he captain of the Leah reports und up Sound. One was a full arently French.

-The steamer Fideliter will mo and way settlements to-

IMPORTS.

# THORNTON—100 M laths, 1489 500 feet flooring, to W P Sayward. H, from Whidby Island—1000 bus ats, 7 tons hay, 30 bis apples.—

TITIA—420 bus potatoes, 244 do ats. Value, \$1270. GED RACER-400 bus potatoes.

ZA ANDEKSON-32 hd cattle, 50 , 2 hogs, 50 scks oats, 12 des chick-ggs, 11 scks oysters, 4 hogs and 3 2 qrs beef. Value, \$2200. ESTER—600 bus potatoes, 100 do ay, 1 carcase beef, 8 doz chickens, bus carrots. Value, \$750. MIST, from Puget Sound-15 DRAGLAN-Furs. Value \$500.

## NE INTELLIGENCE.

BNTERED. r G. S. Wright, Finch, Olympia Dirk. San Juan sam, Caffray, Nanaimo Harney, Obery, Port Angelos Robinson, Port Angelos Ilvin, Saanich Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo ... elagar

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Fashion, Bapley, Port Angelos
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#### BIRTH.

on 23d inst., the wife of H. Dec. 30, the wife of J. T. I

ellemouth, B. C., Nov. 30th, the

#### Esq., of a son. MARRIED.

instant, at the St. John's Ch R. J. Dundas, Charles Small lia Egginton, second daughter of Birmingham. h December, by the Rev. Dr. Coina Paksher, eldest niece of Mithis city, to Mr. J. Pincus, of S

DIED.

dary Richardson, aged 7 mon , on the 27th instant, Fanny I W. George and Mary Norris,

on the 31st ult., of therine Ann, daughter of will leave the resident

VOL. 6.

VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1865.

#### THE BRITISH COLONIST DE HEICKEY PUBLISHED THANK EVERY MORNING

(Sundays Excepted, THE PR V AT VICTORIA. V. suijas TERMS: Annum, in advance \$1000
for Six Months, \$00
for Week, payable to the Carrier, \$200
ingle Copies, \$200

Advertisements inserted on the most re

THE PARTY OF THE P

Barnard's Express,

G. Street. San Francisco.

Clement's Lane, London.

30 Cornhill, London.

#### THE NEWS

The Eastern intelligence received yesterday is up to the 3rd inst. The great event, hich we previously maintained was near at hand, has come off-Savannah has been taken. One hundred and fifty guns, 33,000 bales of cotton, ammunition and railway apparatus unlimited, besides 800 prisoners, have rewarded Sherman's exertions. Hardee and his fifteen thousand militiamen made their escape during the night of the 20th of threaten, as we have shown before, the sup-December, across the Savannah river. If this plies of both Charleston and Richmond. force reached Charleston by the line of railway, as is asserted, Foster must have been Later Eastern News. less on the alert than usual; for he commanded a portion of the line not far from the Coosawatchie. Savannah has been in Sherman's hands for three weeks, having been taken on the 21st ult. In a former article, we stated that on the fall of Savannah Sherman would march upon Augusta, and, by thus controlling the Savannah river, virtually out the Confederacy in two, and that from this point he would be able to

Grunger landed at Passagola, on the Mississippi seaboard, about thirty miles souths west of Mobile, and according to late accounts, after repulsing the Confederates, had got within three miles of the city. Another force, under General McKeown, had gone from Pensacola, and was marching on Blakely, a town about twenty miles to the north-east of Mobile. In the meantime, the navy in Mobile Bay were making elaborate preparations for a combined attack on the city; so that in all probability we shall not have to wait many days before this sea port shall have been added to the other trophies of the winter's campaign of the Northern

is only second to Charleston in its sea de-

fences. A Federal force of 5000 men, after

considerable opposition, effected a landing about two and a half miles about Fort

Pisher, defeated the Confederates and secured

a lodgment. It would appear, however, that

the expedition was not successful, for the

force afterwards re-embarked. The damage, so far, sustained by Fort Fisher is the burn-

guns, and some injury to the works. The

be able to go into action and test the bat-

teries on the river. The garrison of Wil-

mington numbers at present 15,000, men,

under General Bragg. Its possession would

[TELEGRAPHED TO "OREGONIAN"]

DATES - TO JANUARY - 3.

CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25th, 7 p. m.—A despatch ocived this evening by the President from Sheran, dated Savannah, Dec. 22d, announces his conpation of the din and the capture of 16

artillery and cavalry has moved from Savannah towards Altamaha river. Hardee has made a proper disposition to check the colum. Its object is, probably, to destroy the Savannah, Albany and Gulf railroad, its depots, &c. We have no report from Hardee's army since November 28."

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29—A telegram from Guest's Station the 28th, represents that Gen. Burbridge's command was in good shape returning to Lexington after a most successful expedition. Gen. Burbridge destroyed the railroad for 10 miles beyond Wytheville. Breckinridge was badly whipped, and had left for North Carolina, so that the rebel Department of South-western Virginia has no longer any efficiency.

EXPEDITION AGAINST MOBILE. New Orleans, Dec. 23.—An expedition under General Granger, in considerable force, landed a Pascagoula, Miss., on the 15th, and pushed rapidly foward Mobile. A brief skirmish occurred of the 16th, near Franklin's Creek, and the rebel were routed. Many people rejoiced at the sign of the Union force. The savy rondered sale

nand, is not likely, we are of opinion, to be m productive of immediate results. The town

militia in Mobile, and that a strong Union sentiment prevailed there.

On the 19th Gen. Granger was at Franklin, Miss., three miles from Mobile, having met but little resistance. The rebels are busy night and day endeavoring to blockade the water front of the city. The rebel ram Bienville is expected down the Atabama river from Selma. A force from Pensacola under Gen. McKeon is reported moving on Blakely, Baldwin county, 25 miles from Mobile. A vessel with a cargo of cotton escaped in the direction of Havana. The Tribune's New Orleans dispatch intimates the speedy tall of Mobile from Granyer's operations against it.

The Tribune's special says:

Returns received at the Provost Marshal General's Bureau show that the number of men raised ing of the barracks, the disabling of two by recruiting is larger than at any period during the year. versels engaged in the bombardment are the

Pawhattan, Wabash, Minnesota, Susque-NEW YORK, Dec. 31 .- The Herold's New Orlean's correspondent says:

The two recent expeditions from Morganzia into the interior of Louisiana had met with great success in breaking up guerilla camps, capturing hanna and the New Ironsides, mounting 201 guns, of immense calibre. If this fort can be silenced, the light draft steamers will then

stores, etc.

Twenty-five hundred rebels under Wirt Adams and Scott were threatening Baton Rouge on the

HOOD'S RETREAT. CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—The Commercial's Columbia, Tenn., correspondent thinks that the bulk of Hood's army is still north of the Tennessee river. Hood first attempted to strike the river at Decatur, Alm, but Granger had occupied the place in advance and headed him off; at the same time the gunboats came up the river and compelled him to abandon a point near Florence where he had portboons. Owing to the bad condition of the roads developments will not be made very rapidly.

ATTACK ON WILMINGTON. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 30—The Santiago de Cuba and Fort Jackson have been the only vessels attached to the Naval Fleet which have yet arrived from Wilmington. The latest advices from Porter represent him as still subjecting Fort Fisher to a vigoreus bombardment.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG. The World's City Point special dispatch, dated Dec. 22th, says: A demonstration has been made in front of the Sixth Corps during the past few

New York, Jan. 1—The Richmond Examiner of the 29th says the privateer Blank has been seized at Nassau by order of the British Govern-

The Richmond Examiner of the 30th, speaking of the capture of Savannah, says all rice on the plantations in the vicinity of the city fell into the hands of the Yankees. The amount is estimated at half a million bushels. The Confederate Government succeeded in removing most of the atores. The main loss sustained by it was the siege guns. The pontoon bridge across which our troops passed was also lost.

The latest rebel newspapers received contain a manifesto from Jeff Davis, giving notice that the pirate Bennet G. Burley, concerned in the capture of vessels on Lake Erie, and in the attempt to seize the steamer Michigan and liberate the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, and who was recently released from arrest in Toronto, is an officer regularly epilisted in the rebel Navy, and was impossible to the series of the arrest of the series of the s

favorably, the figures report but five thousand militia in Mobile, and that a strong Union sentiment prevailed there.

On the 19th Gen. Granger was at Franklin, Miss., three miles from Mobile, having met but The enemy was not pressing him.

### SHERMAN AND SAVANNAH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—A private letter from the fleet says that refugees from Charleston and other points in South Carolina state that all the inhabitants who could do so have removed into the country, and that great distress prevails in the city. Scarcely any flour or other necessaries can be obtained at any price. Sherman's success occasions general alarm. Several blockade runners are in Charleston harbor waiting an opportunity to escape. Many passengers for Nassau have engaged berths. There is little business in Charleston other than that connected with blockade running and war matters,

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The Times' special despatch says it has authority for stating that the cotton captured at Savannah will be taken and sold by the Government, and if any person claiming can show a valid claim they will be reimbursed. It is reported that Simon Draper, Collector of New York, has been appointed agent at Savannah to superintend the shipment and sale of the cotton.

New York, Jan. 3—A Hilton Head special correspondent, under date of the 26th mlt., says Kilpatrick's corps has just returned from deatroying a portion of the Alabama and Gulf Railroad near Altamaha river. Ten locomotives and a large number of cars are shut up between Albany and the Altamaha river. Hazen's division of the 16th corps and Gen. Fuller with two brigades of the 17th corps, spent five days on the railroad. There is a plank road leading from the railroad towards Darien, from which port heavy trains loaded from blockade runners passed into the interior.

A force of cavalry accompanied by infantry has crossed into South Carolina. The obstructions in the Savannah river are being rapidly removed. Boats run daily from this point and a great quantity of valuable property is cally brought to light.

New York, Dec. 4—The World's Beaufort correspondent of the 28th says: Increased preparations are making in Sherman's army to resume the offensive. The enemy evidently expect an attack on Charleston and Branchville. Refugees says that Charleston is being surrounded by formidable earthworks. Foster's army was still at

The Herald's correspondent says fifty picked men now command Farrar's Island, in James river, near Dutch Gap. The rebels have been driven by this party from an important point opposite the Howlett House battery. Among the results accomplished by the movement is the destruction of the pontoon boats used by the febels. Activity continues within the rebel lines. The troops that evacuated Savannah are doubless on their way to reinforce Lee and also Brockinridge. We may look for a hostile movement soon by Lee.

BRAZIL AND THE FLORIDA.

#### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENC

PORTLAND, MAINE, Dec. 28—The Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 16th carried here this evening. Alluding to the Florida disaster the London Times says:—Assuming it to have been by design, we are the disposed to waste much indignation on the subject, as the method of procuring the equipping of the Florida was such a vitin fer or neutrality as to deprive the unferers of sympathy. Brazil is really the outraged party. The Times predicts that Seward will make suple apology.

party. The Times predicts that Seward will make suple apology.

A blockade runner case has been on trial in the Court of Exchequer, in which the ladge pointed out that all the parties in the matter were foreigners, and denonated such violations of the rights of asylum.

A large open air meeting of the operatives of Manchester adopted resolutions strongly opposing the recognition of the slave holders. Confederacy.

Parliament meets on the 1st February.

The breach between the Papal government and the Prussian Minister at Rome is wide-ening.

ening.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Australian, with dates from Liverpool to the 17th, and from Queenstown to the 18th, has arrived.

The London Times applands Secretary. Seward for the well merited sunt which he gave Mr. Parker, the would be presenter of a peace address to President Lincoln.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The Africa from Liverpool with dates to the 16th has arrived.

arrived.

The news is unimportant.

There is an immediate prospect of a reduction of the Bank of England rates to 6 per cent.

The Confederate loan was much depressed.

two military districts for the protection of public and private property, registering persons formerly in the rebel army, contiruing fire department, water and gas works; for arresting straggling soldiers; for the transportation of persons into the rebel lines who want to go, and to supply destitute persons with food.

Sherman, in a special field order, states that as Savannah is and will be held as a military post for future military uses, it is proper to lay down certain general principles, that all may understand their duties and obligations. He then proceeds to state what may be permitted for the sonvenience and comfort of the people, in which are embraced all necessary privileges of large communities. The publication of newspapers is limited to two editors, to be held instrict accountability for libels, mischievous matter, premature news, exaggerated statements, or any comments whatever on the acts of authorities.

The Savannah Republican of the 29th contains the proceedings of a public meeting called by the Mayor and a large number of influential citizens, to take into consideration matters relative to the present and future welfare of the city. Resolutions were adopted that tions were adopted that, we accept our position and the surrender of the city, and in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the National authorities under the Constitution,

leaving all questions which remain, to be adjusted by the aid of legislative conference.

The second resolution says that laying aside all differences and burying by-gones, we will use our best endeavors to bring back the prosperity and commerce once enjoyed.

The third reads, we don't put ourselves in the

The third reads, we don't put ourselves in the position of a conquered city asking terms of conquerors, but claim the immunity and privileges contained in the proclamation and message of the President, and all legislation in Congress in reference to a people situated as we are.

The fourth states that, we ask Government to call a Convention of the people to say whether

they wish the war continued.

The fifth reads that it is the unanimous desire

The fifth reads that it is the unanimous desire of all present that den. Gray be continued as the military commander of this post, and that for his urbanity and kindness he is entitled to our thanks.

The Richmond Sentinel, Jeff Davis' organ, says: If we are overcome, give us political alliance and association with England, France, Spain, or any other nation, rather than subjugation by the Yankees. The Sentinel also says: The peace resolutions offered in the North Carolina Legislature were defeated in the Senate by 19 to 21, on a motion to take them from the table. The storm through which Porter's fleet rode in safety is said to have been the most terrible that has occurred on that coast in many years. The rebels regard it as a special act of Providence in their favor, as it gave them time for preparation. The movement to make Lee Generalissimo continues. The Augusta Constitutionalist says Atlanta was sacked by Georgians after Sherman left it. Deserters from the rebel army have taken possession of the North Carolina mountains and expelled the rebel citizens. They defy the rebel authorities. citizens. They defy the rebel authorities.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CAIRO, Jan, 3—The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans, Dec. 26th, has arrived:
A force of about 2,000 men, including the 2ad Maine cavalry, 1st Florida cavalry, 14th New York cavalry, and three regiments of celored infantry and two pieces artillery, ander command of Col. Robinson, of the 97th colored infantry, left for a raid into Alabama on the 13th, to sever communications by telegraph and rail at Pollard and destroy such property and stores as might be found there. Reaching Pollard on the 16th, the place was found eyacuated. The railroad depot and train of eight cars, mostly filted with grain and Government property, commissary stores and ordnance were destroyed, and 2,000 stand of arms captured. The railroad was also destroyed by our treops and the expedition then returned.

compares Sherman's movement in Georgia to the Duke of Marlborough's march into Germany, which resulted in the battle of Blenheim. It says that nothing in modern Blenheim. It says that nothing the Sherman times equals it. It will either make Sherman him and his

The Times' Paris correspondent says that a few days after the result of the election was. known in Paris, Mr. Dayton (U. S. Minister) had a long interview with the French Minister, and delivered a dispatch from Mr. Seward. Since then the tone of the official press has entirely changed. All abuse of Lincoln and the North has stopped. The papers now tell the truth about Northern

The Herald's London correspondent considers Earl Russell's letter as the last nail in the coffin for the Confederate cause abroad. The same letter speaks of the friendship of France towards the United States, and says

that Napoleon told Slidell that there was no bope of recognition. The rebels must make the best terms with the North they could. The rebel scrip was sinking; American stock was rising. St. Johns, N. F., December 24. - The

teamer Russian, with dates from Liverpool to the 15th, has arrived off Cape Ruce. Her news is unimportant. The British Emancipation Society had

presented a congratulatory address to Mr. Adams, the American Minister, upon Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

American advices in view of Sherman's

progress in Georgia and Hood's operations in Tennessee, were regarded with the greatest

The Times urged the opening of negotiations in regard to the American war, saying that it must come to that at last, and the sooner the better for America and the world at large of mound for slide at 201 108

SERVICES OF PLATE FOR MESSES. BREW AND Cox.-Two very handsome and costly silver services arrived per steamer Oregon from San Francisco yesterday, consigned to His Excellency Governor Seymour, and intended for presentation to Messrs. Chartres Brew and W. G. Cox, the leaders of the Chilecaten exw. G. Cox, the leaders of the Chilscaten ex-peditions of last summer. Each service. consists of a tray urn, coffee pot, tea-pot, su-gar-bowl, slop-bowl and cream-pitcher, weighing about six hundred ounces in all. The value of all is two thousand dollars. The The value of all is two thousand dollars. The silver is the same standard as United States coin, the designs are very elegant, and the workmanship of the whole is beyond cavil or criticism. The inscription on one set will explain the object of the presentation: "Presented, on behalf of the Government and people of British Columbia, by the Government and people of British Columbia, by the Government not being in session) to the Hon. Charres
Brew, in gratitude for his services in the
suppression of the insurrection of the Chilcoaten Indians." The lettering on the other
set is the same, but that the erner and Executive Council (the Legisl set is the same, but that the name of Wil George Cox, Esq., is inserted,

sustained by the Sacramento Union. Says that journal in an able article on Sherman's operations :

Within forty days after the enemy had begun to crow over a fancied success in forcing Sherman back to the Tennessee, he had crushed Hood with one hand and captured a fortified city, nearly five hundred. miles distant, with the other ! It was one wing of the Army of Atlanta that destroyed the enemy in Tennessee while the other was marching to grasp the city of Savannah, and the grandeur and brilliancy of the campaign passed safely over others. Arrangements are becannot be fully appreciated without taking cannot be fully appreciated without taking fair measure of its value. When Sherman started southward from Atlanta we said that if successful he would cut the Gordian knot of the rebellion. After we had opened the Mississippi and recovered East Tennessee, the most decisive operation that could be undertaken, excepting the annihilation of Lee's army, was the opening of the Savannah river from the coast to Augusta. Between Augusta and the mountain walls of East Tennessee there are no facilities of communication, and below Augusta two or three garrisons and a fleet of light draught gunboats will not only prevent the Army of Northern Virginia' from making any use of the resources of the Gulf States, but sever the Confederacy as completely as the possession of the Mississippi divides the forces of Magruder and Hood. An army holding this line and employing a large force of mounted infantry, can dominate both South Carolina and Georgia and recruit their able-bodied slaves at will. Better still, in the present situation, the rebel general at Richmond will see that the bulk of Sherman's samy can be easily and quickly transported to Newbern, or using Augusta as a base, cross the narrowest part of South Carolina and enter the Old North State, thus co-operating directly with Grant in closing the avenues of retreat from the rebel Capital. The clear proof furnished by Sherman's march that the 'Confederacy'

of war, three steamers, and thirty—three thousand bales of cotton. No mention is made of the present position of Hardee's force, which is estimated at about fifteen thousand.

The despatch from Sherman is as follows:

SAVANNAH. December 22-To His Excellency President Lincoln:—I beg to present you with a Christmas gift. The city of Savannah with a hundred and fifty heavy guns, plenty of ammunition, and about 'twenty-five thousand bales of cotton.

SHERMAN.

cannot be fully appreciated without taking into view the operations of both. For a parallel in magnitude of conception and solidity of results we must go back to the wars of Napoleon, and even there we shall find no campaign where the cost of a great triumph of the cost of the cost of the cost of the cost of a great triumph of the cost of the was so slight. The immediate fruits of this astonishing campaign, however, are not a planting his batteries in such close proximity to the rebel lines as to command every position held by the forces under Hardee, he sent a summons by a flag of truce to the effect that if the place vas not in a certain time surrendered, its bardment would at once commence. To this summons the wily rebel general replied, that as his communications were yet open, and his men fully supplied with subsistence and stores of every kind, he was able to hold a long siege, and was determined to hold the city to the very last moment, and to defend the citizens' property which had been placed under his protection until his forces were compelled to surrender. Every preparation had been made by General Sherman to assault the rebel position the next day, but when the morning of the 21st dawned, it was found that the enemy had evacuated their works. Several regiments of infantry immediately advanced, who took possession of them, and shortly afterwards Gen. Sherman entered the city at the head of his body guard, and received, from the head of his body guard, and received, from the heads of a deputation of citizens, the surrender of the place. It appears that General Hardee, on the night of the 20th, seeing the impossibility of holding the city, and fearing the only means of escape left open, across the Savannah river, was likely to be cut off at any moment, determined to avail himself of this route for his retreat. His troops immediately set to work and partially destroyed the Navy Yard and Government stores, and at twilight, under the protection of his ironclads, succeeded in croasing the river over the causeway to the north side, intending to push forward to Charleston. Thirty-two thousand bales of cotton were stored in the city, which the rebels in their haste neglected to destroy. Two ironclad rams were sturk, and all the Government property and stores which they could not carry off they burned or threw into the river. Four small steamers, one a gunboat, were captured, which, with the cotton and a large amount of rebel munitions, will form part of the spoils of Sherman's army.

New York, Dec. 27—The Commercial's Washington special says: "Sherman announces to the bardment would at once commence. To this summons the wily rebel general replied, that as his

New York, Dec. 27—The Commercial's Washington special says: "Sherman announces to the Secretary of War that he intended to move up the Savannah river immediately and capture Augusta. The news to day is that he has already moved. Sherman says that after this he will swing around on the rear of Charleston, destroying all its railroads on the way.

is a mere shell is one of its most important results."

Almost simultaneously with Sherman's sapture of Savannah, Mobile and Wilmington were attacked by the Federal forces. General

Butler and staff arrived at Aiken's Landing on the 28th December.

A lady on her way north from Richmond represents affairs in that city as more gloomy than ever. Statements that the rebel cause was hopeless were openly made among the people. Southern politicians visit the army daily to encourage

the soldiers. REBEL PIRATE SEA KING.

The new rebel pirate Sea King, name chaaged to the Shenandoah, is reported actively at work on the Atlantic. Captan Wilson, of the brig Sultan, reports the destruction of his vessel; also the reports the destruction of his vessel; also the barks Etna, E. J. Godfrey, St. Clair, and Charter Oak. The ship Kate Price was captured and boarded by the Shenandoah. She carries four 64-pounder smooth bore guns, two 12-pounders and two 32-pounders rifled. CONFEDERATE REPORTS.

Richmond papers urgently demand that Gen. Lee shall be made commander in chief of all the Lee shall be made commander-in-thield of the rebel armies, or Dictator. In the rebel House of Representatives, on the 25th, a resolution declaring the writ of habeas corpus ought not to be suspended was defeated by ten majority. The Richmond Sentinel foresees a formidable campaign of the national arms against Charleston in prospect, the national arms against Charleston in prospect, and considers that the taking of Savannah by our troops, and the occupation of the city by Sherman's army, simply gives the enemy another point on our coast. The ocean front of Georgia will be exposed like the ocean front of North Carolina and Virginia to a species of hostility that will answer the coast. and virginia to a species of hostility that will annoy us without strengthening the foe. It is probable, however, that a formidable attempt on Charleston will be an early consequence of the fall of Savannah. Foster already holds a fortified position within a mile from Coosawatchie, a point on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah —43 miles from the latter city and 61 from the former. We presume Hardee made no halt between Coosawatchie, but at once abandoned that section of railroad and placed himself where his communication with Charleston would be more

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The Richmond Examiner of the 29th says: The enemy shelled out our lines between Duniap's and Petersburg yesterday with great vigor, but it had no effect. It is rumored that the Yankee troops are again crossing to the north bank of the James river, but they have made no appearance in front of the lines at Richmond. It is reported that the enemy's vessels have ap-

It is reported that the enemy's vessels have appeared in York river, and that some troops had been landed at the White House.

The Milton, North Carolina, Chronicle understands that the Home Guard of that State sent against the Union raiders at Bullfield refused to cross the State line.

The Richmond Examiner of the 30th says Beauregard reports that the column of the enemy which went to Allula Bridge, on the Gulf Railroad, has returned to Savannah. Kilpatrick was in the tottyon Wednesday. The same paper also road, has returned to Savannan. Ripatrick was in that city on Wednesday. The same paper also says the sountry in front of Richmond and Petersburg is converted into mud which will scarcely get hard till May. The fleet off Wilmington is said to have disappeared. Three blockade runners, it is reported, have since run in. Gov. Vance calls upon everybody that can fire a gun from behind the breastworks with their blankets, to go to Wilmington.

mington.
The Richmond Sentinel says Grant will now The Richmond Sentinel says Grant will now have three more armies. The rebels must raise a sufficient number of men to meet this increase. It calls upon Congress to take every possible measure for filling up the armies so as to defeat the Yankee forces. It says the pressure o. war bears heavily on Lee.

The Mobile Advertiser has an account of Davidson's march into Alabama. It created great alarm everywhere. The cowardly conduct of the rebel militia is generally condemned.

Late Texas papers say that two-thirds of the people of the State favor a reconstruction.

Y ISLAND .- The schooner Leah with a cargo of hay and farm

The captain of the Leah reports und up Sound. One was a full arently French

10-The steamer Fideliter will aimo and way settlements to-

#### IMPORTS.

THORNTON-100 M laths, 1489 500 feet flooring, to W P Sayward. H, from Whidby Island—1000 bus ats, 7 tons hay, 30 bxs apples.—

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er, G Connos, Mechosin r Jonathan, DeWolf, San Fran-

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, on 23d inst., the wife of H. Co

, Dec. 30, the wife of J. T. Lit llemouth, B. C., Nov. 30th, the Esq., of a son.

#### MARRIED.

instant, at the St. John's Church R. J. Dundas, Charles Small a Egginton, second daughter of Mr h December, by the Rev. Dr. Cohen, ina Paksher, eldest niece of Mr. A. this city, to Mr. J. Pincus, of St. 14-

DIED.

n instant, Annie Mary, daughter of Mary Richardson, aged 7 months and

on the 27th instant, Fanny Lor W. George and Mary Norris, as

on the 31st ult., of Scarl therine Ann, daughter of M. J. ed two years and nine months. will leave the residence of half-past Eleven o'clock a.

# The state of the s

VOL. 6.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1865.

# THE BRITISH COLONIST

EVERY MORNING. (Sundays Excepted, AT VICTORIA, V.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST. urnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; \$4 for six menthe: \$2 50 for three months: payablein advage

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#### THE NEWS.

The Eastern intelligence received yesterday is up to the 3rd inst. The great event, which we previously maintained was near at hand, has come off-Savannah has been taken. One hundred and fifty guns, 33,000 bales of cotton, ammunition and railway apparatus unlimited, besides 800 prisoners, have rewarded Sherman's exertions. Hardee and his fifteen thousand militiamen made their escape during the night of the 20th of December, across the Savannah river. If this force reached Charleston by the line of railway, as is asserted, Foster must have been less on the alert than usual; for he commanded a portion of the line not far from the Coosawatchie. Savannah has been in Sherman's hands for three weeks, having been taken on the 21st ult. In a former article, we stated that on the fall of Savannah Sherman would march upon Augusta, and, by thus controlling the Savannah river, threaten Charleston. We see that the same

Sherman's campaign are in every particular sustained by the Sacramento Union. Says that journal in an able article on Sherman's campaign are in every particular and light artillery, blowing up the iron-clads and navy yard. He enumerates as captured, 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives in good order, 1900 ches, a large lot of ammunition and materials operations :

"Within forty days after the enemy had begun to crow over a fancied success in forcing Sherman back to the Tennessee, he had crushed Hood with one hand and captured a fortified city, nearly five hundred miles distant, with the other! It was one wing of the Army of Atlanta that destroyed the enemy in Tennessee while the other was marching to grasp the city of Savannah, and the grandeur and brilliancy of the campaign cannot be fully appreciated without taking into view the operations of both. For a parallel in magnitude of conception and solidity of results we must go back to the wars of Napoleon, and even there we shall find no campaign where the cost of a great triumph was so slight. The immediate fruits of this astonishing campaign, however, are not a fair measure of its value. When Sherman started southward from Atlanta we said that if successful he would cut the Gordian knot of the rebellion. After we had opened the Mississippi and recovered East Tennessee, the most decisive operation that could be undertaken, excepting the annihilation of Lee's army, was the opening of the Savannah river from the coast to Augusta. Between Augusta and the mountain walls of East Tennessee there are no facilities of communication, and below Augusta two or three garrisons and a fleet of light draught gunboats will not only prevent the 'Army of Northern Virginia' from making any use of the resources of the Gulf States, but sever the Confederacy as completely as the possession of the Mississippi divides the forces of Magruder and Hood. An army holding this stroyed the Navy Yard and Government stores, infantry, can dominate both South Carolina and Georgia and recruit their able-bodied slaves at will. Better still, in the present situation, the rebel general at Richmond will see that the bulk of Sherman's army can be easily and quickly transported to Newbern, or using Augusta as a base, cross the narrowest part of South Carolina and enter the Old North State, thus cosoperating directly with Grant in closing the avenues of retreat from the rebel Capital. The clear proof furnished by Sherman's march that the 'Confederacy' is a mere shell is one of its most important

Almost simultaneously with Sherman's Grant: "An official despatch from General Beauregard, dated the 25th, was received yester-

Granger landed at Pascagola, on the Mississ, artillery and cavalry has moved from Savannah sippi seaboard, about thirty miles south-west of Mobile, and according to late accounts,

after repulsing the Confederates, had got within three miles of the city. Another force, under General McKeown, had gone from Pensacola, and was marching on Blakely, a town about twenty miles to the north-east of Mobile. In the meantime, the navy in Mobile Bay were making elaborate preparations for a combined attack on the city; so that in all probability we shall not

mand, is not likely, we are of opinion, to be productive of immediate results. The town | ment prevailed there. a lodgment. It would appear, however, that the expedition was not successful, for the escaped in the direction of Havana. The Trithe expedition was not successful, for the force afterwards re-embarked. The damage, tall of Mobile from Granyer's operations against so far, sustained by Fort Fisher is the burning of the barracks, the disabling of two guns, and some injury to the works. The vessels engaged in the bombardment are the Pawhattan, Wabash, Minnesota, Susquehanna and the New Ironsides, mounting 201 guns, of immense calibre. If this fort can be silenced, the light draft steamers will then be able to go into action and test the batteries on the river. The garrison of Wilmington numbers at present 15,000 men, under General Bragg. Its possession would threaten, as we have shown before, the supplies of both Charleston and Richmond.

## Later Eastern News.

[TELEGRAPHED TO "OREGONIAN"].

DATES TO JANUARY 3.

CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH. WASHINGTON, Dec. 25th, 7 p. m.—A despatch received this evening by the President from Sher-

190 cars, a large lot of ammunition and materials of war, three steamers, and thirty-three thousand bales of cotton. No mention is made of the present position of Hardee's force, which is estimated

The despatch from Sherman is as follows: SAVANNAH, December 22-To His Excellency President Lincoln:—I beg to present you with a Christmas gift The city of Savannah with a hundred and fifty heavy guns, plenty of ammunition, and about twenty-five thousand bales of

SHERMAN. Gen. Foster says; I opened communication with the city of Savannah with my steamers today, taking up torredoes. We could see some and

passed safely over others. Arrangements are being made to clear the channel of all obstructions. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 26.-The steamer California, 58 hours from Fort Pulaski, with confirmatory evidence of the capture of Savannah, arrived last night. On the 20th, General Sherman having nearly completed the investment of the city, captured Fort Lee and several minor outworks, in the immediate vicinity of the principal intrenchments surrounding the city, and planting his batteries in such close proximity to the rebel lines as to command every position held by the forces under Hardee, he sent a summons by a flag of truce to the effect that if the place was not in a certain time surrendered, its bom-bardment would at once commence. To this summons the wily rebel general replied, that as his communications were yet open, and his men fully supplied with subsistence and stores of every kind, he was able to hold a long siege, and was determined to hold the city to the very last moment, and to defend the citizens' property which had been placed under his protection until his forces were compelled to surrender. Every preparation had been made by General Sherman to assault the rebel position the next day, but when the morning of the 21st dawned, it was found that the enemy had evacuated their works. Several regiments of infantry immediately advanced, who took possession of them, and shortly afterwards Gen. Sherman entered the city at the head of his body guard, and received, from the hands of a deputation of citizens, the surrender of the place. It appears that General Hardee, on the night of the 20th, seeing the impossibility of holding the city, and fearing the only means of escape left open, across the Savannah river, was likely to be cut off at any moment, determined to avail himself of this route for his retreat. His troops' immediately set to work and partially deand at twilight, under the protection of his ironline and employing a large force of mounted clads, succeeded in crossing the river over the causeway to the north side, intending to push forward to Charleston. Thirty-two thousand bales of cotton were stored in the city, which the rebels in their haste neglected to destroy. Two ironclad rams were sunk, and all the Government property and stores which they could not carry off they burned or threw into the river. Four small steam ers, one a gunboat, were captured, which, with the cotton and a large amount of rebel munitions, will form part of the spoils of Sherman's army.

NEW YORK, Dcc. 27-The Commercial's Washington special says: "Sherman announces to the Secretary of War that he intended to move up the Savannah river immediately and capture Augusta. The news to-day is that he has already moved. Sherman says that after this he will swing around on the rear of Charleston, destroying all its railroads on the way.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27-The following are ex tracts from the Richmond papers of to-day, which have been forwarded to the Department by Gen. day, which states that General Hardee reports people of the State favor a reconstruction. were attacked by the Federal forces. General as force of the enemy's (Federal) infantry,

towards Altamaha river. Hardee has made a proper disposition to check the colum. Its object is, probably, to destroy the Savannah, Albany and Gulf railroad, its depots, &c. We have no report from Hardee's army since November 28."

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29-A telegram from Guest's Station the 28th, represents that Gen. Burbridge's command was in good shape, returning to Lexington after a most successful expedition. Gen. Burbridge destroyed the railroad for 10 miles beyond Wytheville. Breckinridge was badly whipped, and had left for North Carolina, so that the rebel Department of South-western Virginia has no longer any efficiency.

EXPEDITION AGAINST MOBILE. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.-An expedition under have to wait many days before this sea port shall have been added to the other trophies of the winter's campaign of the Northern army.

The attack of Wilmington, with all the immense naval power at the Federal command, is not likely, we are of opinion, to be

militia in Mobile, and that a strong Union sentiis only second to Charleston in its sea defences. A Federal force of 5000 men, after little resistance. The rebels are busy night and considerable opposition, effected a landing day endeavoring to blockade the water front of the city. The rebel ram Bienville is expected about two and a half miles about Fort down the dama river from Selma. A force from Pensacqua under Gen. McKeon is reported from Pensacqua under Gen. McKeon is reported moving on Blokely Beldwin county 25 miles

> The Tribune's special says : Returns received at the Provost Marshal General's Bureau show that the number of men raised by recruiting is larger than at any period during

> NEW YORK, Dec. 31 .- The Herold's New Orlean's correspondent says:
> The two recent expeditions from Morganzia into the interior of Louisiana had met with great success in breaking up guerilla camps, capturing

Twenty-five hundred rebels under Wirt Adams and Scott were threatening Baton Rouge on the HOOD'S RETREAT.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31 .- The Commercial's Columbia, Tenn., correspondent thinks that the bulk of Hood's army is still north of the Tennessee iver. Hood first attempted to strike the river at Decatur, Aln., but Granger had occupied the place in advance and headed him off; at the same time the gunboats came up the river and compelled him to abandon a point near Florence where he had pontoons. Owing to the bad condition of the roads developments will not be made

ATTACK ON WILMINGTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 30-The Santiago de Cuba and Fort Jackson have been the only vessels attached to the Naval Fleet which have yet arrived from Wilmington. The latest advices from Porter represent him as still subjecting Fort Fisher to a vigoreus bombardment. RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

virtually cut the Confederacy in two, and that from this point he would be able to threaten Charleston. We see that the same the controlling by the President from Sherman, dated Sayannah, Dec. 22d, announces his occupation of the city and the capture of 150 guns, plenty of ammunition, and about 25,000 hales of cotton. No other particulars given.

The World's City Point special dispatch, dated occupation of the city and the capture of 150 guns, plenty of ammunition, and about 25,000 hales of cotton. No other particulars given.

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Butler and staff arrived at Aiken's Landing on the 28th December. A lady on her way north from Richmond represents affairs in that city as more gloomy than ever. Statements that the rebel cause was hopeless were openly made among the people. Southern politicians visit the army daily to encourage

REBEL PIRATE SEA KING.

The new rebel pirate Sea King, name chaaged to the Shenandoah, is reported actively at work on the Atlantic. Captan Wilson, of the brig Sultan, reports the destruction of his vessel; also the barks Etna, E. J. Godfrey, St. Clair, and Charter Oak. The ship Kate Price was captured and boarded by the Shenandoah. She carries four 64pounder smooth bore guns, two 12-pounders and two 32-pounders rifled.

CONFEDERATE REPORTS.

Richmond papers urgently demand that Gen. Lee shall be made commander-in-chief of all the rebel armies, or Dictator. In the rebel House of Representatives, on the 25th, a resolution declar-ing the writ of habens corpus ought not to be suspended was defeated by ten majority. The Richmond Sentinel foresees a formidable campaign of the national arms against Charleston in prospect, and considers that the taking of Savannah by our troops, and the occupation of the city by Sherman's army, simply gives the enemy another point on our coast. The ocean front of Georgia will be exposed like the ocean front of North Carolina and Virginia to a species of hostility that will annoy us without strengthening the foe. It is probhowever, that a formidable attempt on Charleston will be an early consequence of the fall of Savannah. Foster already holds a fortified position within a mile from Coosawatchie, a point on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah -43 miles from the latter city and 61 from the former. We presume Hardee made no halt between Coosawatchie, but at onee abandoned that section of railroad and placed himself where his communication with Charleston would be more

NEW YORK, Dec. 31-The Richmond Fxaminer of the 29th says: The enemy shelled out our lines between Duniap's and Petersburg yesterday with great vigor, but it had no effect. It is rumored that the Yankee troops are again crossing to the north bank of the James river, but they have made no appearance in front of the lines at Richmond. It is reported that the enemy's vessels have ap-

peared in York river, and that some troops had been landed at the White House. The Milton, North Carolina, Chronicle understands that the Home Guard of that State sent against the Union raiders at Bullfield refused to

cross the State line. The Richmond Examiner of the 30th says Beauregard reports that the column of the enemy which went to Allula Bridge, on the Gulf Railroad, has returned to Savannah. Kilpatrick was in that city on Wednesday. The same paper also says the country in front of Richmond and Petersburg is converted into mud which will scarcely get hard till May. The fleet off Wilmington is said to have disappeared. Three blockade runners, it is reported, have since run in. Gov. Vance calls upon everybody that can fire a gun from behind the breastworks with their blankets, to go to Wil-

The Richmond Sentinel says Grant will now have three more armies. The rebels must raise a sufficient number of men to meet this increase. It calls upon Congress to take every possible measure for filling up the armies so as to defeat the Yankee forces. It says the pressure o. war

bears heavily on Lee.

The Mobile Advertiser has an account of Davidson's march into Alabama. It created great alarm everywhere. The cowardly conduct of the rebel militia is generally condemned.

Late Texas papers say that two-thirds of the

NEW YORK, Jan. 1-The Richmond Examiner of the 29th says the privateer Blank has been seized at Nassau by order of the British Govern-

The Richmond Examiner of the 30th, speaking of the capture of Savannah, says all rice on the plantations in the vicinity of the city fell into the hands of the Yankees. The amount is estimated at half a million bushels. The Confederate Government succeeded in removing most of the stores. The main loss sustained by it was the siege guns. The pontoon bridge across which our troops passed was also lost.

The latest rebel newspapers received contain a manifesto from Jeff Davis, giving notice that the pirate Bennet G. Burley, concerned in the centure

pirate Bennet G. Burley, concerned in the capture of vessels on Lake Erie, and in the attempt to seize the steamer Michigan and liberate the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, and who was recently released from arrest in Toronto, is an officer regularly enlisted in the rebel Navy, and was dispatched from Richmond especially for the purpose he endeavored to carry out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—Richmond papers of the

at Columbia, Tenn.; that he brought off with him pieces of artillery; that he lost no more men than the enemy, and that his army might readily be rendered efficient by a more able commander. The enemy was not pressing him.

SHERMAN AND SAVANNAH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2-A private letter from the fleet says that refugees from Charleston and other points in South Carolina state that all the inhabitants who could do so have removed into the country, and that great distress prevails in the city. Scarcely any flour or other necessaries can be obtained at any price. Sherman's success oc-casions general alarm. Several blockade runners are in Charleston harbor waiting an opportunity to escape. Many passengers for Nassau have engaged berths. There is little business in Charleston other than that connected with blockade running and war matters,

NEW YORK, Jan. 2-The Times' special despatch says it has authority for stating that the cotton captured at Savannah will be taken and sold by the Government, and if any person claiming can show a valid claim they will be reimbursed. It is reported that Simon Draper, Collector of New York, has been appointed agent at Savannah to superintend the shipment and sale of

NEW YORK, Jan. 3-A Hilton Head special correspondent, under date of the 26th ult., says Kilpatrick's corps has just returned from destroy-ing a portion of the Alabama and Gulf Railroad near Altamaha river. Ten locomotives and a large number of cars are shut up between Albaiy and the Altamaha river. Hazen's division of the 15th corps and Gen. Fuller with two brigades of the 17th corps, spent five days on the railroad. There is a plank road leading from the railroad towards Darien, from which port heavy trains loaded from blockade runners passed into the in-

A force of cavalry accompanied by infantry has crossed into South Carolina. The obstructions in the Savannah river are being rapidly removed. Boats run daily from this point and a great quantity of valuable property is aaily brought to light. NEW YORK, Dec. 4-The World's Beaufort correspondent of the 28th says: Increased prepara-tions are making in Sherman's army to resume the offensive. The enemy evidently expect an at-tack on Charleston and Branchville. Refugees says that Charleston is being surrounded by formidable earthworks. Foster's army was still at Broad River Landing, covering the Charleston and Savannan Rallroad. It is now said that Haddee's army passed over that road to Charleston We have not many visitors from Savannan.

two military districts for the protection of public and private property, registering persons formerly in the rebel army, continuing fire department, water and gas works; for arresting straggling soldiers; for the transportation of persons into the rebel lines who want to go, and to supply destitute persons with food.
Sherman, in a special field order, states that as

Savannah is and will be held as a military post for future military uses, it is proper to lay down cer-tain general principles, that all may understand their duties and obligations. He then proceeds to state what may be permitted for the convenience and comfort of the people, in which are embraced all necessary privileges of large communities. The publication of newspapers is limited to two editors, to be held in strict accountability for libels mischievous matter, premature news, exaggerated statements, or any comments whatever on the acts of authorities.

The Savannah Republican of the 29th contains the proceedings of a public meeting called by lhe Mayor and a large number of influential citizens, to take into consideration matters relative to the present and future welfare of the city. Resolutions were adopted that, we accept our position and the surrender of the city, and in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the National authorities under the Constitution, leaving all questions which remain, to be adjusted by the aid of legislative conference.

The second resolution says that laying aside all differences and burying by-gones, we will use our best endeavors to bring back the prosperity and

commerce once enjoyed.

The third reads, we don't put ourselves in the position of a conquered city asking terms of conquerors, but claim the immunity and privileges contained in the proclamation and message of the President, and all legislation in Congress in rerence to a people situated as we are.

The fourth states that, we ask Government to call a Convention of the people to say whether they wish the war continued. The fifth reads that it is the unanimous desire

of all present that Gen. Gray be continued as the military commander of this post, and that for his urbanity and kindness he is entitled to our thanks. The Richmond Sentinel, Jeff Davis' organ, says: If we are overcome, give us political alliance and association with England, France, Spain, or any other nation, rather than subjugation by the Yankees. The Sentinel also says: The peace resolutions offered in the North Carolina Legislature were defeated in the Senate by 19 to 21, on a mo-tion to take them from the table. The storm through which Porter's fleet rode in safety is said to have been the most terrible that has occurred on that coast in many years. The rebels regard t as a special act of Providence in their favor, as it gave them time for preparation. The move-ment to make Lee Generalissimo continues. The Augusta Constitutionalist says Atlanta was sacked by Georgians after Sherman left it. Deserters from the rebel army have taken possession of the North Carolina mountains and expelled the rebel citizens. They defy the rebel authorities.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CAIRO, Jan. 3-The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans, Dec. 26th, has arrived: A force of about 2,000 men, including the 2nd Maine cavalry, 1st Florida cavalry, 14th New York cavalty, and three regiments of colored infantry and two pieces artillery, ander command of Col. Robinson, of the 97th colored infantry, left for a raid into Alabama on the 13th, to sever com-munications by telegraph and rail at Pollard and destroy such property and stores as might be found there. Reaching Pollard on the 16th, the place was found eyacuated. The railroad depot and train of eight cars, mostly filled with grain and Government property, commissary stores and ordnance were destroyed, and 2,000 stand of arms captured. The railroad was also destroyed by our troops and the expedition then returned.

BEFORE RICHMOND.

The Herald's correspondent says fifty picked men now command Farrar's Island, in James river, near Dutch Gap. The rebels have been driven by this party from an important point op-posite the Howlett House battery. Among the results accomplished by the movement is the de-struction of the pontoon boats used by the rebels. Activity continues within the rebel lines. The troops that evacuated Savannah are doubtless on their way to reinforce Lee and also Breckinridge. We may look for a hostile movement soon by

BRAZIL AND THE FLORIDA. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The report that the Brazilian Representative accepted Secretary Seward's letter in relation to the seizure of the Florida as satisfactory is not true; for the reason that the Charge d'Affairs was not authorized to so determine. The letter of the Secretary has, however, been transmitted to the Government of Brail and in the time an answer will be forwarded through the proper channel which it is not

other foreign representatives to pay their to the President yesterday, and afterward upon the Secretary of State at his residen

#### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

PORTLAND, MAINE, Dec. 28 -The Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 16th, or ved here this evening. Alluding to the Florida disaster the London Times says:—Assuming it to have been by design, we are not disposed to waste much indignation on the subject, as the method of procuring the equipping of the Florida was such a violation or neutrality as to deprive the sufferers of sympathy. Brazil is really the outraged party. The Times predicts that Seward will

make ample apology. A blockade runner case has been on trial in the Court of Exchequer, in which the Judge pointed out that all the parties in the matter were foreigners, and denounced such violations of the rights of asylum.

A large open air meeting of the operatives of Manchester adopted resolutions strongly opposing the recognition of the slave-holders' Confederacy.

Parliament meets on the Ist February. The breach between the Papal government and the Prussian Minister at Rome is wide-

New York, Dec. 29 .- The Australasian, with dates from Liverpool to the 17th, and from Queenstown to the 18th, has arrived.

The London Times applauds Secretary. Seward for the well merited snub which he gave Mr. Parker, the would be presenter of a peace address to President Lincoln. NEW YORK, December 22. - The Africa from Liverpool with dates to the 16th has

arrived. The news is unimportant. There is an immediate prospect of a reduction of the Bank of England rates to 6

The Confederate loan was much depressed by the news of Sherman's progress.

A violent gale on the coast of Innia caused a great inundation, and thousands of lives

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 .- The London Times compares Sherman's movement in Georgia to the Duke of Marlborough's march into Germany, which resulted in the battle of Blenheim. It says that nothing in modern times equals it. It will either make Sherman a famous general, or may ruin him and his

The Times' Paris correspondent says that a few days after the result of the election was known in Paris, Mr. Dayton (U.S. Minister) had a long interview with the French Minister, and delivered a dispatch from Mr. Seward. Since then the tone of the official press has entirely changed. All abuse of Lincoln and the North has stopped. The papers now tell the truth about Northern

The Herald's London correspondent considers Earl Russell's letter as the last nail in the coffin for the Confederate cause abroad. The same letter speaks of the friendship of France towards the United States, and says that Napoleon told Slidell that there was no hope of recognition. The rebels must make

The rebel scrip was sinking; American stock was rising. St. Johns, N. F., December 24. - The steamer Russian, with dates from Liverpool o the 15th, has arrived off Cape Race.

the best terms with the North they could.

Her news is unimportant. The British Emancipation Society had resented a congratulatory address to Mr. Adams, the American Minister, upon Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

American advices in view of Sherman's progress in Georgia and Hood's operations in Tennessee, were regarded with the greatest interest.

The Times urged the opening of negotiations in regard to the American war, saying that it must come to that at last, and the sooner the better for America and the world

SERVICES OF PLATE FOR MESSES. BREW AND Cox.—Two very handsome and costly silver services arrived per steamer Oregon from San Francisco yesterday, consigned to His Excellency Governor Seymour, and intended for presentation to Messrs. Chartres Brew and W. G. Cox, the leaders of the Chileoaten expeditions of last summer. Each service consists of a tray, arn, coffee pot, tea-pot, sugar-bowl, slop-bowl and cream-pitcher, weighing about six hundred ounces in all. The value of all is two thousand dollars. The silver is the same standard as United States coin, the designs are very elegant, and the workmanship of the whole is beyond cavil or criticism. The inscription on one set will explain the object of the presentation: "Presented, on behalf of the Government and people of British Columbia, by the Governor and Executive Council (the Legislature not being in session) to the Hon. Chartres Brew, in gratitude for his services in the suppression of the insurrection of the Chil-coaten Indians." The lettering on the other set is the same, but that the name of William George Cox, Esq., is inserted,

(From the Government Gazette.)

THE IMPORTS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

In our yesterday's issue we gave the imports and exports of Vancouver Island for the past year. It will be seen by comparing the imports with those of 1863 that there is a talling off of \$281,507-or a little over seven per cent. This is, of course, not a very elarming difference one way or the other, and would be certainly nothing to deplore were we only assured that home production was taking the place of the foreign article; but we cannot so far lay this "flattering unction" to our commercial souls. There is, however, one consolation in our returns. We find that while our importations have, generally speaking, decreased, our English import trade has been augmented. In 1863 we imported from Great Britain \$1,296,003, while the returns for the past year give \$1,408,776, showing an increase of \$112,773. Of this trade the principle items are those coming under the head of clothing and dry goods, and the increase on these articles alone reaches the very high figure of \$219,360—the value of the clothing imports having been in 1863 \$450,579 and in 1964 \$669,939. This branch of our trade with San Francisco has, on the other hand, visibly declined. In 1863 we imported from that city blankets, clothing, etc., to the amount of \$128,718, while the past year we received but \$90,898, showing a falling off of nearly \$40,000 -or about thirty per cent. The total amount of this description of importation from all parts for 1864 was \$760,-837-about one fifth of our entire imports. In hardware the trade is pretty equally divided between San Francisco and England. From the former we have received the past year the value of \$126,904, and from the latter \$135,754 - making, altogether \$262,658. The next article in value is flour, and here we find a very perceptible falling off in

our San Francisco imports, to the advantage of Oregon and Puget Sound. In 1863 we imported from San Francisco flour to the value of \$159,264, while during last year the importations only reached \$123,752, showing a decrease of \$35,512. In the meantime our flour trade with Portland has sprung up from \$7,357 in 1863 to the very large figure of \$56,273—an increase of nearly eight hundred per cent. This is rather a remarkable change for one year, but we find that the importation of Oregon flour has been subject to some extraordinary fluctuations. In 1861 it reached \$79,556 while in the subsequent year it fell 10 \$17,821. From Paget Sound the flour imports in 1863 came to \$5,900, and during the past year to \$13.691. The importation of barley from San Francisco has fallen off from \$42,632 in 1863 to \$33,341 in 1864, while it has from Puget Sound, in the same period increased from \$550 to \$12,886. California hav has also declined from \$9,561 in 1863 to \$3,519 in 1864; while from the Sound the importation of hay has increased from \$3.946 to \$8.969. Oats from San Francisco has decreased from \$8,012 in 1863 to \$3.471 in 1864 and from the Sound has increased from \$4,827 to \$10,031. We have been importing neither barley nor hay from Oregon, and up till last year imported little er no oats; we find, however, \$4,065 down for this article in 1864, and wheat for the first time makes its appearance, amounting to \$3,524. From San Francisco we imported the last year wheat to the value of \$4.839, showing an increase of about \$1,600 on 1863, and from Puget Sound the same article amounted to \$2.517.

Taking our importations of flour, barley, hay, oats, and wheat in the aggregate, we find that for these articles of farm produce, we are called upon to pay annually the enormous sum of \$281,098-a state of things, when we look at the smallness of the population of both colonies, as disgraceful as it is rainous. We can raise as good wheat as any grown on the coast, and much finer oats, yet with a kind of monomania we discard our agricultural resources and pay, when we take every other description of produce into consideration, something short of \$700,000 a year for some imaginary privilege of selling two and a half million dollars' worth of California and English goods to our neighbors. In the article of butter alone we paid ent during the last year the enormous sum of \$94,493; while for bacon, beef, cattle and sheep, we pay to our American neighbors the sum of \$265,335. Fifty-three thousand of this goes to Oregon, \$58,000 to California, and \$153,000 to Puget Sound. Taking the various kinds of produce which we have mentioned into consideration, and including \$12,000 for eggs and chickens, we find that we pay in round numbers upwards of \$650 900 a year for what could undoubtedly, with a little energy on the part of the farmers and a more enlightened system of political economy in the Government of the country, be raised or produced on the Island, Let any one imagine the effect upon the country of paying so large a sum as this to our own farmers and stock-raisers. Let him calculate he effect of its expenditure in a town of five r six thousand inhabitants, and he will ben to see the suicidal policy which we have

en pursuing, and which is fast driving cap-

secrete Cex, Req, is lesseled.

is the same, but that the name

for a change. Let us look to our actual condition and, regardless of prejudice, superstition, or tradition, commence to ren those stumbling blocks which bar our path to a stable prosperity.

A SCRAP OF OREGON'S EARLY HISTORY,

AN BARLY MISSIONARY.

It was about the year 1863, Dr. Whitman, a missionary, from the Board of Missions, found his way across the plains, and established his home, with his family, among the Cayuse Indians on the Walla Walla river, a few miles below the new fort, and the pres- Covington, R ent thriving village of that name.

Few men have ever as entirely and consistently devoted themselves to any cause or purpose as did Dr. Whitman. His life was measured out, without stint or lack for the advancement for the moral character of the

For twelve long years he lived among them and the fruits of his labor were to be seen in cultivated fields and comfortable homes belonging to the Indians, who had cheerfully adopted the civilization he taught them, and showed enlightenment and progress and rewarded well the labor of untire-

DISEASE AMONG THE INDIANS.

The measles broke out among the families of the tribe, and owing to the habits of exposure of savage life, it proved fatal in many instances. There was consternation and dismay, as a natural consequence, and the superstition that was a plant of natural growth sprang up again ranker than ever, and soon outstriped the slow civilization that had come with later life.

SUPERSTITIOUS PLOTTINGS.

As disease was spreading Dr. Whitman, who was an excellent physician of bodies as well as souls attempted to stop its ravages, but without success. He was unremitting in his attentions, devoted in all things to his self adopted charge; but the seed of distrust was sown, and they began to believe that the medicine of the white man was the de-stroyer. Strange, that the very children he had fed and taught-the very families that Meiss, H had become civilized by the patriot teachings of so many years-learned to distrust him, and as the plague grew worse, the superstitious feeling culminated in a massacre of the grown whites around the mission. by the very ones with whom their lives had been trusted a thousand times; and savage life having once more its bloody instincts, all the barbarities awaited the remains of their Nixon, G ife-long benefactors.

THE FATEFUL TOMAHAWK. They proceeded to complete the massacre with some degree of state. A peculiar tomahawk-leceived by the Cayuses from the Blackfeet on some great occasion—was used to consummate the hateful deed, and preserved as a memorable thing long after the hands that used it with foul intent had been paralyzed by the halter that at later day re-

paid the act. More than ten years after this, the Indian tribes east of the mountains rose to crush the whites, and commenced a war known and memorable for the jobbing and speculation that characterized it, and so poorly paid for in part with greenbacks not many months

Was the bravest leader the Indians had in this conflict, and the Cayuses owed him a debt they repaid in part by ceremonious pre-sentation of the arcient tomahawk. I can imagine that while the bowl that formed part of it was being filled with the weed, and the smoke it gave—drawn through the handle—was being puffed forth in circling volumes from dasky lips, the orators of the wilderness were giving to their honored ally the history of the gift they were bestowing upon him. I knew Stock Whitley well three years since and have visited him in his comparison. White, A J since and have visited him in his own wig. Zelner, Dr wam. He was no exception to the general rule of savage life, but there was character written on his face, and he was every whit a chief. He would tell us freely of his ancient battles with the whites, and the scalps he had taken on the war path, and, like any other warrior, he loved to " tell his battles o'er again," and delighted in reminiscences of the "deadly eminent breach," recognizing then no hostility to the whites remaining, and frankly owning that the "Bostons" were too

The Snakes are the hereditary enemies of the other tribes north and west of them in Oregon, and last Spring, when an expedition was being fitted out against them by the Military Department of Oregon, the old chief, Stock Whitley, wanted once more to go on the war path—this time as the ally of his ancient foe. It was his last raid. In the battle between the troops and their Indian allies on the one side, and the Snakes on the other, that took place on or near the waters of Crooked river, some time last May, the chief fell fighting like a Spartan, with the tomahawk alluded to buckled to his side. His death was not immediate, and he never

INFLUENCES OF RELIGION.—Men are not held by self interest only; civil and moral laws are not obeyed from the mere dictates of prudence; and hence lawgivers have usually stamped their laws are not obeyed from the mere dictates of prudence; and hence lawgivers have usually stamped their codes with a divine sanction. Religion is the great bend by which men have at all times been held in social union; the introduction of a new religion is a revolution as violent as a military enquest, and it may be centuries before the new framework is strong enough to act as a bond to society.—Sharpe's History of Egypt.

A five-mile foot race for two hundred dollars came off at Bridgeport, recently, between Young Sport, of East Bridgewater, and Chicago Pet. Young Sport won, in thirtytwo minutes.

It has been reckoned that the compo interest of one cent from the beginning of the world to this day, would equal in value 84,-840,000,000 globes of solid gold, each as big as the earth. Save your pennies, little boy. captured. The redroad-was also destri

ital from the place. The time is propitious List of Letters Remaining in the Victoria Post Office from Dec. 23d to

> Barker, M M Borde, M Bowkett, G BME Bond, G Beltion, H Brown, C H Burt, S

Conway, E Cady, E Cannell, E Corbiniere, M Cameron, D Duwn, Mr Dobbs, F A Darcy, Miss Day, S Drislan, T Davison, W DeMartin, N Duncan, J Edmonds, W

Fife, WH 2 Fullarton, W F Fiterre, M Frier, W H Fagan, Mrs Fitton, E Goudie, J Goodacre, J Galley, Mrs Gillett, E C

Hosking, B Heron, R Halfpenny, J Harris, F Hunt F W Hocking, W P Haskell, G

Job W Jones, Miss Kruger, G Kennedy, C Krohe, Mr Loring, J

Lloyd, E Laffont, M McFarlane, Mrs McDonald, J Moffatt, J

McGrath, R McWhinnie, W Munroe, J Mitchell, W Meyer, M McGillivray, W Mitchell, J Nias, Mr

Munroe, J McDougall, M

Pennypacker, L 2

Palmer, Mrs 2

Robinson, J

Rodgers, A Reid, S

Reveley, F

Oldfield, J S'2 Pullen, A Pattallo, T R Parkinson, Mrs Preston, G Pool, J K Pilcher, E

Redding, P Rainforth, H Richards, F

Sires, D Swinarton, IS Spink, A Sinklar, R Stemmler, F Sulliven, D Smith, W Had Torrence, D

Townes, Taylor, J Vaughn, J W West, W W Ward, B W Williams, C H Williams, B

Whymper, F Wilcox, Mrs Waddington, A Young, J B

HENRY WOOTTON,

LIQUORS, Liquors! Liquors

PICHT & HOYT,

Have always on hand an unlimited supply of

30 0. P. RUM. WHISKY, BRANDY, BRANDY, OLD TOM, do.

Spirits and Alcohol

Foreign and domestie, in wood and bottle. Pur obsers are requested to call and examine their steek before buying elsewhere

Considerable discount will be made to each pur Picht & Hoyt,

J. HBRKIMBR. PIONEER Saddler and Harness

Maker. WISHES TO INFORM HIS OLD

Opened a Shop on Yates street, Opposite McDonald's Bank, 2 doors below Wadding ton Alley, where he will at all times be ready to serve customers at prices suited to meet the times.

Repairing of all kinds done neatly and with despatch. bel militis is generally opidemu**rbis** Late Texas copers say that t**ro-**thi

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL AP-POINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's treat Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 862

A triumph of

should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."

Itimes, June 23, 1862.

"Raiged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movement are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—Historated London News.

November 8th.! 852

WATCHES, adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre, Seconds, Keyless. Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas each.

CLCCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room Library, Hail, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Postoffice, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Gounting House, from 1,000 guineas to £1 is. each.

BENSON'S LONDON MADE WATCHES. Patent Lever, jewelled......
Do, do. 4 jewels......
Do, do. 6 nely flaished, 6 jewels
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels.....
Plate Lever, jewelled....
Do, do. 6 jewels....
Do, do. extra, 10 jewels...
Do. do. do.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first-class London made Silver Cases, Open Face..£11 110 Hunters, £12 12 0 Gold Cases, Open Face..£25 00 Hunters, £30 00 FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED, -Silver Cases, at £3 3s. £4 4s. £5 5s., £6 6s. each. Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s. each. Benson's Illustrated Watch Pamphlet Will be sent Post free for Six Stamps: contains a short.
History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select, and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world Postoffice Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon Lon don Houses, must be made payable, and addressed to

JAMES W. BENSON. WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 33 and 84 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1749.

SAUCE.---LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE Only Good Sauce. and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF

EXTRACT Of a LETTE from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras. To his Brother at "Tell LEA & PER is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my

Caution. Lea & Perrins Beg to caution the public against spuriou imi incorporated December 30, 1863

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. L. a P: having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurrousian Tations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. a P. worden.

L. a P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations and have in structed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any intringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce. \*\* Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors. Worcester; Mesers. Crosse and Blackwell-Mesers. Barclay and Sons, London; etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. n10 lawly Janion, Green & Rhodes,

PRIZE MEDAL.

Agents for VITORIA, V. I.

Crinolines and Corsets. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workman; ship and new combinations in STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS,

was awarded to A. SALOMONS.

35, OLD CHANGE, LANDON. The Cardinipus PATENT JUPON Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed.

Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze, For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass. SMITH'S

NEW PATENT HARMOZON CORSET (self-adjusting), Obtained a Prize Medal, and is the very best Stay

Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset. Invaluable for the Ball Room, Eque "trian Exer To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of A. SALOMONS, m4 25, Old Change, London:

DR. DAVY'S

AN EXPEDITIOUS CURE FOR ALL DISEASES! al and gar OF THE- 10 or on SEXUAL ORGANS.

This positively efficatious Remedy for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures and Discasses of the Uniary Organs, Makes a speedy cure without the least restriction to diet, exposure or change in application to business; it will radically cure any case which can be produced; the disease it removes as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Further the disease cannot be contracted if the SPECIFIC COMPOUND is taken when exposed

be contracted if the SPECIFIC COMPOUND is taken when exposed.

Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use.

PRICE, \$1 50 per bottle, Sold by all Druggists.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, oc26

Sold by CURTIS & MOORE, Victoria.

OSTEO EIDON.

MESSES. GABRIEL'S INVENTION for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.



27, HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, and 34, LUDGATE HILL (over BENSON'S,) LONDON:

LIVERPOOL: 134, DUKE STREET.

BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouth, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs.

G to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth. GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE

for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. 21s. per bottle Patent White Enamel for stopp GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teet which explains the numerous advantages obta able by their patented method, may be had of th Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt Twelve Stamps.

Highly Important News

Leech River.

IT IS SAID THAT AFTER ALL THE E citement and fashion are gone, something necomes every day. And as the Keans have ful filled their engagement and the next and last ex citement in the way of enjoyment is the Gra Masonic Ball, after which it is necessary for enjoyment of fashionable pleasure-seekers of V toria, British Culumbia and Washington Terri ry that a proclamation should be published

Therefore, we the undersigned, do solemnly d

Mount Ararat Summer House Will be opened on the first day of January, 186 for the accommodation of both Miners and Merchants, and as the Mount Ararat Summer House Leech River, being on the Government House, of Commissioner's office, immediately in the rear of Stege's two-story house, those visiting Lee River cannot but feel at home, as the propri River cannot but feel at home, as the proprietors, without regard to cost or trouble, have fitted up the Mount Ararat not as a boarding and lodging house only, but as a mountain home. And the proprietors do further proclaim that as Mrs. Johnson has kindly consented to take charge of the ladies department, husband, being the proprietors do the ladies department, husband, the ladies department husband husband husban brothers and lovers need not hesitate in bringing the ladies along in the mining season, as the wants will be honestly attended to. Don't forg the MOUNT ARARAT SUMMER HOUSE.

Given under our hand and seal, this 24th day R. H. JOHNSON, ROBERT L. DIXON, Proprietors

British Columbia MILL COMPANY

LIMITED.

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LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

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Orders for Lumber, either dressed or roug olicited, and will receive prompt and careful

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LONDON.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

THE PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY
with which its engagements are always me
by this Company are well known, and the in
portance of its relation with the public may be
estimated from the fact that since its establish
ment it has paid more than EIGHT MILLIONS
STERLING in discharge of claims for losses by

The undersigned having been appointed agen for the above Company, are now prepared effect insurance against fire upon Buildings and their contents, and Ships in harbor, with or with out cargo, on the most favorable terms. THOS. C. NUTTALL & CO.,

Agents for Vancouver Island and British C December 12, 1864, moh dan . . dela dela

For 1865.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED COMPRISING FORTY

Different Styles and Prices mi teom all to pas rok and are are

POCKET and COUNTING HOUSES. dell HIBBEN & CARSWELL were attacked by the Pederal Lively Careful 1881 & tores of the curry's (Federal)

The Weckly

Tuesday, Janu OUR "REPRESE

Mr. Burnaby, altho nentary experience, is representative than Mi greater aptitude Unlike most of the me political inspiration fr Mr. Burnaby is, to a that serious defect of cumbrous and complic in England to a count dear-bought experience that has gradually rise ence on the Imperial a self-government, is no lost. On general ma disposed to be much r commercial confreres, most frequent, at least speakers in the House tual in his attendance

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and takes on most of political question Dr. Trimble is the the cunning of p the log-rolling, t better thad the I his knowledge of not so very appare amiable, represen energy on special Crown Lands que dulge in a quiet i the members with toris principal dra tion of his duties

> Dr. Powell is members in the ited Parliamentat measure that want or rectify a tified himself mo fellow members His experience, it extends, his sp portionately incre Dr. Dickson h the House to en idea of his meri however, to be work. The same

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Of the remain doubtedly the nuseful. He is, attendance. Mi element in the House, but not r to enjoy the me the same degre sionally by Dr. lnxuriates in a ley, he has a g man of Commi tive qualities. When we ta

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#### TEO EIDON.

PATENT, March 1st, 1862 plying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with rums, entirely dispensing with the use ires, or metallic fastenings, and esped for warm climates.

The Weckly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 10, 1865.

OUR "REPRESENTATIVE MEN."

Mr. Burnaby, although with less Parlia-

nentary experience, is a much more practical

representative than Mr. Franklin, and shows

greater aptitude for colonial politics.

Unlike most of the members who draw their

political inspiration from the mother country

Mr. Burnaby is, to a great extent, free from

that serious defect of striving to adapt the

cumbrous and complicated system of things

in England to a country in its infancy. The

dear-bought experience of every other colony

that has gradually risen from total depend-

ence on the Imperial authorities to a state of

self-government, is not with him completely

lost. On general matters Mr. Burnaby is

disposed to be much more liberal than his commercial confreres, and is, if not one of the

most frequent, at least one of the most lucid

speakers in the House. He is not so punc-

tual in his attendance, nor so industrious as

Mr. Franklin, but he is nevertheless a much

more useful member. His principal defect

is, however, like that of Mr. Franklin-a

want of force. He goes into politics much

too lightly. A little more serious attention

to the business of the country and a wider

study of political science would make a

vast improvement in him as a representative.

Mr. Southgate has got a good deal of Dr.

Tolmie's utilitarian characteristics, but it is

evident from his frequent absence from the

House that he is more inclined to practice

them in private than in public business.

When he speaks, which is, we must confess,

rarely, he is generally sensible and to the

Mr. C. B. Young is a celebrity, in his way,

and much more distinctly defined in general

character than any of his mercantile broth-

ers. He has too great a quantity of vanity

to allow himself much rest, and we have him

consequently before the public in every con-

ceivable attitude, from a "Monitor" to a

"Merri-mac," if not indeed a "Merry-

Andrew." We have before described him

as "cantankerous;" but judging from his ca-

reer so far in the House we must do him the

justice to say that he has in Parliamentary

life, given no occasion for the application.

He is a man of much wider general experi-

of political questions. To edi no reasgird and

Of the remaining professional members,

the log rolling, the Macchiavellian arts-

better than the Doctor; but unfortunately his knowledge of the more useful branches is

not so very apparent. He is a good natured,

amiable, representative, with considerable

energy on special occasions like that of the

Crown Lands question, but, normally, rather

avoids bother, and is more disposed to in-duge in a quiet hap in the House than bore

the members with a prosy speech. The Doc-

tion of his duties, resulting in a carelessness

members in the House. He has in his lim

ited Parliamentary experience, favored every measure that promised to supply a public want or rectify a public abuse, and has identified himself more closely than any of his fellow members with the cause of education.

His experience, so far, has been small, but as

it extends, his sphere of usefulness will pro-

portionately increase. The least time of the Dr. Dickson has been too short a period in

the House to enable us to form any correct idea of his merits and defects. He seems,

however, to be attentive and disposed to work. The same may be said of Mr. Coch-

Of the remaining four, Mr. Duncan is un-doubtedly the most energetic and the most useful. He is, however, too remiss in his attendance. Mr. Dennes feels more in his element in the court of law than in the

House, but not more at his ease; for he seems

to enjoy the members' lively speeches with the same degree of composure evinced occa-sionally by Dr. Trimble. Mr. Carswell also

Inxuriates in a quiet way. As for Mr. Bay-

ley he has a good sonorous voice for Chair-

man of Committee, and here ends his legisla-

When we take the House in the aggregate into consideration, we are astonished at the

very small amount of legislative ability it contains. Out of the fifteen members it is extravagant to say that there are half a dozen

who have shown any capacity whatever for their duties. Few have ever in their lives

greater length and with more severity on those men who, we believe, have the capacity, if they only applied themselves in a proper spirit, to legislate for the colony. Mr. Frank

the injury done to the name of Victoria as

rane.

tive qualities.

almost amounting to insincerity. Los and Dr. Powell is one of the few really liberal

point.



STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, and B HILL (over BENSON'S,) LONDON: RPOOL : 134, DUKE STREET.

MINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET. the extremity of the globe, by forward ars as to the condition of their mouth losure of One Guinea, will receive by which will enable them to take a of the mouth, so as to enable Mesers d either a partial or complete set o

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# y Important News

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Ararat Summer House ened on the first day of January, 186 ommodation of both Miners and Mer-d as the Mount Ararat Summer Hous on the most lovely spot of ground on ver, being on the brow of the hill, just in sight of the Government House, or oner's office, immediately in the rear of wo-story house, those wisiting Leech not but feel at home, as the proprieut regard to cost or trouble, have fitt fount Ararat not as a boarding and ouse only, but as a mountain home proprietors do further proclaim tha phnson has kindly consented to take ad lovers need not hesitate in bringin along in the mining season, as the be honestly attended to. Don't forge NT ARARAT SUMMER HOUSE. nder our hand and seal, this 24th da

R. H. JOHNSON, ROBERT L. DIXON, Proprietors

## itish Columbia L COMPANY.

LIMITED.

orated December a

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LONDON.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY th which its engagements are always me Company are well known, and the ine of its relation with the public may be of from the fact that since its establish has paid more than EIGHT MILLIONS ING in discharge of claims for losses by

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For 1865.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ST RECEIVED

rent Styles and Prices FOR

KET and COUNTING HOUSES. HIBBEN & CARSWEL

were according to the Hederal's

## WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

House, we want to see results. We can easily overlook Mr. DeCosmos' pecu-lianties or Mr. Young's eccentricities, or any of the other members' unattractive qualities, if they only prove themselves useful representatives. If we have said anything in these brief and necessarily imperfect sketches that will tend in the rlightest degree to make our members more earnest in their work and less prone to allow personal feelings of one kind or other to interfere with the usca fulness of their labors, we will be amply rewarded, even if we are at the same time

THE POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

subjected to the most unequivocal displeasure

of the members individually or collectively

From the London Times.

These are days when population is assuming a national and substantial importance. Everybody now asks the "future" of a State, and among the first elements of that question are numbers, the ratio of increase, the power of self-sustenation, the drain, from whatever cause, and the proportion of the races or classes. At the beginning of the century a Napoleon or a Pitt might count his people, as he did his material or his financial resources, for the present emergency, but it is since that day that the growth of population, be that more or less, has been recognized as the source of convulsions and political re-arrangements. France had finally to succumb to overwhelming nums bers, the Belgiaus counted their strength against the Duich, the Scandinavian races have suffered the usual fate of those who lack youthful defenders, and have had to recede within the old borders; the Germans are counting every head; the Italians have discovered they are numerous enough to make a State; ten years ago the great question was how many Turks are there, and how many Greeks; and across the Atlantic there are anxious calculations of North and South, white and black, Atlantic and Western States, Irish and German immigrants. The Federals depend wholly upon the numbors we and Germany can spare to recruit their continually decimated armies. We have lately had to reassure our less sanguine readers with the figures of the British American population—i. e., the French, the old Loyal-ists, the mixed modern immigration, and the relative numbers of the colonies. We have been counting the natives and settlers in New Zealand. At home, in less than twenty years, a reduced population, and a lower rate of increase, have made Ireland a mangeable department instead of a national difficulty. We are now considering with some anxiety whether we can well spare seventy or eighty thousand men for India. He is a man of much wider general experience than most of the members, and would no doubt have been more liberal in some of his political notions had he spent more of his life in British colonies and less in the Mexican Republic. He is exceedingly crotchety, and liable at any moment to oppose a good measure from merely personal whim. Outside this personal feeling he is a shrewd man, and takes on most occasions a sensible view weight in the balance of Europe, but the old home of an immense and wide-apread empire and the whole British race under whatever Dr. Trimble is the oldest. No man knows constitution or name. How fares it with the the cunning of politics—the wire-pulling,

old folks at home, and how many do they gather round the family tree? From the Quarterly Returns it is evident keep all our people at home we should increase fast enough for any political aspirations in this part of the world. The births in the last quarter were 180,752, and the deaths 112,133, so that, if this were all, we should have added 68,619 to the population of England and Wales in three months. This in the language of old numberings, is adding 70,000 "fighing men" to the people every 70,000 "fighting men" to the people every year. But in the same period, as far as could be ascertained, as many as 46,467 left these isles for our colonies and the United States the latter taking 28,853, and the Australian colonies 11,241. More than half our contribution to the United States is ascertained to be Irish, and more than half the remainder Scotch and continental. It is impossible not to be struck by the immense waste of power exhibited in the drain of three-fourths of our natural increase to distant regions, and the greater part to a country in doubtful relations with our own. We take it easily because on our free principles there is really no help for it, and because we are fully aware that in the day of trial we should find we had consulted our interest in replenishing the earth as well as increasing and multiplying. But are we increasing more than we have done, and is the rate sufficient to meet the increasing drain? We can only say in reply, that there were about 8,000 more births in the last quarter than in the same quarter of either 1862 or 1863. But we are sorry to say that the number of deaths was greater than in any summer quarter, except that of 1863, since the last visitation of the cholera in 1854. Few of our readers, however, are upprepared for this announcement. Whether in the crowded town, the slovenly suburb, the camp or the village, even in situations supposed to be the healthiest, and to which, as the Registrat says, sanitarians would naturally turn their eyes, scarlatina, English cholera, and dipartheria have swept off scores, or sought out isolated victims. Scarlatina especially, has been "going about" the country for two years, and in many cases little better account can be given of its appearance than that it was not there last year, the places then visited being this year spared. given any study to political economy, and the subdued interest which they seem to take in the political affairs of Vancouver Island does not promise any very marked charge in this particular. We have animadverted at being this year spared. It is natural, how selves together and that seem to have a mutual bearing. This has been the driest year ever known in this country. There has been less tain than was ever known. The air has shown much less humidity by the usual tests. The water has been lewer in the wells. The pender ditches, and even the watercourses have been dry. The surface of the earth, unusually der and weem, has given out its vapours, not always healthy, more freely than usual. Those numerous spots that in the healthiest and best kept villages are generally only wet and dirty have this ever, to associate facts that present them: spirit, to legislate for the colony. Mr. Frank-lin has been dealt, with more severely than his colleagues, from the simple reason that white possessing a certain amount of ability, he has during five years done little or noth-ing. He has seen the outrages, perpetrated under our law of imprisonment for debt, and

well as to justice in the iniquitous capias system, but he has never opened his lips to re-form the evils. When we send men to the the mortality of this year could be thoroughly sifted it would shock the ideas of those who associate natural beauty with health, and who think that fresh air and a dry soil are sufficient materials for a paradise. But paradisaical and healthy are not equivalent terms. The summer of 1860 was wet, cold, sunless, and unenjoyable; no summer at all, as some people called it; but it was the most healthy summer ever known. On the other hand, the summer we have just On the other hand, the summer we have just had has been a most delicious one for picnics, croquet, boating parties, and other excursions; but most unhealthy. It must be added that the marriages in the Spring quarter, which received a very great check in 1862, and recovered last year, are now more nume-

Very few years ago it was the fashion to deprecate increase, not only because it threatened to give us more mouths than we could feed, or hands than we could employ, but also because good people had made a up a number of years for a wife, a cottage, the Estimates had been sent down, up a number of years for a wife, a cottage, the Estimates had been sent down, and a constant service yet to be found. The the peculiar financial position of the city.

Mr. Young seconded the motion on the picture may have its fair side, but to at least three-fourth of the population it does not apply. The general rule is that people will marry if they can, and no sooner does a mechanic, a town laborer, a shopman, or anythan he looks out for one, and if he is fortu although the question was not before the manufacturing districs marry faster than the Executive should have protected them. agricultural; the North Midland counties, for example, than the South Midland. Industrial Islington is a much more marrying place than aristocratic Kensington, and of Cochrane, Bayley, (4.) ourse there are more births in the former. In Lancashire and Cheshire the relation between the "altar of Hymen" and the steamengine is very definite indeed, for so long as the latter is going the former never wants for worshippers. As we do not believe in the class of pious and patriotic celibates in the lower classes, and as we feel that the circumdent and suitable marriage, we must regard the figures before us with great satisfaction, no other vocation than to find food for powa day when we should be elbowing one another out of this narrow isle. There can be no such tear now. The tortoise has not

testimony before the coroner's jury, had been planning an elopement with Leonard's wife, and went to his house on Friday to consummate his plan. While there Leonard, who had just been grinding his axe, came into the had just been grinding his axe, came into the house and sat down and commenced whetting it. Baer insultingly said to him that he was going to take his wife away and asked Leonard what proportion of the property had intended to give her. Leonard seplied that it the woman wished to go with him he could take her, but that they would take no portion of the property. At this Baer drew a revolver and pointed it at Leonard and snapped it at him, hursting the can but the a revolver and pointed it at Lieonard and snapped it at him, bursting the cap, but the piatol missed fire. Leonard arose and struck Baer with the axe, severing his head nearly from his body, cutting off the jugular vern, and inflicting a wound from which he died in a few minutes. Leonard was artested and had an examination before Esquire Horton on Saturday, and all the evidence showing that the act was done in self-defence, he was discharged, and the community in general justify him in the act. Baer has heretofore borne a good character. fore borne a good character.

The Columbia river was blocked with ice on Monday last. A boat came to Wallula on Sunday and left again for the Dalles about an hour after artiving. The boat on her trip up got a hole or two punched into her side while crossing the Umatilla Rapids. The river is at a low stage and the ice running in the channel caused the host to weer about to as channel caused the boat to veer about to es-cape the floating mass when she struck apon

a rock. The boat, however, sustained but littled damage. HA see 1 and guide it man A report has been published in nearly all the papers throughout the country that a lucky miner at Kootenay lately found a nine pound lump of gold valued at \$1,944. A miner lately down from the mines gives us the particulars of the finding, as follows: An American lady of Siwash descent presented her liege with an heir of the above weight and the report was soon circulated through camp that Tom R -- had " found a rine pound lump." Every one took it for granted that the lump aforesaid was gold, and the miners having been pretty thoroughly boaxed by the story, concluded to have their revenge on the outside world and so expressed the news to their acquaintances below.

PUGET SOUND ITEMS.

[From the Democrat.] smit you THE mate of the ship Coquimbo, lying a Port Madison, fell through the hatch way on the 22d instant and was so severely injured that he died a few days afterwards in the Charley Morris, of the Colstiquod elitas

DE DEWODE is delivering lectures in the Willemetter Valley in When last heard from he was in the neighborhood of Scophi slots of anything it is its sidewalks. We know of no town in the county so well provided. There are quite two miles of sidewalk in this town, and all of it in good condition. and all of it in good condition.

THE Anderson made an extra trip to Bellingham Bay this week. are generally only wet and dirty have this year betrayed the usual effects of sunshine

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865.

HOSPITAL TAX.

Dr. Dickson obtained leave to postpone his motion for a tax on all immigrants in favor of the Royal Hospital.

TAXATION.

Mr. Young gave notice of a motion of a series of resolutions before Committee of ground. Ways and Means equalizing the system of THE IDAHO HIGHWAYMEN .- Sheriff Fisk artaxation in the colony.

INCORPORATION ACT.

Mr. Franklin moved the postponement of pretty picture of a young village laborer saving the discussion of the Incorporation Act till

same grounds. Mr. DeCosmos opposed the postponement not being able to see what the dishonored debentures of the city had to do with the Inbody find himself able to maintain a wife corporation Act. As to these debentures, nate marries. Hence it appears that the House, he must express the opinion that the

The postponement was carried: Ayes-

CENSUS BILL.

The House went into committee on the Census Bill, Dr. Dickson in the chair. The bill was taken up clause by clause, and passed to the following effect:

The Governor to be empowered to appoint Board of Statistics, with Secretary, who stances of the laboring man, from a very early shall appoint Enumerators, and shall have age, offer little to supply the place of a pru- the general supervision of the statistics of the colony, an annual report of which shall be laid before the Legislature every year, such We feel sure there will not be too many of us report to contain returns of births, marriages in our time. With America, Australia, In- and deaths, Coroner's inquests, convictions, dia, army, navy, and our commerce draining fines and forfeitures, and such all information us of our best and freshest blood, as if we had in regard to the trade, manufactures, agriculture and population of the colony as they der and to be a seed plot of nations, we need may be able to obtain; a census of the popkeeping up by all proper means. There was ulation to be taken every third year, betime, and a recent one, when it was tween the months of January and April in thought we increased too much, and emigra- clusive, to begin this present year. The bill ted too little; and philosophers apprehended also points out the duties, &c., of the Enumerators, and provides for the punishment of any persons refusing to comply with the Act. pet overtaken the hare, but it is not far behind, and it is possible we may yet read in these returns that the actual population of England is declining year by year.

WALLA WALLA ITEMS.

We (Oregonian) gather the following items of butterest from the Walla Statesman of December 16th:

A man named feonard, living about five miles south of the city, killed one A. G. Baer, on Friday last, under the following circumstances: Baer, it appeared from the testimony before the coroner's jury, had been proved lands, quantity of agricultural protestimony before the coroner's jury, had been the coroner's jury had been the coroner The following are the questions provided by

of the Legislative Assembly of Van-conver in Parliament assembled: The petition of the undersigned residents in Victoria District and City of Victoria

Respectfully sheweth:

town of Victoria passing your thonorable House as at present drawns as we assumed for The bill professes to include within its

The bill professes to include within its limits agricultural property far ontside there present town, and your petitioners do not wish to be incorporated within the city limits. Your petitioners would respectfully point out to your honorable House that the boun-it daries as they now exist are the proper and natural boundaries for the city.

Act the mode of taxation is arbitrary and most inquisitorial and one entirely in oppo-sition to all the principles of a free commu-

The unlimited power of raising money and taking property for municipal uses is calculated to destroy the prosperity of Victoria and will inflict a burden on the community which at present they are unable to sustain.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honorable House that an Act more in

accordance with the requirements of the com-munity be passed by your honorable House and that the limits of the city as at present incorporated be the limits of the new muni

35 others.

The House adjourned at 5:15 o'clock till to day Thursday) at 3 o'clock, when the Marcanile Law bill will come up for a second reading, and on the following day the second reading of the School bill. ne good diggings will be worked. A lead-

g Yale merchant had been up before the roupil guilles acartico bus etalisigan without a license.

Passengers pand determ ditter from Acapulco report the greatest distress and alarm prevailing; there in consequence of the distriction defeat of the French forces ended viring to reach that part by Cameral dalamiless of the trench commandant had given notice that he would absolute the within two weeks, and everybody owing allegiance to the empire was flying for safety elsewhere.—Some of them came to San Francisco by this steamer. They say the cause of the empire is losing ground, and think the whole Pacific coast will be abandoned.

OREGON.

[From the Oregonian.]

SEVERE STORM .- A severe storm of wind and rain prevailed in our midst from Tuesday evening until last evening, which has set our streets flowing with water, filled cellars, and done some considerable damage to newly graded corners, by washing down embankments. A new building in the southern part of the city, yet unfinished, owned by Mr. Mendenhall, was blown to the

THE IDAHO HIGHWAYMEN.—Sheriff Fisk arrived from Victoria by the steamship Brother
Jonathan, bringing with him Lawrence Dulligan
alias Brockie Jack, and George Smith, two of the
Idaho highwaymen connected in the robbery of
the Overland Stage on the 20th of August last, at
Port Neuf Canyon, between Virginia City, Montana, and Salt Lake. They will be taken to Idahe
for trial. The robbers are quartered in the county
jail in this city, strongly ironed, and will be proceeded with to-day if possible. \* The police and all public officers of the British possessions who have been instrumental in the arrest sions who have been instrumental in the arrest and detention of these criminals are alike entitled to praise for their efforts.-[Oregonian.

MODERN CYNICISM-Here is a dialogue between a lady of fashion and Monsieur Quizot:

My dear Mr. Guizot, you seem weary with everything, as if your heart and mind and spirit were fatigued. How is this? What can you desire? For years you have occupied the thoughts of Europe, inspired your pame in history, and been a king of men and leader of monarchy. In your retirement you are honored and, illustrious. No author is high enough for you to envy. Then whence this lassitude, this sadness, this hypochondria? Are you ill?

No, madam, but I would forget !"

Forget!

'Yes, I would tear a thousand pages from out the book of my life-pages filled with the records of others, but which neither gave nor give me any happiness.' 'Is it possible you can be dissatisfied with

your magnificent career ? Were my time to come over again.' (it must be understood that this anecdote comes

direct from the lady who made the avowal) and I were free to choose my lot, I would be a man without either political or social daties, responsible but for my own conduct, without too many relations or friends. without any endowments of talent, but simply those of common sense; without nerves, and with a good digestion and a little egotism, entirely without ambition, living on a modest

on account of the heat, and generally white, and entering his carriage, is driven to his kantor or house of business. If he is a wealthy citizen, he probably returns home at 2 12, at which hour the breakfast—as it is termed, though at midday awaits him, concurry and endless sambals, or small piquant side dishes. After this heavy meal, Mor-That your patitioners view wish alarm the side dishes. After this neavy means that your patitioners view wish alarm the side dishes. After this neavy means and all prospect of the Bill for Incorporation of the phone waves his hand over Batavia; and all prospect of the Bill for Incorporation of the line retire to his votaties who can space the time retire to a digest their food in a short stestal. Rising from this sleep, the first cry is Spada—a contraction for Spa-ada, Who is there?"—which is immediately followed by Apital tended to by some boy, who, prepared for the summons, quickly appears with a eight box containing 500 or more fliphics or primares, in one hand, and a lighted Chinese joss stick in the other; while another boy brings a tray, on which is a cup of ten and some cakes. Another delicious cold bath generally succeeds the smoke, after which the luxurious European retires to dress for the evening, reappearing with the usual the evening, reappearing with the usual mouth appendage and a stick in hand—no hat of course, for the Batavian fashion is for hat of course, for the Batarian to wear any neither gentlemen nor ladies to wear any thing on their heads, except when they gentlemen Thus attired he to church on Sundays. Thus attired wends his way quietly to the Koningen's Plain or to that of Waterloo, it gaze on the elite of fashion walking or driving about, which the ladies do in full dress, and wearing and that the limits of the city as at present incorporated be the limits of the new municipality, and that your petitioners' property be not included in such limits against their wishes.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

F. Weissenburger, Ernest Schlosser, and 35 others.

butler, announces dinner. When the ladies retire to dessert, cigars are immediately handed round, and cups of excellent Java coffee. The gentlemen generally sit but a short time after the ladies leave, adjourning after them to the drawing-room, where they continue to post vigerously at their lighted vigerously at their lighted vigerously at their lighted ways agent to a versadah some settre to seek the recolless of the might air, while away the time day music, chatting, stop retains generally at 11 or 12 o'clock. Life was also in the policy; busy and 013 of 3, nominations and control of the policy is pay and 013 of 3, nominations and control of the policy is pay and 013 of 3, nominations and control of the policy is pay and 013 of 3, nominations are proportionally and 11 of 12 o'clock. a thin, stooping man, with a wooded leg and wilted arm, and an expression of settled melancholy. It is said that he is never known to smile; certainly he has had of late no great

reason to be hilarious.

## The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 10, 1865.

TRADE OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

In our yesterday's issue we drew our readers' attention to the principal features in our imports. It may be equally interesting to examine a little more than cursorily the nature and extent of our exports. We find after a careful scrutiny, and despite all the flourishes that have been made about our being the great commercial emporium-the entrepot for the Pacific-that our exports of imported goods outside British Columbia amount to the insignificant figure of \$307,-343-embracing \$116,956 to San Francisco. \$55,771 to Oregon, \$46,616 to Puget Sound, and in round numbers \$27,000 and \$61,000 to Sitka and Honolulu respectively. When it is considered that Puget Sound, with the enormously high United States tariff, exports to us of its own produce nearly as large an amount-\$279,870-our commercial pretensions are indeed pitiful. It is to British Columbia-to our domestic connections, and them alone—that we are indebted for customers for our imports. When we examine our legitimate exports-the produce of the country-we find that independent of gold they come to \$440,000. Of course skins and furs form a large proportion of this amount, being \$200,000; coal is \$68,644; lumber about \$110,000, and the remainder is made up by various products. In the statistical tables published by us, it will be seen that the coal exports are put down at 29,000 tons, or in round figures about \$200,000; but the great bulk of this amount is consumed in Victoria. The real exports amount to what we have stated above, about \$70,000.

For the past five or six years we have been hearing of nothing from the public men of the colony but our commercial destiny. Our geographical position was such that every place on the Pacific, from Sitka to Cape Horn, would bear us tribute. Well, after all, what do we find? Why, that out of our \$3,500,000 imports we export to these various countries the enormous proportion of onetwelfth. There is rather a peculiar balance of trade in this connection. While we take from San Francisco \$1,627,673, she with an acknowledgment of our geographical position and commercial supremacy, accepts in return the large amount-including home productions as well as importations from England - of \$279,465 or in other words, for every dollar she gives us we send her six in return. It must be borne in mind also in this connece tion that the exports to Mexico are included in those to California. For the \$279.870 worth of produce we buy from Paget So the enterprising people of that quarter of the world, in consideration of our commercial facilities, take from us goods to the amo of \$47,829—following the praiseworthy example of San Francisco, and returning one dollar for six. With Oregon our case is somewhat better; our importations of \$160,-531 which we receive from her are returned by exports to the amount of \$55,771—or for every dollar she gives us we present her with

Of all things in the world we believe com-merce has been the most maligned. It has been characterised by hardness of heart, avarice, want of feeling, and all manners of uncharitableness; yet here we find a commercial community so thoroughly imbued with a high souled magnanimity that they are willing to take their neighbor's "quarter" and give him a dellar in return. There is something of course in proving a noble exception to a general rule, and in showing a high-minded disregard of those mercenary feelings which sway mankind; but we question very much whether we can afford to be so distinguished,—and whether justice to ourselves is not a more prudent quality than overflowing generosity to others. We certainly cannot hope to build up a colony with this description of commercial pelicy; and we therefore believe that it would be better in the end to adopt the less magnanimous views of more progressive countries. To aim at commercial supremacy and, after a six years' trial, to find that our great results are almost nil, is something as unsatisfactory as it is humiliating to our want of foresight. We do not mean in all this that our exports are diminutive; for we find, strange to say, that taking them altogether they amount the present year to the same figure as the imports—about \$3,500,000; but we see that more than three-fourths of our exports is gold-an article uncertain in its yield, unlimited in its demand, and which we can get taken off our hands in any market in the world. This is a description of produce we have no wish to see at present enter largely into our exports. It is in too great a demand in Victoria just now to be sent to foreign ports, and our great policy is rather to en-deavor to retain it in the country by curtails ing our imports than to send it abroad to increase our exports. We have had enough of fallacies about commerce; it is now time to turn ourselves from visionary dreams and go to work earnestly and vigorously in bringing into play the industrial recourses of the

The Englishmen on the Bahamas were rejoiced by the receipt of private advices from Savannah, Georgia, October 26th, which stated that bananas and oranges from Nassau were retailing at Charleston. S. C., for \$2 apiece; bacon, \$3 50 per fb.; brown sugar, from \$4 to \$6 per fb.; green tes, from \$35 to \$40 per fb.; ceffec, from \$10 to \$12 per fb.; flour per bbl., from \$250 to \$280; cotton spool thread, \$4 per spool; cloth for coats and pautaloous, \$125 and \$130 per yard; linen, \$5 to \$10 per yard; cotton shirting, \$6 to \$7 per yard; eggs. \$3 per doz.; butter \$6 to \$7 per yard; eggs, \$3 per dex.; butter from \$7 to \$10 per lb.

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to smuch certainly he had on hate no great

is said that be is never known

## British Columbia.

LATER FROM CARIBOO.

The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster with 53 passengers and a few thousand dollars in treasure, mostly in the hands of shareholders in the Chittenden claim and other miners.

(From the N. Pacific Times.)

RETURN OF AN EXPLORING PARTY - Mr. Turner and his party returned last week from their expedition to explore for a route via Shuswap to the Kootenay mines. As Mr. Turner travelled the same route already gone over by Mr. Jenkins, no further information has been gained.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES-The Church of Holy Trinity was beautifully decurated with evergreens, symbolic devices and appropriate texts, tastefully illuminated, to do honor to. Christmas. The ladies of the congregation worked with a will, and being ably seconded by their friends, succeeded in giving a most charming effect to the pretty little church.

SLOOP RANDOM-We understand that His Excellency's steamer Leviathan will leave to-day for Nanaimo to bring over the sloop Random, should she prove seaworthy.

THE HOPE-The steamer Hope left last Friday for Harrisonmouth, and returned on Sunday, bringing several passengers and Dietz & Nelson's Express. When she left the river was clear of ice five miles above the mouth of Harrison River, and from that point there were only as many miles of a

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS-For the week ending 24th December, 1864: Duties, £28 0 7 harbor dues, £6 2 11; headmoney, £3 4 0 Total, £37 7 5. For the week ending 31st December, 1864: Duties, £112 1 7; harbor lues, £8 2 4: headmoney, £8 12 0; wharfage fees, 4s. Total, £128 19 11.

LARGE WOLF-An extraordinarily large wolf, shot on the plains of Sumass, was brought down last week as a present to Mr. Elliott. The animal's skin is roughly stuffed. It is a most formidable looking brute, having a body in shape and size more like that of a Nubian lion (?) than an animal of the lupine species. The fur is thick, varying in color from a reddish gray to a bright tawny. When alive it must have stood over three feet high.

THE TELEGRAPH LINE .- From parties who arrived in this town on Saturday night, we learn that the work of setting up the poles for the telegraph line in course of construction between Seattle and New Westminster, is in progress. The work has been delayed considerably by the heavy falls of snow which have taken place. It has been proposed to swing the line across the Fraser opposite Murphy's Island, instead of employing a subaqueous cable. It will probably take two months to complete the undertaking. (From the Columbian.)

Barnard's Cariboo Express, in charge of Mr. Poole, arrived at Yale on the 27th ult. Mr. Pool left Williams Creek on the 12th, making the trip in 15 days and encountering perhaps the greatest amount of hardship ever experienced by an express, measurer on that route. On the creek the mercury fell to 26 deg, below zero on the 11th, completely scaling everything up. Snow was only one feet deap on Williams and about two feet on the road out to Vanwinkle. At Quesnelmouth on the 14th the thermometer stood 18 deg. below zero, and at Lake la Hache the cold was intense, causing the mercury to fall as low as 38 deg. below zero at Felker's. Travelling through the canons was ren-

dered almost impracticable on account of snow slides from the mountain sides, completely blocking up the way. Mr. Poole was compelled to dig a passage through for his animals at several points. Recent rains have rendered this part of the road even worse, and the messenger taking the return express was compelled to abandon the sleighs and pack the express matter upon the backs of horses and Indians. The snow had reached a depth of 3 feet at Yale, and an Indian who came down subsequently to the express reported it 30 inches deep at Lytton.

The intense cold had put a complete stop to mining operations on Williams Creek. The Caledonia, Cariboo, Moffatt, Burns Tunnel and Bed rock Flume, all of which had been working up to the cold snap, had closed and business was at a general stand. Mr. Smith, of Cottonwood, had succeeded so far in keeping a good sleigh road open from Quesnelmouth to Richfield. Mr. Smith is paid \$1000 by the Government, and about an equal amount by private parties having a direct interest in the matter, for the purpose of keeping the roadway beaten during the winter. He is engaged in sleighing in goods and the above sum is given as a bonus to

sustain the enterprise.

Flour is selling at \$20 per bbl. and in full supply. The sum of \$400 has been raised by subscription in Yale towards building s suitable school house, and it was expecte that Government would grant an equal sum and also furnish the school room. Yale has between 25 and 30 children of school age and the want of a good school is keenly felt The question of a union between British Columbia and Vancouver Island had been argued in the Literary Institute, resulting in a decision against union. Harper's mill buildings, immediately below the town, had fallen under the weight of snow which had accumulated upon the roof. A considerable accumulated upon the roof. A considerable number of people were turning their attention to mining upon the various bars on the Fraser from Hope up as far as Lytton. The water having fallen to a lower stage than hitherto known, they are enabled to reach ground which had been previously worked to the water's edge, and which had yielded richly. It is believed that should the water continue at its present low stage for some continue at its present low stage for some time good diggings will be worked. A leading Yale merchant had been up before the magistrate and fined £100 for selling liquor without a license.

GOOA THE LOWER FRASERT STOR is reported cleans I ice, with the exception of about 100 yards at the Orchard, and about 5 miles extending from Coe's Ranch to the Six Tree Bend; but the ice at these points had early and every on safety ciscons

steamer. They say the cause of the empire is losing ground, and think sire whole Pacific country

become very rotten and gave every indication of approaching dissolution. With these day long clearing the sluices of ice. I hear two exceptions the river is clear between from a shareholder in the Cariboo that they this city and Yale, and should the present open weather continue, we may hope to see ago on account of the sluices being frozen steam communication resumed in the course of and preventing them washing sufficient dirt. The dirt is not very rich, and unless they can snugly in her winter quarters, having sus- wash a large amount it does not pay. tained no damage from the ice. Between this city and Douglas navigation has been open and steamers running regularly for some time. The Hope is plying between this and Harrisonmouth, connecting at that place with the Henrietta. At Douglas there is a plentiful supply of provisions, and flour has not gone higher than \$16 50 per bbl., notwithstanding the statement in a local print to the effect that it was \$30, with an upward tendency.

LETTER FROM CARIBOO.

[Dates December 4th to 12th]

WILLIAMS CREEK, Dec. 4. 1864.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST, -SIR, -Since my last we have had some rather severe weather, and though comparatively mild this evening it is much colder than at any time prior to my last letter. At 6 a.m. on Thursday last the thermometer stood at 10 deg. below zero in Richfield, and 4 deg. below zero in Camerontown, being a difference of 6 deg. in the two towns, although only a mile and a-half apart, but that will not at all surprise those acquainted with the positions of the two places. Up to the present I am sorry to say that I cannot tell you anything new or interesting in mining; everything is excessively dull in business. I caunot mention one claim that is doing much, but several that are doing very little. The Cameron, Caledonia, and Grizzly are not paying expenses; the Cariboo is not working at all, for what reason I cannot say, but believe for want of water to run the wheel; if this weather continues it will be a case of "freeze out" with a good many.

JUDICIAL FROLICS. The great Goldbuckle case was tried at the Parlor" on Tuesday night, the Judge concurring in every particular with the decision of his learned and worthy friend Mr. Justice Cox. The Court was erowded to excess and after the trial several gents were fined the drinks" for all hands for contempt of Court, having smoked cigars and called out barkeep" frequently during the business of the Court; with this exception the whole arrangements were admirable and amusing ; the Judge and advocates were rigged in sheep-skin wigs, huge tin spectacles and gowns, the Judge with a night shirt; the questions, answers, speeches, and display of wit were first rate, and with the exception of the Judges who enjoyed it rather too much the boys kept countenance surprisingly, with the idea, doubtless, of affording all the amusement possible to the inhabitants of Barkerville. Judge. jury, lawyers, witnesses and all marched in procession from the dressing room to the Court, a distance of 150 yards, each bearing a lighted candle, their "physogs" adorned as they were with the sheep-shin and spectacles, their costume and the general absurdity of the procession was sufficient to bring a grin to a more sage face than miners generally wear.

The Victorians must excuse what may ap-The Victorians must excuse what may appear to them, the Caribooites' very ridiculous taste for amusement, for as the child that has discarded its two-and-sixpeuny kettle drum will after having been for a time deprived of any toy at all, find heaps of fun in a penny tin whistle, so with them who have lived in the mountains a few years. Scenes that may be supposed to produce enjoyment for the illiterate and vulgar only, in a more civilized and formal community affords piles of amusement for very intelligent folks in

ted mid BED ROCK DRAIN. ASLA Dec. 7-A contract has been taken by Donald Rankin, of the "Forest Rose," to run three hundred feet of the Bed rock Drain from the "John McLane" old shaft on the Cameron claim to the "Beauregard" claim; the drain has caved and backed the water; their object is to run round the cave.

THE WEATHER.

On Monday last the thermometer was 25 deg, below zero in Richfield and 14 deg. in Cameronton; at 10 p.m. last night about the same; to-day is a little milder. The Grizzly has stopped work, they have had a cave from the surface but the ice and snow prevented them finding it, their ground has been very loose and wet for some time. loose and wet for some time. The Cameron is not able to work; their

flume is a solid chunk of ice. They are working below, and getting out timbers for next season. I do not think there are any claims washing on the creek, the last three nights have nipped the water right up. THE HOSPITAL.

An inmate of the hospital had his thich amputated yesterday. Dr. Chipp performed the operation in the presence of Dr. Bell, Dr. Wilkinson, Mr. McNaughton, and Captain Trevalis. Dr. Wilkinson tells me to-day the man is doing first rate. An operation was performed on the same man three weeks ago, when the knee-cap and portions of the leg and thigh bones were removed. On examination of the leg after amputation, I be-lieve all present agreed it could never have been cured. The man is a German, called Bankell, known by all Stickeeners.

A BALL was given in Layton's saloon on Saturday night last in aid of Mrs. Cluness and her five ehildren, which was very well attended, yielding about \$200. There were ten ladies present, and it is very creditable to the ladies of the creek, although all at sixes and sevens, to see them put hard feeling and spleen to one side when their society is solicited for a charitable purpose. We have a very large programme of halls, concerts, &c., for Christmas, and from all appearances we are to have a gay time of it. ACCIDENTS.

Old Dan. Watson, of tamborine notoriety, is very bad, having scalded his foot very se-verely, and inflammation set in. Charley Morris, of the Colonial, old Dan's

partner, was wrestling on Saturday night, and for his pains got thrown down, and his ancle thrown out. The boys are out of luck.

Dec. 8.—Last night and to-day have been pretty mild. It is cloudy and looks like snow to-night. In anticipation of a mild spell the ne quite a so miles of sidewalk in this town

THE Anderson made an extra hip to Dell.

and all of it is good real dillour.

ingham Ear titls week.

COOL ROBBERY. A Canadian called Milross opened Hardy's old saloon in Cameron last week, and last night somebody else opened it and took out a quantity of liquors, a little money, and a gold watch, while he was asleep. JOHN CHINAMAM.

We are gradually getting reconciled to our celestial friend, John Chinaman. He has by perseverance crept into our good graces by washing, cooking, putting up ten-pins, &c. Now he is cutting cord wood at \$6 per cord, and this evening I can see him in company with eight white men playing 'whiskey pool I was certainly rather surprised, and asked one of the boys if white men were getting so scarce they had to hire Chinamen to make up a game. 'Ah, no,' was the reply, 'it's fine fun sticking John for the whiskey; we've stuck him twice to-night; and four times last night.' So we find men in Cariboo who will drink whiskey at John's expense and think it fine fun, but when John cuts cord wood at \$6 per cord, and perhaps merely to supply the necessaries of life, he's a d—d Chinaman. Very consistent, indeed !

The patient on whom the operation was performed at the hospital on Tuesday is doing very well. Dr. Chipp is receiving great praise for his success in the case. Dr. kinson says he never saw a more satisfactory case. It is to be hoped the poor fellow will get out shortly. A subscription is about to be set on foot for him, also an entertainment given for his benefit.

Dec. 9th-I have said above that last night was mild and cloudy, and that we had a prospect of a fall of snow and a mild spell, but towards midnight it cleared off, the stars peeping out most brilliantly, and at 1 o'clock a. m., this morning, the themometer stood at 40 below zero in Barkerville; at 8 a. m., 149 below zero, and at 10 a. m., 15° below zero. Torday has been the coldest day we have had, and to night threatens to be equally so. There is no chance for washing dirt or even for any working outside at all as long as this weather lasts. I am atraid those intending to hydraulic in the spring will find the ground pretty hard, the frost is so intense and so little snow has laid.

Dec. 11th-This evening is much milder than we have had it since the first of the month. I enclose state of themometer from Dec, 1st up to date.

There is nothing new whatever in mining or business of any kind, except that some Welsh boys who hold ground in Stout's Gulch, and work it from a tunnel on the right hand side of the cañon, have been doing well the last three weeks. I know, from a reliable source, that they have averaged \$500 per interest for the past three weeks' work. There are five interests in the claim. They are now working directly under the saw mill in Stout's Gulch.

The Grizzly has not been working for the

Dec. 5th-At.8 a. m., 20 below zero; noon. 1 deg. below zero; 1 p. m., 3 deg. below zero; 6 p. m., 7 deg. below zero; 10 p. m., 11 deg. below zero,

Dec, 6th—6 a. m., 14 deg. below zero;

deg. below zero.
Dec. 7th—6 a. m., 6 deg. below zero ; 8 a.

Dec. 7th—6 a. m., 6 deg. below zero,
m., 6 deg. below zero.
Dec. 8th—a. m., 2 deg. below zero.
Dec. 9th—6 a. m., 14 deg. below zero;
noon 9 deg. below zero; 2 p. m., 7. deg. below zero; 4 p. m., 11 deg. below zero; 6 p.m.,
14 deg. below zero; 10 p. m., 18 deg. below

Dec. 10th—6 a. m., 16 deg. below zero; 8 a. m., 18 deg. below zero.

Dec. 11th—6 a. m., 8 deg. below zero. ink bus .638.82 purcher verter FUENTE.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM CARIBOO [From Correspondence of the N. P. Times.]

Williams Creek, Cariboo, Dec. 10, 1864. Although you will hardly expect the news from this part of the colony to be very interesting during the winter, an occasional letter telling you how we are getting on, what companies are working, and the result of their labors, tegether with any incidents that may call for special remark will, I hope, be welcome to your readers.

Englishman like, I begin with the weather, which for the past fortnight or three weeks, has been delightful. We have had one or two cold nights, but the days have been bright, brilliant and bracing. As compared with previous winters, very little snow has

about two feet deep on the creek.

A considerable amount of prospecting has been done, the result of which will, I feel sure; be a feature in the Cariboo news next spring.

Between four and five hundred men will spend the winter on the creek, and from thirty to forty on Lowhee. Business is very dull, and none of the claims are doing quite as well as they expected, although a day er two may alter this state of things consider-

The following claims are working with fair success:—The Cariboo, Caledonia, Grizzly, Moffatt, Cameron, Adams, and Elliott, The Golden Hope Company, (formerly High Low Jack Company,) in Stout's Gulch, is taking out good pay, and will work all winter. On Lowhee Creek, the Chittenden and Washburn Companies will work as long as the water holds out.

The Williams Oreek Bed-rock Flume

under our lies of imprisonment for midt, and | are generally only well and outy have the

the injury done to the name of Victoria his year betrayed the nevel off or of education

ADDRESS TO MR. WATTIE.

The following address, presented by the Cariboo miners to their respected fellow workman Mr. James Wattie, previous to his departure from the country, and to which we have previously alluded, has been handed to s for publication.

CAMBRONTOWN, Williams Creek, B. C. 28th November, 1864.

MR. JAMES WATTIE, -DEAR SIR, -AS you are about leaving Cariboo for your home in Canada, we feel that we cannot allow you to depart without expressing in some manner our high sense of your worth as a man and a friend. It has seldom if ever been our lot before to meet with one who eminently united in himself so many qualities to gain the esteem of his fellowmen.

In acting on behalf of the public where you were sensible that you could receive no other compensation than the satisfaction of your own mind, your conduct has been beyond all praise. What the Williams Creek Hospital would have been without James Wattie to assist and manage its affairs, none here can doubt. There would have been no asylum here for the sick and maimed during the past year had it not been for your philanthrophy and energy. By your aid it has been kept open and the lives of good men spared.

The Reading Room, another great boon to the creek, also owes its existence to your suggestion and helping hand.

In your capacity as managing director of the Bed Rock Drain Co., the miners can all bear witness to the zeal and unflinching energy with which you carried on the work under many trying difficulties.

In private enterprise we are aware that you have done much in endeavoring to prospect the surrounding country in different parts, assisting with both time and money. As foreman in the Cameron claim where

at times you have had many men employed under you and where it often required the best mining skill, you have been found fully equal to the post while your frank and kind manner has won the esteem and affection of all at work with you.

Holding these views we desire to present you with a watch as a token of remembrance of our regard-not being able to get a suitable one on Williams Creek we have raised a purse containing three hundred and seven dollars, which Mr. John D. Cameron, who is going with you has kindly consented to take charge of and purchase for you a gold watch on which he will have engraved,

mid evad ew "Presented"

JAMES WATTIE by his friends in Cariboo, Camerontown, 28th Nov. 1864."

Hoping that you will be pleased to accept this slight testimonial, and that you may have a safe and speedy passage home to your family,

We remain, with respect, Your friends, (Signed), James T. Steele, A. D. McInnes,

The Grizzly has not been working for the last few days. Dave Grier tells me they'll probably start again to-morrow. The Cariboo will also start to-morrow, that is if we are likely to have a mild spell. The Cameron will recommended washing to-morrow.

State of the momenter at Cameron town, Williams Creek, from the first to the eleventh of December:

Dec. 1st—2° below freezing; 2nd—14° below freezing; 2rd—22° below freezing; 4tb—14° below freezing. ooking brighter on the creek and miners exhibit more signs of activity than they have Dec. 5th—At 8 a. m., 2° below zero; nooh,
1 deg. below zero; 1 p. m., 3 deg. below
zero; 6 p. m., 7 deg. below zero; 10 p. m, 11
deg. below zero,
Dec, 6th—6 a. m., 14 deg. below zero; 8 a.
m., 12 deg. below zero; 9 a. m., 14 deg. below zero; neon 2 deg. below zero, 1 p. m., 1

The United Company
are ground sluicing. The Boulder, Rosback,
Fisher, Dillon, and several ether company
are ground sluicing. are sluicing, and all doing well. The Williamson Co. are down about 30 feet with their shaft, and are about to set to work in carnest. The Bacon Bar Co. are taking out good pay. A large number of miners are still prospecting on the banks and elsewhere, some of whom report favorably. The water in the stream is very much lower. There is a good deal of snow one the trail for several miles, varying from three to eighteen inches deep. Eight inches fell on Thursday night in the neighborhood of Leech River. Provisions and stores are in transit and every preparation will be made to meet the stame de expected in the early spring. Wilpede expected in the early spring. Villiams' and Bowman's stages are still running to Goldstream every day, and experience no difficulty, the road, excepting in

THE EXECUTION OF MULLER.—We learn from our English advices that Franz Muller the murderer of Mr. Briggs, was executed on the 14th November, in front of Newgate. He maintained his calm demeanor up to the last, rejecting the offer of a chair while being pinioned, thanked the officers of the prison for their kindness, and paid careful attention to the exhortations of Dr. Cappel, pastor of the German Lutheran Church in Goodman's fallen up to the present time. It now lies Fields, but steadily maintained his innocence. Once, however, when Dr. Cappel asked him whether, though not guilty of murder, he had not committed robbery followed by death, he remained silent, leaving on the pastor's mind the impression that the absence of premeditation furnished the excuse to his own heart. On the scaffold he remained firm, but just as the cap was fitted over his head Dr. Cappel again adjured him to tell the truth, and on his replying, "God knows what I have done," asked, "Does He not know that you done," asked, "Does He not know that you have done this thing?" Muller answered, "Ich habe es gethan"—"I have done it," and the drop fell. It has been suggested that the words may have been mistaken, but Dr. Cappel, who has throughout shown the strongest feeling for the unhappy man, is clear as to their meaning. The truth probably is that Muller entertained the popular notion about reprieves granted on the scaffold, and with the calm, calculating attracts of his with the calm, calculating strength of his character maintained his innocence till all

The Williams Oreek Bed-rock Flume Company are pushing a-head and intend working all through the winter; that they will reap a rich harvest next season is the opinion of almost every one on the Creek.

White grouse appear to be pretty plentiful this winter; several have been shot near here, and one was killed close to the Oariboo shaft last week.

Palmer and St. Clair, will take place on Friday, the 20th instant, in the Lyceum Hall. Tickets (supper not included) three dollars.

In our last fe deavoring to sl

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policy has fai approached tha to be determin grade, not slow are to advance keeping with time has at ler pily, when the take at once a in the politics little attention to legislation. all-engrossing, contempt for po ment of our pu of a few land tenders. The have been expe country were s in power had enhance the pr not by what me ous or not-the were bound to even death it were shrewd an others equally clever, allowed

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TO MR. WATTIE

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N, Williams Creek, B. C. 28th November, 1864. ATTIE, -DEAR SIR,-As you Cariboo for your home in hat we cannot allow you to xpressing in some manner your worth as a man and seldom if ever been our lot

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AMES WATTIE friends in Cariboo. own, 28th Nov. 1864." ou will be pleased to accept monial, and that you may have

nain, with respect, Your friends, nes T. Steele, A. D. McInnes, on, Ephraim Evans, John and 32 others.

LRECH RIVER .- Mr. Alfred River Expressman, arrived aturday night at half-past & creek after dinner and walked informs us that things are on the creek and miners exof activity than they have the winter. Fresh arrivals e daily, and many are com-nip-saw and make prepara-ring. The United Company oing. The Boulder, Roback, and several other companies and all doing well. The are down about 30 feet with are about to set to work in Bacon Bar Co. are taking out 119 large number of miners are on the banks and elsewhere, eport favorably. The water very much lower. There is snow on the trail for several from three to eighteen inches of nones fell on Thursday night hood of Leech River. Prores are in transit and every be made to meet the stame in the early spring. Wilwman's stages are still runeam every day, and experis ulty, the road, excepting in good.

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BALL.—The second of the given by Messre. Sandrie. Clair, will take place on instant, in the Lyceum Hall, not included) three dellars,

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the injury done to the name

The Weckly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 10, 1865.

OUR FUTURE POLICY.

In our last few issues we have been endeavoring to show how utterly our general policy has failed. We have now happily approached that point at which our future is to be determined; whether we are to retrograde, not slowly but swiftly, or whether we are to advance with a prosperity more in keeping with our natural resources. The time has at length come, and we say happily, when the people of this colony must take at once and decisively an active interest in the politics of the country. Heretofore too little attention has been given by the public to legislation. Their private business was too all-engrossing, or they had a dislike to or contempt for politics, and so the manager ment of our public affairs fell into the hands of a few land speculators and ignorant pretenders. The consequence was, as might have been expected, the real interests of the country were sacrificed. The men who were in power had but one object in view-to enhance the price of real estate. They cared not by what means-whether ultimately ruinous or not-they desired a stimulus, and they were bound to get it, if reaction produced even death itself. Some few of these men were shrewd and took advantage of the times, others equally unscrupulous, but not equally clever, allowed the golden moments to pass, until to-day the most unfortunate man in the country, the person most to be commiserated. is the speculator in public lands. It is the story which every new country has told-a few avaricious, short-sighted men with a little capital, banding themselves together to cheat nature, and getting ruined in the process.

We have now, however, to a great extent got rid of the speculative incubus. Things have come down or are coming down to their natural level; the rubbish of the fallen fabric has to be removed, and the colony built up on a stable foundation. Let us commence anew and avoid the blunders of the past. Let us have no more fictitious bases nor artificial stimulants, but a structure raised on nature's own time-enduring laws. We look on the country around us and we see its wealth almost imploring to be released from the tenacious grasp of mother earth,-the coal pushes its dark features amongst our feet, the pine shakes its head in solemn very feet, the pine shakes its head in solemn rebuke at our supineness, and the earth's coppers, suggestive of internal heat, show a feverish anxiety for the cooling surface. Everywhere—on the land and in the sea, on the mountain and in the valley, "nature cries aloud," but we attempt to stifle her with commercial fallacies. Our coal is obliged to lie dormant or nearly so, because we have to compete with the American tariff; our lumber trade is unprofitable because our nearest and best markets are closed against us from the same cause; our copper and other mine the same cause; our copper and other mineand unremunerative from the want of capital and our agricultural resources, through the aid of which the capital to work our mines might be retained in the country, are almost hermetically sealed, because, thanks to our commercial magnanimity, we have a greater

commercial magnanimity, we have a greater respect and love for strangers than we evince for the people of our own soil.

It is clear to the most obtuse understanding that up till the present time Vancouver Island might almost as well have been a barren rock for all the benefits we have derived from her resources, and it is equally clear that until these are developed, we cannot hope for an increase to our population, and consequently an increase to our preseperity. The first duty, therefore, which devolves on every man who takes an interest in the country's welfare, is to use his influence to remove those barriers which at presence to remove those barriers which at presence to remove these ence to remove those barriers which at present block the pathway to industrial development. Two courses present themselves to effect this object—one to tax all such produce as we receive from our American neighbors, and the other to obtain reciprocity with the United States. That we must do one of these things is as clear as noon-day. There is no other alternative, day. There is no other alternative, if we desire not only to progress but to save ourselves from rapid retrogression. Reciprocity, which is the most beneficial of the two, can, however, only be obtained through union with British Columbia, and through union with British Columbia, and it may be with the British American Federation. But whatever the difficulty in this process, or whatever the imaginary danger to be dreaded from such union, the people of this colony may be assured of the fact, that there is no difficulty so great as that of making Vancouver Island progress under our present suicidal policy, and no danger so imminent as that of ignoring the necessity for

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

a great and radical change.

THURSDAY, January 5, 1865. Council met at 3 o'clock. Present—the Honorable President, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer and H: Rhodes.

BILLS FROM THE LOWER HOUSE. The Barristers Bill, as re-amended by the House of Assembly, came before the Council, also the Medical Bill, and the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace Bill.

TRANSFER OF TITLES BILL. The Council resumed consideration of this Bill in Committee-Honorable Attorney General in the chair—and the Bill was passed with some trivial amendments, after which the Council adjourned.

SAN DOMINGO.

RETURN OF THE KOOTENAY EX. PEDITION: From the Columbia

The expedition sent out under Mr. Turner.

conjointly by the government and the people of Lytton, Yale and New Westminster, for the purpose of exploring for a favorable route to the Kootenay country via Lytton and Kamloops, returned to this city on the 28th ultimo. It will be remembered that they started from Yale on the 4th October, so that they have been out two months and twenty-four days. It is not our present purpose to attempt to give a full report of the expedition as we prefer to wait for the official report, which will doubtless be published in the course of the week. Inasmuch as a very deep and general interest is felt in the question of communication with the recently discovered gold field on our southeastern border, we may, however, be permit-ted to say, in a word, that the result is not satisfactory, so far as a practicable route through the section of country traversed by the expedition is concerned. A letter published in our columns a few weeks ago, and dated from Columbia river, covers the greater part of a journey more barren of interest than usual. Proceeding from the point at which they struck the Columbia, the party ascended the river till they reached within a mile of what is called the Boat Encampment, at the Long Bend. Here their provisions gave out, and they put about and descended the stream, being destitute of food for seven days, save such as they were able to procure from natives by the way. The last meal made from their own supply consisted of a handful of flour mixed with water. All along the Columbia, as far as the party went, the bars prospected well-from 2 to 5 cents. They, of course, bring no mining news, save what reached them in the way of rumor. The winter population of Kootenay was variously estimated, some reports bringing it as low as two hundred, and others raising it to six hundred; probably half way between these two extremes would be nearer the mark. There were rumors, too, of new and rich strikes having been made in various directions. There would appear to be little doubt that, immediately above the long bend, some 150 or 200 miles higher up the Columbia that Wild Horse Creek diggings, and nearly due north therefrom, rich and extensive diggings have been struck, and that there are a considerable number of Frenchmen at work upon them and doing well. Indeed we have from other sources, as well as from Mr. Turner, that this is the case. We have it from good authority that apwards of twenty Frenchmen recently laid in a winter's stock of provisions and left for the locality alluded to, and that they are known to have "a good thing." Mr. Turner is convinced that the auriferous range to which the present Kooteauriferous range to which the present Kootenay mines belong is a continuation of that passing through Cariboo, and that it will be found to afford centinuous and rich diggings all the way through a range of between 300 and 400 miles. Should this theory prove correct, and there appears little room for doubt, there will be room for a mining population of a million, or more; and much of the country would be easily supplied from the Thompson River district, to which a portion of it is quite contiguous. The following is from a Uniformia paper, and refers to the country above alluded to, although the paper in which the paragraph originally appeared — The Golden Age, Lewiston, I. T., makes them out to be in Idaho Territory. Fishers wille is on Wild House Creek, and the basin ville is on Wild Horse Creek, and the basin alluded to as being discovered 180 miles to the northward of it is the new diggings above the Long Bend, mentioned above:—

"We are credibly informed that the new mines, somewhere near the head waters o the Columbia river, are the most extensive yet discovered, and, so far as prospected, are promisingly rich. Our informant (Mr. Drouillard) states that he was teld at Fisherville, that a gold producing basin had been discovered, about 180 miles to the northward of Fisherville, that would afford employment to 19,000 men of itself, while there were other rich placers contiguous. It is said these new mines will pay from \$5 to \$50 a day to the hand. They were not found so very recently—reports concerning them having been circulated for two or three months but exactly where they were located was a while mythical, their original explorers foolishly thinking they would be benefited by keeping their whereabouts secret. Now it seems their location is generally known among the miners above, and they were flocking thitherward from Fisherville in great numbers, California will shortly be outstripped, from present appearances."

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

The ship Alice Thorndyke, 58 days from Newcastle, N. S. W., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings files of Australian papers to the 26th of October, being five days later than advices per Sara-

Charges are again preferred against per-

A notorious scoundrel, named Charles Robinson, has been convicted in the Sydney Courts of perjury. Breadstuffs, on the 24th of October, were firm in Melbourne. On the same day, in Adelaide, holders of wheat asked 10s. Flour

quoted from £23 to £24. There was no Messrs. L. E. Trelkeld & Co. report having ffered for auction on the 24th, at Sydney,

the cargo of breadstuffs from San Francisco ex Sir George Grey, and being the first of this season's crop from California, attracted a large attendance. Golden Gate, in 100 lb. sacks, brought £22 5s per ton; do., in 50 lb. bags, £22 10s; the balance was withdrawn for £24. The wheat, a very superior sample, and being the first of the new crop, was not offered, the vendors holding the same for 10s 6d per bushel.

The Melbourne, Suburban, and Hobson's Bay Railways are to be amalgamated The general news from the mining districts about Adelaide was very satisfactory.

New York, Dec. 29—The steamer from Havana the 14th has arrived. The papers say that reports have been received in Havana via Porto Rico, that the San Domingo rebels had submitted to the Spanish governor Jan. 4th, were as follows: First cabin, \$200 and \$135; second, \$75; steerage \$50.

ber of people, who had made enquiries off the brings at Bucketars is a noble mone

In Securit here adjourned to Monday how they stampled upon a work of such vening next, at 7 o clock,

FIGURES AND PANCIES

Figures of number and figures of speech are generally very quarrelsome companions. While the one breathe forth the curt and stubborn language of facts, the other dilates with the glowing and diffuse diction of fancy. The numerical figure is therefore an inveterate foe to the imagination: It knocks hyperbole down with one hand and belabors synecdoche with the other. It is a gruff and obstinate being, but with all its disagreeable exterior is nevertheless kind. It is a quiet, almost silent, counsellor, but never errs, and is therefore man's truest friend. It goes arm in arm with prudence, takes science by the hand and gives it a view of nature-of the magnitude and sublimity of creation-far beyond poor fancy's scope. It is the sure guide of the statesman, and the best adviser of the merchant. So long as its counsel is accepted, misfortune is kept at a distance, and bankruptcy shut out from the affairs of man. Let its advice however be spurned, and the greatest genius will not save a nation from ruin, nor the greatest wealth a man from insolvency. Vancouver Island has unfortunately been too long deprived of its assistance. The people have been too fond of the more gaudily-dressed rival-Fancy-with its fantastic tricks and hopeful assurances, and, like all those who have thus shunned the more staid and sober Fact, are now reaping the distasteful harvest of their " wild

oats." We have been carried away so much by Fancy's grandiloquence that we have never given ourselves the trouble to examine carefully the probability of its predictions. One class has propounded the theory that all we had to do to become wealthy and prosperous was to allow every description of goods to come to us free of customs' duty, and a large portion of the remaining population have been content to accept it in blind confidence, The expectation has not, however, been realized, and the first careful glance at our actual condition threatens seriously to destroy the theory. With all this there is nevertheless a sanguine feeling amongst some and an " abiding faith" in the doctrine, Lkie the Vancouver Times, they insist that it is progressing bravely, and bearing good fruit. "Free trade," says the paper just mentioned, " is gradually doing its work by raising an export trade, and the inhabitants of the Island are making some progress towards supplying themselves with those articles which they formerly depended entirely on their American neighbors to supply." So goes Faney's teaching. But let us admit sober Fact, and what does it inform us? Why that our imports of provisions generally are on the increase, and that the "export trade" is on the decrease These are no doubt startling results to the fond believers in our present policy-results, from their free port intoxication, they never dreamt of, and which we have n would indignantly repudiate had we not the figures at our elbow to back them up. In the last half of the year 1863-(the first half could not be obtained)-our exports of imported goods amounted to \$191,959; by doubling this to give the year we have \$383... 918. Now the total exports of the same class of goods for last year were only \$285,850, showing a decrease of \$98,068, or over 25 per cent. If our export trade is rege ulated, as some of our political economists as

sert, by the free port, then we have certainly a most unfortunate illustration of its benefits. a most unfortunate illustration of its benents.
Our centemporary is, however, not less erroneous in his ideas that the imports of provisions are decreasing. In 1863, we imported of bacon, barley, beef, butter, cattle,
eggs, flour, hams, hay, hogs, cats, pork, sheep
and wheat, the value of \$487,336; while during last year the same class of imports amounted to \$652,926, showing the enormous increase in one year of \$165,590, or about 30 per cent. Now what is the solution of this state of affairs? Will our economists point to the disappointment in Cariboo, the American war, or Muller, the murderer? It is simply folly to evade the real cause. We have no industrial elements in the country. To say that the people are grumbling at the present policy, through caprice, and because they feel disappointed at the business results of the present year is purely gratuitous. No person blames the free port for any mining reaction, but every person who understands even the rudiments of

political economy, blames the present system for preventing the country sustaining, with-LATER FROM THE SANDWICH

By the schooner Sea Nymph, arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu, the Commer-cial Advertiser of the 3d inst. had been re-

The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce has resolved to memorialize the King to veto a measure just passed the Hawaiian Legislature imposing one and a half cents on rice; also that the Legislature be petitioned to repeal all duties on import duties on raw materialsi such as lumber and iron, casks, shooks, sngar kegs, and containers, and on yellow metal

and copper.

The Legislature is still in session; but is wasting most of its time on trivial business. A member named Kanwahi gave notice recently of his intention to introduce a bill taxing gold watches and beaver hats—every man who owns a beaver or a watch to pay

man who owns a beaver or a watch to pay five dollars a year.

The news of the election of Lincoln and Johnson was received by the American residents of Honolulu with every demonstration of joy. A salute of thirty six guns was fired; and in the evening there were fireworks bondres, a procession with transparencies, etc. Many houses were also illuminated. sel bad ed tod yenom tel invocas os enfor

at gameng.
The snow is reported thirty-flires inches than on the Council hore adjourned to Mono deep at Hocky Bar, Aleares county, and are exching next, at 7 o'clock,

IDAHO AND BOISE ITEMS.

We clip the following from the Lewiston (Idaho) Golden Age, of Dec. 10.

ROAD FROM FISHERVILLE TO FORT GEARY. north of us are active, and taking effective urged the Government to adopt a course of steps in advancement in that direction. The action calculated to force Austria to evaculast Colonial Parliament of British Columbia, ate Venetia in pursuance of the principle of voted for an appropriation for a wagon road non-intervention. from Fisherville to Fort Geary, commanding General della Marmora energetically rethe Red River settlements, and work has jected the proposition.

The Chamber has, by adopting an order of passable for wagons next season. It will the day, summarily rejected the various rescultural districts. We are told, upon unquestionable authority, that wheat, and small grains generally, thrive in that far northern mountain region, fully as well as they do in Upper and Lower Canada. That is right, friends; we are with you. We now intend to successfully solve the long-doubted question-can the central mountain regions of North America sustain enterprising and civilized communities? Let the car of pro-

have organized an amateur dramatic company.—Their performance will be given at the Court house, where they have fitted up despatch of M. Drouyn de L'Huys, dated the hours. FROM THE BOISE COUNTRY .- From the

Idaho Statesman we learn the tollowing facts: Work on the Valisco Water Ditch is progressing finely. The weather will not likely be cold enough to stop the work. One Buckner had been arrested, sixteen miles from Boise City, on a charge of murder, committed in Montana, in the neighborhood of Virginia, about the 12th of August last. The evidence was sufficient to satisfy Judge Crane of the guilt, and he refused him the habeas corpus privilege. He is now in the Idaho City jail, to be delivered upon the service of a requisition from Gov. Edgerton. Marion Moore had departed for San Franciseo, taking with him, from Owyhee county, 260 pounds avoirdupois of bullion, worth \$11 per ounce. Work is prosecuted on the various ledges without abatement, though prospecting is of course suspended for the winter.

From the Idaho City World, we are unable to glean anything of local interest. A calico ball," for charitable purposes, had been most successful; and balls, generally, seemed to be the mania in Idaho City.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO AT CANYON CITY. From the Dalles Mountaineer we learn that a fearful tornado occurred at Canyon City on the 25th ult. Several thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed; but the greater loss will be in the consequent suspension of mining work. If this journal's statements are reliable, it will be many months before mining can be generally resumed. Many flumes were totally destroyed.

The Dalles Mountaineer published an account of an alterestion that our delegate got into with a fellow traveler on his way to Lewiston from Walla Walla. This authority says that pistols were drawn in the stage, when the driver quelled the difficulty by presenting his revolver, and "swearing that he would kill the first man that offered to fire."

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

[From the Oregonian.]

San Francisco, Jan. 3.—A daring attempt was made to assassinate Robertson, who exposed Hayes' piratical scheme, on Sunday evening on the Market street road. The men dragged him into an alley, saying "you are the man who had Hayes arrested," and then attacked Robertson with a knife. Rebertson drew his own knife and knocked the villain down. Another man fired twice at Robertson, who immediately fired five shots at the fellow who attacked him first. Both escaped, as the crowd gathered, many of them threatening Robertson, saying he deserved killing. Robertson was arrested, charged with carrying concealed weapons, Cell James acting as bondsman. Some doubts are ex-

of carriages. They made quite a creditable

display.
Callahan, a discharged soldier, fell over the guard of the steamer Senator last night and was drowned. Fred. Zell, defaulter, was held for trial in

\$4,000 bonds. Judge Sheppard was presented with a watch worth \$350 by the regular and special police to-night.

The Supervisors voted to pay the first instalment of \$3 000 for fire alarm telegraph.

Gold, Saturday, 222; Currency, 7; Legal Tender, 461/2@47.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4. Judge Sawyer, in the Real del Monte injunction case, gives as his opinion that the board of trustees exceeded their corporation powers in purchaseing stock of other corporations and their action is subject to investigation by the Court of Equity. He also rules that Gamble as President or Trustee of the company could not legally sell his own stock to the company. Preliminary injunction was granted on the deposit of \$10,000 by Robbins, plaintiff.

A runaway horse, this morning, knocked down Miss E. A. Shaw, teacher at Denman's school, inflicting serious wounds on her head and shoulders. It is feared that internal injuries were received by her.

The Constitution took \$1,456,459 in treas-

ure. Senators Nye and Stewart, of Nevada, Williams, of Oregon, were among her pas-

28 Herechaft .... 2521 Because in going to light a deel be makes a continue of the continue of

EUROPE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ITALY.

-We must not think that all the symptoms of progress are confined to Idaho, in this upper country.—Our British friends to the General Pinelli opposed the Convention and

have branches leading to other extensive agri-cultural districts. We are told, upon unwill be concluded to-morrow, when the vot-ing also will probably take place.

News from Verona announces the despatch thence of troops to the Tyrol. FRANCE.

Paris, November 18. The France of this evening asserts that as soon as the votes on the Convention and the bill for the transfer of the capital have been AMATHUR DRAMATIC COMPANY.—Some of Antonelli will address a dispatch to Paris the young men of Lewiston, we understand, explaining the views of the Pontifical Government.

a stage. They are now engaged in arranging 7th November, declares that the vigorous apscenery. There are worse ways in which plication of the principle of non-intervention our friends could squander their idle winter cannot be admitted in respect of Rome, the cannot be admitted in respect of Rome, the seat of Catholicism. M. Drouyn de L'Huys reiterates his assertion that France reserves her right to liberty of action.

PRIISSTA

BERLIN, November 19. Herr von Bismarck has addressed a circular note, dated November 16, to all Prussian Consuls, instructing them to treat ali vessels belonging to the Duchies, which had passed into the possession of the Great German Powers, as Prussian vessels.

The circular further states that such vesa sels are to pay the same dues as Prussian shipping.

RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19. The Petersburger Deutsche Zeitung of tolay says that the visit of the Czarewitch to Rome was without political importance in the sense of a better understanding between Russia and Rome.

The relations between the two Courts are unchanged since the last encyclical letter of

MADRID, November 19. The Queen of Spain has bestowed upon the sufferers by the inundation at Valencia the sums destined to celebrate Her Majesty's

ENGLISH NEWS. DATES TO THE 19TH NOV.

Amongst the flock of rumors that fly through the political atmosphere is one to the effect that the Venetian question is again to be brought under discussion. France as effect that the Venetian question is again, to be brought under discussion. France as alleged being prepared with some preposition by which the interests of Austria and Ralymay be reconciled, and both powers induced to come to manimity of view on the subject.

A story circulated in Paris has reference to the recent banquet given by the barristers of the Middle Temple to M. Berryer. It is asserted on the authority of a letter written from some one in London to a French paper, that the guest of the evening offered great

with carrying concealed weapons, Cell James acting as bondsman. Some doubts are expressed as to Robertson's version of the affair.

Wm. Farrell, alias Minna Price, was arrested yesterday for counterfeiting over six thousand dollars coin, in five and ten dollar pieces, besides \$450 in legal tender \$50 bills.

Several hundred negroes turned out in the procession yesterday, followed by a number of carriages. They made quite a creditable ing the gallantry of the officers brought under their notice.

At the meeting of the Board of Works Mr. Bazalgette denied the statement which has gone abroad that the outfall of the sewage into the Thames had occasioned an epidemic in Woolwich. The deaths occurring there arose from scarlet fever.

The Court of Common Pleas was yesterday engaged in deciding the bona fide traveler question.. It comes up on an appeal from a decision of some magistrates near Birmingham, who had fined a public house keeper for supplying refreshments in church hours to parties out for a stroll. The Court decided that persons taking a walk for their enjoyment were as much entitled to be considered bona fide travelers as those who were on an ordinary journey, and they therefore affirmed the appeal.

Another explosion of gunpowder has taken place in England—this time in one of the mills of the Halle, at Faversham. Two men were killed and much damage done to property.

A fearful storm raged in Scotland lately. An immense amount of damage was done. In some places there were floods which earried off great quantities of property; in others there was a serious loss of life.

PORTLAND.—An altercation took place between two men near Portland, when one The officers of the California Charter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, were installed last night. After the instalment, the High Priest, C. L. Wiggin, was presented with a splendid watch and chain.

The bark Ann Parry, from Puget Sound, was wrecked near the Cliff House last night. Capt. Trask and three men were drowned.

The ships Rose Standish and Rey del Italia collided on the bar to-day, and both returned in distress. Ale a Poster ... g. 9863; Hardware . . . . 4089 How-can a stan who has no wings he said

PIGUSES AND PANCIES

Tuesday, January 10, 1865. STATISTICAL TABLES

For the Port of Victoria, Vancouver Island for the Year 1864.

Month authority and desired	omise electric	ee zeb
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PIRM BI	GLAND.	inin an
11 4 Poster & 80.731	Leather	990
146	Motting	1785
115 491	Merchandise	51,090
		600
50 037	Machinery	300
		6848
Davon 1196	Cilman's Stores	13,747
12 205	Perfumery	4821
0 11-4 2000	Т тепор несельны	7493
Champagne 7109	Paints	7164
Clothing 187,579	Paper	9147
Ge ffee : 350	Pipes	1054
Confessioners DND	Private Effects.	120
Cigars 1560	Rum Rope	6636
Drugs 10,409	Rope	1745
Dry Goods 366,869	Safes	1955
Fruit 1300	Salt	4649
Francismo 6300	Sugar	5238
Gip 16,381	Soap	3511
Groceries 34,493	Spirits	4029
13 488	Stationery	17,147
Gunpowder 24,071	Saddlery	3252
Guns 320	Sundries	19,203
135.754	Tobacco	1560
TT00 011 012 012 012 012 012 012 012 012 0	T-00	1085
Hops 8670	Vinegar	525
17.000 4036	Whiskey	5555
Iron	Wine	44,688
Trom	Wagons	350
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Liquors 19,000	admovov, balah	01101 1

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illa teatro	al aread).		3,77
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		REGON.	164
Apples	\$ 5884	Grain	22
Beef		Hay	275
Bacon	44,100	Hams	98
Butter	13.908	Hogs	75
Bran	790	Horses	
Cattle	2053	Lard	346
Chickens	579	Merchandise	126
Cider	30	Onions	100
Eggs	0040	Oats	406
Flour	00,210	Sheep	246
Fruit	7033	Sundries	39
Furs		Tobacco	
Fruit Trees	. 60	Vegetables	19
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Barley	2802	Laths	36
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Beef.	2020	Lumber	10,64
Recon	1905	Merchandise	
Cattle	93,273	Oils and Paints.	5
Chickens	2707	luata	10,0
Coal	2648	Uysters	26
Cider	A 314.8	Potatoes	69
Trans	1547	Sheep	44.7
FlourFruit	13,691	Shingles	30
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	Ale and Porter 8	1289	Iron	85
	Alcohol	3401	Kerosene	34
		5898	Lard	18,52
	Bitters utt. d	5946	Leather	365
	Divers		Liquors	241
	Bagsi Adauone of	22 3/1	Lumber	112
	Barley	17175	Machinery	mor.
		4206	Molasses	69
	Beans	91759	Matches	85
	Decr.		Merchandise	82,02
	Doors on OHOGO.			320
	Blankets.	59001	Chineec	103
	Brandy harding	1680	Malket traces	168
*	Bran	1004	Nails	251
	Butter		Oysters	64
	Brooms		Oilmen's Stores	347
	Bread-Pilot		Oatsoilomorg.lo	11,45
	Billiard Tables	1914	Oils and oile val	
	Biscuit	10 480	Opium mering	44,50
	Clocks	133	Paints	594
	Cattle	1478	Paper	117
	COLUMNICATION		Pianos Pruisent	Richtenbuch-
	Camphene		Pepper	911
	Candles	10,547	Pork Powder (gun)	80
	Champagne	10,312	Powder (gun).	11 2
	Cheese	6698	Powder (yeast)	11,32
	Cider	1392	Pipes	160
	Cigars	98,440	Perfumery 502.00	00 0
	Coffee	38.647	Rice	33,8
	Clothing	53,232	RopeSheep	
	Coal	836	Sheep	52
	Coal Oil	4672	bates	104l
	Doors & Wind's		Salt	28
	Drugs	21,944	Ship Chandlery	13,9
-	Dry Goods	42,274	Soap.	67
	Express Matter 1	19,552	Stationery	15.4
	Egge	1525	Sugar	86
	Flour.	123,752	Stoves	22
To h	Furniture	25,893	Syrups	45
	Fruit	9863	Seeds	10
	Fruit Trees	160	Saddlery	12
	Grain	5206	Spirits	11
	Gin	341	Sewing Mach's.	27

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Hams.... 126,904

Hats .....

Trunks....

26,904 Vinegar...... 5729 Vegetables pre. 30 Wine.....

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	AN PRANCISCO.	ebruary.
Ale & Porter \$	9663   Hardware	
Axles	83 Horsehair	
Ashes	33 Hats 586 Iron	
Bacon	662 Jewelry	

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ī	Blankets 7.1.	1337	Leather St. Wos	T (136
	Bags	895	Machine Sew'g	60,
•	Boots & Shoes-	7	Millinery	117
	Beans	250	Native Seeds	973
开图	Beans		Oilmen's Stores	590
by	Chinese Goods.		Opium	8095
	- Dead body		Oils	768
7	Cement	268	Ore-Copper	235
2	Cigars	865	Pork	782
	Chain Cables	220	Paper	139
l,	Clothing	101	Preser'd Meats.	1075
	Coal	64,984	- Vegetables	1574 258
	Cranberries	1193	Spices	55
1	Curiosities	130	Sash Window	
	Dry Goods		Sundry Mdse	16,311 523
417	Effects-Per	100	Sugar	611
0	Fish	70	Pobacco	1000
	Fruits - Pres'd	198	Silks	61
0	Furniture		Tallow	1288
X	Furs and Skins.	96,069	Tea	6553
0	Gold & Sil. (old)	072	Wines & Spirits	1194
8	Gutta Percha	36	Whiskey	2408
7	Gunpowder	0/21	Wood Powders	277
21	Glassware		Yeast Powders.	238
3	Horses		Zinc	200
34	Hides	2817	Angelens - entitle	15 JA - E1

ŧ	Butter	66	Hardware	9104	
t	Brandy	593	lron	7711	
İ	Bags.		- Pig	3931	
ŧ	Carriage	501	Liquors	4085	Ri G
ł		1905	Machinery	300	i
1	Crock'y & Glass	3694	Matches.	154	
Ì	Coal	60	Oilman's Stores	175	
ł	Clothing		Oils and Paints	464	
1	Coffee	1900	Ons and Lames	12,627	
1	Dry Goods		Sundries	2307	į
I	Drugs		Salt	186	
1	Effects-pr		Stationery	2109	
1	Furniture		Sugar	129	į
1	Fish-Salt	54	Wine	125	
			one of Proplem	MES 771	
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á	Boots & Shoes.		Lime	1988	l
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Ý	Dry Goods	1948	Tin	030	ĕ
١	Effects	528	Wines	36	g
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Total..... \$ 279,465

66 Hardware.....

1024 Groceries. ....

TO OREGON.

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THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT EXPORTS OF GOLD.

PER BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. First quarter \$1,000,000 \$141,142 00 \$200 duarter \$141,142 00 \$169 682 18 \$200 fourth quarter \$150,545 40-1,421,154 23 PER BANK OF BRITISH WORTH AMBRICA. First quarter ..... \$193,737-91

Fourth quarter .... 276:677 81- 718,875 90 PER WELLS, FARGO & CO. First quarter.......\$167,294 73
Second quarter...... 113,036 38
Third quarter...... 61,784 02
Fourth quarter...... 219,046 29— 561,161 42

Total......\$2,701,191 55 Exports for the year 1863...... \$2,935,172 00 Decrease.... \$ 233,581 45

FEET-The French foot is meagre, narrow and bony; the Spanish is small and elegantresponding with the Castilian pride-" high in the instep." The Arab is proverbial for its bigh arch; "a stream can run under the bollow of it." The foot of the Scotch is hollow of it." The foot of the Scotch is large and thick; that of the Irish flat and square; the English short and fleshy! The American foot is apt to be disproportionately small. A foot for both beauty and speed, should be arched, fairly raunded, and its length proportioned to the height of the person. The ankle especially of woman, should be round and firm, and not too small.

What is the difference between the Eng. lish and the Americand soldier to One ofights How can a man who has no wings be said

for the crown and the other for the dollar, to be "winged" in an "affair of honor?" Because in going to fight a duel he makes a

Two Days' Later News.

Dates to December 23d.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Hilton Head correspondence, dated 17th, says: Our 32 pound Parrots have been got into position on our left, so as to command the Coosawhatchee bridge and have shelled a rebel battery jut below the bridge and in front of it. A battery of 12 pounder rifled howitzers from the naval brigade has been placed within 700 yards of the R. R. No train can run, and none dare attempt it.

and none dare attempt it. Gen. Foster asked Sherman about keeping in position at the Coosawatchie to prevent reinforcements joining Hardee. Sherman told him to hold on where he was and prevent Hardee's men from running away, but let all go in who wanted to do so. He said he would open the lines and let 20,000 go in if the rebels wished it, as he was sure

20,000 go in if the rebels wished it, as he was sure of capturing them all.

The Herald's correspondent with Sherman, says a rebel officer captured at Fert McAllister, who is acquainted in Savannah, says there are only ten days' provisions in the city. Hardee cannot possibly holdout 14 days.

The Herald has additional particulars of Sherman's grand march through Georgia, and some important particulars regarding the present position before Savannah, and prospect of an early surrender. The city is poorly supplied with provisions, and is considerably burdened with feeding a surplus population of civilians, and a garrison of 20,000, or thereabouts. It will therefore be ultimately starred into submission, even if Hardee does not choose to give it up sooner.

mately starved into submission, even if Hardee does not choose to give it up sooner.

There was a report recently in Sherman's army that Bragg was moving down from Augusta, with 10,000 men to attack the besiegers in the rear.

Should he be foolhardy enough to do so, he will be summarily disposed of.

The rebel papers have further reference to the Union raid from Tennessee to Southern Virginia. The Richmond Examiner says it turns out to be an extensive and damaging one. The raiders are reported within eight miles of Saltville, but no account is yet furnished of their having captured the important works there.

Peace resolutions were recently defeated in the rebel Senate by 44 to 20 votes.

The exchange with the robels of ten thousand

The exchange with the robels of ten thousand prisoners, which was commenced on the Savannah river and subsequently transferred to Charleston harbor, was completed at the latter point last Saturday, the 17th. As this work is now completed, the firing of our own and rebel batteries in Charleston harbor and vicinity, which was suspended during its continuance, will probably soon be resumed if it has not already.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 20th, says the Government has received official dispatches from Savannah dated yesterday, when all was quiet. New York, Dec. 23-The Times special des

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—The Times special despatch, dated Franklin, Teanessee, December 22d, says: The rebel retreat from Franklin to Duck river beggars all description. Hood teld his corps commanders to get off the best way they could with their commands. The rebel army is now beyond Columbia. The railroad is now but little impaired. The trains run to Spring Hill. Telegraphic communication is all right in all directions. Johnsonville is not destroyed.

The rebel loss during the campaign amounts to 17,000 men, 51 cannon, and 18 general officers.—The number wounded at Franklin was 14,000; the killed 3,800, and 1000 taken prisoners. Before Nashville, and on their setreat to Columbia, the rebels had 300 killed and wounded and 8,000 prisoners. The Union loss at Franklin was 2,000, and before Nashville less than 4,000.

The Union less will not exceed 7,000, with two generals slightly wounded.

Hood has two pontoons above the shoats on the Tennessee river where our gunboats cannot reach them. Hood marched on Franklin with 40,000 men and 65 pieces of artillery. He will have lost nearly 20,000 men.

Kilpatrick defeated Wheeler in a skirmish near Macon and could easily have taken the city had Sherman desired it. The rebel resistance at Oconee caused but a few hours delay at Griswoldwille, where the rebels are reported as having repulsed one of our brigades. Wolcott's division of the loth corps defeated three rebel brigades under Gen. Phillips, we losing 37 and the rebels nearly 400. The rebel militia stood only 15 minutes, though the battle lasted four hours, our forces constantly fellowing up the flying foe. There was not a serious battle during the whole march. Our cavalry was not at any time repulsed, nor was Kilpatrick hurt. He had several small fights but still wears the same hat with which he started from Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23-The Republican says The Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Grant at City Point, announcing that the Richmond papers of yesterday, the 22d, contain-ed an official dispatch from Gen. Bragg to Jeffer-son Davis, dated Fort Fisher, New Inlet, North Carolina, Dec. 21st, as follows: The entire fleet of the enemy is in sight but cannot operate. The weather continues bad. We are able to hold

IDAHO.

The Oregonian gives the following items from the Idaho Statesman of Dec. 10th:

Henry Gosh, in coming down from Salmon river last week, on horseback, had his feet badly frozen. He was brought to Lewiston by the best conveyance at hand. He is now at the private hospital of Dr. F. H. Simmons, receiving all the care and attention possible. It is thought one of his feet will have to be amputated.

A. G. Annibal committed suicide last week at Rocky Bar by taking poison. He had re-cently been appointed Probate Judge of Al-turas county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Law. Deceased was a blacksmith, recently from California. It is supposed that he took this method to settle an account for money that he had lost

The snow is reported thirty-three inches deep at Rocky Bar, Alturas county, and five

fee at Owyhee. We think the latter figure sather high.

From the Golden Age we learn that sleighing was all the go in Lewiston at the expense

boards. An amateur dramatic company had organised to pass away the idle winter hours and amuse the Lewistonians. Gov. Lyon had vetoed several " franchise bills."

CITY COUNCIL.

TUBSDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1865. The Council met last evening at half-past seven. Present:—Councillors Fell, Smith, Jeffery, Munro, and McDonald. In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. W. B

Smith was voted to the chair. THE MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES. The following communication from the Colonial Secretary was read:

Colonial Secretary's Office, \ Victoria, Dec. 18, 1864.

the 31st instant, and in reply to inform you comply with the request of the Corporation. I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) HENRY WAKEFORD, Acting Colonial Secretary. His Worship the Mayor, &c., &c., }

Mr. Fell moved the following resolution That the chairman name a committee to wait upon His Excellency Governor Kennedy to explain to him all particulars respecting Mr. Munro seconded, Mr. Fell said looking at the letter addres-

Shepherd he could not see how the Government could get out of the payment of the money; it was a moral if not a legal guarantee. He thought this was an item which ought to appear in the Estimates now about to be brought before the House. The collection of the taxes was very difficult and under present circumstances out of the question. The city of Victoria paid all the taxes, and he therefore saw no reason why this payment should not be made out of the general revenue. The whole facts could not have been brought before His Excellency or he would assuredly have taken a different view of the matter. He was very sorry that the communication had been sent to the Council as all must feel what a damaging effect it stances. A well-to-de young man named

had been made conditionally pending the pas-sage of the Incorporation Act and that he should require a proper three months' notice and payment of the original rent mentioned

On motion of Mr. McDonald the followng resolution was agreed to:

The Council beg to acknowledge the re-ceipt of Mr. Trounce's communication relative to the Council Chamber and to state as their reason for giving notice that the Chambers will be handed over to him on the first of March next, that in the event of the new Incorporation Act not passing the Legislative Council and House of Assembly that gift of shaping a great many things out of they do not feel justified in incurring any orange peel, was displaying his abilities at a further liabilities, and the Council adhere to DRAIN ON BASTION STREET.

A communication was read from Superintendent Hankin asking permission of the Council to open a drain from the gaol to Basion street. Leave given on motion of Mr. McDonald

Mr. Fell said before the Council adjourned he wished to make a few remarks concerning bogus resolutions which had appeared in an averaging paper. Gendemen might put in what they liked, but these were inserted in a manner to mislead the public and let them suppose that they were genuine. The gentleman who wrote them would no doubt like to see the Council done sway with and the city gavernment placed in the hands of Government. Officers, which would give him a better show, but he [Mr. F. must enter a strong protest against the resolutions in question, which he knew had misled a number of people, who had made enquiries of "the bridge at Blackfriars is a noble monu-STUDE VIBOGUS RESOLUTIONS (2 TO) AWAY

evening next, at 7 o'clock,

THE HAIRDRESSERS OF PARIS : How To FLEECE CUSTOMERS .- The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post writes:-Two friends, speaking the British language, if no subjects of Queen Victoria, a few days since entered the "establishment" of a fashionable hairdresser, who lives in a magnificent shop on the Boulevards. These two simple, unsuspecting people wanted to have their hair cut; and, passing through a hall of mirrors, receiving on their way a polite salute from an elegantly-dressed lady at the counter, took their seats in a magnificently-dressed operating room. The elder gentleman im-mediately attended upon by one barber, and the younger by a second artiste. As the soissors began to work, barber No. 1. observed to the elder gentleman—"Sir, there is no reason why you should have lost your hair, and even now it can be restored." "How and even now it can be restored." "How so?" "By a little care in brushing, was the reply, "with a peculiar instrument of our own invention, and using our lotion No. 1 and No. 2." Several princes and dukes were then quoted, who had by such means entirely restored their hair to its youthful luxuriance. Whilst all this was going on, barber No. 2 was telling his more youthful customer that unless he used a little of No. 1 and No. 2 he would probably be bald in a Sir,—I am directed by the Governor to couple of years. This case, too, oddly acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the enough, required the potent brush "which," Acting Town Clerk, dated 20th instant, inclosing the copy of a resolution passed by the
Municipal Council, that His Excellency
should be requested to take steps for the payment of the second instalment of the loan
ment of the second ins from the Bank of British North America, nonsense and humbug we accept when our amounting to \$10,170, which will be due on vanity is addressed. The young man and the old man took lotion No. 1 and No. 2, as well that in view of the outstanding balance of \$6,982, due by the city to the Government, and of the present state of the finances of the colony, the Government are wholly unable to comply with the request of the Corporation.

They were told to have the counter, when a couple of bills were colony, the Government are wholly unable to comply with the request of the Corporation. 98 francs; that is to say, each gentleman paid for having his hair cut, two bottles of mysterious, and let us hope, harmless, liquid and a hair brush, very near £4 sterling. The victims request me to make the fact known, for "trifles light as air," etc. They are unhappy at what they call being "done." I make inquiries and find that no end of costly being done in Paris with what are business is being done in Paris with what are the way this loan was obtained from the Bank of British North America, as this Council is of opinion that His Excellency cannot have seen all the correspondence that has passed between the Council, the Bank, and the former Colonial Secretary in this matter. called " the invaluable adjuncts of the toilet." the powder, patch, and paint art, most widely patronized in Paris. We have an English professor—Mr. Sherrell—who is hairdresser sed by Mr. Young, late Col. Sec'y, to Mr. by appointment to the English and Ameri-Shepherd he could not see how the Govern- can Embassies. He, too, has his letion and

of the matter. He was very sorty that the coromony at Poerry came to an unexpected mand compiled to abandon Atlanta, he then stopped out of the way and asked Sherman to walk, through Georgia. He himself meyed up into Tennessee, where he has got himself again heaten and this time we fear heaty enough. The Economical also ears that the campaign has concluded disastrously for them. We have no doubt of its to 22 mo the Thomas mass as a concluded disastrously for them. We have no doubt of its to 22 mo the Thomas mass as that the Connell was not placed, in a better position than it was at present.

A special dispaton to the Thiome, dated Washington, 22d, says Gen. Giant telegraphs the following the thought of the Connell was not placed, in a state cast chain the complex of the things of the telegraphs the following the tel tered the carriages, giving orders to be driven as quickly as possible to Falmouth. Amid the ironical cheers of the assembled crowds, the parties drove off and just before twelve o'clock dashed up to the office of the superintendent registrar at Falmouth, and applied to lave the marriage ceremony gone through instantly. For this, however, there was not then time, and the doubly-disappointed party repaired to the Globe Hotel, where they endeavored as best they could to keep up the appearance of good spirits.—Western Morning

> orange peel, was displaying his abilities at a dinner party where Theodore Hook was, and their resolution of the 19th December last succeeded in counterfeiting a pig, to the adrelative to giving up the Council Chamber. miration of the company. One of the guests tried the same feat, and after destroying and strewing the table with the peel of at least a dozen oranges, gave it up, with the excla-mation, "Hang the pig! I can't make one!" "Nay," exclaimed Hook, "you have done more; instead of one pig, you have made a

duestion, which he knew had misled a number of people, who had made enquiries of the bridge at Blackfriars is a noble monument of taste and public spirit—I wonder how they stumbled upon a work of such magnificence and utility,"

Nor PA report of t of the Mu of Britis \$10,170, and the incur an for not ass ma which are set for Colonial proceedin House terday at

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## The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 10, 1865.

PARIS : How To

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entlemen, even your bald to sprout. I fear Paris

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RIDEGROOM.—A wedding

o-de young man named returned from Australia, on a damsel respectably ving procured a marriage ttended by more than a

or five carriages arrived

n Thursday morning at Sluvius Church, Penryn, the party indicated more sire to do all honor to the

iating clergyman, the Rev.

due course until the ques-ie bridegroom, "Wilt thou be thy wedded wife !"

the ordinary affirmative, I don't mind taking her for a trial." This unseemly

e congregation and dis-

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w York journal asserts that reads a in New York will person of Mortimer Light-entleman of New York, of

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Blackfriars Bridge at Lors of demolition, and a new one in its place. It was el the nat Smollett made his Mat-

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, Jan. 4. Nor Paid.-The public will learn from our report of the City Council that the instalment of the Municipal debentures due to the Bank of British North America, amounting to \$10.170, was not provided for on Saturday, incur an act of bankruptey for that paltry sum. The reasons assigned by the Executive for not assisting the City Council in a dilemma which has been none of their own creating are set forth in the communication from the Colonial Secretary, which we publish in the

House of Assembly .- The House met yesterday at the usual hour; but as there were only four members-Messrs. Burnaby, Franklin, Dickson and DeCosmos—present besides the Speaker, and as the estimates had not come down from the Executive, no business was done beyond making the Incorporation Bill in Committee the order of the day for to-morrow. Dr. Dickson gave notice of motion to levy a dollar head money, for the support of the Royal Hospital, on all adult persons arriving in the colony; and the House adjourned till to-day.

Exciting Race.—We learn from Captain Jones that quite an exciting steam regatta took place on the down trip of the Jenny Jones from Olympia to Steilacoom, between the Eliza Anderson, the Jenny Jones, and the Libby. The latter little boat had the start, followed by the Jenny, and shortly afterwards by the Anderson. As the three steamers approached Steilacoom the contest became quite exciting, and all three nearly touched the wharf at the same time.

STEALING BLANKETS - Edward Hanlon appeared yesterday in the police court charged with stealing a pair of blankets of the value of \$6, the property of James Gallagan, and John Wilson with being concerned in the same theft. Mr. Bishop defended Wilson. Hanlon it appeared had confessed to the crime and had urged that he was driven to it by poverty. The prisoners were remanded for one day.

NEW YEAR VISITS-Callers were busy on Monday going the rounds amongst their various friends. The hospitable residences of His Worship the Mayor and Allen Frans cis, Esq., U. S. Consul were thronged all day with visitors. We learn that as many as 261 gentlemen were received by Mr. and Mrs. Francis.

EMANCIPATION DINNER. - The colored population commemorated Lincoln's memorable Emancipation Act on Monday by a repast in the Rifle Hall, on View street. Speeches were subsequently made, and the festivities lasted to a late hour.

THEATRE.-The "Last Days of Pompeii," which was performed on Monday evening, and is to be repeated to-night, presents something quite new and interesting. The incidents are striking, and will well repay a

SHIPPING CASUALTIES. - The schooner Amelia went ashore on Monday on Trial Island, and was brought around yesterday water-logged. The sloop Native has been wrecked off Sooke harbor.

SING VEREIN BALL .- The annual ball of the Germania Sing Verein, which took place on Monday evening in the Lyceum Hall, was numerously attended, and passed off with the usual colat.

Thursday, Jan. 5.

THE GOLD EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR-In giving the exports of gold for the year in our Statistical tables yesterday, an error crept into the statement of the shipments of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., which we take this opportunity to correct. The true amount shipped by Wells, Fargo and Co. was as

1st quarter ........\$167,294 73 2nd quarter..... 113.036 38 3rd quarter..... 132,855 27 4th quarter..... 231,009 90

Total..... \$644,196 28

This makes the gold exports for the year amount to \$2,784,226 41, and reduces the decrease as compared with the preceding year to \$150,546 59. The total amount shipped by Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., during 1864, as forwarders, was \$1,773,084

THE AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.—The members of the Fire Department and of the Victoria Rifle Corps have been requested as an cause than in my equipment. The wolf was especial favor by Mrs. Harris and the memespecial favor by Mrs. Harris and the mem-

cause why a writ of certiorari should not issue commanding Mr. Franklyn, the committing magistrate at Nanaimo, to return into the Supreme Court the conviction certificate of costs, vouchers, etc., in the matter of the Queen against Hart, for contravention of the whisky selling act, with a view to testing the legality of the conviction.

times, he wheeled about, and trotted off several paces, and stopped to gaze at me. Being apprehensive that he might change his mind and return to the attack, and conscious that under the compromise I had the best of the bargain, I very resolutely took to my heels, giad of the opportunity of making a drawn game, though I had myself given the challenge.—Journal of a Santa Fe Trade.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE. The Committee of Management of the Victoria Mechanic's In-stitute have decided to hold the formal open ing of that institution on Tuesday evening next, in the Lyceum Hall. His Excellency the Governor will take the chair at half-past seven o'clock, and D. M. Lang, Esq., President of the Institute, will deliver an opening address, to be followed by the first musty lecture of the course, on New Zealand and its aborigines, by Archdeacon Gilson, The second lecture will, we understand, be delivered by Lieut. Com. Verney, R. N., and the commitand the city has therefore been permitted to tee have made arrangements for a succession of lectures during the winter months. The Institute has just received a large and important addition to its numbers by the accession of the Young Men's Literary Institute, the members of which have, in a most com-mendable spirit, unanimously decided to unite themselves with the Mechanic's Institute, in order to form one strong and efficient institution. At the present rate of progression the Institute will soon number two hundred members. A new life member, Mr. J. A. McCrea, was added yesterday, and the library received a valuable addition in the shape of a donation from Messrs. Roper & Co., Government street, of Johnson's large new illustrated Atlas, valued at \$25.

LIST OF VOTERS-The Sheriff gives notice in the Gazette that all persons entitled to vote for the election of members to serve in the House of Assembly in respect of property, or other qualification within the several electoral districts whose names are not in force for such districts, or whose qualifica-tions are different from those for which they appear on such list, are required to transmit sines be persevered in. to him on or before the 14th instant, a claim Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and

Contract for Coal and Wood—A notice appears in the Gazette that the tender of Mr. James Frain to supply the Government with coal and wood during the year 1865 at the rate of \$9 90 per ton of 2240 lbs. for the former, and \$4 75 per cord for the

pearance will be necessary to avoid a penalty Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the

STEAMER LAUNCH .- On Saturday forenoon at high water the fine little steamer built by Mr. R. Ewing for the Government, will be launched from the yard on the Indian Reserve. She is to be named the Sir James

Chief Justice to-day, in the matter of claim largersizes. of the plaintiff to the goods of Quarles as against the assignees.

SENTENCED-Edward Hanlon was yesterday sentenced by the police magistrate to George Curling & Company, three months' hard labor for stealing a pair of blankets. Wilson who was charged as a confederate was released.

MacDonalp's Bank-Mr. Drake, yesterday, on behalf of creditors of Mr. A. D. Macdonald, filed a fiat of bankruptcy against that gentlemen.

THE BLUE BOOK for 1863 was laid before the House of Assembly yesterday. It contains a mass of useful and interesting information, although rather late in making its

THE INCORPORATION BILL has been postponed by the House of Assembly till after the Estimates have come down.

BANKBUPTCY COURT .- Several bankrupts passed their second examination yesterday before Judge Cameron.

ENCOUNTER WITH A PRAIRIE WOLF .-- I have never known these animals, rapacious as they are, extend their attacks to man, though they probably would if very hungry, and a favorable opportunity presented itself. I shall not soon forget an adventure with one of them many years ago, on the frontiers of Missouri. Riding near the prairie border I perceived one of the largest and fiercest of the gray species, which had just descended from the west and seemed famished to desperation. I at once prepared for a chase; and being without arms, I caught up a cudgel, when I betook me valiantly to the charge, much stronger, as I soon discovered, in my met me fully half way. I was soon disarmed, bers of the Ladies Committee of the Female for my club broke on the animal's head. He Infirmary to appear to-morrow evening at the Amateur performance in their respective uniforms. There is a keen demand for seats on the occasion. The boxes will be sold to-day at 11 o'clock, by I. A. McCrea, in the lobby of the theatre, and immediately arterwards the box office will open, when the plan of the theatre may be seen and seats secured. His Excellency the Governor has taken his usual box.

Rule Nist.—Mr. Cary instructed by Mr. Bishop yesterday obtained a rule to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not is-care in then laid to my horse's legs, which not relishing the conflict, gave a plunge, sent me whirlating over his head and made his escape, leaving me and the wolf at close quarters. I was on sooner on my feet than my antagonist renewed the charge; but being without a weapon, or any means of awakening an emotion of terror, save through his imagination. I took off my large black hat, and using it for a shield, began to thrust it towards his gaping jaws. My ruse had the desired effect; for after springing at me a few times, he wheeled about, and trotted off several paces, and stopped to gaze at me. Infirmary to appear to-morrow evening at the then laid to my horse's legs, which not relish-



# Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore or uleer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistules and Internal Inflammation Piles, Fistulas and Internal Inflammation
These distressing and weakening diseases may
with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves,
if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely
attend to the printed instructions. It should be
well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all
obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of
bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed
time with advantage: the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this
paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of
their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will
render a service that will never be forgotten, as a
sure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

in the prescribed form accompanied by the usual fee of four shillings and two pence otherwise they will be excluded from the list of voters.

Cosmopolitan Minstrels—Johnny Edwards, Tom Lafont, Evans, Henry, and other well known minstrels have associated themselves together under the above name, and intend giving a few Ethiopian performances at different places on Puget Sound prior to their departure for Australia. May good fortune attend them.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and species cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently in many cases time is required to purify the blood which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps and all other Derangements of the Throat.

1865 at the rate of \$9 90 per ton of 2240 lbs. for the former, and \$4 75 per cord for the latter, has been accepted.

TRADES LICENSES DEFAULTERS.—A number of persons have been summoned to appear in the Police Court to day for carrying on business without being duly licensed. An any other persons without being duly licensed. An any other persons the person of the Glands, and Swelling of the Glands, This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remdey for all complaints of a scrotulous nature As the blood is impure, the liver stomach and bowels being much deranged, require parifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Š	following cases:					
	Bad Legs Bad Breasts Burns Bunions Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies Coce-bay Scalds	Chapped Hands Corns (Soft) Cancers	Fistulas Gout Glandular Swellings Lumbago Piles Rheuma- tism	Sore-throats Skin-diseases Scurvy Sore-heads Tumours Ulcers Wounds Sore Nipples		
	W AY, 244	he establishmen Strand (near Te ectable Druggis	mple Bar)	London; also		

ANDERSON V. Assignmes of Quartes.—
sines throughout the civilized world at the following prices:—1s, 1%d; 2s. 9d; 4s. 6d; 11s., 22s., and
Judgment will be given by His Honor the

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of pati ver dylsorder are affixed to each Pot. introc Drugs and Chemicals

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON., Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old-Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of

Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine,

PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil, in Bottles.

Capsules of Copaibæ, Cubebs, Castor O and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Re-nowned Specialities.

Lozenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug

Orders confided to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon ap-Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders are placed in the hands of

GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia HAS REEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public

BEST REMEDY FOR

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, itiorms an agreeable Effervescing Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in hot climates, the regular use of this zimple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and nurity) by strength and purity) by
DINNEFORD & CO.,

Andsold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World

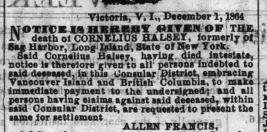
Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory,

Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating.

May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies. WHOLESALE DEPOT-19a. Celeman st., London to vivassving A off poissidelyo.

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place on the 25th inst.





of the PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c., &c.;

> (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by,

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted

les, Tart Fruits, Sauccs of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calf's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE Carstair's Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whites' Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligataway Paste, Mulligatawny Paste,



#### Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES'

astor Oil, selected, in quarts, pints, 1/2, 1/2, and 1/2 Currie Powder, in 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz Cod Liver Oil. finest Newfoundland, in quarts,

pints, and %-piats.

Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints and %-pints.

Essences "Ginger and Peppermint," %, 1, a 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.

Flavoring Essences, in %, 1, and 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion, in quarts, pints, and %-pints.

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Granular Efferyes: Carbonate of Kron,
Granular Efferyes: Carbonate of Lithia,
Granular Efferyes: Citrate of The Medal Iron,
Granular Efferves: Citrate of
Iron and Quinine,
Granular Efferves: Citrate of
Lithia, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Magnesia, Granular Efferves: Citrate of

epsine Wine, ½, ½, and pints.
uninine in ½, ½, and 1-oz. hermetically sealed bots
alad Oil, "Finest Lucca," quarts, pints a ½-pints.
edlitz, Soda, Ginger Beera and Lemonade Pow
ders, wrapped in tin foil papers. In boxes.

steless Sedilitz in one powder, in patent capped bottles in cases

cents—Bouquet, Frangipanni, Jasmin, Jockey Club, Lavender Water, Marechale, Milledeurs, Patchouli, Rondelitia, Spring Flowers Ver-bena, Wood Violets, and every other descrip-tion.

The whole of the above articles can be packed in other sized bottles, if so ordered. Nors-The trade mark and label is affixed to every To be had through all Druggists and Store-

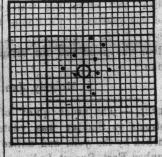
keepers throughout the World. BURGOYNE & BURBRIDGES, EXPORT DRUGGISTS.

COLEMAN ST., LONDON. Jublish Monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 DRUGS,

Chemical, Pharmaceutical & Photographic Preparations, the Prices of all PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRU-MENTS and APPLIANCES and every descrip-

tion of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES. This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every Month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, to any part of the World, upon

\*\*\* As the latest fluctuations of the market ar, always noted, this list is invaluable to Chemists Druggists, Storekeepers and Surgeons.



12 FERT SQUARE. shooting at 500 yards, ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD

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ELEY'S AMMUNITION

if lands of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes,

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles. Pin Cartridges for "Le fazoheux." Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 mil imetres. Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's Tranter's, Adams', and other Re-BALL CARTRIDGES

For Enfield, Whitworth an Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders. Deane's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

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Wholesale Only.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, CRAMP, AGUE, FRVER, RHEUMA-TISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

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ALL PAIN, VORMITING AND DISTRES
A ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODINE and ANTISPAS
MODIO remedy, CHLORODYNE, discovered b.

Dr. J. Collis Browne M.R.C.S. L., (ex. Army Medic Staff.) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 23 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and navel practitioners pronounces it invaluable. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refireshing sleep, without producing or eaving any of the unpleasant effects of optum.

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M. D., Hon, F.R.C.S.; England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoza and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Pr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhoza."

From C. V. Ridout, Esq., Surgeon, Egham: "As an astringent in severe Diarrhoza and an antispas; modic in Colic and Cramps in the Abdomen; the relief is instantaneous."

Chlorodyne—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood in Jan, 11, pronounced "that it is slearly wrowed."

Chlorodyne—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wooden Jan. 11, pronounced "that it is clearly proved before the court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the original Inventor and discoverer of a remedy well known as Chlorodyne, and so highly appresiated in India, China, ac.)

xtracts from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

1st Stage of Premonitory—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—In all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery." To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Caution--Chlorodyne--In Chancery, Caution-Chlorodyne-In Chancery. It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital Physicians of London. that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre soribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Brewne's. See Times, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. No home should be without it. Sold in bottles, 28 8d and 4s 6d, by J. T. Davenpori, 32 Great Rus sell street, London, W. C., sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne' on the Government Stamp. ju24 lyw W. M. SEARBY, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.



A RE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tenic and gentle aperient; are mild in heir operation; safe under any circumstances and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1%d. 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

\*\*Orders to be made payableby London Houses.

Protection from Fire

Prize Medal

BRYANT & MAY'S Patent Special Safety Matches. Wax Vesta and Cigar Light.

LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous ight as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes. Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and manned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500. BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin hoxes, or b0, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1,000.

Sole importers of Jonkopings Tandstiskor(slide oxes). All orders made payable in London will receive mmediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD. LONDON, E.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MAR K CAUTION.

Having received information that certain un principled persons in the United Kingdom have been, and are, shipping Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Tinned Iron of inferior quality, bearing our Names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked, "TUPPER & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS, 61a, Moorgate Street, London; WORKS-LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM:

in addition to the Trade Marks heretofore used, to denote the different qualities of our goods, viz.,— Best Best, T. C. Crown, Best Cross daggers, and G. AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN,

That all persons manufacturing, selling, or shipping, or engaged in any wise in the sale or disposa of Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Tinned Iron with our Marks or Brands, in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, will be prosecuted TUPPER a COMPANY.

61A, Moorgate street London, E.C. 30th December, 1868.

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers

Groceries, Provisions,

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y, nearly a century ago, that Blackfriars is a noble monund public spirit-I wonder washing ablue of as, washing inschine Tomerouner I man, after cliffe vania and the led upon a work of such utility,"

# The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, January 10, 1865

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Jan.6. ROYAL HOSPITAL-Mr. Jackson, superintend ent of this institution, informs us that during the past year 100 patients were admitted, 11 deaths occurred, and 17 patients remained as inmates. Whilst the public are liberally seconding the noble exertions of the ladies of this city in providing funds for the new Infirmary, the benefits which the Royal Hospital has conferred upon a large number of sufferers who would otherwise be thrown upon the charity of a sympathising public, speak more eloquently than words can do of the value of the institution and the necessity of

THE MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES .- A deputation of the City Council called yesterday upon His Excellency in reference to the non-payment of the Council's debentures. It asked the Council to forward to him a requisition on the subject and he would bring the matter immediately before the Assembly in order that he might receive from that body authority to pay the money out of the general revenue. We are glad, therefore, to see that steps are about to be taken to relieve the city of the stigma of having its bills dis-

GOLD DIGGINGS ON THE FRASER-Travellers from the upper country all agree in the opinion that the unusually low state of the Fraser River will be the means of enabling miners to take out more gold from the bed, bars and benches of Fraser River than has yet been known. At Kanaka Creek, twelve miles below Lytton, near Canoe and Dog Creeks, and elsewhere, companies are working in earnest securing dirt for washing that will yield heavy pay. At the latter spot miners stated that they could take as much as \$250 a day to the hand out of the river.

LICENSING COURT .- The monthly licensing court was held yesterday before A. F. Pemberton, Esq., and Lieut. Com. Verney, R. N. A wholesale and retail license was granted, on the application of Mr. Drake, for Thos. Golden, for the brick building at the corner of Wharf and Fort streets, to be called the Commercial Exchange. The license of the Lager Beer Saloon corner of Store and Johnson streets, was transferred from Chas. Gowan to John D. Johnson.

TRADES' LICENSE DEFAULTERS-A number of traders were summoned yesterday before Mr. Pemberton for carrying on business without a license. Some of the cases were postponed to enable the parties to settle with the Treasurer, and upon their neglecting so to do they will be subject to the infliction of a penalty of fifty pounds. Others who had paid were ordered to make good the cost of summonses.

AMUSEMENT FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.-We understand that some of the members of Mr. Ward's theatrical company intend next week to visit the capital of the sister colony, to give a few performances.

DEEP Snow. - Williams' stage arrived yesterday from the Sooke mines. The driver reports the trail, in some places, almost impassable from the snow, which lay two feet deep.

FROM A CRUISE-The full rigged ship observed in the Straits on Wednesday afternoen was H.M.S. Tribune, which had been on a cruise to San Juan Island.

THE CORONER'S BILL.—This rather famous

Saturday, Jan. 7.

bill, lately passed by the House, has been thrown out by the Legislative Council in rather a peculiar manner. On motion of the hon. Attorney General, seconded by the hos. Colonial Secretary, the bill received the "six months' hoist," which is equivalent in Parliamentary usage to a rejection. The singular part of the transaction is that the bill, which was originally drawn up by the Attorney General, and, we understand, was also concurred in by the Colonial Secretary, was thrown out by these gentlemen because it had been so altered that; as the mover of the six months' hoist remarked, he could not recognize his own bill, whereas we are assnred by the hon, gentleman who carried the bill through the Lower House, that it has not been altered in any material point whatever from the original draft. This is certainly rather a strange state of things, and rather suggestive of some wire-pulling or back stairs influence not particularly creditable to the Hon, the Legislative Council.

EARLY CLOSING -The retail clothiers in this city have set a praiseworthy example to the rest of the merchants by agreeing to close their places of business every evening, Satardays and mail steamer days excepted, at 7 o'clock. The movement is most creditable and worthy of imitation by the city shopkeepers generally, whose daily avoca-tions are sufficiently fatiguing without encroaching on the hours of evening. Now that the long and quieter days of summer are not far off, many of our retailers might advantageously follow the example of our wholesale merchants, and close their establishments on Saturday afternoons also.

SUPREME COURT.—Chief Justice Cameron yesterday rendered judgment in the case of Anderson & Co. v. the assigness of Quarles, in regard to the billiard tables, fixtures, &c., of he St. Nicholas Saloon, In favor of the plaintiffs.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE- The performance given last night by the Amateur Theatricals in aid of the Female Infirmary was certainly as successful in its theatrical character as it was in its financial result The indefatigable Mayoress and the ladies generally of the charitable institution must be well satisfied with the effect of their exertions, the thickly jammed audience we know were well satisfied with the performance. and the amateurs have every reason to be sata. isfied if not indeed proud of their success. present, and a number of enthusias— The performance commenced with Maddison tic but unfortunate individuals were isfied if not indeed proud of their success. wich. The cast was excellent, and the piece was rattled through with a careful attention to the points of the dialogue, which displayed a discriminating study of the text of the contributing as far as lies in our power to-wards its maintenance. We believe the funds are at present at a very low ebb. author. The fancy waiter (John Small), con-His by-play created roars of laughter, and he was supported with considerable ability by Mr. Clarke, as the victim of petticoat government, Mr. Bazzard. Mrs. Leslie played the strong-minded sister, Lucretia, with non-payment of the Council's debentures. It keen appreciation of the salient features of was evident, as has been previously remarked, the character, and Miss Hinckley made a that Governor Kennedy was not conversant piquant and fascinating waiting-maid.

with all the circumstances of the case. He asked the Council to forward to him a rean encore, when she gave Barney O'Hea. The burlesque extravaganza of "Miss Eily O'Connor" finished the evening's entertain ment. Mrs. Irwin as Miles Nacoppaleen did

not take any one by surprise, because the audience expected from her a lively delineation of the rollicking Irishman, and they were not disappointed; but Mr. A. C. Alport as Eily O'Connor fairly startled the spectators. There was none of that restlessness and rapid speaking in this gentleman which usually characterize amateurs, but an easy manner, a distinct utterance, and a keen appreciation of the ludicrous that elicited frequent bursts of laughter and applause. Mr. Alport's singing was excellent and drew down several encores. Mr. C. A. Alport as the Danny Mann acquitted himself well. Dr. Walker's singing was, of course, the most attractive feature in his acting. There was probably too little if anything of the stage affectation in his manner and voice, but this is not a bad fault, and on the whole he did his part well. Mr. Harries as Mr. Corrigan evinced a good idea of the comic and made some excellent hits in his attitudes; his Irish brogue was however scarcely Hiternian enough. Mr. Vinter as Kyrle Daly and Mrs. Leslie as Ann Chute, had not much to perform but they did it correctly. Mr. J. Barnett as Mrs. Cregan was very amusing, and Mr. Pratt made a very good Sergeant O'Tooralooral, bringing into his part several local allusions that seemed to take. A well merited rebuke was administered in the address at the end of the piece to the Evening Express for its silly attempts at criticism and for its puerility generally. On the whole the performance was admirable—by far the best amateur entertainment that has yet been

dence of Mr. A. D. Macdonald, the banker, on James Bay, was sold at auction by Messrs. Franklin yesterday, and realised only \$6000. being purchased by Messrs. Weissenburger & Schlosser, who held a mortgage on the premises for \$7,000. The building is stated to have cost \$12,000, besides the value of the acre lot on which it stands. The late Mr. Langley's cottage, on Blanchard street, adjoining the Presbyterian church, was sold at the same time for \$2050.

given and reflects the highest credit on all

concerned. The orchestra under Mr. John Allen in the last piece rendered efficient aid.

NEW VESSEL .- The steamer G. S. Wright of a fine new schooner, which has been built at that port for Capt. Charles Clarke, formerly of the sloop John Thornton. The new craft is a fine model, and apparently rather calculated for fast sailing than large carrying capacity. She is 105 feet long and 22 feet beam, and 144 tons builders measurement She has been named the Triumph. She will receive her sails and rigging in this port.

STILL INSANE-The poor demented creature John Purdy who has been taken care of Inspector Welch testifying that Purdy was worse than formerly, the magistrate remanded him for another week in order to have a further medical examination.

POLICE COURT. - A half-breed named Joseph Charpeneau was yesterday convicted in the Police Court of selling whiskey to Indians, and was sentenced to a fine of \$100. or four months in the chain-gang. A Fort Rupert Indian was fined \$10 for assaulting a colored man.

Monday, Jan. 9.

DISGRAGEFUL. - The usual quiet of our principal streets on Sunday was yesterday sudely disturbed by the yells and antics of a mob of drunken Fort Rupert Indians. The savages had been holding a cultus potlatch near Lang's, James Bay, about the middle of the day, and plenty of liquor being as usual distributed among them, they soon became uproarious, the whole neighborhood was annoyed, and the police were ordered to quiet hour. disperse the gathering. The Siwashes, however, only crossed in their canoes to the city, and landing, swarmed up Johnson and Government streets, jostfing respectable possers by, and disturbing everybody in the vicinity. These occurrences demonstrate the great want of proper municipal authority in the city. With an efficient Council such disgraceful scenes would not be allowed for a

DROWNED-The body of a sallor belonging to H.M.S. Charybdis, was found floating in Esquimalt harbor on Saturday morning. He had been missing for some weeks and was supposed to have deserted. There were no marks of violence visible on the body, and the presumption is that the deceased fell in the water while intoxicated.

STEAMBOAT LAUNCH .- The new Government steam-tug Sir James Douglas, designed and built by Mr. Robert Ewing of this city, was launched on Saturday morning from Trahey's ship yard, and successfully floated on her native element. A large number of people witnessed the ceremony of her christening, which was performed by Mrs. Pearse, wife of the Acting Surveyor General, with the customary bottle of champagne. Probably between one and two hundred persons, including several ladies, were Morter's celebrated comedicts of the Two Buzzards, better known to the habitues of the London Adelphi as Whitebait at Green-spot, but arrived only in time to share in spot, but arrived only in time to share in the champagne which was lavishly supplied by Mr. Ewing. The launch was most successful, the vessel gliding off the ways in the smoothest and easiest manner. The following are the dimensions of the craft, kindly supplied to us by Mr. Ewing: Length of keel, 116 feet; breadth of beam, 19 feet; builder's tonnage, old measurement, 200 62-94 tons. Her engines are diagonal acting screw, made by Messrs. Blyth of London, with two 28-inch cylinders, length of stroke 16 inches, and of forty nominal horse-power. The Sir James Douglas on being launched was towed down to the Hudson Bay Company's wharf, where her engines, which have been fitted up by the engineers who came out by the John Stephenson from England, will be placed on board, and the vessel got ready for sea with all convenient despatch."

HAND BALL-We understand that a match has been made for one hundred dollars a side between two Victorians and two Caribooites to test their prowess to-day at the above game in Buckley's Ball Court, Yates street.

DISCHARGING-The brig Kentucky will probably finish discharging her cargo to-morrow at the H. B. Co's. wharf, and will then sail for Nisqually to load with lumber for San Francisco

SUNK-The scow Mary Ann has sunk at Orcas Island in about six fathoms water with a cargo of lime on board.

Tuesday, Jan. 10. CITY COUNCIL .- A meeting of the City Council was held last evening. Present Councillors McDonald, Fell, Smith and Jeffery. Councillor Smith, in the absence of the Mayor, was voted to the chair. The business transacted was unimportant. The Acting Town Clerk was instructed to prepare a list of defaulting taxpayers under the onehalf of one-per-cent city tax on Real Estate to enable the Colonial Treasurer to collect the outstanding taxes. Mr. McDonald on behalf of the Committee appointed to wait upon Governor Kennedy in respect to the City Debentures reported that the Committee had been very courteously received by His Excellency, who expressed his regret that he had not had longer notice given him, and that the condition of the Treasury at present did not warrant the liquidation of the bonds. His Excellency had not seen any of the cor-respondence which had passed between the theu Colonial Secretary and the Mayor, but on the letters being placed before him he expressed an opinion that there was an actual Government guarantee, and suggested that the Council should address him on the subject. He should thereupon send a message to the House of Assembly, desiring their concurrence in the payment of the bonds now due. Mr. McDonald moved the adoption of a communication which he had framed

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.-A meeting of this Council was held yesterday. Present-the hons. President, Attorney General, Treasurer, H. Rhodes, and R. Finlayson. The Census Bill, Jurisdiction of Inférior Courts Bill, and towed over from Utsalady yesterday the hull Land Registry Bill, received from the House below, passed the first reading. The President announced that the Barristers and Attorneys' Bill had been sent up by the House of Assembly, the amendments of the Council with two exceptions having been adopted by the Lower House. He was prepared to assent to the amendments as they stood. This was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Declaration of Titles Bill, the hon. Attorney General in the within the prison grounds for the last month, chair, and the remaining clauses having was again brought up for examination, but been passed with amendments, the bill was reported complete and ordered to be engrossed. The hon. Mr. Rhodes presented a petition signed by the Mayor, James Fell, T. C. Messrs. Pocock & Keast, Dr. Davie and nearly 100 others praying that the Council would reject the Medical Bill sent up from the House of Assembly for various reasons set forth in the petition. The document was ordered to lie on the table and the Council

in accordance with the Governor's views,

which was agreed to, and the Council ad-

adjourned to Thursday next. FLOURISHING .- The library of the Mechanics' Literary Institute, thanks to the liberality of many of our citizens, and the energy of several of the committee, among whom Lieut. Verney may be especially mentioned. now numbers nearly five hundred volumes. Valuable additions have lately been made to it by Rev. E. Cridge, Mesers. G. M. Sproat, P. O'Dwyer, and several other gentlemen. The rooms of the Institute, well lighted and warmed, and with their copious supplies of reading matter, now form one of the pleasantest places in the city is which to pass a

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY did not meet yesterday, only the Speaker and Messrs, DeCosmos, Franklin, and Dennes being present at the hour of opening. Messrs. Tolmie, Powell Young, Cochrane, Dickson, Burnaby, and Southgate were only about a minute late being met on the way to the House by the returning members.

Burns' Anniversary.—We understand the Caledonia Benevolent Association intend celebrating the Anniversary of Scotia's Illustrious Bard by a grand dinner, to take place on the 25th inst.

From San Francisco—The fine bark sentucky, Captain William, arrived yesterasy, twelve days from San Francisco, with a miscellaneous cargo of merchandise partly consigned to the Hudson Bay Co., at whose wharf she is now discharging, and part for Port Townsend. She brought a few passengers for Washington Territory. The Captain reports heavy weather on the passage. He was compelled to seek shelter in Neah Bay for three or four days.

MEMORANDA.

Per steamship OREGON, H. J. Johnston. commander—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 31st, at 3 p.m. Arrived at Portland Jan. 3d, at 11 p.m. Left Portland Jan. 5th, at 9 p.m. Arrived at Astoria Jan 7th at 6 a.m. Came to anchor in Baker's Bay at 8 a.m. Left Baker's Bay Jan. 8th, at 2 p.m. Arrived at Esquimalt Jan. 9th at 5 p.m.

PASSENGERS

FROM NANAIMO-The sloop Harnley arrived yesterday with a cargo of coal to Kavanagh &

FROM ALBERNI.—The sloop Eagle arrived esterday from Barclay Seund.

Company's barge, containing a quantity of coal.

THE STEAMER CALEDONIA arrived last night from Nanaimo with 60 tons of coal.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO-The mail steamer Oregon, Johnston, commander, arrived from San Francisco and Portland yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, bringing 75 passengers and a small freight, and a very large mail. She leaves for San Francisco direct this morning at 9 o'clock.

from Portland and \$36,260 from Puget Sound. The Exports for the month were only \$21,744,

of which \$15,000 were sent by the Hudson Bay Company to Colville for the Kootenay mines. FLOUR AND GRAIN-The duliness of trade still continues and prices are about the same as at last report. Rice, Wheat and Seconds are scarce. Jobbing rates are as follows:

FLOUR—Self Rising—\$15 \$\to\$ bbl; Extra, \$14 \\ @ \$15 do; Superfine, \$13@\$14 do; Oregon brands, \$12 50@\$13 do.

BRAN—\$3 \$\to\$ 100 ibs.

WHEAT—\$4 50 do.

WHEAT—\$4 50 do.

OATS—\$3 50@\$8 75 do.

BARLEY—\$3 75@\$4 do.

GROUND BARLEY—\$4 50@\$4 75 do.

MIDDLINGS—\$3 75@\$4 do.

HAY—\$35@\$45 p ton.

HAY STRAW—\$20 do.

WHITE BEANS—55%@5%c p b p sck.

PINK do—3%@4c do do.

OATMEAL—\$9 50@\$11 do p 100 bs.

CORNMEAL—\$10 do do.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR—\$10@\$11 do do.

POTATOES—2% do p sck. POTATOES—2½ do 19 sck. RICE—\$7@\$9 do do.

SUGAR-Raw-7%c@9%c do p is; Refined,

SUGAR—Raw—7% c@9% c do p is; Refined,
12c@15c do do.
TEA—36c@40c do p chest.
COFFEE—22c@26c do p sck.
CANDLES—21c@22½ c do p box.
BUTTER—Best—45c@47c do p case; ordinary, 40c@45c do p firkin.
BACON—15c@25c do.
HAMS—18c@24c do in moderate quantities.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

[From the Alta of Dec. 30th.]

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1864. The produce market is inactive. Sales of Wheat and Barley are made in small parcels for seed purposes. Oats are entirely neglected. Potatoes sell freely at 3%@3%c, 3%c being asked for choice Humboldts.

BARLEY-300 sks Chile, in lots, at \$3 50@3 75. the latter for recleaned.

WHISKEY—150 bbls E and D Whiskey at \$1 10; 60 bbls Hermitage do at \$1 50 p gall. CANDLES-400 bxs Wood's at 18c p lb BUTTER-100 firks choice Isthmus at 31@32c.

GOODS ON THE WAY.

Per GEN. WYNDHAM, from London—Apparel 56 cs 18 pgs 2 csks 2 bxs 2 bbls, beer 730 cs 140 csks 10 hhds 26 bbls 1 % do, butter 150 fikns, bacon 6 cs, blankets 203 bles, brushes 3 cs, blacking 1 csk, brandy 162 qr csks 108 csks 14 hhds 1231 cs, bedsteads [iron] 2 cs, barley [pearl] 5 drms, brassware I cs, books 8 cs I bx, boots and shoes 28 traks 12 cs 18 pgs, cordials 112 cs, corks 1 cs, cocoa 3 cs, confectionery 73 cs, candles 224 bxs 49 cs, coals 145 tns, cutch 9 bbls, clothing 120 cs, cheese 1 cs, currants 64 qr csks, cigars 11 bs, chimney pieces 2, dry goods [haberdashery, hosiery, mercery, etc] 44 cs 25 bles, drugs 11 cs 20 csks, effects [private] 4 pgs 1 bl 15 cs 2 csks, carthenware 15 csks 42 crts 2 hhds, filters 3 pgs, furniture 23 cs, felt 19 frms, fire bricks 15000, gunpowder 600 qr bbls 80 bbls 400 qr csks 80 csks, glass 22 cwt 35 cs, glassware 1 csk I cs, do beads 1 cs, grindstones 3, goods [manuf'd] £160, glue 2 csks, guns 8 cs, hams 3 cs, hardware 24 cs 49 csks 18 kgs 7 bls, iron [pig] 25 tns [bar] 17 tns 38 cwt, ink 1 csk, knife cleaners 2, looking glasses 1 cs, leather 9 cs, do purses 1 cs, lamps 1 cs, mdse 1 cs, millinery 7 cs, matches 2 cs, muskets 8 cs, mats 3 bles, mineral waters 6 bskts, do specimens 1 cs, oilmen's stores 507 cs 6 jrs. oatmeal 64 cs, oil [lussed] 12 csks 25 drms, do [parrafine] 4 csks, do [petroleum] 1 cs, paper 34 bles 10 cs 214 lbs, do hangings 8 cs 1 ble, provisions [preserved] 15 cs, pipting [lead] 10 tcs 91 cwt, paint and colors 4 csks 6 cs, putty 1 csk pianos 9, pistols 26, rope 30 cls, railway matl 102 tns 56 bgs, rifics, 274, revolvers 2 cs, rum 10 cs 17 puns 11 hhds 1 csk, stationery 10 cs, soap 357 bxs, samples 3 pgs, swords [cavalry] 100, safes [iron] 2, sailcloth 10 bles, sundries 1 cs, soaps 357 bxs, samples 3 pgs, swords [cavalry] 100, safes [iron] 2, sailcloth 10 cs, csythes 1 bdl 1 cs, shot [lead] 60 kgs, spirits [perf'md] 6 cs, sugar [raw] 1 bbl, saddlery 4 cs, scythes 1 bdl 1 cs, shot [lead] 60 kgs, spirits [perf'md] 6 cs, sugar [raw] 1 bbl, saddlery 4 cs, scythes 1 bdl 1 cs, shot [lead] 60 cs, 214 qr csks 52 csks 3 hhds 4 octs 1 pp, washing powder 3 cs, weighing machine 2 pgs, writing desks bacon o cs, blankets 203 bles, brushes 3 cs, black ing 1 csk, brandy 162 qr csks 108 csks 14 hhds ing powder 3 cs, weighing machine 2 pgs, writing desks 10 cs washing blue 5 cs, washing machine 1, whiting 2 csks.

C Horton, Longachre, C Giddy, Boran, Aldetter, Spears, S W Jamieson, Capt Gardner, Capt E S Fowler, Jamieson.

Per JENNY JONES, Mrs Richards, J Boyd, Mr Smith, F B Foster. Per steamship OREGON, from San Fran

FROM UTSALADY—The steamer Geo. S. Wright arrived yesterday afternoon from Utsalady, having in tow the hull of the new schooner Triumph, built at that port for Captain Clarke, of the sloop John Thornton.

FROM NANAIMO—The steamer Fideliter arrived last night at ten o'clock from Nanaimo with fourteen passengers, a quantity of produce and a cargo of coal. She also towed down the Coal Company's barge, containing a quantity of coal.

#### IMPORTS.

Per schooner WINGED RACER, from Pert Per steamer JENNY JONES, from Port An-

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Port Angelos, 5 bdls trees, 11 hd cattle, 5 qrs beef, 71 scks oysters, 2 calves, 2 do dressed, 1 hog do. Per Brig KENTUCKY, from San Francisco-

Freight, and a very large mail. She leaves for San Francisco direct this morning at 9 o'clock.

THE GENERAL WYNDHAM—Purser Murdock, of the steamer Oregon, reports seeing a large full rigged ship, apparently English, and heavy laden, bound up the Straits, inside Cape Flattery, yesterday morning. She was thought to be the General Wyndham:

EXPORTS OF TREASURE—The steamer Oregon carries down this morning \$47,661 34, of which Wells, Fargo & Co. send \$12,906 33, the Bank of British Columbia \$13,625, and the Bank of British Columbia \$13,625, and the Bank of British North America \$21,131 01.

LOADING FOR THIS PORT—The ships Mindoro and Ann Adamson, at London, the ship Cyclone at Liverpool, and the barques Frances Palmer and Rival at San Francisco.

WICTORIA MARKETS.

Business during the past week has continued to be depressed, with no prospect of a speedy improvement.

The IMPORTS for the week have only been the cargo of the brig Kentucky, from San Francisco, valued at \$30,000, and the usual arrivals of stock and produce from Puget Sound for sity consumption.

The IMPORTS for the past month were to the mount of \$231,133 of —hich \$77,586 were from England, \$93,325 from San Francisco, \$16,572 grown Portland and \$336,260 from Puget Sound.

The Exports for the past month were to the mount of \$231,138 of —hich \$77,586 were from England, \$93,325 from San Francisco, \$16,572 grown Portland and \$36,260 from Puget Sound.

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Per schr A J WESTER, from Port Angelos—400 bush oats, 75 bush turnips, 10 tns hay. Value

Per steamship OREGON, from San Francisco Per steamship OREGON, from San Francisco

43 cs boots and shoes, 2 cs stationery, 7 cs
drugs, 1 cs shirts, 7 cs wooden pipes, 4 cs dry
goods, 2 cs personal effects, 6 cs gunnies, 1 cs
plumbing goods, 1 cs millinery goods, 8 cs cigars,
1 do bluing, 22 cs lamp oil, 6 cs furnitare, 2 cs
clothing, 1 cs gold lace, 1 cs magnesia, 1 cs silk,
1 cs samples, 1 cs matches, 2 cs candy, 2 kgs ink,
2 cs silver plate, 113 cs mdse. Value, \$8,500.

Per steamship OREGON, from Portland—269 bxs apples and fruit, 1606 sks flour, 5 cs mdse, 4 cs eggs, 12 cs hams, 55 kgs butter, 24 cs lard, 20 sheep, 20 qrs beef, 15 dressed sheep, 14 sks bacon. Value, \$6,608.

#### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

BNTERED. Jan. 3—Str Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaime Schr North Star, McCulloch, Nanaime Schr Gazelle, Golacer, San Juan Schr Annie, Gloin, Saanich Schr Winged Racer, Petersen, Port Angelos Str Jenny Jones, Jones, Port Angelos Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelos Dec 6—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New West-

Schr Industry, Ogilvie, Nanaimo
Slp Ida, Donaldson, San Juan
Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo
Jan 7—Stmr Fideliter, Loudon, Nanaimo
Jan 9—Schr A J Wester, Mills, Port Angelos
Schr Eliza, Carleton, Saanich
Boat Harriet, Dutz, San Juan

CLEARED. Jan. 3—Sloop Deerfoot, Kean, San Juan Boat Hornett, Diske, San Juan Schr Annie. Gloin, Saanich Dec 4—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port An-

Slp Northern Light, Montford, Port Angelos Sehr Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan Schr H C Page, Fisher, New Westminster Dec 5—Slp Hamley, Dolholt, Nanaimo Schr C E Clancey, Robinson, Port Angelos Dec 6—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Wes

minster
Schr Industry, Ogilvie, New Westminster
Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo
Jan 7—Stmr Fideliter, Loudon, Nanaimo
Schr Gen Harney, Oberg, New Westminster
Jan 9—Schr North Star, McCulloch, Nanaimo
Canoe Mary, Foster, San Juan
Schr Sweepstakes, Keffier, New Westminster
Slp Eagle, Knight, San Juan BIRTH.

In this city, on the 7th instant, the wife of A. Belasco of a son.

MARRIED. On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Cohen, Miss A.

Packsher, youngest niece of A. J. Brunn, of the city, to Mr. J. W. Davis, of the Mouth of Que nelle, B. C.

San Francisco and New York papers plea

On Thursday the 22d ult., by Rev. G. F. W. worth, at his residence in Olympia, Mr. Herner to Miss Mary L. Hannaford, of Th county, W.T.

In Olympia, Nov. 10th, 1864, at the residence T. J. Axtell, Mrs. Jane Billis Olney, wife of Ca B. T. Olney, of the scheener Brant. DROWNED.—By the upsetting of the school Brant, during the gale on the night of Nov. 24 1664, Capt. B. T. Olney, aged 38 years.

At Seattle, W. T., Dec. 28th, 1864, T. W. Iro aged 43 years, chief mate of the ship Coquim Capt. Boyd, now loading at Pert Madison.

In this city on the 6th instant, William Austitwin infant of John Austin and Rebecca Cotteriaged seven months. In this city, on the 6th January, the infant st of Mr. Jacob and Theresa Miller on Pando street, at the age of eight months and eighte

The funeral will take place this day at 2 o'clop.m. from the residence of Mr. Miller.

on 21st October, at the residence of her un F. A. Dorey, Esq., Lorn Road, Brixton, Sur England, Margaret Augusta Anson, only dat ter of Mr. Alexander D. Bell, proprietor of Vancouver Times, aged eight years and the

VOL. 6

THE BRIT

THE WE

W. R. Burrage, P. Fisher, -F. Algar, -G. Street, -

There are

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would have en

for so large a works required capacity of the the demand n however, with ordinary laws the number of to the decreas people for an of 1864 of \$ are the least forward by M specimen of clamored for oped," and t with a deman and buildings, improvements less than the afford about on roads and steam comm \$10,000 for i in all but \$56 probable utili added to the were in them necessities of itous deman number of of of retrenchme condition of officials almos in some impo newly manuf inordinately the salary of one hundred tion to the s less work, we lawyer-a Cr some of the la we do not ob of the Attorn present atte culously ina this increase any effect

make the reci pointment of ous. Then v department u and Mr. Wal ity, adds nit penses, by cr When an en working, shr spector was control and have a supe and an in dollars vir host of the two was not

climax. W numbers as who were a find that Mr. constables a half dozen mysterious e a strong gua we have an i of \$5,835the expense

due to some ffice from