

Tuesday, December 26, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Dec. 22. THE WEATHER.—When the snow had reached nearly a foot deep, a rapid thaw set in. The roof of James Bay sawmill fell in, between two and three p.m. yesterday, from the weight of accumulated snow; whereupon every householder vigorously commenced operations, by removing the accumulations from their respective roofs and verandahs, to the occasional amusement and disgust of the passers by. There was sleighing in the streets up to a late hour.

STALING COIN.—Thomas Shannon pleaded guilty in the police court yesterday to having abstracted the sum of \$230 in gold coin from the pockets of a man named Charles Jameson. The prosecutor succeeded in recovering through the information of the accused, \$200 of the stolen money and requested the magistrate to deal lightly with the prisoner as he was intoxicated at the time. Mr. Pemberton sentenced Shannon to two months' hard labor.

SCHOLASTIC.—The periodical examination of the pupils of Mr. Burr's school took place on Wednesday, and the girls of the Central School, under the superintendence of Mrs. Fisher, also were examined yesterday. The proceedings in each case were very satisfactory to both the scholars and their teachers. The boys' department, under Mr. Jessop and Mr. Nicholson, will be examined to-day.

MERCANTILE INSTITUTE.—An animated discussion ensued in the Debating Class last night upon the merits of a homestead law. Some excellent speeches were delivered. The thorough ventilation of the arguments, both pro and con, of these important public questions cannot fail to be fruitful of valuable results to the community at large.

DISMISSED.—Officer Egan, who committed the disgraceful onslaught on a peaceable and unoffending family residing on Fort street, was yesterday expelled the force. Information has been laid against the offender, who will be rigorously prosecuted.

It was rumored in town last night that a valuable horse had been killed near Peatt's Farm by striking his head violently against a tree. We could not glean any further particulars of the accident.

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.—During the holidays the usual drill of the corps is suspended until the 8th and 9th of January next.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Indian Maid arrived yesterday from Nanaimo, with a cargo of coal for B. Brodick.

Saturday, Dec. 23.

FROM BURRARD'S INLET AND NANAIMO.—

The steamer Thames, Captain Brown, arrived last evening from Burrard's Inlet via Nanaimo. She left here on Tuesday last to tow the bark Kent to Burrard's Inlet, where she arrived safely on Wednesday, but had no communication with New Westminster. Sailed the same day for Nanaimo, arriving in the evening. Sailed from Nanaimo yesterday morning with a few passengers and 30 tons coal. The Rev. Mr. Maloney was a passenger. The steamer Diana had not reached Nanaimo when the Thames left, and nothing was seen of her; the weather was very thick and it was supposed she had put into Maple Bay. The election was held yesterday, at eight o'clock, with every prospect of Mr. Cunningham's return. Mr. Ring had issued an address to the electors and invited them to meet him in the court house on Monday last to hear a parting word. The schooner Black Diamond is on the way down having on board the Nanaimo Gazette. There were no vessels loading at Nanaimo. The ship Cyclone and the bark Metropolis are anchored in Royal Roads. Thanks to Captains Brown and Ellis for a copy of the Nanaimo Gazette of Monday. Several harbor boys were carried away by the ice on Saturday last. The house of Mr. Peter Patley, on Orace street, was burglariously entered on Wednesday, but the inmates wearing apparel not fitting the burglars they contented themselves with smashing crockeryware and windows and decamped. The shipping dues for the month of November were \$178. The weather had been very cold at Nanaimo.

THE ESTIMATES.—These official documents were forwarded to the House of Assembly yesterday, and will doubtless be read with much interest by every person in the community. It will be perceived that the revenue for the year 1866 is estimated at \$206,376, and the expenditure at \$193,495, leaving a surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$12,881, but against this there is a present balance of \$52,465 due to the Bank of British North America. Our space will not admit upon our analysing the details of the statements in our present issue.

SCHOLASTIC.—The periodical examination of the boys' department of the public school under the superintendence of Mr. Jessop, assisted by Mr. Nicholson, took place yesterday. The pupils showed much aptitude in the display of their attainments, and reflected great credit upon the careful training of their tutors.

FALL OF A STORE.—The accumulation of snow on the roof of a house in Yates street, formerly occupied by Mr. Pragg, caused it to fall yesterday with a loud crash on the sidewalk. Although there were several pedestrians near the spot at the time of the occurrence, no one fortunately was injured.

POLICE COURT.

TRIAL OF A POLICEMAN.—The Court was densely crowded, and much interest was evidently felt in the trial of ex-policeman Egan yesterday, who was charged with violently assaulting Mr. McPherson on Wednesday night last. The information of the complainant was read, to the following effect: About a quarter past eleven o'clock on the night of the 20th inst. I heard the door of Mr. Brodick's house burst open and the screams of ladies; on going down stairs I saw officer Egan, who said "you are the man who shot at me." I said no one had shot at him and took hold of him to turn him out, when he struck me several times with his baton.

The prisoner in answer to the Bench, said he was sorry for what had happened, but he did not know what he was doing. Mr. Brodick pleaded for the prisoner and asked the Bench to deal with the case in a summary manner, as the prisoner was drunk at the time. Mr. Pemberton said it was a most serious offence and one that he could not deal with.

Mr. Brodick, sworn, said: I was in bed on the night in question, and about 11 o'clock I heard a noise at the door. I asked who was there, what do you want? The prisoner said "come outside and I will show you what I want." I dressed and took a whip in my hand, and went to the door. I saw the prisoner had a light on his belt, and presumed he was a policeman, and said "why, you are a policeman; what do you want creating a disturbance at this hour of the night?" I then shut the door in his face and the door was thumped and kicked at; I then called McPherson down; both locks were then burst off the street door; I then went for a policeman; I did not see the prisoner struggling with McPherson, or it would have been worse for him.

Mr. Pemberton said he should send the prisoner for trial; he was sorry to see a young man whom he believed to have been a very active officer, in this position. A vast deal of power was invested in the hands of a policeman by the English law, and this was a very serious charge; it was a duty he owed to the public to send this case to a higher tribunal, and he was afraid the Chief Justice, knowing the power that is given to a policeman, would not think lightly of the charge.

The prisoner will be admitted to bail should satisfactory sureties be offered.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The House met at 1:15 p.m. yesterday. At the usual hour of commencing business Messrs. DeCosmos, Duncan, and Dennes were the only members present, besides the hon. the Speaker. This number not constituting a quorum, it was decided to adjourn the House over the holidays. A communication having been received from His Excellency the Governor containing the Estimates, the documents were read by the Speaker, and will be found in detail in another column. Messrs. Powell, Cochran, and Tolmie arrived shortly after, but too late to form a House. After some discussion, January 3rd was fixed upon for resuming the business of the session.

COWICHAN.—We are informed upon reliable authority that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather there has been no communication with Cowichan for a fortnight. The settlers are loud in their complaints of the serious difficulty they experience in bringing their produce to market, as they are compelled to pack it overland in the best way they can. We certainly advocate the scheme of putting a regular steamer on for the coast traffic.

A Gold Harbor Indian, charged with stealing some clothes from some Skidegate swashes, and subsequently assaulting officer Taylor, was fined \$35 or three months imprisonment by the stipendiary magistrate yesterday.

NANAIMO ELECTION.

THE NOMINATION.

On Friday last the nomination for candidates for the representation of Nanaimo took place a little after eleven o'clock in the court house of that town. A few minutes previous to the commencement of the proceedings the whistle of the steamer Diana blew, and numbers rushed down to the wharf with the dread expectation that the steamer was bringing a number of voters from Victoria in favor of Mr. Ring. The only Victorian passenger, however, turned out to be Mr. McClure, and Mr. Cunningham's supporters breathed freely. The court house was shortly after filled, and W. H. Franklyn, Esq., presided as returning officer. The proceedings commenced by

Mr. Densmore coming forward and proposing Mr. Thomas Cunningham as a fit and proper person to represent the interests of Nanaimo in the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island.

Mr. Gordon seconded the nomination.

Mr. Nicol, manager of the Coal Company, then came forward and proposed Mr. D. B. Ring.

The nomination was seconded by Mr. Sabiston of the Nanaimo hotel.

After some little time had been spent in Mr. Cunningham's supporters trying to get Mr. Ring to speak first and Mr. Ring's supporters calling upon Mr. Cunningham,

Mr. Cunningham rose and stated that his views were already so well known that it was almost needless to repeat them. He would, however, give his political opinions in the fewest possible words. He was in favor first of a union with British Columbia—not such a union as his opponent advocated, with free ports in Vancouver Island—but a broad and thorough union with discriminating support duties. This sort of union would give them free trade with British Columbia—the great desideratum—while Mr. Ring's union would create obstacles in their trade with the neighboring colony. He was warmly in favor of reciprocity with the United States, believing if they had that the industries of Nanaimo would grow at almost beyond precedent. He was in favor of the liberal measures generally that were be-

fore the country. He believed the local interests of Nanaimo had been neglected by the Government, and if he had the honor of being returned he would pledge himself to look earnestly after these. The speaker then alluded to a number of local wants that required attention. He also considered that the commercial interests of Nanaimo had suffered from neglect. According to Mr. Duncan, the Missionary on the northwest coast there were 50,000 Indians north of Nanaimo, the trade with whom if properly managed, would be worth to Nanaimo \$1,500,000 a year. The speaker then alluded to the claims put forward by Mr. Ring as being of the most preposterous character—the learned gentleman had in fact told him (Mr. Cunningham) that he had come up to Nanaimo to look after the interests of the Wharf street merchants of Victoria. (Laughter.) Now he thought Nanaimo had already suffered enough by the Wharf street policy, and he was of opinion that its inhabitants had better look after their own interests. With regard to Mr. Ring's claims to having given Nanaimo its port of entry, he could only say that the port of entry bill lay on the table of the Upper House for about a year, during a portion of which time Mr. Ring filled the office of Attorney General. In conclusion he would say that he would support, if returned, a general municipal scheme that would give to every settlement on the Island the benefits of local self-government, when the inhabitants themselves thought municipal institutions necessary. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Ring then rose and said that his claims to the suffrages of the Nanaimo people had been very much misrepresented. The very address which had been presented to Mr. Cunningham and signed by a number of citizens was based on untruths; for it said that Nanaimo had never been, in reality, represented. He, there, defied anyone to say that the interests of Nanaimo had not been represented during the period he had the honor to sit in the House (hear, hear). It was through his exertions that the port of entry bill became law. He fought for that measure vigorously and successfully, and was as vigorously and unceasingly opposed—every effort in fact was made to thwart him, but his exertions were ultimately crowned with success. He was not, however, Attorney-General then. He also introduced a Small Debts bill, and it was not his fault that it did not pass. There were various other measures for the benefit of Nanaimo and the country generally which were initiated by him. He had, also, during the time he represented Nanaimo, been always ready to see and assist his constituents when they came to Victoria, and, in fact, had labored for the benefit of the town. He oftentimes was obliged to neglect his professional duties for his political ones, and frequently worked himself to the injury of his health for the sake of his Nanaimo constituents, and yet he was told Nanaimo never had been represented. He was sure the gentlemen who had put their names to Mr. Cunningham's address did so under misconceptions, and he hoped after what he had said they would retract their promises; for promises were null and void when deception was used. The learned gentleman then attacked the Colonist for attempting to mislead the Nanaimo people by sophistries and misstatements. Thunders of applause greeted well enough and decry the simple, but when they were carefully analyzed, their fallacies were speedily made apparent. The Colonist had described him as being a worthy representative of the red sandstone period, and grew very witty when it represented him as having "free port on the brain" (laughter). But he would tell the Colonist and its political party that they were, the red sandstone representatives, who attempted to do the necessities of life and impose duties on articles Sir Robert Peel many years ago had exempted from customs interference. The Colonist also stated that he was wrong in his facts about the commercial condition of the country and wrong in his figures; and then hurled a lot of statistics at his head; but that paper had done him injustice. He never, in alluding to the decrease of the exportation of Nanaimo coal, meant the foreign demand; it was the Victorian demand—a demand which he had from the best authority had decreased fifty tons per week. With regard to the statement made by his respected opponent that he (Mr. Ring) had come up to Nanaimo to represent the Wharf street merchants, there must be a misconception somewhere. What he thought he told Mr. Cunningham was that he wanted to see justice done the Wharf street merchants—that is to say, that before any great fiscal change were made six months' notice or something of that kind should be given to those men who had built houses and ordered goods on the faith that the free port would be maintained.

Mr. Cunningham—You told me distinctly that you wanted to look after the interests of the Wharf street merchants (laughter).

Mr. Ring contended that there must be some mistake. He, however, believed that by protecting the interests of Wharf street he was protecting the interest of the colony. He maintained that free port principles were the true ones. Free port and free trade in his opinion were synonymous. With regard to the union question was settled; and here he might say his opponents while demanding changes in the policy of Vancouver Island so soon as union took place looked upon British Columbia laws as the laws of the Medes and Persians that could not be altered. (Laughter.) He believed that the necessities of life should be untaxed. If it was found however necessary to make some alteration in the fiscal system let it be a subordinate policy to the principles of free trade, and let duties be levied only for the purpose of raising revenue. To tax cattle and other necessities of life to benefit the farmer was like pulling a man forward with one hand and knocking him down with the other. (Laughter.) He desired to see the English laws applied in every possible case to the colony. The politicians in the House as represented by the Colonist, and who seemed to have got hold of legislative power knew nothing about the science of legislation, and were remarkable like the soap bubbles blown by boys, for nothing but their rotundity and emptiness. (Laughter.) He thought their actions mischievous, and to a certain extent disloyal. Men rose up in the Legislature and insulted the Queen and no one came forward to resent it. Then when the interests of Nanaimo were neglected—when

the late member was sick—the House took no notice of Nanaimo and willfully left its interests to be neglected. Even when the benefits of the Hog and Goat Bill were asked to be extended to Nanaimo the measure was refused, and the farmers' interests seriously injured.

A Voice—Why, at that time there were no farmers about Nanaimo (laughter). Mr. Ring then went on to say that he had been opposed by a religious clique, had been much misrepresented, but hoped the electors would do him the honor to return him (applause).

As Mr. Franklyn was about to take a show of hands loud cries were made for Mr. McClure of Victoria. Mr. Ring protested against any more speaking, and called upon the returning officer to take the show of hands, which was done, resulting largely in favor of Mr. Cunningham. The cries for Mr. McClure being repeated. Mr. Franklyn offered the gentleman in question every facility, and

Mr. McClure came forward and said that he did not come there to say anything disrespectful against Mr. Ring, for whom personally he had a very high regard; but from some remarks which had just fallen from the learned gentleman on political matters he thought it only right that the opposite side of the picture should be given (hear, hear). Mr. Ring had indulged very largely in aspersions on the Liberal members of the House of Assembly, alluding to them as men who were doing no end of mischief, and exhibiting a woeful lack of scientific legislation (laughter). What the learned gentleman meant by scientific legislation would be difficult to say, but if he (Mr. McClure) might judge by inferences from Mr. Ring's speech, it meant all the crudest ideas on political economy being put into a sausage machine and turned out by the yard—Imperial measure (laughter). Or it meant forcing one suit of legislative clothes on every country, be it large or small, old or young. He took the liberty, however, of informing the learned gentleman that the system would not work—that the only legislation that would benefit and build up a country was the legislation that represented the wants of the community, and that could only be obtained by giving the people every facility for expressing their opinions (hear, hear). Mr. Ring's scientific political knowledge, when they came to it in detail, was really a wonderful thing in its way. It called free port and free trade synonymous—or, in other words, maintained that paying no duties in Vancouver Island was just the same as paying duties in British Columbia (laughter). It said in one breath that legislation for any particular class or community was wrong, and then declared that the free port interest of Wharf street should be protected at all hazards. It maintained that both colonies should be united, but while insisting that the British Columbia policy was not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, but could be altered, declared that the fiscal policy of Vancouver Island was unchangeable. The fact was the gentleman's scientific knowledge simply meant ignorance of political economy. It was scarcely necessary for him (Mr. McClure) to show to the audience before him the absurdity of the idea of union and free port—the thing had been done so often in other places; nor was it necessary to show how much evil even in commercial transactions the free port had done, by first inducing large and indiscriminate consignments of English and other goods altogether independent of the legitimate demand; by then attempting to get rid of the goods at any cost and risking them on long credits, and finally by creating a gambling spirit amongst the commission merchants and traders ending ultimately, on the partial failure of the mines, in general bankruptcy. (Hear, hear.) When Mr. Ring's criticism on the Assembly and their acts was analysed, the learned gentleman was found to be equally incorrect. Never since the colony had representative institutions had it got so practical, so liberal, so progressive a House of Assembly as now. Never before was there a working majority willing to carry out the wishes of the people of the country and determined to inaugurate useful measures (applause). To say that the vegetable and cattle permits had increased the price of the necessities of life was simply absurd. The impost on vegetables had induced the farmers to cultivate much larger crops than heretofore, thus enabling them to sell, as they do, cheaper than at any previous period (hear, hear). The cattle tax was equally misunderstood by Mr. Ring. When that tax was imposed, a deficit in the estimated revenue had to be met, and it mattered not whether the tax was imposed on beef or on dry goods, the amount had to be raised; the great object, however, was to raise it without adding any expense or another official to the country, and this it was found could better be done by making it a cattle permit. To come, however, to Mr. Ring's claims on the Nanaimo people. The learned gentleman had told them that he had, after being opposed and thwarted, carried the port of entry bill through the House. Now, who opposed Mr. Ring on that measure but the Wharf street interest—that interest that strives to make every other interest in the colony subordinate to it. And who did Mr. Ring, according to the statement of Mr. Cunningham, wish to support now but these same Wharf street merchants? The learned gentleman told us that Wharf street interest was the colony's interest; then if it had been Wharf street's interest to oppose the granting of a port of entry to Nanaimo, it clearly followed it was Mr. Ring's duty to have sided on that occasion with Wharf street instead of fighting against it (laughter). Mr. Ring said that he worked for his Nanaimo constituency until his physical energies had commenced to give way; now he (Mr. McClure) would put it to the people of Nanaimo, as a benevolent people—as a people in whom neither malice nor uncharitableness was to be found—was it right that they should again injure Mr. Ring's constitution (laughter). Was it right that they should endanger his professional reputation and deprive the unfortunate who might be wanting good legal advice of a clear-headed counsel (laughter). He (Mr. McClure) thought not. He believed, indeed, if they carried out the true principles of Christianity they would send Mr. Ring to Victoria with no forebodings that his physical strength would be overburdened—with no dread that his might would be passed in nervous unrest; but with the glad consciousness that he was a free man, and not chained body and soul to an exacting constituency.

(Laughter). He would, therefore, ask them to send Mr. Cunningham to bear the burdens—there was not much danger of that gentleman sinking under bodily afflictions; and if he did, not being a professional man, the interests of individual members of the community would not be so seriously affected. (Laughter).

Mr. Ring mounted the stand to again address the audience, but after making every effort in vain to induce the audience to stay, was at length obliged to put on his hat and leave with the crowd.

THE POLL.

The poll commenced the following day at twelve o'clock, but at ten minutes past three Mr. Ring finding that his opponent was 14 and himself but 6, came forward and in a neat speech, thanking all parties, resigned. He said that he could, if necessary, get four or five more votes, but as Mr. Cunningham could also make additions to his number, he would not prolong what would be a useless contest. Three cheers were given for Mr. Ring, after which the returning officer declared Mr. Cunningham duly elected—a statement which was received with great exultation. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, and the concert, left, escorting Mr. McClure to the steamer and giving three cheers for that gentleman, as well as another round of huzzas for Mr. Ring.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We regret to learn that a settler at Cowichan came to his death last week under the following painful circumstances: It appears that two men were engaged in removing goods from a canoe at Harris, on Thursday, when an altercation arose through one of them having split the canoe by dropping a bag of flour into it. The parties seem to have become incensed at one another and in a paroxysm of anger the man who caused the trifling accident was struck by the other on his face with a gun, from the effects of which it was said he died the next day. The deceased was an elderly man named Cooper. An inquest was to have been held on the body yesterday.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Hastings, Caidin and wife, J. Minegan, P. M. Richardson, Fane, Thos. Burge, N. Balcock, Shaw, Jamison, Grandisler, Gadda, Curry, J. R. Culter, Bosling, Joe Lane, Bulfinch, W. Moore, Rev. G. W. Whitworth, F. Wilson.

IMPORTS.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—15 bbls flour, 18 sks oysters, 51 head cattle, 194 sheep, 13 calves, 1 horse, 14 hogs, 1 cs goods, 377 sacks bran, 18 sacks onions.—Value, \$4,151.

Per bark GLARAMARA, from London—1166 cks, 5432 cs, 221 chests, 73 bales, 1 parcel, 150 tons pig iron, 25 crates, 1 box, 1 cs newspapers, 30 pgs mds, 2 bales bagging, 33 cs mds, 1 cs Eau de Cologne, 2 do perfume, 1 bx wearing apparel, 60 doz candles, 300 cs bottled beer, 100 cks do, 12 gr cks wine, 28 bales paper, 1 parcel samples, 100 cs ale.

Per barque EMILY BANNING from San Francisco—1 pg agricultural implements, 1 cs axes, 1200 sks barley, 10 sks bran, 20 cs bread, 1 pg bedding, 50 doz candles, 5 cs carriage materials, 300 cs crockery, 3 cs drugs, 1 cs dry goods, 400 lb flour, 6740 gr sks flour, 2 pgs handkerchiefs, 10 cs hardware, 1 cs lamps, 1 roll matting, 12 pgs Chinese mds, 40 bgs mds, 24 kgs nails, 73 sks oats, 5 bbls oatmeal, 10 cs coal oil, 4 cs olives, 5 bbls opium, 2 cs paper, 6 bbls beer, 15 lb butter, 5 cs lard, 3 cs cheese, 3 cs cheese, 20 lb tea, raisins, 688 lbs rice, 50 bbls sugar, 20 lb tea, bacco, 44 sks wheat, 5 cks red wine, 2 cs maraschino, 2 cs liqueurs, 1 pg woodenware. Value, \$21,305 02.

Per slip FASHION from Port Angeles—1 lot furs. Value, \$155.

Per slip THORNTON, from New Westminster—39,000 feet lumber.

Per slip BRANT, from New Westminster—25m feet lumber.—Value, \$250. To J. G. Jackson & Co.

Per steamer OTTER from Utsalady, 13 M. lumber. Value \$152.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

Dec. 18.—Sch Discovery, Rudlin, Nanaimo; Str Otter, Swanson, Port Angeles; Sch Meg Merrilies, Pamphlet, Nanaimo; Sch Brant, Francis, New Westminster; Str Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster.

Dec. 2.—Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles; Str Diana Wright, Burrard's Inlet.

Dec. 20.—Sch Thornton, Warren, New Westminster.

Sch Amelia, Cendall, San Juan; Sch Eliza, Middleton, Saanich.

Sch C. E. Clancy, Robinson, Port Angeles.

Dec. 21.—Sch Indian Maid, McIntosh, Nanaimo.

Sch J. K. Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan.

Dec. 23.—Str Thames, Brown, Nanaimo; Str Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster; Slip Fashion, Bagley, Port Angeles; Str Diana, Wright, Nanaimo; Sch Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo.

CLEARED.

Dec. 18.—Str Enterprise, Mount, Westminster; Sch A. J. Wester, Mills, Port Angeles; Str Thames, Brown, Burrard's Inlet.

Dec. 19.—Slip Hamley, Patten, Comox; Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles.

Dec. 20.—Slip W. B. Naylor, Drake, Port Angeles.

Sch Annie, Elvin, San Juan.

Str Diana, Wright, Nanaimo.

Dec. 21.—Sch Indian Maid, McIntosh, Nanaimo.

Sch Meg Merrilies, Pamphlet, Nanaimo; Sch J. K. Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan.

Dec. 22.—Sch Discovery, Rudlin, Saanich; Slip Thornton, Middleton, Saanich.

Sch Amelia, Kendall, Fort Rupert.

Dec. 23.—Slip Fashion, Bagley, Port Angeles.

BIRTH.

In this city, December 16, the wife of Captain McCulloch, of a son, christened James, weight 8 lb.

In this city, December 2—the wife of Major Wm. Downie, of a son, christened Wm. Downie.

DIED.

In New Westminster, on the 19th instant, Alfred Edwin, aged 2 years and 5 months, youngest son of Mr. E. B. Holt.

In this city, on the 16th instant, Thomas Patrick, aged 42 years, a native of Essex, England.

In this city, on the 21st instant, at 10 minutes to 4 o'clock, p.m., John Mahoney.