chum bound for New Zealand, and came down here with him for a lark. When I have made a little money, I go down to Auckland and spend it like a gentleman. It is not worth while going there with less than £60; that lasts me about a fortnight. Being a top-sawyer at the top of my profession, you know I can make that sum in six weeks. I thus work like a man for nine months of the year, and live the other three like a gentleman. If I meet my master in town I look him fairly in the face; why shouldn't I? Ain't I as good as he? I owe him nothing, and he owes me nothing; I have done his work and he has paid me for it, so there's an end of the matter. What should I do if I were sick? Why, go to the hospital, to be sure. But I never have been sick, and don't intend to be; it's not in our

line. It wouldn't pay on no account. Oh, yes; I suppose I shall die some day; but then I won't make a long job of it. There will be no occasion to call the doctor or send for the nurse. I'll be crushed by a tree, or drowned in the river, the same as other sawyers. Neither my father nor grandfather died in their beds, and I don't expect to either. When I die my comrades will dig a hole and bury me beneath some tall kauri tree, and the world will jog on as before. I don't bother my head about the rest; I suppose I shall fare as well as the rest. I have lots of poor relations in England, but they have no claim on me. They never did anything for me, and why should I do anything for them? If they want money, let them work for it as I do; the world is wide enough for all. If they choose to stay at home and starve that is their lookout, not mine. I am not such a fool as to be earning money for them. Besides I have always been a friend of peace, and don't wish to have them quarrelling about my money when I am dead.—Fraser's Magazine.

Hon. Geo. Brown in England.—Mr. George Brown, the Canadian Minister, is now in England. He has come here to consult the Home Government with regard to the projected confederation of the colonies of British North America. He finds the English Cabinet entirely sympathetic with him on this great question; and, strangely enough, even those who support the political separation of the Northern and Southern States are agreed as to the expediency of uniting the British colonies under one Government. Mr. Brown has been received with extraordinary distinction by all parties in this country. He has been overwhelmed with calls and invitations; and hundreds of influential persons, who were perfect strangers to him, have taken means to express their sympathy with his mission. He left London to-day on a visit to Lord Palmerston at Broomlands. London correspondence of the New York Independent.

TAXING CHINESE MINERS.—A petition signed by eighty-six miners has been presented to Governor Seymour, calling attention to the fact that a large number of Chinamen are employed on the bars of the Fraser and elsewhere who do not pay the mining license of one pound sterling, and nevertheless enjoy all the privileges of free miners, and pointing out the considerable loss to the public revenue by such exemption. The petitioners pray that His Excellency will enact that all Chinamen found mining in any part of British Columbia shall pay the required tax.

LARGE CARGO.—The steamer Oregon on her last down trip took from Portland 500 tons of produce valued at \$80,000, and including 3,500 boxes of apples.

## COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday, Feb. 22.—The Oregon sailed yesterday at 12 o'clock, carrying a good number of passengers from this city and Puget Sound for San Francisco.

FROM THE NORTH.—The schooner Langley arrived yesterday morning from the Northwest Coast with a full cargo of furs, skins, and dogfish oil.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday from Puget Sound with 28 passengers and a large freight of cattle, sheep and produce.

Friday, Feb. 24.—FOR SAN JUAN.—The schooner Industry sailed yesterday from Kavanagh's wharf, with four head of cattle and a quantity of provisions, etc., for San Juan, whence she will return with a load of lime for this port.

LOADING FOR THIS PORT.—The bark Glimpse and Massachusetts were loading on the 18th inst. at San Francisco for this port, the former consigned to Pickett & Co. and the latter to the Hudson Bay Company.

ARRIVED OUT.—The Chrysolite and Herzog Ernst had arrived at Woosung, China, from Vancouver Island—the former on the 5th and the latter on the 7th November.

FROM THE SOUND.—The sloop Letitia, Capt. Adams, arrived yesterday morning from Seattle with a full cargo of oats, wheat, onions, and hay.

LOADING IN ENGLAND.—The Ann Adamson, at London, and Cyclone, at Liverpool, were still loading for this port at latest dates.

FOR SALT SPRING ISLAND.—The sloop Alarm sailed yesterday for Salt Spring with cattle, provisions, etc.

FROM THE SOUND.—The schooner Flying Mist arrived yesterday from Whidby Island with 40 tons hay, apples, etc.

FOR NANAIMO.—The schooner Goldstream sailed for Nanaimo yesterday with cattle.

Saturday, Feb. 25.—FOR NANAIMO.—The bark Knight Bruce left the harbor yesterday in tow of the steamer Diana. She is bound to Nanaimo to load coal for San Francisco, having been chartered by Messrs. Dickson, Campbell, & Co., for that trade for a period of six months.

THE GEO. S. WRIGHT.—The machinery of this steamer has been put in complete repair by Messrs. Spratt & Kriemler, and the vessel has been fitted for the Portland trade. She will probably make a trial trip to-day, and will leave for Portland in a few days.

ARRIVED.—The sloop John Thornton arrived yesterday with a cargo of alder wood to Kavanagh & Co.

FOR THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson left early yesterday morning with passengers and freight for Olympia and way ports.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The tug Diana sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning, carrying Dietz & Nelson's express and a few passengers.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Fideliter arrived from Nanaimo last night with 20 passengers, a small quantity of produce, and a cargo of coal to R. Brodick.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Fideliter will sail for Nanaimo this morning at 8 o'clock, to take up Mr. C. S. Nicol and family, who arrived on the last steamer from San Francisco.

FOR PORTLAND.—The Geo. S. Wright is up for Portland—R. Brodick, agent.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—The H. B. Co's bark Princess Royal is advertised to sail for London about the 1st of March. For freight or passage apply at the Company's office.

SAILED.—The brig sheet Anchor sailed yesterday morning for Port Townsend, where she will load with lumber for San Francisco.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Alpha arrived yesterday morning with a cargo of coal.

Monday, Feb. 27.—FROM SOOKE.—The schooner Matilda arrived from Sooke saw mills yesterday afternoon, with 40 M. lumber. She reports several outward bound ships in the Straits. The mill at Sooke is now in active operation.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Fideliter returned from Nanaimo last evening at 6 o'clock. She had a very rough passage down, a fresh gale blowing from the south-west. The Fideliter saw nothing of the Knight Bruce, bound for Nanaimo.

## VICTORIA MARKETS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Trade has been better during the past week. Several lots of goods having been sent to British Columbia, and now the river is open to Yale, large orders are daily expected. Market rates are firm at former quotations, and are as under:

JOBBING RATES.  
FLOUR—Extra, \$14 @ \$14.50 per bbl; superfine, \$12 @ \$13 do; Oregon brands, \$11.50 @ \$12 do.  
CORNMEAL—\$8 @ \$8.50 do.  
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BRAN—(Very scarce)—3½¢ @ 4¢ per sack.  
MIDDLINGS—3½¢ @ 4¢ do.  
WHEAT—(Scarce)—4½¢ do.  
OATS—3½¢ do.  
BARLEY—3½¢ @ 4¢ do.  
GROUND DO—4½¢ do.  
HAY—1½¢ @ 2½¢ do bale.  
POTATOES—2½¢ @ 3½¢ do sack.  
ONIONS—5½¢ @ 6½¢ do do.  
WHEAT—37½¢ @ 40¢ do chest.  
COFFEE—25¢ @ 26¢ do sack.  
SUGAR—(Raw)—8¢ @ 10¢ do per bbl; refined, 14¢ @ 16¢ do.  
RICE—(Scarce)—8¢ @ 10¢ do sack.  
BUTTER—Best, 45¢ @ 46¢ do case; ordinary, 42¢ @ 43¢ do do.  
BACON—Hams, best quality—20¢ @ 25¢; ordinary do, 15¢ @ 20¢ in moderate quantities.  
CHEESE—23¢ @ 25¢ do case.  
CANDLES—22½¢ @ 24¢ do per box.

## IMPORTS

Into the Colony of British Columbia, during the quarter ending 31st December, 1864.

Ale and Porter in wood	1393 25	Live Stock—	
Do in bottles	2778 50	Horses and Mules	352915 00
Agricultural and Mining Implements	2305 00	Cows	230 00
Acres	866 69	Calves	78 50
Bacon	17024 44	Beef Cattle	56622 00
Barley	2534 13	Sheep	7634 25
Beans	2850 00	Goats	758 25
Beef, salt	147 37	Hogs	2587 39
Billed	404 50	Machinery	294 84
Bagatelle	404 50	Matches	748 00
Tables	1815 60	Meat, fresh	715 62
Bitters	9990 30	Miscellaneous	15596 94
Blankets	14708 39	Molasses	1903 25
Boots and Shoes	14708 39	Nails	2108 65
Books, printed	1089 31	Onions	396 30
Brandy	1694 82	Oils, sweet	101 78
Script	70 50	Oils, various	3882 09
Bread	1694 82	Optum	1758 12
Bricks	1694 82	Peas	1382 25
Butter	1694 82	Pineapples	434 35
Candles	1694 82	Potatoes	12 50
Campbells	1694 82	Pers'n's effects	3299 34
Cheese	1694 82	Pork, salt	803 23
China Merchandise	1694 82	Plants	244 60
Chocolates	1694 82	Poultry	83 50
Cigars	1694 82	Quicksilver	308 87
Clothing	1694 82	Rice	14679 90
Coal	1694 82	Rope & Cord	398 66
Coffee	1694 82	Salt	866 53
Confecionery	1694 82	Seeds, garden	10 00
Cordials	1694 82	Seeds, grain	38 52
Drugs	1694 82	Shots	590 57
Ice	1694 82	Soap	2358 51
Dry Goods	1694 82	Stationery	1823 16
Barthenware	1694 82	Sugar	12871 49
Eggs	1694 82	Spirits	13945 70
Fish, preserved	1694 82	Tar and Pitch	138 00
Fish, dry and salt	1694 82	Tin and Tinware	4962 00
Fire arms	1694 82	Tobacco	488 47
Flour	1694 82	Vegetables	13936 96
Fruits, preserved	1694 82	Turnips, etc	375 10
Fruits, fresh	1694 82	Do preserved	559 05
Hardware	1694 82	Do fresh	55 43
Hay	1694 82	Wagons	149 00
Glass & Glassware	1694 82	Wheat	1103 15
Groceries	1694 82	Wine & liquors	1241 75
Gunpowder	1694 82	Wholesale	1233 00
Hardware and Ironmongery	1694 82	China Med.	361 85
Hats	1694 82	Claret	1370 50
Harness and Saddlery	1694 82	Various	2552 50
Iron & Steel	1694 82	Woodware	749 74
Lard	1694 82	Yeast Powder	2340 42
Leather	1694 82	Government	1623 01
Lime & Plaster	1694 82	Stores	1623 01
Ter	1694 82		
Lumber	1694 82		
		Total	\$758,447 76

## PASSENGERS.

Per stmr PACIFIC, from San Francisco—Capt. N. and family, D. L. & J. Hunt, E. T. Smith, L. Bosworth, Miss S. Jones, Miss S. Adams and 2 brothers, E. Barrington, Kwong Lee and 2 friends, E. Toomey, S. A. Smith, J. Marks, I. Turgu & wife, H. F. Foster, Mrs. Hicks, R. H. Adams and wife, T. Denovian, Mrs. T. Baile, J. F. Wilson, J. E. Hines, J. A. Lord (W. F. & Co's Messenger) T. Armstrong, C. Morales, J. Nahl, T. Douglas, J. Larnan, Miss Kate Rauff, J. Rauff, J. Robertson, Miss Lizzie Casper, Miss Lizzie Meekum, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Fitzgerald and 3 children, O. Moses, and 54 chinamen.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—R. Roe and lady, H. K. Carter, W. Hamilton, Phillips, Lawrence, McGillem, T. Gibbon, P. Holland, W. Edwards, H. N. Steele, Waldron, Jas Fitzpatrick, North, Frost, Wright, Jones, Rothchild, Garfield, Brown, Webster, Kremler.

## SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

[FROM THE S. F. BULLETIN.]

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.—There is a good jobbing trade doing, otherwise business on the wharf is light. Flour and wheat are held very much firmer. There is rather more inquiry for Oats and Barley. Hay is scarce. Potatoes drop a little.

FLOUR.—The market is higher; sales of Alviso Mills at \$13; we quote Genesee Mills extra, \$13; superfine do \$11.50 @ \$12; sales of Oregon extra at \$11.50; we quote National Mills extra at \$13; Golden Gate do, same price; 3800 h kds Chile for export, private.

WHEAT.—The market is firm, with sales of 625 sks at \$4.37½.

BARLEY.—We quote the market dull and nominal at \$3.25 for California; 10000 sks Chile, ex Sportsman, resold at an advance.

BEANS—300 sks small white flat, 4¢ @ 5¢ h kds.  
OATS—1500 sks sold at 2½¢ @ 2½¢ h kds.  
BRAN—Sales at \$4.50 @ 4½¢ h kds.  
MIDDLINGS—Sales at \$5.00 @ 5¢ h kds.  
POTATOES—Sales at 2½¢ @ 2½¢ h kds.  
HAY—Cargo sales at \$1.50 @ 1.50.

## SAN FRANCISCO FRUIT MARKET.

[FROM THE S. F. FLAG.]

Messrs. Addison & Martin, of the Pacific Fruit Market, furnish the following list of prices of fruit as the ruling rates in our city at the present time:

APPLES—per box, \$3.37 75; inferior per box, \$2.50 @ 2.75.  
PEARS—per pound, 8¢ @ 15¢.  
PLUMS—Dried, 10¢ @ 14¢.  
PEACHES—Dried, 10¢ @ 14¢.  
FIGS—10¢ @ 14¢.  
BLACKBERRIES—(D) 10¢ @ 14¢.  
ORANGES—10¢ @ 14¢; retail, \$1.10 @ 1.25.  
LEMONS—10¢ @ 14¢; retail, 75¢ @ \$1.

## GOODS ON THE WAY.

Per GOLDEN GATE, from San Francisco—sailed February 17—5 anchors, 15 bls gunny bags 115 sks barley, 30 sks black, 10000 sks wheat, 5 doz brooms, 50 bxs candles, 174 cases boots and 5 doz brooms, 50 bxs candles, 19 cks castings, 7 cks clothing, 85 bgs 30 cks coffee, 19 cks cordage, 9 cks 3 pgs Drugs, 8 doz dry goods, 2 bls duck, 3 cases fancy goods, 304 bbls flour, 2331 hf sks, 1800 qrs flour, 78 pgs dried fruits, 20 cks, 16 pgs furniture, 4 cks 20 cks glassware, 4 pgs grinders, 108 cks groceries, 5 cks hardware, 2 iron safes, 2 cases macaroni and vermicelli, 5 hds 10 barrels malt liquors, 1 cks matches, 25 pgs Chinese merchandise 49 sks meal, 96 kgs nails, 40 cks coal oil, 60 cases china, 2 cks paints, 2 bbl paper, 10 cks pearl barley, 227 cks preserves, 50 fks butter, 10 cks lard, 40 kgs pickles, 200 bgs rice, 30 gunnies salt, 2 pgs ship chandlery, 100 bxs soap, 1 cks alcohol, 95 cases liquors, 25 bxs starch, 1 cks stationery, 140 bbls 70 hf bbls 200 bxs 60 bgs sugar, 40 kgs syrup, 45 cks 20 hf do 10 pgs 220 bxs tea, 13 bbls tins, 45 bxs 2 cks 51 bbls 4 bbls tobacco, 476 cks 4-1-8th cks wine, 24 pgs woodenware, 50 cks 1 bbl yeast powders. Value, \$51,913 75.

## IMPORTS.

Per schooner CLANCEY from Port Townsend—5 bxs apples.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—95 hd cattle and calves, 192 head sheep, 2 coops chickens, 6 bxs eggs, 20 doz do, 19 sks oysters, 2 bbls sugar, 30 bxs bread, 1 carcass beef. Value, \$5847.

Per stmr PACIFIC, from San Francisco—17 pgs hardware, 9 doz duck, boots, etc, 2 do books and cards, 3 do hops, 1 do tops, 28 do clothing, 1 do medicine, 18 do hardware, 2 iron safes, 1 do hats, 3 do combs, 1 do gold scales, 4 do hosiery, 1 do harness, 1 do books and stationery, 65 boiler tubes 10 do drugs, 170 do sugar, butter, etc, 2 do gas pipes, 1 do onion seed, 9 do seeds, 10 do castings, 2 do mustard, 11 do boots, 32 do carriage materials, 4 do dry goods, 124 sks 3/4 do oil, 1 do oil, 1 do cheese, 1 do butter, 2 do milk, 2 do windmills, etc, 6 do leather, 1 horse. Value, \$27,000.

Per sloop LETITIA, from Port Townsend—136 bushels wheat, 386 bushels oats, 123 bushels cement, 3 tons hay. Value, \$834.

Per schr CAROLINA, from N W Coast B C—Skins and furs; value, \$1,850; oils and Indian goods, \$150. Total, \$2,000.

Per schr FLYING MIST, from Port Townsend—21 tons hay, 109 bush apples. Value, \$810.

Per schr WINGED RACER, from Port Angeles—110 coils telegraph wire.

Per schooner LORD RAGLAN, from British Columbia—2 pgs furs. Value, \$450.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

Feb. 20—Sip C. S. Kidder, Henderson, Port Angeles.

Stmr Oregon, Connor, San Francisco.

Sloop W. B. Taylor, Stevens, Barclay Sound.

Stmr Eliza Anderson, Nainaimo.

Stmr Fidelity, London, Nainaimo.

Stmr Emily Harris, McIntosh, Nainaimo.

Schr Goldstream, Hewitt, Nainaimo.

Schr Knight Bruce, Bryce, Nainaimo.

Feb. 21—Sloop Hamley, Dolhoff, Nainaimo.

Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles.

Sloop Fashion, Bagley, Port Angeles.

Schr Onward, McKay, Nainaimo.

Feb. 22—Schr Native, Smith, New Westminster.

Schr North Star, McCulloch, New Westminster.

Schr Industry, Ogilvie, Orcas Island.

Sloop Alarm, Holman, Port Angeles.

Feb. 23—Schr Farmer, Headlin, Pedder Bay.

Feb. 23—Schr J. K. Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan.

Stmr Pacific, Burns, Astoria.

Stmr Emily Harris, McIntosh, Nainaimo.

Feb. 24—Schr Sweetpeaks, Keffler, Saanich.

Sloop Letitia, Adams, Port Angeles.

Stmr Diana, Wright, New Westminster.