

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 14, 1865.

THE NOMINATION.

An assemblage of some 600 or 700 persons collected on Saturday morning in front of the police barracks, to take part in the nomination of candidates for the representation of the two seats for the city, vacated by the resignation of Messrs. A. DeCosmos and C. B. Young, the senior and junior members. All classes of the community were represented, and probably nine-tenths of all the voters in the city were present and took part in the proceedings. Notwithstanding the exciting nature of the present election contest, the greatest good humor prevailed, and the day was distinguished by a total absence of disturbance of any kind. From the commencement of the nomination it was evident that the "Union and Tariff" men were largely in the majority, every remark and observation in favor of their principles being vociferously and generally cheered, while "Free Port" sallies were drowned by unmistakable marks of popular disapprobation.

At 11 o'clock Sheriff Naylor mounted the platform, and after going through the usual formalities, called upon the electors to propose their candidates. Dr. Dickson, M. L. A. for Victoria District, proposed Mr. Amor DeCosmos as a fit and proper person to represent the electors of the city of Victoria. Mr. DeCosmos was a good man and true, and had well and faithfully represented the electors in the Legislative Assembly. There was always difference of opinion on many topics, but he was well assured that the great majority of the people had full confidence in Mr. DeCosmos' ability and faithfulness. Mr. DeCosmos had done more work, and had brought in more useful measures than any man that ever sat in that House. (Applause.) He had given all his time and attention to his legislative duties—so much so that he had actually injured his health, both physically and intellectually. He (Dr. D.) considered that the exertions of Mr. DeCosmos demanded that he should be placed at the head of the poll. (Great applause.) Dr. Dickson alluded to the cause of the present election, which proceeded from a challenge given in the House by Mr. DeCosmos on the Union Resolutions, and which had been finally accepted by Mr. Young. He spoke forcibly on the principles involved in the contest, and in favor of union and a tariff. The free port policy had been thoroughly tried for the last seven years, and had proved to be a rotten fabric, and it must now give way to a sounder and better fiscal policy. The whole system of taxation should undergo a change. He would put on a tax on all unimproved lands.

A Voice—How about the Hudson Bay Company? Dr. Dickson would tax them as well as anybody else. A revenue must be raised and employment found for our population. What prospects had men with families for their children in the present state of the colony? What occupations could they put them to? Would they make them bootmakers? Why, we imported nearly all our boots and shoes—some \$120,000 worth last year—from San Francisco! Let us put a duty on these importations and open up sources of employment for our people (applause.) He had a great respect for the Americans, and was very glad to see them in the colony, but he had a greater respect for ourselves (laughter.) It had been said that we had no agricultural lands, but he knew from the statistics that there were more than 100,000 acres of good arable land in the colony, although most of it was locked up in the hands of speculators, and kept unproductive. He knew one lot of 1,500 acres of as fine land as ever a man put eyes on, out at Saanich, which belonged to a British Columbia official, and there wasn't an acre of it fenced in. He alluded to the bribery that was being so extensively practiced by the free-porters, and said he did not believe any good and true man would sacrifice his principles for Wharf street dollars (applause.) The present issue was between Wharf street and the whole colony (great applause.) He would conclude by saying that every man who voted for DeCosmos and McClure would serve the best interests of the country (loud applause.)

Mr. Charles Gowan came forward to second the nomination of Mr. DeCosmos. Mr. Gowan said that he could not expect much of a speech from him, but he would say that he had known Mr. DeCosmos for the last seven years, and he had always acted for the good of the colony, and so long as he continued to do as he had done, he would support him through thick and thin. (Applause.) All he would say to the electors was, "Be around at the polls at 8 o'clock on Monday morning—let nobody turn dirt in your eyes, there's plenty of the dirty trash floating round—let the watchword be "Union and Tariff," with DeCosmos and McClure at the head of the poll." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Burnaby proposed Mr. Charles Bedford Young as a fit and proper person to represent the electors in the House. Mr. Young came forward to represent them on the same principles he had gone into the House to maintain. Both he and Mr. DeCosmos went into the House in favor of the free port, and Mr. Young was not afraid to look the big store in the face and vote for the free port. (A voice—Wharf street.) Mr. Burnaby—Well, Wharf street let it be; but he was a Wharf street "rat" himself, and he could tell them that the interests of the Wharf street merchants were bound up in those of the whole colony. (Applause, and cries of No! Wake! etc.) He would not take up their time, as Mr. Young was here and would speak for himself.

A delay of some minutes here took place, no second presenting himself. At length the crowd discovering Culverwell close to the platform, began to shout "Culverwell! Culverwell!" he's afraid to face the music! " &c., &c., upon which, after some hesitation, he mounted the platform and, amid a storm of hisses, hoots, and yells, lasting several minutes, seconded the nomination.

well as one of the best abused men in the colony. Three years ago Mr. McClure advocated the very principles he now proposed, and he had the manliness to stick to them then at every cost, and now the same principles were adopted by the majority of the people. (Applause.) Great capital had been attempted to be made against Mr. McClure because he was said to have opposed union while acting as a delegate in London. He (Mr. McMillan) had been at the meeting which appointed Mr. McClure, and he would say if ever there was a regularly constituted delegate, he was one. As to his opposing union when he went home Mr. McMillan read a paragraph from Mr. McClure's address when he returned, published in both the Colonist and Chronicle, showing that he had stated to the Duke of Newcastle that a union was highly desirable but impracticable till a similar fiscal policy prevailed in both colonies—a state of things which was now being brought about. (Applause.) Mr. McMillan spoke at some length against the free port and in favor of a tariff his remarks being received with frequent applause.

Mr. N. M. Hicks seconded the nomination. He had known Mr. McClure for several years and had always found him honest, consistent, and upright. Mr. McClure had stood up for British Columbia when she had not another friend in the colony. Mr. Hicks spoke briefly but forcibly against the free port, showing that it was not it but the rush to Fraser river that built up Victoria.

Mr. G. H. Cary next mounted the platform, amid groans, hisses, shouts of "What's the fee?" &c. He said the fee was the pleasure of proposing such an able and intelligent man as Mr. Sprout to represent the electors in the Assembly. He would tell them they could not get half such a competent, able and intelligent man in the colony (Oh, oh!) Mr. Cary spoke at some length against union with British Columbia, arguing that by uniting we would lose our representative in situations. His remarks were received with frequent groans, hisses and other signs of disapprobation.

Mr. Disette seconded the nomination. No other gentleman being proposed, the Sheriff called on the candidates to address the electors.

Mr. DeCosmos accordingly came forward, and was received with loud and prolonged cheers. He said he had stood several times on that platform, but had never looked on such a sea of intelligent faces. (Laughter.) The sight convinced him that some great question was agitating the public mind of more than ordinary importance. That question was should we change the fiscal policy of the country and distribute taxation equally over the population, or retain our present policy and foster one interest to the injury of all the others. The policy of his party was to unite with British Columbia—a country which we had all worked to build up, to create a larger domestic trade and industry, and to build up a united country to counterbalance the power of the neighboring republic. (Applause.) He would not address them at much length; but he wished to correct some slanders which had been circulated about himself. (Cries of "never mind them; they're not worth minding," etc.) He would only allude to one of them—that of the Hudson Bay Company affair. He had assisted in carrying the Crown Lands resolutions through the House in opposition to certain hon. members who were working for their own interests. He briefly sketched his course in the House on the Hudson Bay question, showing that Dr. Trimble had followed his lead at that time in the House. And now he found that gentleman was going about slandering him in reference to that very question. He would show the electors Dr. Trimble's scheme: that gentleman had taken up 50 acres of the Government land at Ogden Point, and had applied for a certificate of improvement, which was refused, so he did everything in his power to oppose the Government and the Hudson Bay Company. But when he (Dr. DeCosmos) had drawn up his report, Dr. Trimble tried his best to burk it, because it contained something adverse to his Ogden Point claim, and the electors would remember articles in the Chronicle, written by Mr. Bell, the editor of that paper, and a supporter of Dr. Trimble's, attacking him (Mr. DeCosmos) in the matter. Mr. DeCosmos alluded to the late union resolutions, and showed that they only asked the Governor to do all in his power to obtain union on the best terms possible. The Governor was at liberty to appeal to British Columbia as well as to the Home Government. Alluding to the advantages of union, Mr. DeCosmos said there were one hundred officials in this colony—sufficient to govern a population of a million. (Hear, hear.) If united with British Columbia, we would have only one set of officials, whose interests would be those of the whole country—not for a single line like Wharf street, but for a line from Victoria to Cariboo, from Vancouver Island to the Rocky Mountains. (Applause.) The free port party were like the man who hid his ass between two rocks, and starved the poor animal to death. They had tied Vancouver Island between Washington Territory and British Columbia with hostile tariffs, and the country was starving (applause.) So long as the union question remained unsettled, just so long would business and property in Victoria and in New Westminster remain unsettled. And what had the free port done here? It had built up a little town which in three years' time would be very much smaller than now, unless a tariff was imposed. We depended on the mining population of British Columbia who came down here in winter and spent their money and bought their supplies. And could these men get work here? (Shouts of No!) Did the free port employ them? (No!) Did the Wharf street merchants find them employment? (No, no!)

A Voice—Did politicians employ them? Mr. DeCosmos said he had been taunted with being a politician. He acknowledged the charge, and he would say that with the exception of the Hudson Bay Company, he had employed more men than any man in Victoria. While he was proprietor of the Colonist one hundred and fifty persons, men, women and children, were supported through the Colonist (applause.)

Mr. Fell—And did not the Wharf street merchants support you? Mr. DeCosmos—They came to me because the Colonist was the best medium for their advertisements! Look at the two paid

organs of the free port party; did they find anything approaching argument in the Vancouver Times? (shouts of no!) Nothing but personal abuse. He (Mr. DeCosmos) had been abused with being ambitious; he was ambitious to see the colony prosper; to see Victoria flourish; to see our harbor improved; to see one grand country for us and for our children (applause.) Mr. DeCosmos proceeded to show still further the advantages of union, and to the disadvantages of separation; he also showed the absolute certainty of a tariff being forced on the colony by the country members at the next general election, in spite of all the city could do. He proclaimed that the free port was dead! (Applause.) Or if not dead yet, it would be executed at 4 o'clock on Monday (great applause.) He urged electors not to split their votes, but vote the whole ticket, and to form themselves into "committees of one," and bring up every voter to the polls early to vote for "Union and Tariff." He then descended from the platform amid tremendous cheers.

Mr. C. B. Young next made his appearance, and was received with mingled applause, hisses and groans. He said he appeared to tender up his charge (A voice—Well done, good and faithful servant! Laughter.) and to show that he had stuck to his pledges of free port and the school question like a man and a Briton (applause.) Mr. Young said he disapproved of the union resolutions, because they insulted British Columbia. His first act in the House had been to oppose a one-man bill; but Mr. DeCosmos had supported it. He believed Mr. DeCosmos would be an honest, upright and intelligent member (applause); but he would warn the electors that he might not be faithful to his trust. He (Mr. Young) had been one of the first to propose protection in the House, but he wished still to preserve the prestige of our free port; we were bound in honor to those who had invested capital here on the strength of the free port to preserve it intact. (No, no!) He urged the disadvantages of union, in assuming the enormous debt of British Columbia; he compared the tariff burdens of Portland and Olympia with Victoria, and asked what had built up Victoria, to which he received in response a general shout of "Cariboo!" Mr. Young spoke for some time in praise of his own honesty and uprightness, alluding to the Sanson Copper mine as an instance, which created much laughter. He concluded with the Shakespearean motto addressed to the electors by

Mr. McClure on ascending the platform was received with tumultuous applause, on the substance of which he said that he did not come before the electors from motives of ambition or personal interest. He was there in consequence of an invitation which he had received to stand for the city, and to endeavor to carry out a great principle which he had been advocating for six years. He had advocated it at a time when there were not six men to support him in the place and had suffered every species of antagonism in his business from the merchants on Wharf street (applause.) He was, however, proud to say that he was ready and willing still to stand by the principles he had contended for (applause) and to maintain the great benefits which we should derive from the union of the colonies, with an equitable tariff. The idea of union with the free port was the quintessence of absurdities. It was necessary that he should offer some explanation in regard to certain slanders that had been raised against him. One of these was that he had tried to get the colonies separated. Mr. McClure here entered into full details of what transpired between Hie Grale the late Duke of Newcastle and himself; when the affairs of the two colonies were discussed, and he (Mr. McClure) had distinctly advanced opinions favorable to the union of the colonies. He reiterated the arguments he had previously advanced in favor of union and a tariff, and observed that he had heard a pers. whom he could name say that he now employed eight men at \$15 a day, but if a tariff were put on he could employ 100 men at the same rates (loud applause.) Mr. McClure then touched upon the injurious effects of the present system, which militated against every interest except one on the Island, and pointed out how it opened the way to ruinous competition from the other side. In coal, for instance, if our friends across the water could send coal into this market and sell it at 50 cents per ton less than Nanaimo, it would effectually close up that thriving town, and drive every industrious man out of it. He spoke of the great cry which had been always raised about making Victoria the great commercial emporium of the Pacific, and demonstrated the absurdity of the supposition that the free port could enable her to carry on a trade of any magnitude with other countries. If Victoria had occupied some central position like Panama, it would be otherwise, but situated as she was, she had little else to depend upon but a domestic trade with British Columbia. The speaker glanced at the inequality and unfairness of the mode of raising revenue by direct taxation, and the advantages which the indirect system offered. He referred to the statistical returns of the past year, and pointed out the decrease in our import and export trade, which he believed would continue to show a falling off as long as the free port was suffered to continue. There was another point. We already had 12 systems of taxation, and the Chamber of Commerce wanted six more, making 18 different taxes. The Union and Tariff party wanted to raise taxes by a more uniform method. The present system was not found in any part of the world. The speaker here glanced at the system of taxation in England. He had always gone in for a tariff as a means to attain the much desired union, but did not believe that any sane man could be in favor of tariff without union of the colonies (cheers.) The opposite party had prated about the humility of the union resolutions, and one member had gone down on his knees to picture it, but this was all absurdity. These men, who claimed to be loyal, talked about the Home Government sneezing every right out of the people. What interest, he would like to know could it have in doing so? The British governments had granted us representative institutions, but had not been equally liberal with British Columbia, because there was not the same amount of wealth and population concentrated in any town in the neighboring colony as there were here. Mr. Cary, however, by some peculiar

logic, had argued that with a union but position should be reversed; that we should be the non-representative body and British Columbia the representative one. Now, this was simply absurd. We might have a more liberal constitution, but the home government would not, under any consideration, curtail our present rights. (Hear, hear.) Mr. McClure then went on to say that he had a number of personal enemies who had made themselves very busy during the present contest; but these enemies were "one of the invariable penalties attached to the position of newspaper editor. No man in such a position, if he fearlessly did his duty, could avoid making them; so far as he was concerned, he had the satisfaction of knowing that his enemies were only the worthless creatures of the community (hear, hear, and applause.) He concluded by saying that the House Assembly had heretofore given but little attention to the interests of the working man; but that if he were elected he would do his utmost to make the working man's cause his own. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

FOR THIS PORT—The bark Architect, Hoeg, Master, sailed from San Francisco for this port on the 26th ult. The brig Sheet Anchor is loading for this port.

FROM PUGET SOUND—The steamer Eliza Anderson and Jenny Jones arrived yesterday with passengers and freight from Olympia and Ports on the Sound.

FOR PUGET SOUND—The steamer Jenny Jones leaves to-day at 11 a.m. for Olympia and way ports.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—The bark Architect, Hoeg, Master, arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco, with a cargo of general merchandise consigned to Pickett & Co.

FROM PUGET SOUND—The schooner Winged Racer and A. J. Westler arrived on Saturday night with cargoes of American farm produce.

OUTSIDE—The brig Sheet Anchor was reported outside the harbor last night.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Flour and Grain—No improvement whatever in trade has taken place during the past week—no sales of any account have been effected. Market rates for Produce and Provisions remain as at last week's quotations. Jobbing rates as under:—

- Flour—Extra, \$13 50 @ 14 50 per bbl; superfine, 12 @ 13; Oregon brands, 11 50 @ 12 do.
OATMEAL—\$9 50 @ 10 50 per 100 lb.
BURNWELL—\$8 50 @ 100 lb.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$8 50 @ 100 lb.
BEANS—\$3 50 @ 4 50 per sack.
RICE—\$1 50 @ 2 00 per sack.
WHEAT—\$1 50 @ 2 00 per sack.
OATS—\$1 50 @ 2 00 per sack.
BARLEY—\$1 50 @ 2 00 per sack.
BRAN—\$1 50 @ 2 00 per sack.
HAY—\$1 50 @ 2 00 per ton.
BAKING POWDER—\$1 50 @ 2 00 per sack.
SUGAR—Raw, \$10 00 @ 11 00 per cwt; Refined, 15 @ 16 do.
BUTTER—Fresh, 47 @ 50 per case; Ordinary, 40 @ 45 do.
CHEESE—25 @ 30 per case.
CANDLES—\$1 50 @ 2 00 per box.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

WHEAT—Rising at 3 1/4 cts. per bushel.
BARLEY—At \$3 1/2 cts. per bushel.
OATS—Quotable at 3c.
CORN—3 1/2 cts. per bushel.
POTATOES—3 1/2 cts. per bushel.
BUTTER—Isthmus quotable at 35c.
DRYED APPLES—Quotable at 9 @ 10c per bushel.
FRUIT PRICES—The following list of prices furnished by Messrs. Addison Martin & Co., of the Pacific Fruit Market, will serve to show the ruling rates in the city at present: Apples, \$2 50 @ 3 50 per box; Peaches, \$1 50 @ 2 00; Dried Plums, 1 1/2 @ 2c per lb; Peaches, 10 @ 15c per lb; Figs, 20 @ 30c per lb; do Blackberries, 10 @ 40c per lb; Oranges, \$5 @ 7 per 100; Lemons, \$5 @ 6 per 100.

PASSENGERS.

Per bark PRINCESS ROYAL, from London—Rev. Mr. Jenus and two children, Miss Jenus, H. P. Scott, Chas. Scott, Misses Mary and Ann O'Marrah, Amy Dolphin, Sarah Morley and Jane O'Marrah.
Per Steamship PACIFIC, from San Francisco and Portland—Captain W. Irving, John Poir, Edmund Hurd, E. Picht, Captain B. Hilliard, A. C. Webster, Henry Havelock, J. A. Dickson, J. A. Lord, Wells, Fargo & Co's Messenger, E. M. Buckley, A. Latten, M. Lehr, J. Maguire, Williams, J. Turner, A. Johnstone, D. Griffiths, John Wood, Mr. Boyd, G. Finch, A. D. Campbell, James Job, D. Shear, J. Adams, P. Ericson, W. Robertson, H. Anderson, A. Morris, W. Phillips A. Kelley, C. A. Perkins, A. F. Turner, R. Tongren, J. Elymer, C. Lohse, Jno. Nelson, G. Allison, W. Robertson, H. Anderson, C. States, J. M. Pheron, John Tubell, A. Fallagh, O. Bergenheim, O. Nelson, Chas. Green, Phineas Moore, J. H. Lee, Mr. J. Lee, C. A. Gardner, Geo. Houser, E. S. Hatch, Mrs. Watson, and 59 Chinamen.
Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, Captain Herries, J. Tree, Mr. Teiler, Capt. Doane, Steel, wife and baby, W. F. Thompson, W. Crockett, T. Richards, Tripp, P. Erowley, Siwash and two Klootchmen.

IMPORTS.

Per Steamship PACIFIC, from San Francisco & Portland—3 pigs segars, 2 do stationery, 1 do toys, 5 bxs boots and shoes, 2 do fancy goods, 2 pkgs seeds, 1 do brandy, 12 do drugs, 6 do opium, 1 hose, 4 gunnies, 6 candies; 160 pkgs butter, 1 do extract, 190 bxs fruit, 740 sks flour, 6 cask, 2 bales mds, 465 pkgs do, 5 kegs do.
Per bark PRINCESS ROYAL, from London—2720 s, 1220 s, 25 bks, 8 sats lead, 14 stoves, 40 bds hoop, 348 bales, 2 cs matches, 108 chests, 188 cks gunpowder, 81 mats, 64 serons, 14 saks, 107 chests, 1 pump complete, 40 bales, 10 bds, 36 cs, 38 frames and crates, 880 bds, 642 do, Extras 28 cs, 5 saks, 1 bdl. 1 crate, 1 tierce, 1 hhd, 2 trusses, 2 trunks, 1 tin case.
Per schr. ONWARD, from Burrard's Inlet—50 cords cedar.—Value, \$500.
Per schooner A. J. WESTER from Port Angeles—15 tons hay. Value \$300.
Per schr. WINGED RACER from Port Angeles—500 bush oats. Value \$400.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—57 hd cattle, 31 hogs, 2 cows, 5 calves, 70 sheep, 10 lambs, 75 bush oats, 1 horse, 3 bxs butter and eggs, 1 chest and trunk, 20 sks oysters, 1 ssk Billard tables.
Per Bark ARCHITECT, from San Francisco—26 pkgs agricultural implements, 2 anchors, 15 bks gunny bags, 5 cs blacking, 2 do bread, 24 doz brooms, 1 cs brushes, 200 bxs candles, 708 cs carriage materials, 20 pkgs do, 8 cs cloths, 15 lbs coffee, 20 cs do, 11 coils cordage, 1 bl cork, 1 cs drugs, 2 bks duck, 50 hf sks do, 50 hf bbls apples, 10 lbs peaches, 4 cs furniture, 2 cs glassware, 1 cs glue, 30 cs hardware, 2 bks hops, 85 cs macaroni and vermi, 1 cs machinery, 10 kits mackerel, 49 bks malt, 65 sks meal, 50 kgs nails, 2 pkgs nuts, 130 cs seal oil, 5 bales paper, 1 cs pearl barley, 1 bbl hf peas, 10 bbls plaster, 230 cs preserves, 28 kegs do, 118 sks butter, 20 cs lard, 2 bks cheese, 1 cs hams, 5 bks quicksilver, 1 ssk rice, flour, 40 bxs saleratus, 11 bks sardines, 122 bales salt, 1 cs seeds, 4 pkgs ship chandler, 481 bks soap, 10 cs spices, 19 bbls brandy, 30 cs liqueres, 195 bks starch, 1 crate do, 2 bbls syrup, 95 kegs do, 280 chests tea, 30 bxs do, 10 lbs do, 1 cs unwaxed, 14 cs tobacco, 10 trunks, 5 bbls vinegar, 25 kgs do, 30 cs wine, 504 pkgs do, 121 pkgs woodware, 25 cs yeast powder. Value, \$31,782 87.
Per JENNY JONES, from Port Angeles—85 sheep, 50 hogs.
Per FLYING MIST, from Port Angeles—53 tons hay.

MAINE INTELLIGENCE.

Feb 6—Star Pacific, A. M. Burns, Astoria.
Feb 7—Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles.
Feb 8—Star Jenny Jones, Jones, Port Angeles.
Feb 8—Star Onward, McKay, New Westminster.
Feb 8—Star Ramon, Moss, New Westminster.
Feb 8—Star Thorator, Warren, New Westminster.
Feb 9—Slip C. S. Kidder, W. Henderson, Port Angeles.
Feb 9—Star Flying Mist, W. Thompson, Port Angeles.
Feb 10—Star North Star, McCulloch, Nanaimo.
Feb 11—Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster.
Feb 11—Slip Native, Jones, Sooke.
Feb 11—Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster.
Feb 12—Star Fideliter, London, Nanaimo.
Feb 12—Star Winged Racer, Peterson, Port Angeles.
Feb 12—Star Alpha, George, Nanaimo.
Feb 12—Slip W. Naylor, Walter, Cowichan.
Feb 12—Slip Harriott, Dirk, San Juan.
Feb 12—Slip A. J. Westler, Mills, Port Angeles.
Feb 12—Slip Sch. Eliza, Carleton, Saanich.
Feb 12—Slip Sch. Parmiter, Headin, Peckad Bay.

DECEASED.

Feb 6—Star Thames, J. Henderson, Alberni.
Feb 7—Star Pacific, A. M. Burns, San Francisco.
Feb 7—Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles.
Feb 9—Star Jenny Jones, W. Jones, Port Angeles.
Feb 9—Star Onward, McKay, New Westminster.
Feb 11—Slip C. S. Kidder, Henderson, Port Angeles.
Feb 11—Star Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angeles.
Feb 12—Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster.
Feb 12—Star Harriott, Dirk, San Juan.
Feb 12—Star Fideliter, London, Nanaimo.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. J. M. Sparrow, of a daughter.
On the 6th inst., at Woodside Farm, Sooke, the wife of Michael Muir, Esq., of a daughter.
In Wanganui, N. Z., Oct. 7th, 1864, the wife of Geo. M. Allen, Esq., of the Wellington Provincial Survey Department, of a son.
In San Francisco, on the 29th ult., the wife of J. Passmore, Esq., late of Victoria, of a son.

DEATHS.

In this city, at the Parsonage, Christ Church, on the 13th inst., Grace, youngest daughter of Rev. Edward Cridge, aged two years and two months.
At Cariboo, British Columbia, on the 29th day of July, 1864, aged 29 years, Thomas Torney, brother of Edward and Martin Torney, and late of county Westmeath, Ireland.
At San Francisco, California, on Feb. 6th inst., Mr. George Farkinson, a resident of this city, of consumption, aged 38 years, leaving a widow and many friends to mourn the loss.
New York Papers copy.
In the Royal Hospital, 7th February, of rapid consumption, Nell Dougherty, aged 27 years, a native of the North of Ireland.
In this city, on the 4th inst., Cecilia, wife of J. S. Helmecken, Esq., Hon. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and eldest daughter of Sir James Douglas, K. C. B.
On the 23d January at San Francisco, of bronchial consumption, Horatio Varicas, formerly of this city.
At the Parsonage, Christ Church, on the 4th inst., Edward Scott Cridge, second son of the Rev. Edward Cridge, aged seven years and seven months.
At the Parsonage, Christ Church, on the 11th inst., Eber Cridge, third son of the Rev. Edward Cridge, aged 6 years and 2 months.

COLONIAL Boot Store.

HOME MANUFACTURE MAURICE CAREY
Begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Victoria and its vicinity that he has a Large Stock of Leather on hand
OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION!
AND A NUMBER OF GOOD WORKMEN
Having arrived by the last Steamer for his Establishment, he is prepared to execute all orders in the
Best Style of Workmanship,
And with the promptest despatch.
In addition to the other branches of his business, he has introduced the manufacture of
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.
Now is the time to encourage
Home Manufacture!
All work leaving the store will be guaranteed of the best and most durable description.
Yates Street, two doors above Government st.
Victoria, Jan. 20th, 1865.
J. M. CAREY.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
In persons of sedentary and literary pursuits, if the brain is over-worked and the muscles under-worked, the appetite is very apt to fail from general atony of the system. THE PNEUMATIC SYRUP, restores the tone of the digestive system, and consequently the appetite, by supplying a pure blood to organs, too weak to make it without assistance.