

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

VOL. 7. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1865. NO. 7.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

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

One Year, (in advance) \$10.00  
Six Months, do 6.00  
Three Months, do 3.00  
Single Copies, 10 cents.  
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Published every Tuesday morning.

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## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

New York, December 12.—Foreign files by the Asia give details of the cattle plague in England. The number of cases reported for the week ending November 18th was 2,659, the grand total since the outbreak of the disease being 27,432, of which 8,998

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## FROM NEW WESTMINSTER

About 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire broke out on the second floor of Millard's store

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on the second floor of Millard's store. The second floor was in use by the Trinity Church, so that considerable damage was done to the church and rectory. But the place was so completely repaired to be available for Sunday. The damage to the building is roughly estimated at \$1000 and we understand the Hon. C. Brew who holds a mortgage upon it for \$10,000 has an insurance effected to that amount.

## Custom Receipts at New Westminster

for week ending Saturday, Dec. 18th.—Duties, (import) \$263 1/4; (export) \$248 3/4; Harbor Dues, \$16 3/4; 100; Head Money, \$9 1/2; Total, \$537 1/4. O. D. \$100 00. Total, \$637 1/4.

## Friend.

is a breaking down of the system, or nervous in a dressing, for where can a one—Drink but little for better, abstain from take coffee—weak tea is in air you can; take three light; eat plenty of solids, at these golden rules are in mind, strong in any nerves.

## Disorders.

than another for which it is their primary proper of cleaning the blood moving dangerous conditions. Universally adopted for female complaints to weaken the system, and is required.

## the Kidneys.

of these organs, whether to little water; or whether or gravel, or with aches in the region of the back, should be taken according to the Ointment should be of the back at bed time, almost immediate relief failed.

## Out of Order.

actually improve the tone of the system, and reduce it to a wonderfully efficacious in by never fail in curing all stomach.

## Coughs and Colds

quent, few more dangerous respiratory organs. The action may always be renowned Pills. They remove all impurities, moderate the windpipe and motions with ease and by their purifying power, all impurities and the consumption, asthma, and other ailments.

## Constitutions

agor, and nervousness of kind, whether mental or these Pills is in the highest and restorative. They regulate all the secretions, raise the patient's spirits, and to its pristine health and

## Appetite, Headache, and of Spirits.

wonderful change in de they create a healthy ap remove excess of bile, headache and palpitation

## Best remedy known in the following diseases:

Jaundice Secondary Liver Com- Symptoms plaints Tic-Doulon- rous Lumbago Rheumatism Piles Tumours Retention of Urine Diarrhoea Scrophulous King's Evil Worms Sore Throat Weakness Gravel

## Dr. J. C. Eschscholtz

of Professor Eschscholtz (Eschscholtz Bar), London; also visits and Dealers in Medical world, at the following:—No. 64, 115, 225, and 325

## able saving by taking the guidance of patients to each Box

## Dr. J. C. Eschscholtz

W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

## Madrid Correspondents

decried the days of 1848. Madrid correspondents deny that the Spanish Government has sent orders to suspend hostilities against Chile. Neither is there any disposition to accept the mediation of neutral powers. The Spanish naval arsenals are ordered to push forward the preparation of war vessels for sea.

## Per contra, the Paris Patrie

says it has reason to believe that the Spanish Government has sent a circular note to its agents abroad relative to the difficulties with Chile, which is of a more pacific character, than the attitude of Spain had led to believe, and it cannot destroy the hopes of the arrangement which the steps taken by France and England had caused it to entertain.

## EASTERN NEWS

Chicago, Dec. 15th.—The Florida election, on the 29th ult., resulted in the choice of Daniel S. Walker, of Tallahassee, for Governor; Major W. J. Kelly, of Pensacola, for Lieutenant-Governor, and Colonel Ferdinand McLeod, of Columbia, for Representative to Congress. The Legislature meets on the 18th, and it is believed, the Provisional Governor will be elected to the United States Senate, unanimously.

## Washington, Dec. 14th

—A Washington despatch says the French members of Legation manifest displeasure at the tone of the resolutions in Congress respecting Mexican affairs. Gen. Grant proposes to visit New Orleans and the Rio Grande in a few weeks.

## The House Committee on Reconstruction

is announced. It is almost exclusively radical, Henry Ward Beecher is out in favor, not only of negro, but female suffrage.

## Washington, Dec. 13th

—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an important order, enjoining Custom-House officers to use diligence to prevent the entrance to United States ports of prizes belonging to either belligerent party in the hostilities between Spain and Chile.

## During the election a riot occurred at Lake City

where the negro troops were called out to keep order, which so incensed the people that only the withdrawal of the troops from town prevented collision and bloodshed. As it was, one colored soldier was killed.

## Chicago, December 13th

—At a meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood in this city, last evening, the action of the Fenian Senate, in impeaching President O'Mahoney and Treasurer Killian, was unanimously sustained. The election of William B. Roberts, as successor to O'Mahoney, was unanimously endorsed.

## Washington, Dec. 13th

—A letter from the Emperor Napoleon is said to have been received at the State Department, requesting the recognition of Maximilian's Government in Mexico, to which the Secretary of State has replied, firmly declining to accede to the request, and giving reasons why. It is anticipated that the Mexican question, so far as this country is concerned, will soon come to a head.

## FROM MEXICO.

New York, December 14th.—The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondent says over two thousand

## Mills, National, Golden Gate, Commercial, and Pacific

extra in quarters sacks, at \$6.75 per 50 lbs; superfine, same brands, at \$6.50 in 50 lbs; and \$6.25 in 40 lbs sacks. Country brands, such as Napa, Suisun, and San Jose, at same; Alviso, at \$7; do family, at \$6.75 in 50 lbs sacks. Wheat aggregate 2700 sacks coast, \$2; 3300 do good, \$2.02 1/2, and 4000 do choice at \$2.05; at the close, 1600 sacks choice milling at \$1.97 1/2, and 900 do do at \$2 per 100 lbs. Quotable at \$1.92 1/2 @ \$2.00.

## Bread—Pilot is quotable at 5c, and Navy at 4c 3/4

The only sale of the note reported was 10,000 lbs Pilot to the Government @ 4 1/2 c. The sale of the note reported was 10,000 lbs Pilot to the Government @ 4 1/2 c.

## CANADA

The Canadians claim to have evidence of a meditated Fenian uprising, having for its object nothing less than the subversion of the Government, and the inauguration of an Irish regime. In view of the alarming threats the military are being called out and sent to the front. The Montreal Transcript of November 25th says

## At 3 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon

a company of the Chateaux Canadiens, destined for service on the frontier, were inspected in the City Concert Hall. The inspection was conducted by Col. Macdougall, Adjutant-General; Colonel Dyer, Commandant; Lieutenant-Colonel George Smith, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Brigade-Major Macpherson. The company numbers 65 men, under the command of Major Cinq Mars, Lieutenant Labranche, and Lieutenant D'Orsonne, who is acting as ensign.

## The men made a very creditable appearance

No manoeuvres were executed as the inspection lasted only a few minutes. The company will be inspected at noon to-day in the armory, Victoria square, when the men will appear in complete uniform and in marching order. They will also be mustered into service and be placed under pay from this day. Their destination is Niagara.

## Toronto and its environs are picketed

with regulars and volunteers, and everything kept in readiness for a conflict.

## The Light Ship—Captain Cooper put out

to the Sandheads with the Light-ship, on Wednesday, hoping to succeed in mooring her without the aid of steam, but finding the weather unfavorable he made for Burrard Inlet. She reached English Bay, and was towed into the harbor yesterday, where she awaits a steamer to tow her to the Sandheads. The vessel behaved exceedingly well at sea. The lamps were placed in position on Saturday, and were found to work admirably.

## THE LAKE TRAFFIC

—Captain Moore is about to construct a barge, and others will have small boats and canoes ready for the early Spring traffic on Kamloops and Shuswap Lakes. Competent judges are of opinion that there will be an influx to the Big Bend mines next season of five thousand persons.

## FROM KOOTENAY

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Cameron & Co., New York, N.Y.  
L. F. Fisher, San Francisco, Cal.  
F. Alger, San Francisco, Cal.  
G. Street, San Francisco, Cal.

## GERMANY.

To-day brings with it the grave news that we are approaching the termination of another year. Building strong, and on other day the morning of the year, and glorious holiday comes to us with such and as well as joyous occasions, bringing up to our minds more vividly than any other day in the calendar the scenes of the childhood, when the world, with all its beauties and its wretchedness, was still a sealed book before us. More than any other occasion, we count the flight of time; for every Christmas like the notes in the stick of St. Peter's organ, marks the steady onward march, and makes us feel that another year has fled, bringing us nearer and nearer to the final close. Let us, however, not receive the advent of this 25th of December in a gloomy mood. Let us rather rejoice that we have lived to see it; and let us celebrate it in a manner fitting the occasion. As we said last Christmas to us, say now. As the first day of the week is intended, besides to be a day of rest, it is also a day to be set apart from our mundane pursuits, and to teach us that there is a higher and nobler destiny for man than accumulating a few gold or silver coins, so the holiday steps in to make another gap in our business vocations by turning our attention to recreation and to the cultivation of the best feelings of humanity—the love of our fellows. We cannot, of course, object to human industry, ingenuity, or the desire to be rich; for it is to these qualities we are indebted in a high degree for the advancement of mankind. It is to Lord Bacon, with all his material views, that we are indebted for most of those great discoveries which have made man in one generation a creature more powerful than our forefathers ever dreamt of. What Watt did for steam, Bacon did for thought—he showed how it could be turned to the best advantage; and the world has profited, in a worldly sense at least, by the teaching. But man has other and higher qualities than those brought out in the turmoil of every day life. To make a piece of lifeless metal do the work of a hundred or a thousand horses is no doubt a grand achievement—to live amidst the splendours of wealth and luxury is a state of being coveted by most of us; yet we know that neither condition is in itself at all promotive of happiness, of peace of mind, or even of bodily health. These are the qualities, however, above all others that should be prized—the pearls above price. Without them life is at the best but a sham, and not worth a tithing of the labor devoted to its sustenance. Let us be industrious, but let us not forget that we are robbing ourselves of what money cannot buy when we ignore the softer and more genial feelings of our nature—when we look upon the day of rest and the holiday, not as regenerators of our life, spiritual as well as physical, but as blanks in our ant-like existence. The Christmas holiday is commemorative of an event that can never be sufficiently valued by mankind. It brings before our eyes the most perfect Being that ever trod the earth; it shows us the embodiment of human goodness in Him who was the greatest of all, yet humble; who suffered the most excruciating torments and degradations, yet was meek and submissive; who in all His trials and tribulations forgot not the poor, the sick, and the afflicted; and whose charity was so unbounded that He pleaded for those who were putting Him to the most shameful of deaths. Let us borrow a little of that kindness, that gentleness, that overflowing love and that all pervading charity which were the characteristics of Him who walked the earth eighteen hundred and sixty-five years ago, and the 25th of December will not have come in vain.

best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:  
Jaundice, Secondary, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Stomachic, Stone and Gravel, etc., etc.

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Mr. Charles Wheeler has closed the Metropolitan Theatre for a short time. Noah's new play, "Love's Disguise," was produced on the last night with success. Mrs. Julia Gould had appeared as "Marguerite de Valois" in that drama.

Mr. Havens, a talented author, attempted to commit suicide and to murder his three children at Oakland on the 14th instant by the administration of poison. They were likely to recover.

Dr. B. Vinson, from Colorado Territory, shot a waitress known as French Mary, in the Thunderbolt-saloon, Kearny street, and then blew his own brains out. The girl is seriously wounded.

The captain of the bark Mival reports having passed a vessel bottom up 65 miles S.W. of Cape Flattery, and from appearances now pronounced her to be the bark Decatur, from Port Ludlow, to San Francisco.

Shipping on the berth at San Francisco—the brig Tanager, for Victoria, Nanaimo, and New Westminster. The bark Adelaide Cooper for Victoria.

Steamer Pacific left for Portland on the 15th inst. at 10 a. m.

NEW YORK, December 14.—The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondent says over two thousand French troops landed there last month. Three thousand more troops are en route from France; also, large munitions of war.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday from Burrard's Inlet with 33 passengers and an express. Among the passengers were Messrs. Gus. Wright and W. Ladner, who it will be seen by a notice elsewhere, were interested in the contracts for putting through the wagon road and steam communication to the Columbia River, and the general feeling on the subject is that the undertakings would not have fallen into better hands. Capt. Irving who together with Messrs. Smith and Ladner will furnish the steamer, obtains no monopoly for his boat from the Government, but simply a subsidy of \$400 a month for three months.

## FROM BIG BEND.

A party consisting of Mr. Grant, of Soda Creek, and a number of others arrived at New Westminster from Yale in a canoe on Monday. They met with no success in reaching Harrisonmouth. Mr. R. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Ladner, had arrived at Lytton from the Big Bend country. Mr. Smith spoke in the most enthusiastic terms respecting these new mines. He reported the discovery of a new creek, which prospected well. The injury to the roads above Yale had been so far repaired as to render traffic easy, and teams were passing over the road between Yale and Lytton. The bridge at Boston Bar had been re-built.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—About 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire broke out on the second floor of Millard's stone building on Columbia street. The fire was soon extinguished, and the damage done was not serious. The fire was caused by a candle which had been left burning in the room, and the flames had spread to the room above, so that both sides of the room were on fire at the same time. The room on the second floor where the fire broke out is in use by the congregation of Holy Trinity Church, so recently driven from their own place of worship by fire. Considerable damage was done to the furnishings and fixtures, but the place will probably be sufficiently repaired to render it available for Sunday. The damage to the building is roughly estimated at \$1000 and we understand the Hon. C. Brew who holds a mortgage upon it for \$10,000 has an insurance effected to that amount.—Columbian.

Custom Receipts at New Westminster for week ending Saturday, Dec. 16th:—Duties, (import) £253 14s. 11d.; (export) £340 14s. 3d.; Harbor Dues, £15 3s 10d.; Head Money, £9 16s. 0d.; Tonnage Dues, £49 12s. 0d. Total, £669 1s. 0d.

THE CONTRACTS FOR THE BIG BEND ROAD.—The Columbian states that the contract for constructing a wagon road to Savana's Ferry, was awarded to Mr. G. B. Wright yesterday, and the proposal of Capt. Irving to place a steamer upon Kamloops and Shuswap lakes was accepted on the same day. In the absence of official information, we believe we are substantially correct in stating that the wagon road will leave the present highway at Cache Creek, and is to be completed by the 15th of April. The steamer will be about the size of the Onward, and will be ready for sea on or about the 15th of May. The Government gives no monopoly, but simply pays Capt. Irving \$400 a month, as a subsidy for carrying the mails. It is to be deeply regretted that the steamer could not have been got ready a month or six weeks earlier; but that cannot be helped now. We congratulate the government upon three things, viz: getting both these important enterprises into good hands, starting the wagon road from the right point, and avoiding a monopoly in the navigation of these inland waters. Mr. Wright is just the man to push the road through in the shortest possible time, while Capt. Irving will do all that enterprise and energy can accomplish in bringing out a good steamer at the earliest possible day; and when afloat it could not be in better hands. Capt. Irving goes down to Victoria this morning to make arrangements for the machinery.

SAILING OF THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.—A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing under date of November 2, says:—"The Pacific squadron, under the command of Commodore John Rogers, sailed this morning at eleven o'clock for its long, perilous voyage to the western shores of our continent. The squadron is composed of the following named vessels all commanded by tried and experienced officers: Flagship Vanderbilt, Commander Sanford; side-wheel frigate Powhatan, Comdr. Ridgely; sloop of war Tuscarora, Commander Starkey; double-turreted Monitor Monadnock, Commander Bruce. These four powerful vessels, comprising the squadron, are officered and manned by the best material in the navy, and have been selected with an especial care to deal with any important events or emergencies that may arise in coming years. No pains have been spared to make each vessel perfectly seaworthy, and their condition of a first-rate order. The iron-clad Monadnock has very recently been thoroughly overhauled and refitted and strengthened in an efficient manner. Among the officers of the squadron little or no doubt is entertained of her ability to successfully weather the stormy portion of the latitudes they will traverse, and of the entire squadron successfully reaching San Francisco. The squadron will necessarily be subject to various delays on the trip, which will lengthen their voyage to many weeks. At ten o'clock this morning the side-wheel frigate arrived here from Norfolk, and without anchoring, signalled to the flagship Vanderbilt, and everything being in readiness, the whole fleet got under way at eleven o'clock, and proceeded to sea, firing a parting salute. All day long it has been exceedingly stormy and foggy, and from present appearances, looks like continuing so some time.

ECCLIASTICAL.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, of the Presbyterian Church has succeeded in drawing together a large congregation at Nanaimo, and purposes taking his family there to reside.

## CALIFORNIA.

There has been a disgraceful riot among the firemen in San Francisco. An alarm of fire was given, and some of the companies coming into collision a rough and tumble fight ensued. Pistol shots were exchanged and several men were injured. Four of the rioters have been arrested and three companies have been suspended by Chief Engineer Scannell.

The much respected Judge Sheppard of the Police Court, San Francisco, died on the 15th inst. He would be buried under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity.

A meeting of working men has been called to reduce the standard of a day's labor to three hours.

San Francisco Markets.—(From the Alta, Dec. 16.)  
Bread—Bakers' rate ruled rather quiet, and at the close wheat was less firm, and extra flour in quarter sacks 25¢ @ 30¢ @ 35¢ @ 40¢ @ 45¢ @ 50¢ @ 55¢ @ 60¢ @ 65¢ @ 70¢ @ 75¢ @ 80¢ @ 85¢ @ 90¢ @ 95¢ @ 100¢.

Flour—Sales of Golden Age, City Mills, National, Golden Gate, Commercial, and Pacific, extra in quarter sacks, at \$6 75 @ \$7 @ \$7 50 @ \$8 @ \$8 50 @ \$9 @ \$9 50 @ \$10 @ \$10 50 @ \$11 @ \$11 50 @ \$12 @ \$12 50 @ \$13 @ \$13 50 @ \$14 @ \$14 50 @ \$15 @ \$15 50 @ \$16 @ \$16 50 @ \$17 @ \$17 50 @ \$18 @ \$18 50 @ \$19 @ \$19 50 @ \$20 @ \$20 50 @ \$21 @ \$21 50 @ \$22 @ \$22 50 @ \$23 @ \$23 50 @ \$24 @ \$24 50 @ \$25 @ \$25 50 @ \$26 @ \$26 50 @ \$27 @ \$27 50 @ \$28 @ \$28 50 @ \$29 @ \$29 50 @ \$30 @ \$30 50 @ \$31 @ \$31 50 @ \$32 @ \$32 50 @ \$33 @ \$33 50 @ \$34 @ \$34 50 @ \$35 @ \$35 50 @ \$36 @ \$36 50 @ \$37 @ \$37 50 @ \$38 @ \$38 50 @ \$39 @ \$39 50 @ \$40 @ \$40 50 @ \$41 @ \$41 50 @ \$42 @ \$42 50 @ \$43 @ \$43 50 @ \$44 @ \$44 50 @ \$45 @ \$45 50 @ \$46 @ \$46 50 @ \$47 @ \$47 50 @ \$48 @ \$48 50 @ \$49 @ \$49 50 @ \$50 @ \$50 50 @ \$51 @ \$51 50 @ \$52 @ \$52 50 @ \$53 @ \$53 50 @ \$54 @ \$54 50 @ \$55 @ \$55 50 @ \$56 @ \$56 50 @ \$57 @ \$57 50 @ \$58 @ \$58 50 @ 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The Weekly British Colonist. Tuesday, December 26, 1865.

The Estimates.

The following is a detailed statement of the Estimates for the ensuing year transmitted by His Excellency for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly.

To the Hon. the Speaker, and Members of the Legislative Assembly.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1866, accompanied by the undermentioned financial returns:

- 1. Comparative statement of estimated and actual receipts and expenditure for 1865.
2. Abstract of Treasurer's account for 1865.
3. Comparative statement of estimated and actual receipts for the year 1864.
4. Comparative statement of estimated and actual expenditure for the year 1864.

2. These estimates have been prepared not according to what in my opinion will be the actual or probable requirements of the Colony for the ensuing year, but rather according to the means likely to be available from established sources so far as they can at present be calculated.

3. The Assembly will observe that the revenue for the year 1866 is estimated at \$206,376, and the expenditure at \$193,895, leaving a surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$12,481, but against this there is a present balance of \$62,466 due to the Bank of British North America, and it is not probable that this will be decreased before the 31st December, 1865.

4. About \$40,000 of this debt has been incurred to meet payments on account of providing a residence for the Governor, for which a sum of \$50,000 was voted.

5. I have found it necessary in the existing state of finances, to restrict the expenditure within the narrowest limits, and in many instances it will be found that the sums expended during the current year have been considerably within the sums voted.

6. A sum of \$5,000 has been placed on the Estimates for the very necessary service of providing steam communication along the coast, that sum having been considered adequate.

7. I will readily place at the disposal of the Assembly any additional information which may be deemed useful in the consideration of these Estimates.

Your most obedient servant, A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

Abstract of the probable Revenue of the Colonial Government of Vancouver Island for the year 1866, showing also the Revenue received under the similar heads in the year 1864, being the year previous to that in which the Estimates are prepared.

Table with columns: Heads of Receipt, Estimate for 1866, Revenue of 1864. Includes Real Estate Tax, Land Revenue, etc.

Balance in Treasury on 1st January, 1864, \$23,525 68. Balance in Treasury on 31st December, 1865, \$206,376 00.

Revenue Detailed. Real Estate Tax, \$50,000 00. Land Revenue, \$16,528 45. etc.

PORT AND HARBOUR DUES. Fort Entrances, \$3,050 00. Port Clearances, \$3,050 00. etc.

TRAINING LICENSES. Annual, \$10,000 00. Half Yearly, \$2,000 00. etc.

POSTAGE. Letters, \$3,000 00. Seal of Boxes, \$100 00. etc.

GAOLERS. Superintendent, \$1,757 50. Inspector, \$1,200 00. etc.

EDUCATION. Superintendent, \$1,500 00. Teacher Victoria School, \$200 00. etc.

POLICE. Superintendent, \$1,757 50. Inspector, \$1,200 00. etc.

GAOLS. Superintendent, \$1,757 50. Inspector, \$1,200 00. etc.

EDUCATION. Superintendent, \$1,500 00. Teacher Victoria School, \$200 00. etc.

POLICE. Superintendent, \$1,757 50. Inspector, \$1,200 00. etc.

GAOLS. Superintendent, \$1,757 50. Inspector, \$1,200 00. etc.

EDUCATION. Superintendent, \$1,500 00. Teacher Victoria School, \$200 00. etc.

POLICE. Superintendent, \$1,757 50. Inspector, \$1,200 00. etc.

GAOLS. Superintendent, \$1,757 50. Inspector, \$1,200 00. etc.

FINES, FORFEITURES & PAWS OF COURT.

Table with columns: Item, Amount. Includes Supreme Court, Magistrates, Bankruptcy, etc.

FINES OF OFFICE. Registration of Joint Stock Co's., \$200 00. Do of Titles, \$300 00.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. Sale of Government Property, \$300 00.

REIMBURSEMENTS. Towing Vessels, \$3,800 00. From British Columbia, \$15,000 00.

MISCELLANEOUS. Miscellaneous, \$28,285 00. Interest, \$1,000 00.

Abstract of the Sums required to defray the expenses of the Colonial Government of Vancouver Island for the year from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

Salaries Establishments, \$93,375 17. Pensions, \$2,425 00. Revenue Services, \$1,638 63.

Legislative Assembly, \$1,800 00. Colonial Secretary, \$5,200 00. Assessor, \$1,500 00.

Surveyor General, \$6,225 00. Harbor Master, \$1,750 00. Postmaster, \$500 00.

Administration of Justice, \$3,450 00. Education, \$4,500 00. Charitable Allowances, \$500 00.

Hospitals, \$2,250 00. Police, \$2,300 00. Gaols, \$3,248 00.

Rent, \$1,441 90. Transport, \$1,500 00. Conveyance of Mails, \$17,200 00.

Works and Buildings, \$3,350 00. Roads, Streets and Bridges, \$4,950 00.

Lighthouses, \$2,800 00. Miscellaneous Services, \$3,550 00.

Interest on Sinking Fund, \$21,400 00. Drawbacks and Refunds, \$2,000 00.

Immigration, \$1,000 00. Indians, \$1,000 00. Total, \$193,895 07.

Establishments Detailed. CIVIL. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR—Governor (provided out of Crown Revenue), \$12,000.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—Clerk, \$500; Fuel, Light and Petty Expenses, \$150; Total, \$650.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—Clerk, \$1,700; Messenger, \$500; Total, \$2,200.

COLONIAL SECRETARY—Colonial Secretary (provided out of Crown Revenue), \$5,200; Chief Clerk, \$1,500; Second Clerk, \$1,000; Messenger, \$500; Petty Expenses, \$250; Total, \$8,450.

TREASURER—Treasurer, \$2,910; Clerk, \$1,200; Assessor, \$2,425; Advertising and Petty Expenses, \$300; Total, \$6,835.

AUDITOR—Auditing Accounts, \$1,200. SURVEYOR GENERAL—Surveyor General, \$6,225; Assistant Surveyor, or Superintendent of Roads (pro. and tem.), \$1,500; Clerk, \$1,200; Master of Tug, \$1,000; Engineer, \$1,000; etc.

HARBOR MASTER—Harbor Master, Shipping Master, and officer to carry out Passengers' and Merchants' Shipping Acts, (amalgamated) without fees, \$1,400; Boatmen, \$500. Total, \$1,900.

POST OFFICE—Victoria—Postmaster, \$500; Clerk, \$145; Nanaimo—Postmaster, \$50; Mail Bags and Petty Expenses, \$150. Total, \$845.

REGISTRAR GENERAL—Registrar General, \$2,425; Petty Expenses, \$100; Total, \$2,525.

LIGHTHOUSES—Commissioner and Secretary, \$500; Medical Officer, \$60; Lightkeeper Race Rocks, \$750; three Assistants, \$108 80; 400, 200 04—1,119 92; Light-keeper, Fisgard, \$750; Assistant do, do, \$100; Petty Expenses, \$200. Total, \$3,478 92.

POLICE. Superintendent, \$1,757 50; Inspector, \$1,200 00; Four Sergeants, at \$2 per diem each, \$292; Six Constables, at \$1 75 do, \$382 50; Six do at \$1 50 do, \$285; Medical Officer, \$250; Armorer, at \$1 50 per diem \$47 50; Petty Expenses, \$200; Total, \$11,892 50.

GAOLS. Superintendent, \$1,757 50; Inspector, \$1,200 00; Medical Officer, \$500; three Wardens, at \$1 75 per diem each, \$191 25; three do, at \$1 60 do, \$164 50; Cook, at \$1 50 per diem, \$47 50; Petty Expenses, \$200. Total, \$6,606 25.

EDUCATION. Superintendent, \$1,500 00; Teacher Victoria School, \$200 00; Assistant do, do, \$70; Female Teacher do, \$20; Teacher Victoria District do, \$200; Teacher Craigflower do, \$100; Teacher Nanaimo do, \$100; Female Teacher do, \$60; Teacher Esquimalt, \$50; Teacher Cedar Hill, \$50; Teacher Lake, \$50; Teacher Saanich, \$50; Teacher Cowichan, \$50. Total, \$3,100 00.

FINES, FORFEITURES & PAWS OF COURT. Supreme Court, \$10,000 00. Magistrates do, \$300 00. Bankruptcy do, \$100 00. Total, \$10,400 00.

FINES OF OFFICE. Registration of Joint Stock Co's., \$200 00. Do of Titles, \$300 00. Total, \$500 00.

VOLUNTEER.

Drill Instruction, &c., \$1,000; Petty Expenses, Targets, &c., \$500. Total, \$1,500.

RECAPITULATION of the foregoing Establishments. Salaries—Fixed Establishments, \$93,375 17.

Legislative Council, \$500; contingencies, \$180; total, \$680. Legislative Assembly, \$2,200; contingencies, \$250; total, \$2,450.

Colonial Secretary, \$8,450; contingencies, \$250; total, \$8,700. Treasurer, \$6,835; contingencies, \$300; total, \$7,135.

Auditor, \$1,200. Surveyor General, \$10,675 50; provisional and temporary, \$1,500; contingencies, \$250; total, \$12,425 50.

Harbor Master, \$1,900. Postmaster, \$2,455; contingencies, \$150; total, \$2,605.

Registrar General of Deeds, \$2,425; contingencies, \$100; total, \$2,525. Lighthouses, \$3,278 92; contingencies, \$200; total, \$3,478 92.

Judicial Establishments, \$19,525; provisional and temporary, \$2,000; contingencies, \$300; total, \$21,825.

Police Establishment, \$13,792 50; contingencies, \$200; total, \$13,992 50. Gaol Establishment, \$6,406 25; contingencies, \$200; total, \$6,606 25.

Education, \$3,100; contingencies, \$500; total, \$3,600. Total Establishments—Fixed, \$87,025 17; provisional and temporary, \$3,500; contingencies, \$2,850; grand total, \$93,375 17.

No. 2—Pensions, Allowances and Gratuities—Pension provided for under 27 and 28 Vict. No. 3, to David Cameron; Chief Justice, \$2,425.

No. 3—Colonial Secretary—Stationery for Public Offices, \$1,000; Furniture, \$200 00; Fuel and Light, \$1,000 00; Printing Acts of Legislature, \$3,000 00; Total, \$5,200 00.

No. 4—Assessor—Expenses attending Revision and Collection of Real Estate, Trade Licenses and other Taxes, Printing and Distributing Forms, Notices, &c., \$1,500.

No. 5—Surveyor General—Difference between Salary received by Acting Surveyor General for the year 1865 and Salary of the Office, \$725; Miscellaneous Explorations and Surveys, \$2,500 00; Fuel and Stores for Steam Tug, \$250 00; Stores for keeping the machinery of the Dredger in order, \$500 00; Total, \$3,975 00.

No. 6—Harbor Master—For repairing and placing Buoys in Victoria and Nanaimo Harbors, Painting, &c., \$1,000; Occasional Boatmen at Nanaimo, \$250; Occasional Assistance in Collection of Dues and preventing infringement of Revenue Laws, \$500; Total, \$1,750.

No. 7—Postmaster—Occasional assistance to expedite delivery of letters, \$500. No. 8—Revenue Services (exclusive of Establishments)—Nil.

No. 9—Administration of Justice (exclusive of Establishments)—Expenses of Witnesses, \$500; Criminal Punishments, \$500; Interpreters and other Expenses, \$200; Expenses of Inquests (including Fees to Coroner, \$1,000; Contingent Expenses of unpaid Magistrates, \$500; Reimbursements to Chief Justice for passage expenses from England, \$750; Total, \$3,450.

No. 10—Ecclesiastical (exclusive of Establishments)—Nil. No. 11—Education (exclusive of Establishments)—School House, Nanaimo, \$2,000; Repairs and additions to buildings, \$500; Books, petty expenses, &c., \$100; Rent of School Houses, \$1,080; Total Education, \$4,580.

No. 12—Hospitals (exclusive of Establishments)—Contribution to Victoria Hospital, \$2,000; Do. to Female Hospital Victoria, \$250; Total, \$2,250.

No. 13—Police (exclusive of Establishments)—Clothing for Constables, \$1,200; Fuel, Water and Light, \$500; Bedding, \$50; Arms and Ammunition, \$50; For occasional necessary employment of Special Constables in outlying districts, \$500; Total Police, \$2,300.

No. 14—Gaols (exclusive of Establishments)—Provisions for 60 Prisoners, \$4,818; Clothing for ditto, \$1,200; Fuel, Water and Light, \$1,000; Bedding and Utensils, \$250; Tools and Implements, \$500; Arms and Ammunition, \$25; Clothing for Warders, \$455; Total, \$8,248.

No. 15—Rent—Ground Rent of Government House, \$81 98; Rent of Harbor Master's Office, Victoria, \$380; Rent of Post Office, Victoria, \$350; Gaol, Nanaimo, \$100; Lock-up, Esquimalt, \$100; Quarters for Police-men in outlying districts, \$500; Total Rent, \$1,441 90.

No. 16—Transport—Travelling Expenses of Officers, Police and others, on duty, \$1,000; Conveyance of Prisoners from outlying districts to Victoria Gaol, \$500; Total Transport, \$1,500.

No. 17—Conveyance of Mails—Between Vancouver Island and San Francisco, \$9,000; between Victoria and Esquimalt, \$400; between Victoria and Nanaimo, Comox and intermediate places, \$500; between Victoria and Saanich, \$300; between Victoria and Sooke Mines, \$1,000; between Victoria and New Westminster, British Columbia, \$1,000; between Victoria and Washington Territory, United States, \$500; Total conveyance of Mails, \$17,200.

No. 18—Works and Buildings—General Repairs to Buildings, \$1,000; Fencing round Government Square, \$75; Tower at Race Rocks Light House for Fog Bell, \$600; Fire-proof Vault in Treasury, \$800; Finishing the Court House at Leech River, \$200; Total, \$3,550.

No. 19—Roads, Streets, and Bridges—Repairs of existing Roads, \$1,000; James Bay, new piling and repairs unexpended in 1865, \$50; Comox Road through Settlement and Bridge at Green's Landing, \$1,500; Kokesallah Bridge, Cowichan, \$1100; Maple Bay Road to Wharf, \$500; Total, \$4,950.

No. 20—LIGHTHOUSES—Provisions and Fuel, \$1,600; Stores, \$1,000; Total, \$2,600.

No. 21—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—Revising List of Voters, \$400; Sheriff for expense of making List of Voters, \$150; Contribution to Victoria Fire Department, \$1,500; Insurance of Government Buildings and Property, \$100; Contribution to Agricultural Society, \$800; Total, \$3,550.

NO. 22—INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

Interest on Road and Harbor Loan, 1862, \$40,000 at 6 per cent, \$11,640; Interest on Temporary Loans, 2000; Sinking Fund on Loan, 7760; Total, \$21,400.

No. 23—DRAWBACKS AND REFUNDS—Drawbacks, \$1,500; Refunds, \$500; Total, \$2,000.

No. 24—IMMIGRATION—For general purposes of Immigration, \$1,000.

No. 25—INDIANS—Expenses connected with Indians, \$1,000.

RECAPITULATION—Exclusive of Establishments. Pensions, \$2,425 00. Legislative Assembly, \$2,200 00. Colonial Secretary, \$8,450 00. Assessor, \$1,500 00. Surveyor General, \$6,225 00. Harbor Master, \$1,750 00. Postmaster, \$500 00. Administration of Justice, \$3,450 00. Education, \$4,500 00. Charitable Allowances, \$500 00. Hospitals, \$2,250 00. Police, \$2,300 00. Gaols, \$3,248 00. Rent, \$1,441 90. Transport, \$1,500 00. Conveyance of Mails, \$17,200 00. Works and Buildings, \$3,350 00. Roads, Streets, and Bridges, \$4,950 00. Lighthouses, \$2,800 00. Miscellaneous Services, \$3,550 00. Interest on Sinking Fund, \$21,400 00. Drawbacks and Refunds, \$2,000 00. Immigration, \$1,000 00. Indians, \$1,000 00. Total, \$100,519 90.

Comparative Statement of the Estimated Revenue of Vancouver Island for the year 1864, and the Revenue received in that year, as shown by the accounts made up from 1st January to 31st December, 1864.

Table with columns: Estimated Revenue, Revenue received. Includes Real Estate Tax, Port and Harbour Dues, Land Revenue, etc.

Real Estate Tax, \$65,800 00. Port and Harbour Dues, \$17,000 00. Land Revenue, \$16,528 45. etc.

Land Revenue, \$16,528 45. Land Revenue, \$16,528 45. Land Revenue, \$16,528 45.

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Abstract of Treasurer's Account to 15th December, 1865.

To balance from 31st December, 1864, \$9,985 60. To amount of Revenue received to 15th December, 1865, \$192,444 52.

To amount of Temporary Deposits, \$1,443 69. To amount of Victoria City Tax, \$15,886 93.

To amount of Advances to Heads of Departments accounted for, \$7,925 00. To Crown Agents, London, \$31,893 16.

To amount of Crown Revenue received to 8th March, 1865, transferred, \$5,825 58. To balance of Current Account overdrawn at the Bank of British North America, 15th December, \$52,465 97.

Deduct balance in Treasury 15th December, 1865, \$98 86. Balance, being the excess of Expenditure on the 15th December, 1865, \$51,476 11.

THE TREASURER, DR. To balance from 31st December, 1864, \$9,985 60. To amount of Revenue received to 15th December, 1865, \$192,444 52.

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Deduct balance in Treasury 15th December, 1865, \$98 86. Balance, being the excess of Expenditure on the 15th December, 1865, \$51,476 11.

By actual Expenditure to 15th December, 1865, \$270,528 49. By Temporary Deposits repaid, \$1,534 22.

By Advances to Victoria City, \$10,243 26. By Advances to Heads of Departments to be accounted for, \$11,067 00.

By Crown Agents, London, \$31,893 16. By amount of Crown Expenditure to 8th March, 1865, transferred, \$4,001 25.

Total, \$318,448 44. (Signed) ALEXANDER WARSON, Colonial Treasurer.

Comparative Statement of the Estimated Revenue of Vancouver Island for the year 1865, and the Revenue actually received from 1st January to 15th December, 1865.

Table with columns: Estimated Revenue, Actual Receipts. Includes Real Estate Tax, Port and Harbour Dues, Land Revenue, etc.

Real Estate Tax, \$65,800 00. Port and Harbour Dues, \$17,000 00. Land Revenue, \$16,528 45.

Land Revenue, \$16,528 45. Land Revenue, \$16,528 45. Land Revenue, \$16,528 45.

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The Weekly British Colonist

Tuesday, December 26, 1865.

WAGON ROAD TO NANAIMO.

We alluded briefly a few issues back to the necessity for constructing a wagon road to Nanaimo with as little delay as possible...

The entire distance between Victoria and Nanaimo via the present trail is 80 miles; but by opening a new line from Gold Stream to Sayward's Sawmill, some five to seven miles may be saved between this city and Cowichan alone...

The cost of the road from here to Gold Stream—11 miles—will be nothing, for it is already made and paid for. But from Gold Stream to Sayward's Mill it will be necessary to open a new road, the cost of which, including a bridge at Mill Creek, need not exceed \$10,000.

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Imports of American Produce into Victoria in 1864. Butter and Cheese, \$103,746. Bacon, Hams and Lard, 147,458. Beans, 4,205.

Table listing prices for various goods: Eggs, Fruit and Vegetables, Flour and Meal, Grain, Hay, Live Stock, Pork and Beef.

These figures we regard as approximately correct. Now, how can any one, in the face of foreign agricultural produce imported into the country, worth \$854,000, be so blind, so opposed to the growth of the agriculture interests of the colony...

THE NANAIMO ELECTION.

The Nanaimo election is over and the second town in the colony has emulated the acts of the first by returning to the Legislature a candidate pledged to union and tariff. It could not have been otherwise.

THE NANAIMO FIRE BRIGADE.—A public meeting was held in the Court Room on Monday evening last to arrange preliminaries for the organization of a fire brigade. Mr. A. Mayer was voted to the chair, and Mr. J. Tarter secretary.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Diana, with the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, D. B. Ring, Esq., L. M'Clure, Esq., and a few other passengers, arrived yesterday from Nanaimo.

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN CHINOOK.—Nesika papa klakata mitlita kopa saghalie, klosho kopa nesika tumtam mikam nem; klosho mikam tyet kopay konaway tilikun; klosho mikam tyet kopay konaway tilikun; klosho mikam tyet kopay konaway tilikun...

LITERAL TRANSLATION.—Our father who stayeth in the above, good in all hearts (be) thy name; good thou chief among all people; good thy will upon earth as in the above. Give every day our food. If we do ill, (be) not thou very angry, and if any one evil towards us, not we angry towards them. Send away far from us all evil. Good so.

High Mass was performed at midnight at the Roman Catholic Cathedral Church, Humboldt street, and St. Louis College Church, Pandora street, in the presence of large congregations.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Political Matters—Mining News—Theatrical & Operatic News—Departure of Gen Cameron—Shooting—Crimes and Offences—Shipwrecks at New Zealand—Shipping Arrivals—Markets, &c.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

[From the Adelaide Observer, Aug. 26.] Lady Don on her departure from Adelaide for Melbourne was presented with a handsome jewel case and inkstand, subscribed for by the citizens, and accompanied by a highly complimentary address.

There has been a considerable decline in produce during the past month. Such large quantities of Chilean flour and wheat have arrived in the neighboring colonies that very few orders have been received here, and the principal portion of the shipments of flour from hence have been on Adelaide account.

WHEAT.—The present value is 8s 1d per bushel of 60 lbs., and some sales have lately been made at this figure. There is hardly any coming forward, and buyers are still offering this price.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 24.

There is a rumor current that Ministers have placed their resignations in the hands of the Governor.

Breadstuffs are quiet; prices of Adelaide unchanged. Of the Inspector Palo's cargo of Chilean 140 tons have been sold at £18 5s.

A drunken carter attempted to hang himself in a stable on Wednesday, while his wife held a lighted candle and looked on. A policeman overheard their conversation and got into the stable in time to save the man, who was black in the face.

The Attorney General in the Assembly lectured the Argus for publishing Mr. Cardwell's suppressed despatch, and said that he hoped to punish the person who gave the journal a copy.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 24.

General Cameron received an address from the City Council to-day.

Mr. McGregor's motion was adopted by the Assembly last night by 40 to 16. Payments will now be made by the Treasurer as usual. It is supposed that the Upper House will now interfere by an address to the Governor, and that the latter will call on the Cabinet to resign.

Two young men named Wilkinson and Woods were brought before the police magistrate this morning charged with defacing the statues in Fitzroy Gardens. The case was adjourned for a week.

NEW ZEALAND.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 25. The steamer New Zealand has been totally wrecked on Hokitika bar, and the steamer Alexandra has also been totally wrecked at White Cliffs, near Tararaki.

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, August 19.—A submarine boat, designed to work beds of deep golden rivers, such as the Molyneux, has been successfully tried in the Yarra. Another trial is to be made in Hebe's Bay.

There have been immense shoals of young herring for some days past in the Bay. They are being caught by tons.

Two natives are in custody for the murder of Mrs. Healey, at Sunbury, and her son-in-law and female servant have been arrested for being accessories. They have all been remanded.

It is reported that the Government intend to propose to the Assembly an issue of notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum in payment of Civil Service salaries and other liabilities.

MELBOURNE, August 21.—It is doubtful whether Ministers will be able to keep their seats much longer, the Protectionists being disposed to throw them overboard. A private meeting of their supporters takes place to-morrow.

The Opera Company commences this evening with 'Faust.' The prices have been raised. The lease of the Cafe threatened to turn the gas off in the vestibule, to remove the meter, and take away the ticket office; but an injunction was granted late in the afternoon by Mr. Justice Molesworth.

J. H. Allan, the tragedian, who lately appeared at the Theatre Royal, is about visiting Adelaide.

Young was executed at Castlemaine to-day. He denied his guilt to the last. The vessel reported as the Wild Wave, from Chile, was from Port Cooper.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, August 21.—A desperate encounter between the bushrangers and the police took place near Tamworth. The bushrangers escaped to the scrub. One policeman's arm was broken.

Mr. Rayner scored 110 at the six rings. Arrived—St. Magnus, from Toms, for Melbourne, with breadstuffs, for orders. She has 300 tons of wheat. She spoke the Sir George Grey, for the colonies, with 600 tons of breadstuffs.

SYDNEY, August 22.—The banquet to Gen. Cameron passed off brilliantly. A volunteer guard of honor escorted him to the wharf. The Hon. Fisher has arrived from Toms with breadstuffs.

The Payaway is at Brisbane for Sydney, also with breadstuffs.

Mr. Murray is appointed General Manager of the Australasian Branches of the Oriental Bank.

SYDNEY, August 23.—Very rich finds of gold are reported at Wentworth diggings. The contractors' stables on the Southern Railway were burned down yesterday, and a number of horses destroyed.

Markets are dull. Breadstuffs quiet. The cargo of Chilean flour ex Fanny Fisher has changed hands privately.

THE SEASON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir,—I am a crusty old bachelor, much given to meditation. I have been irritated several times to-day through being reminded by a trusty and well beloved friend, that I ought to enjoy the weather. Now I wish to know why? I object to cold, which nips my enthusiasm and cripples my limbs with rheumatism. Under the influence of well meant advice I seek the bracing atmosphere, as a natural tonic, and reach home in a humiliated frame of mind, having been the victim of the scoffs and jibes of a party of active miners and street gamins engaged in the harmless recreation of snow-balling.

The gold and silver region of Montana is larger than any other now known to exist. From north to south, for a distance of two hundred miles, the country has been partially examined, and at very many points with the most successful results. The region of auriferous quartz is known to extend toward the east, as far as the Yellowstone river, and toward the west as far as the hither side of the Rocky Mountains.

THE TROUBLE OF RICHES.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.—Before Judge Barnard—Annie Lorking vs. Frederick I. King.

This interesting case, constituting a very curious dispute between a New York lawyer and one of his fair clients, came up before Judge Barnard, at the Supreme Court Chambers. The court room was filled with members of the bar and outsiders.

The petitioner, Annie Lorking, was present, attended by her counsel. She is a young woman, twenty-two years of age, according to her own statement, and a native of the Emerald Isle. She was arrayed in rather a plain light dress, with a band around her waist, fastened with a gold buckle in front; wore a simple jockey hat, and was rather heavily ornamented with a gold chain, heavy brooch, rings and other articles of jewelry.

As the case has caused some interest and comment in legal circles, a short sketch of its rise and progress, with the principal attendant circumstances, will not be inappropriate. The petitioner it seems came to this country from Ireland about ten years ago and remained here but a few days, when she went to Matanzas, where she was employed as a nurse for a long period. Having a fancy to dabble in lotteries she bought several chances and was extremely fortunate in her ventures, drawing several valuable prizes, realizing altogether the splendid sum of over \$100,000.

Anne Lorking and Mary Simpson. One of these bills was on Simon De Vaux & Co., for \$37,000, and payable to Anna Lorking, and two for \$19,000 each—one on Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and the other on Moses Taylor. These latter were payable to the order of Mary Simpson. On arriving in this city, Miss Lorking was recommended to Fred. I. King as a trustworthy lawyer who would attend to her financial affairs properly. She went to King, employed him to collect the drafts at maturity, and deposit the same in the bank in her name, for which she consented to pay him \$2,000.

THE BLACKFOOT COUNTRY.

THE MINES OF MONTANA. [From the Oregonian.]

Many of the mining districts of Oregon, Idaho and Montana are so great, both in extent and in richness, that it might seem invidious to attach more value to one than to another. The richest spot yet discovered is, without doubt, the Owyhee district. Compared, however, with the mines of Montana, the Owyhees are of small extent. In Montana both quartz and placer mines abound. The former are just beginning to be developed; the latter are somewhat better known, but as the country is not yet half explored, it is impossible to form any correct judgment of the vastness of the wealth which is yet concealed from view—the first appearances only of which, if we may so speak, have yet been discovered.

The gold and silver region of Montana is larger than any other now known to exist. From north to south, for a distance of two hundred miles, the country has been partially examined, and at very many points with the most successful results. The region of auriferous quartz is known to extend toward the east, as far as the Yellowstone river, and toward the west as far as the hither side of the Rocky Mountains. Placer mines are found in an irregular line along the mountains, both on the eastern and western slopes of this great range.

The value of the recent wonderful discovery of a lode of gold (which was announced in the Montana Post), is much exaggerated. The ledge is very rich, but it is nothing like a vein of solid gold as heretofore stated. Near the point where it was discovered a "chimney" or "pocket" was found three feet in width, containing a vast amount of gold. We have seen a specimen from this spot. Seventy per cent of the ore is gold. Five or six sacks of this mineral was obtained, the value of which cannot be less than fifty thousand dollars. The average rock of the ledge has not been tested, so that its value is not known; but gold in considerable quantities may readily be seen in it. This ledge, which the discoverers call the "Uncle Sam," has been traced for about three miles. It has not yet been fully opened, and its owners are unable to form any accurate estimate of its value. The width of the ledge is about three feet. It lies three miles south of Helena.

We have also seen specimens of ore from the "Ocean Wave," a silver ledge lying northwest of Helena seven miles. This ore is of unusual richness and closely resembles that of the celebrated "Foorman" of Owyhee. On a comparison of specimens from the two ledges, they could hardly be distinguished from each other. The Montana lode was but recently discovered, and, of course, has not been worked extensively. It is one of a system of ten or twelve ledges, all of great richness.

South of Helena, at a distance of ten miles lie many other ledges, lately discovered. These are all rich in silver. Some of them are equal to the best. North of Helena, as far as the country has been closely examined, ledges containing both gold and silver have been found. The region, extending from Banook and Virginia City to Helena and even much further to the north, embracing an area of many thousands of square miles, bids fair to be richer, because more extensive than any other.

People continue to flock into the mines of Montana, notwithstanding the lateness of the season. Next year there will be a very large population in that Territory. To secure its trade is a matter of special importance to Oregon. We shall have to contend against a vigorous opposition on the further side, but there is no reason why we should not supply all places lying west of the Rocky Mountains, and even enter into competition for the trade of the eastern extremities of these mines.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The official announcements of the exhibition of works of industry and art, intended to be held in Bombay in 1866, inform us that the promoters have fixed upon Monday, the 4th September in that year, for opening the Exhibition, the building for which will be erected on the Esplanade. The list of promoters in Bombay comprises the names of Messrs. T. C. Hayllar, J. P. Leith, R. L. Tracy, Sir Jamesjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsjee Jejeebhoy, with thirteen other British and Indian gentlemen of distinction and extensive influence. No rent will be charged to exhibitors, and every article produced or obtained by human industry, whether of raw materials, machinery, manufactures, or fine arts, will be admitted to the Exhibition, with the exception of living animals and plants, substances liable to decay, or such as may be productive of danger. Separate space will be allotted to each foreign country; and forms of demand for floor or wall space have been sent to all countries likely to contribute from their varied productions to the Bombay Exhibition.

Why is England like Japan? Because it worships yellow sovereigns.



The Weekly British Colonist

Tuesday, December 26, 1865

BRITISH COLUMBIAN RESPONSIBILITY

It is a disagreeable task to be almost perpetually finding fault with the administration of public affairs in these two Pacific colonies...

The questions that should have been taken into consideration by the authorities at New Westminster were—first, obtaining a steamer on the lakes early enough to secure the spring traffic...

Let us suppose steam communication on Kamloops and Shuswap lakes postponed till June—the period talked about. Is there a person in the community who cannot perceive that the circumstance would be almost a death-blow to both colonies?

On Kamloops lake much earlier than April if necessary. Let no such mischievous blunder be perpetrated, therefore, as awarding exclusive privileges to parties who will not meet the public requirements in this respect.

STEAM COMMUNICATION. The debate on Monday on the subject of steam communication with San Francisco was unanimous in principle, but very discordant in detail.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sir,—Fools are not supposed to be very discreet, and the soft-brained individual who penned the communication in yesterday's Chronicle signed, 'bogusly' of course.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sir,—Fools are not supposed to be very discreet, and the soft-brained individual who penned the communication in yesterday's Chronicle signed, 'bogusly' of course.

ready to give the Executive credit for its promptness, but we cannot help thinking that the suggestion of Dr. Helmecken in reference to the whole matter being discussed in secret until a definite conclusion had been arrived at was the wisest in the end.

OREGON. The weather has been very cold in Oregon and the Upper Columbia is full of ice. Skaters were in their element at Portland.

BOAT ENCAMPMENT.—Some very pretty gold was ever mined in an exhibition at Ladd & Titton's bank, on the Columbia river.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—On Sunday last Mrs. Darch, living in the upper Ward of this city, was taken with a spasm, while dressing an infant, and fell forward from her chair into a fire place.

ENTERPRISE IN MINING.—A party of miners have recently had constructed, at the boat-yard of Mr. Bruce in this city, a battery, 25 feet long, 3 feet deep and 7 feet wide, with which two of them, Mr. Frasar and Mr. Fuller, leave to-day for some point above Colville.

A SCHEME TO SAVE THE COUNTRY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sir,—Fools are not supposed to be very discreet, and the soft-brained individual who penned the communication in yesterday's Chronicle signed, 'bogusly' of course.

PANORAMA.—The mysterious drama of the wars of the fallen angels, with the mighty hosts of Jehovah, as depicted in the pages of Milton, never fails to leave an enduring impression upon our imaginations.

YESTERDAY WITH A CARGO OF COAL FOR R. BRODRICK. Yesterday with a cargo of coal for R. Brodrick.

"A WORD TO THE WISE." Fugit irreparabile tempus. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sir.—At this juncture it would be well to muse on this old adage of the Latin poet Phœdrus.

On the other hand these new-fish diggings which ought to be our salvation will result in our ruin unless we lay aside all foolish discussions and idle speculations and take, at once, a step in the right direction.

While we are foolishly spending precious moments in childish babble and useless reflections, invoking the advent of some Alexander to untie the knot of our present difficulties, our go-ahead and spirited neighbors, relying solely on their own abilities and energy, silently but steadily are pressing matters forward to secure the lion's share of the spoil.

What do we need to make these new gold discoveries profitable to us? Prompt, direct, steam communication between this place and San Francisco. Furthermore, we need to have the road opened early in the spring to the diggings, and to do this efficiently a small steamer must be in running order on the Shuswap lake no later than the 15th March or on the 1st of April next at the furthest.

Many people look at the head of the government as the mainspring from which to expect our own salvation, or to the Hudson Bay Company as the fountain of grace.

As a special inducement to come to speedy terms, it would be well, perhaps, that merchants should bind themselves by contract or otherwise to patronize exclusively this line of steamers; at reasonable fixed rates, for the period of one or more years, notwithstanding any future opposition, provided always that the Company would bind itself, on the other hand, to convey passengers from San Francisco to Victoria at the same fare, if not cheaper, than they charge from the former city to Portland.

A liberal Government subsidy would of course be requisite but to this the legislature is fully alive and there is nothing to apprehend on that score. It would be of the utmost moment too that we should have a fair understanding with our colonial neighbors.

In a subsequent article I shall give a comparative table of the distances of the two routes and point out the great advantages the one through British Columbia possesses over that running through Washington Territory.

IN A SUBSEQUENT ARTICLE I SHALL GIVE A comparative table of the distances of the two routes and point out the great advantages the one through British Columbia possesses over that running through Washington Territory.

COMMUNICATED BY THE COLONIAL SECRETARY. CITY COUNCIL. MONDAY, December 18th, 1865. Council met at 7 p. m. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors Gowen, Jeffery, Layzell, and Jeffery, jr.

A communication was read from the Colonial Secretary, informing the Council in respect of the resolution seeking the services of the 'chain-gang,' that the gang was at present fully employed, but His Excellency will not fail to give the request of the Council every consideration.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS. CITY OF VICTORIA. In account with the Colonial Government. DR. amount advanced during year 1863, \$10,724. To amount advanced during year 1864, 6,000. To amount advanced during year 1865, (to 12th Decr), 10,243 25.

By amt. repaid by City on account advances during year 1863, \$ 5,382. By amt. of Half Per Cent Tax collected during the year 1864, 4,485 82. By amt. of Half per Cent Tax collected during the year 1865, (to 12th Decr), 15,810 54.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. Consideration of this matter was deferred, upon motion of Mr. Gowen, for a full hour.

Mr. Layzell gave notice of motion prohibiting street excavations without special leave.

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The Weekly British Colonist. Tuesday. In our remarks on the communication of the tenderers. When at stake, as well country, we may recouring to the would again imp Government the the notice by tel papers. If the lie interests are tishment calls for January, giving sideration for the ject of the notice best and cheaper tenderers are fe limited—the chea neither a cheap ance. It is j companies or pe supplying all o viding us with carry all the pas it would be a se Victorian effort have said before running frequent steamers broug we had as many on a single trip able to bring, if now: There are o why we should California comp must rely for o may be found steam companie Francisco shoul fare. We can them, but the feeling rising up us material inju circumstances, if to make the bes not do, if they port from comp the amount rot enough remain the members adopting the six undoubtably the Spring-come necessarily ha kept, which, if we of money to in it should be sp would come in ers that would arguments that that if we did r should lose the The miners wh will scarcely b more circuitou by Colville. in, amusing p they cannot af fidiolog. From of the Columb journey enoug to take minee When, howeve the steamer "A just assured v geration is plo lumbia, cannot latter end of think we hav Portland comp lessly behind i must not, how fore, be domie of our positio California, th mineral riches the unequalled route. STEAM! SE our advertisin of this island from San Fr twelve month times a mon three times a Westminister times a month at this port; b contract to c and not lat further partic time allotted that persona barred from that the adver to San Fran of the leading



The Weekly British Colonist

Tuesday, December 26, 1865

THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In our remarks yesterday on steam communication we cursorily noticed the advertisement of the Government calling for tenders. Where many thousand dollars are at stake, as well as the trading interest of the country, we may, we think, be excused for recurring to the subject. In doing so, we would again impress upon the attention of the Government the necessity of transmitting the notice by telegraph to the San Francisco papers. If this should not be done the public interests are bound to suffer. The advertisement calls for tenders up till the 12th of January, giving but three weeks consideration for those interested. The object of the notice is of course to secure the best and cheapest communication; but if the tenderers are few—if the area of choice is limited—the chances are that we shall obtain neither a cheap nor a good means of conveyance. It is just possible there may be companies or persons in Victoria capable of supplying all our wants—capable of providing us with steamers large enough to carry all the passengers we may expect; but it would be a serious blunder to rely upon Victorian efforts. What we want, as we have said before, is vessels large enough, and running frequent enough to bring what the steamers brought us in 1862. At that time we had as many as eight hundred passengers on a single trip. We want steamers to be able to bring, if necessary, the same amount now, and to do so at a cost not more than that of the old service.

There are other equally cogent reasons why we should place the matter before the California companies. It is on California we must rely for our mining population, and it may be found to be all important that the steam companies or a steam company in San Francisco should be interested in our welfare. We can gain nothing by overlooking them, but there is the possibility of a hostile feeling rising up against us that would work us material injury. Under any and all circumstances, it is the duty of the Government to make the best bargain, and that they cannot do, if they exclude the principal steamer port from competing for the subsidy. Whether the amount voted by the House will be large enough remains to be seen; but we think the members were wise yesterday in adopting the six months' scheme. Had they adopted the yearly proposition they would undoubtedly have destroyed the efficiency of the Spring communication; for they would necessarily have increased the rates of passage, which, it is all important, should be kept low. If we have got a certain amount of money to invest, it is a great deal better it should be spent on twelve steamers that would come in six months than twelve steamers that would be spread over the year. The argument that has been broached by some that if we did not have a yearly subsidy we should lose the return travel has no weight. The miners who will travel the Fraser route will scarcely be foolish enough to take the more circuitous and more inconvenient one by Colville. The Oregon people may deal in amusing puffery of their facilities, but they cannot shorten a mile by calling it a furlong. From the dreaded bar at the mouth of the Columbia River to Walla Walla is journey enough by the British Columbia route, to take miners almost to the Big Bend. When, however, we add to this the fact that the steamer "49," which the Oregonian has just assured us, with a little national exaggeration, is ploughing the waters of the Columbia, cannot navigate the river until the latter end of May on account of ice, we think we have sufficient advantages over our Portland competitors to leave them hopelessly behind in the race. These advantages must not, however, as we have shown before, be forgotten. We must make the best of our position, and leave no stone unturned to inform the miners and people generally of California, through reliable sources, of the mineral riches of the Upper Columbia, and the unequalled facilities of the Fraser River route.

STRAIT STEAM.—Tenders are called in our advertising columns by the Government of this Island for a direct line of steamers from San Francisco for a period of six or twelve months to run either twice or three times a month to this port only; twice or three times a month to this port and New Westminster alternately, or twice or three times a month to New Westminster, calling at this port, both coming and returning. The contract to commence about the beginning and not later than the 15th February. For further particulars see advertisement. As the time allotted for the tenders is so short that persons in San Francisco will be debarred from tendering, we would suggest that the advertisement should be telegraphed to San Francisco for insertion in one or more of the leading journals there as early as possible.

SICKNESS IN IDAHO.—The Idaho World says, since the 5th of November, 1864, to 5th of November, 1865, not less than one hundred and twenty persons were received in the Hospital. Many of them in a horribly mutilated condition—occasionally almost entirely by the coming of banks, falling of trees, and other incidents and vicissitudes of mining life.

METHODIST TEA MEETING.

The annual tea meeting in connection with the Wesleyan Church in this city took place Wednesday evening and was highly successful.

Tea and refreshments were served up at half-past six p.m. in the basement of the church on Pandora street, and the quantity and quality of the numerous little delicacies placed upon the tables and dispensed by fair hands, showed with what untiring zeal and energy the ladies of the congregation had worked in behalf of the cause.

After tea was over, the assemblage were invited up stairs and took their seats in the church which they soon filled in excess. The Choir occupied a platform in one corner of the building, and during the evening sang the following sacred music with great effect: "The Soul will Comfort Zion," "Great Jehovah," "With full voiced choir resounding," "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way," "Lift up your heads O ye gates."

The chair was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Evans, and within the railing sat His Worship the Mayor, the Rev. T. Somerville, and the Rev. Mr. Browning.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, made especial allusion to the building of the Church and its financial condition, concluding with some practical observations and moral lessons.

The Rev. Mr. Somerville next addressed the audience, and with his usual tact commenced by relating a humorous anecdote about waking up the wrong man. The wrong man was of course himself, and he thought it would be advisable when inviting clergymen and others in future to these gatherings to fix upon some subject for them to talk about, for he had been two days revolving in his mind what he should say to them, but could not hit upon a fit subject. He believed his intellect had been affected by the frost. Some argued that the mind was only matter, the offspring of the senses, and if it were matter, why could it not be as visibly affected by frost as the water in our bedrooms (laughter). On his way higher, however, he was happy to say that it had thawed (laughter). On arriving at the Church door his foot slipped and he fell. Here was a subject at once—Sweep your own door! Every man should sweep his own door, not excepting those who conducted this Church. There was truth involved in these words. The Rev. gentleman then proceeded to enlarge upon this text in eloquent language, showing the necessity of every man putting forth his best efforts and energies in the accomplishment of all that was desirable and good, the perfection of the whole depending on the perfection of the units. It was too prevalent a custom among men to eat good things upon Associations. We should learn not to pass over our door, or to hand over our Government to others. The position of the Church depended upon the individual energy and character of each member of it. This tea meeting was indebted for its success to individual energy. The Church was built by it. Through it Columbus discovered America. Through it John Wesley extended his Church throughout the length and breadth of the land. The speaker concluded with some excellent moral hints and practical illustrations, exhorting upon his hearers prayer and practice, the only two oars which rowed us to Heaven; energy and singleness of purpose inside and outside of the Church; and the attainment of perfection by allowing the hand to work in harmony with the intellect and the heart.

The Rev. gentleman's remarks met with applause. Mayor Franklin next said a few words, recalling the time when it was difficult from the mud and other obstructions to reach this church, the construction of which, in what was then looked upon as the country, was considered a wild scheme. It was not only gratifying to see every pew in that church now occupied, but that the good example set had been followed by other congregations, and no less than four churches of different denominations now stood upon Pandora street. Though creeds differed widely, there was one upon which all joined hands, and that was "Peace on earth and good will toward man" (applause). He was pleased to be present out of respect to their honored pastor, whose cool judgment and assiduity were always cheerfully extended to the public good, and he hoped he might long be spared to his highly respectable congregation. His Worship ended by expressing good wishes towards the Methodist Church on this Island.

Dr. Evans said there were two reasons why His Worship sympathized with them. The first was his natural goodness of heart, the second because he owned a brick or two in the building, having subscribed liberally when funds were much needed. He hoped His Worship's term of office might witness not only the material but moral and spiritual progress of the community.

The Rev. Mr. Browning next addressed the meeting with his characteristic flow of language, in the course of his remarks inculcating the great principles of the Catholicity of Christianity and of the mind. He had been told when he was coming out here that the moment he landed on this Island he would set foot on Missionary soil where sectional differences were unknown, and all labored for the common good. He had however, been enlightened. When the laity of every Church congregated on such occasions on terms of brotherhood he would wish to see ministers of every denomination there to talk to them. He would desire to see social barriers broken down, and all meeting on terms of social equality. After adverting to the disadvantages under which many young men labored in this colony from the want of friendly hands to lead them into respectable social enjoyments, the Rev. gentleman concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the ladies who had worked so energetically in aid of the cause, which was received with loud applause.

Mayor Franklin then moved a vote of thanks to the choir for their valuable and pleasing services, which was also heartily received. The chairman expressed a hope that before another anniversary rolled round an addition of 30 feet or more would be made to the south end of the church. The building had been so framed that the addition could be made without great expense, and the plans were in preparation by Messrs. Wright & Sanders.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, Dec. 19.

SLAUGHTERING.—Everything in the shape of a sleigh was in requisition yesterday, and numerous parties were to be seen gliding over the smooth surface in every direction. Towards evening and all night more snow continued to fall, and as if now lies several inches deep the ground will probably be fit for this enjoyable exercise for a long time to come. Old stagers predict a similar winter to that of '61-'62.

ACCIDENT TO MR. WADDINGTON.—We much regret to state that Mr. Alfred Waddington, Superintendent of Education, owing to the slippery state of the streets, fell last evening on Yates street and broke his right leg. He was immediately removed to his residence on Fort street, where Doctors Dickson and Ash were soon in attendance and set the fractured limb. The sufferer is doing as well as could be expected.

HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).—Messrs. Lowe Brothers, of this city, have been appointed local agents of the above-named Fire and Life Assurance Company. The authorized capital of this company is £2,000,000, one-half of which has been issued, and the Directory includes the name of Baring, and other well known English capitalists. The operations of the company extend all over the world.

THE GLAMARA.—The steamer Otter went out yesterday to tow this ship into Esquimaux harbor, and lighten her so that she may enter this port. The damage sustained by vessel and cargo will be made a matter of general and particular average.

THE BARK NARRAMISIC after reaching Royal Roads on Sunday afternoon encountered a strong northerly wind, which commenced blowing towards dusk and blow her off shore again, since when she has not been seen.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Indian-Maid arrived yesterday from Nanaimo, with 60 tons of coal to R. Brodick.

REAL ESTATE.—Lot 147 Johnson street, with erections thereon, was sold yesterday by Messrs. J. P. Davies & Co. for \$1,300.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The examination of the Victoria Public Schools commenced today at the District School, under Mr. Barr; to-morrow the examination of the girls' school, under Mrs. Fisher, will take place; and on Friday, the boys, under Messrs. Jossop and Nicholson. The exercises will commence each day at 9 a.m. These examinations have been fixed on different days so as to give parents, guardians, and others interested in educational matters an opportunity of visiting each. The late accident to Mr. Waddington, the Superintendent of Education, will of course prevent him from taking part in the exercises. This will be a great disappointment, not only to that gentleman but to the teachers and numerous visitors who will attend the examinations. After two weeks vacation the schools will re-assemble on Monday, January 8th.

ANOTHER INDIAN MURDER.—A Scotch Indian named Olan-shin was arrested yesterday by the police on suspicion of having murdered an Esquimaux Indian on Friday evening last. According to report the accused is charged with having made his victim drunk and thrown him on a fire, from which the poor wretch extricated himself and rushed into the water, where it is supposed he was again set upon by his assailant from a canoe and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

SPORTING.—We learn that a match has been arranged between George Baker, the Canadian Pet, and a young Englishman named Joe Eden, formerly in the Police, to fight according to the rules of the P. R. for \$500 a-side, \$50 of which are already deposited. They will meet within three months at San Juan Island. Preliminaries to be settled, and articles to be drawn up at Connor's on Monday evening next.

MR. DENNIS AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—An advertisement in our columns since the early part of last month announces that the member for Salt Spring Island and Chemains proposes to visit his constituents on the 23d inst. We are requested to state that in consequence of the want of steam communication and the bad state of the weather, the visit has been postponed until the early part of next year, of which due notice will be given by advertisement.

SPOKEN.—The rook General Harney, Captain Röder, with hay and grain bound from the Sound to New Westminster was spoken on the 16th in the Gulf of Georgia, by a boat from Semahmbuco, and requested to be reported. A heavy snow-storm came on soon after she was spoken.

SLAUGHTERING.—Every sleigh in town was in requisition yesterday, the streets and roads being in due order for the exercise. In the evening some of the members of the German Sing Verein traversed the streets in a large illuminated sleigh, singing national airs.

FROM PUERT SOYER.—The steamer Eliza Anderson, Captain Finch, arrived yesterday from Olympia and way ports with twenty passengers and a large freight of live stock and produce as per manifest. She left again shortly afterwards to carry some live stock to Bellingham Bay, intending to return as usual on Tuesday morning next.

SENT TO THE CHAIN GANG.—An Indian named Billy Williams was sentenced by the Police Magistrate yesterday to two months hard labor for stealing a blanket from a Kioothman.

LEECH RIVER.—Accounts from Leech River state that Wood & Co., who had struck good pay in the blue gravel in their hill tunnel had a quantity of dirt ready to wash which they were unable to do for want of water.

THE STEAMER ACTIVE.—A telegram to Seattle says the Active passed up Columbia river on Monday afternoon.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21.

ERIOUS DISTURBANCE.—Last night, about eleven o'clock, a violent outrage occurred in Fort street, which might have resulted fatally, but for the prompt interference of the neighbors. It appears that about a quarter of an hour after Mr. Richard Brodick, who resides at the corner of Fort and Douglas streets, had retired to rest; he was aroused by a loud knocking at his door, repeatedly demanding admittance. After rapidly dressing and seizing a whip he went out, and was met by an infuriated policeman who passed him rapidly into the house. Seeing that the man was either crazy or drunk, he called for assistance, when a young man of the name of Mosher came out of his room, and was fiercely attacked with the man's baton. The fellow then took hold of two ladies who were conversing in the sitting room, and so alarmed them that they feared murder would be committed. At length the man was overpowered and conveyed to the station house. He was evidently under the influence of a mania, that two pistol shots had been fired at him, for which there appeared to be no foundation. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a prompt attendance to the case from the police authorities at head-quarters.

THE WEATHER.—More snow fell yesterday, and sleighs were kept merrily gliding along all day. In the evening one of the traces which held a pair of spirited greys, belonging to Mr. Williams, gave way, and the horses, after letting out their heels, set off down Government street. A young lady seated in the sleigh had presence of mind enough to jump out, and escaped with a slight bruise. The horses were stopped before proceeding far.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—These potent remedies constitute a materia medica in themselves, for there is no internal or external disorder controllable by medicine for which the ointment or other of them is not a positive remedy—scalds, sunburn, gonorrhoea, erysipelas, rheumatism, gout, and drops entirely subside and disappear under the action of these joint medicines; and in cases of indigestion, sick headache, bile, liver complaints, debility, and other disorders originating in the internal organs, the Pills produce the most astonishing results. The student of Nature knows how simple are her ways; if any preparation can throw out all the impurities of the blood, disease is conquered and art is triumphant, because it adopted the simplicity of Nature.

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers

Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

The City of Glasgow LIFE ASSURANCE Company.

Established 1868. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £3,000,000 Annual Revenue, £560,000 Subsisting Assurances, £4,415,000

JANUARY, 1866.

THIS COMPANY OFFERS TO THE Public the combined advantages of Perfect Security, Moderate Premiums, Liberal participation in Profits, and great freedom in respect of foreign residence and travel, and has powers under special act of Parliament which simplify discharge of claims in event of assured dying abroad.

SPECIAL NOTICE. DIVISION OF PROFITS. Assurances effected on or before the 30th January, 1866, participate as of four years standing at the division of profits in January, 1867.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained on application to the undersigned, who has powers conferred by the Act of Parliament.

W. M. SHERBY, Agent for British Columbia and Victoria.

AMMUNITION.

TARGET

Represents average shooting at 600 yards, with ELEY'S

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

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, &c.

Any One can use Them.

Judson's Simple Dyes.

Fishing Rods & Tackle, Walking Sticks, Cricketer's Goods, Croquet, Archery, &c.

CHARLES WRIGHT, EXPORT, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Chlorodyne.

Chlorodyne, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

W. M. SHERBY, Agent for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO. AUCTIONEERS.

CITY AUCTION ROOMS.

Fort Street, next Wharf.



Tuesday, December 26, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Saturday, Dec. 23.

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

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

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

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

POLICE COURT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NANAIMO ELECTION.

THE NOMINATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Ring then rose and said that his claims to the suffrages of the Nanaimo people had been very much misrepresented. The very address which had been presented to Mr. Cunningham and signed by a number of citizens was based on untruths; for it said that Nanaimo had never been, in reality, represented. He, there, defied anyone to say that the interests of Nanaimo had not been represented during the period he had the honor to sit in the House (hear, hear). It was through his exertions that the port of entry bill became law. He fought for that measure vigorously and unceasingly, and was as vigorously and unceasingly opposed—every effort in fact was made to thwart him, but his exertions were ultimately crowned with success. He was not, however, Attorney-General then. He also introduced a Small Debts bill, and it was not his fault that it did not pass. There were various other measures for the benefit of Nanaimo and the country generally which were initiated by him. He had, also, during the time he represented Nanaimo, been always ready to see and assist his constituents when they came to Victoria, and, in fact, had labored for the benefit of the town. He oftentimes was obliged to neglect his professional duties for his political ones, and frequently worked himself to the injury of his health for the sake of his Nanaimo constituents, and yet he was told Nanaimo never had been represented. He was sure the gentlemen who had put their names to Mr. Cunningham's address did so under misconceptions, and he hoped after what he had said they would retract their promises; for promises were null and void when deception was used. The learned gentleman then attacked the Colonist for attempting to mislead the Nanaimo people by sophistries and misstatements. Thunders of applause greeted well enough and decry the simple, but when they were carefully analyzed, their fallacies were speedily made apparent.

The Colonist had described him as being a worthy representative of the red sandstone period, and grew very witty when it represented him as having "free port on the brain" (laughter). But he would tell the Colonist and its political party that they were the red sandstone representatives, who attempted to do the necessities of life and impose duties on articles Sir Robert Peel many years ago had exempted from customs interference. The Colonist also stated that he was wrong in his facts about the commercial condition of the country and wrong in his figures; and then hurled a lot of statistics at his head; but that paper had done him injustice. He never, in alluding to the decrease of the exportation of Nanaimo coal, meant the foreign demand; it was the Victorian demand—a demand which he had from the best authority had decreased fifty tons per week. With regard to the statement made by his respected opponent that he (Mr. Ring) had come up to Nanaimo to represent the Wharf street merchants, there must be a misconception somewhere. What he thought he told Mr. Cunningham was that he wanted to see justice done the Wharf street merchants—that is to say, that before any great fiscal change were made six months' notice or something of that kind should be given to those men who had built houses and ordered goods on the faith that the free port would be maintained.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE POLL.

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

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

PASSENGERS.

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

IMPORTS.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—15 bbls flour, 18 sks oysters, 51 head cattle, 104 sheep, 13 calves, 1 horse, 14 hogs, 1 cs goods, 373 sacks bran, 18 sacks onions.—Value, \$4,151.

Per bark GLARAMARA, from London—1166 cks, 5432 cs, 221 chests, 73 bales, 1 parcel, 150 tons pig iron, 25 crates, 1 box, 1 cs newspapers, 30 pgs mds, 2 bales bagging, 33 cs mds, 1 cs Eau de Cologne, 2 do perfumery, 1 bx wearing apparel, 50 doz candles, 300 cs bottled beer, 100 cks do, 12 gr cks wine, 28 bales paper, 1 parcel samples, 100 cs ale.

Per barque EMILY BANNING from San Francisco—1 pg agricultural implements, 1 cs axes, 1200 sks barley, 10 sks bran, 20 cs bread, 1 pg bedding, 50 doz candles, 5 cs carriage mds, 100 doz crockery, 3 cs drugs, 1 cs dry goods, 400 lb flour, 6740 gr sks flour, 2 pgs handkerchiefs, 10 cs hardware, 1 cs lamps, 1 roll matting, 12 pgs Chinese mds, 40 bgs mds, 24 kgs nails, 73 sks oats, 5 bbls oatmeal, 10 cs coal oil, 4 cs olives, 5 bbls opium, 2 cs paper, 6 bbls beer, 15 lb butter, 5 cs lard, 3 cs cheese, 3 sks cheese, 50 lb tea, raisins, 658 lbs rice, 50 bbls sugar, 20 lb tea, bacco, 44 sks wheat, 5 cks red wine, 2 cs maraschino, 2 cs liqueurs, 1 pg woodenware. Value, \$21,305 02.

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

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

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

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

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

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

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

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

Sch Amelia, Cendall, San Juan.

Sch Eliza, Middleton, Saanich.

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

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

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

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

CLEARED.

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

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

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

Sch Annie, Elvin, San Juan.

Str Diana, Wright, Nanaimo.

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

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

Dec. 22.—Sch Discovery, Rudlin, Saanich; Slip Thornton, Middleton, Saanich; Sch Amelia, Kendall, Fort Rupert.

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

BIRTHS.

In this city, December 16, the wife of Captain McCulloch, of a son.

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

DEATHS.

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

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

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