Port Angelos Peterson, Port Angelos n, Saanich , Jones, Sooke Nanaimo

19th, the wife of William h inst., the wife of Mr. J.

th of January, by the Rev byterian Church, Richard est daughter of Alexander

Iron Works, Coatbridge.

Hospital, Cariboo, on the Pyohamia, Charles Bankel,

OF 1864.

& CO.

etable, and Flower Seeds, of prices below the San Franchoice permanent Meadow it every variety of soil and ge quantity of Prime English its Dutch Clovers at very low

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d a series of 81 consecutive condemy of Music, San Fran-their departure for Europe, only Blaisdell Brothers !

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ort tour through Oregon, and e principal Cities and Towns, engagement in Portland, as

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into the United States.

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CLARIONET PERFORMER, dall, and formerly leader of BASS BAND, second to rorld, and the best ever a this Coast.

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TIST AND CORNET, orth's Brass Band, New York.

HAYWARD. DRITE BALLADIST, ocalist are too well known in need any comment

e is assisted by Mr.

t Costume Concerts !

PPEAR TO-NIGHT.

ALSO,-

ERNOON,

Street.

an Advertisements inserted on the mostreason 14th inst., Mary, aged 6 est daughter of G. Promis. 3th instant, Frances Sarah, pt. J. Swansen, aged 32

THE WEEKLY COLONIST urnished to Subscribers for \$8 a year; \$4 for six conths; \$2 50 for three months; payable in new as se,

THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED

EVERY MORNING.

AT VICTORIA, V. .

- (Sundays Excepted,

Annum, in advance

VOL. 6.

L P. Fishen is our only authorized Agent for the ollecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

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30 Cornhill, London,

IMPORTANT MEETING MINERS.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TARIFF CONDEMNED.

The meeting convened by the miners, packers, and traders of British Columbia at the Theatre on Saturday afternoon, to consider the increased imposts and tolls levied fold while that on wine is only doubled.

The meeting convened by the miners, is increased from 3 to 20 per cent, while that on ale and porter is enly increased from 10 to 40 per cent; the principle of admitting all articles of consumptions which have described in the constraint of the principal articles of consumptions which have described as the constraint of the principal articles of consumptions which have described as the constraint of the principal articles of consumptions which have described as the constraint of the principal articles of consumptions which have described as the constraint of the principal articles of consumptions which have described as the constraint of the principal articles of consumptions which have described as the constraint of the principal articles of consumptions which have described as the constraint of the principal articles of consumptions which have described as the constraint of the principal articles of consumptions which have described as the constraint of the principal articles of consumptions are constraint. The constraint of the principal articles of consumptions are constraint of the principal articles of consumptions are constraint. The constraint of the principal articles of consumptions are constraint. The constraint of the principal articles of consumptions are constraint of the constrain in that colony, was very numerously attended.

of Lightning Creek, Mr. Loring of the Diller provisions in the mines just as the season be-claim, Major Downie of the Meadows, Mr. gins. By this means the miner will be forced Jenkinson of the Enterprise claim, Mr. B. Anderson of the Jacksonville and Astoria

Anderson of the Jacksonville and Astoria

Country before he has had a fair chance to doubt bear hardly upon the miners for a few Anderson for the Jacksonville and Astoria claims, Mr. Garfield of the Eureka and other claims, Mr. Boone of the Eureka, &c., and in the body of the Theatre were numbers of the "bone and sinew" of the sister colony, the "bone and sinew" of t

It is unjust and inequitable;

1st. Because the increase in the absolute necessaries of life far exceeds that on the fold while that on wine is only doubled.

2d. We believe there are rich deposits of gold in the wildest and most inhospitable portions of the colony. These gold fields are as yet unexplored and undiscovered. It will require men and capital combined to discover and develop them. In many instances large companies have been organized and other preparations made to send capital into the country for the purpose. This tariff discourages and cripples all such operations by an unfair increase apon all the articles and implements required for their work. Prospecting in the colony, upon which so much of our future success depends is thus checked if it is not entirely prohibited.

2d. There are hundreds of men in the colony who have spent all their means and time during the past here or four years without and shalf miles on Williams Greek eix hundred thousand dollars have been spent during the past season. These men have experience in the country; they are not altogether discouraged and they purpose to go again into the mines with the hope that they will yet be able to get something that they wanted more golden eggs, were pours only the requirement than did the many openancy of Cariboe (applause). In fact the policy of the legislature should be to lessen the expenses of the miner by every possible means, that he might open up the country, and bring back the good old times of '60-'61 (cheers). The new laws were particularly importune, coming as they did at a time when Cariboo stood worse in public catimas the number of Cariboe (applause) and yet at a time when they could least affor it, they were success. Within the small district of one and a half miles on Williams Greek eix hundred thousand dollars have been spent during the past season. These men have experience in the country; they are not altogether discouraged and they purpose to go again into the mines with the hope to go again into the mines with the hope to go again into the mines with the hope to go again into the mines with the hope to go again into the mines with the hope to go again into the mines wit

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1865.

This tariff discourages such men, and will pursuing the same course, and wanted to force them to gather up their small earnings extract from the hard earnings of the miner, for the season and leave the country forever.

4th. The small trader or packer who has bear in five (great applause). The legislations and is now three should be careful less than should find Ath. The small trader or packer who has invested his means in provisions, and is now on his way, or about to start for the colony will be compelled to seek another market. He cannot pay a double tariff and compete with those traders now in the country. He will find a better and more profitable market in the neighboring gold fields of Washington and Idaho Territories.

It is unjust and inequitable:

bear in five (great applause). The legislature should be careful lest they should find that they had added the last feather that would break the camel's back. In conclusion he, for one, would assert, if he did not speak the voice of the people of Cariboo, that none of those who had supported an iniquitous measure that robbed miners of their hard earnings, should ever obtain their suffrages again (immense applause). Cries of Mr. Orr:

Mr. James Orr on ascending the platform luxuries, thus making the laborer in the coun- was cheered. He said he had only known of try bear the main, if not the whole, burden of the meeting about an hour before and was the taxation. As an instance, the tariff on not aware who had called it or who had beans, one of the principal articles of con- framed the resolutions which had been read. 2d. The tariff is made to take effect at out instances where he believed the tariff On the platform we noticed Capt. Evans once, thus causing a sudden and quick rise in would be found to operate favorably quoting

to New Westminster under the new tariff than before? If goods could be imported profitably under the new tariff could they not be now profitably imported under the former tariff? (applause). It had been intimated that this tariff had been put on to build up a city in New Westminster. Did any same man out of New Westminster believe that this tariff would build a city there? (laughter). They had taxed our necessaries—our beans and our bacon; our enterprises, our prospectors will be crippled; who knows when another tariff of 1214 per sent more

will be put on? The only effect of this tariff would be to make us make all we could out of the country and skedaddle as quick as possible (applause). Mr. Oer had said that any resolutions we might pass here would at least any resolutions, whom many of us had show our legislators, whom many of us had so was reserved until the last resolution had show our legislators, whom many of us had elected, the feeling of the people of Cariboo. He hoped when these resolutions were passed that the names of every miner in Victoria would be attached to them, and they would at least show our legislators what we felt in the matter (applause). He could not see because the most of us lived in Victoria during the winter that we were not entitled to have a voice in the affairs of the country. He himself had every dollar he possessed in the world invested in Cariboo, and he would ask how many of them were not in a similar position? (loud applause). Mr. Anderson concluded a most eloquent and forcible speech by reading again the resolution and sat down smid great applause.

Major Downie next addressed the meeting. He said he, in common with his brother miners, was also deeply interested in British Columbia, and he claimed an equal right to raise his voice against the hasty, ill-advised, unjust legislation in that colony. He knew of men who had made every preparation for taking goods to Kootenay from Washington Territory, but in consequence of the new tariff they had changed their minds and were now going south of the boundary line to Idaho or Boise. He condemned in emphatic terms the duty imposed upon gold and the increased charges on the "beans straight," and other requirements of the miner, the effect of which

legislated out of the country by imported legislators, men who were sent out here to make laws for us miners, and don't know a single thing about our requirements or wants.

The great aim of these sapient legislators—

mously. The great aim of these sapient legislators— mously.

these wise men of Greece—was to try and Mr. Garfield then offered the following make us take a short half-dollar (florin). resolution: a big one! (shouts of laughter). agement to enterprise, caused it to be avoid- can bear. ed. He had observed that the editor of the

Columbian considered it an admirable, far- to blame for the mode in which they were at seeing, wise tariff. Yes, certainly it was a present over-burdened with taxes, as they most splendid tariff, but if they thought it had never catechised the candidates or was going to build up New Westminster, obtained an expression of their sentiments. they were vastly mistaken (applause). He drew a comparison between the relative ad- bles between New Westminster and Vicvantages and prospects of New Westminster and Victoria, and said they might talk about getting their direct cargoes, but he firmly believed that the whole of New Westminster together could not buy one cargo of goods, — (great laughter and applause). The speaker after alluding to the number of officials in British Columbia whom the (Cheers). miners were called upon to maintain and the advisability of a reduction in the expense which they entailed, concluded by informing the meeting that he should now pro ceed to Kootenay and prospect there, and i he did not succeed there he should go still further South. He only wished the meeting could have been held in New Westminster instead of Victoria, where they might meet the wiseacres face to face and tell them what they thought of them. (Laughter and great applause.)

Capt. Evans, the Chairman, addressed a few forcible remarks to the meeting on the resolution. He said one of the legislators of British Columbia had told him the other day that it mattered nothing to the miners of Cariboo whether they paid two cents or five or six cents of duty on what they used. Now he would ask the meeting if they were of this opinion? Another legislator had told him that there were below Lilooet over 2000 Chinamen mining, who did not contribute a cent to the revenue. The Legislature of British Columbia taxed white men all they could hear, but they allowed these Chinamen to defraud the revenue of over \$11,000 (applause). He did not object so much to the amount of taxation, provided all classes of the community bore the r proper share. If, for instance, everybody were caught as was the honorable Treasurer of British Columbia the other day, when he rushed down to Victoria to lay in a supply of muckamuck before the new turiff came into operation; the honorable gentleman arrived with his supplies at New Westminster about half-past five o'clock, but alas! the new tariff came in force at half-past three, and just caught him nicely by two hours (loud laughter). He said the legislators of British Columbia seemed to be trying to see what laws they could enact to injure the miners; no sooner

Enterprise for New Westminster.

merce. It could not be done. Mr. Orr said the policy of the tariff was to make merchants import goods direct to New Westminster. He would ask if merchants were any more encouraged to import goods direct to New Westminster under the new tariff the Government in regard to the mines, and

been put.

Mr. Garfield then spoke to the third resole ution, and said he would do so by asking the meeting first, how an increased tariff was going to promote direct importation? and secondly, How does an increase of tariff in non-producing country reduce the price of living? (Applause.) How would it affect the aim of its farmers in giving Victoria the co by and building up New West minster into a city. It was a solecism. He showed the extreme folly of increasing taxes

at a time when the country could not afford it. The laws of commerce, like the laws of the universe, were immutable. Commerce collected and flowed in from every rill antil it swelled into a mighty stream and flowed into that ocean mart where people congregated for commercial purposes. The Legislature he contended had not the power of diverting the legitimate channels of commerce any more than they could change the laws of creation. The speaker concluded by calling in question a remark which he had understood to fall from Mr. Orr, with referense to increased taxes reducing the price of

living.

Mr. Orr said he had been misunderstood. and explained the position he had taken.

Mr. Anderson in seconding the last reselution said the whole purpose of this tariff would be to drive out men who had spent their last dollar in opening the rescurces of the country. He had himself been seven years in the country, and had helped to develop it; every cent he was worth had been spent in it, and he saw nothing before him now but to take up his blankets and go south of the boundary line (cheers). This was no bundary line (cheers). This was no bundary line (cheers). This was no bundary line (cheers). The miners would remember that \$2½ which so many of them had to pay, and that "bit" (laughter). The true cause of the want of more

" Resolved that the miners pr No British colony had ever had such oppor- hereafter vote for no man who favors an tunities of becoming a great country, but the increase of taxation in British Columbia, system of legislation pursued instead of drawing people into it, and giving encour-

He said the miners had partly themselves He cared nothing individually for any squabtoria. He would like to see both prosper and grow until they became a second London. Nor did he care whether the goods came from Victoria, London. San Francisco, Sandwich Islands, or the Cannibal Islands, what he and the rest of the miners wanted was the best goods at the cheapest rates.

This terminated the proceedings, and Maj. Downie having gone round with the hat to collect contributions to defray the expenses. the meeting, which was one of the most orderly and most unanimous we ever attended, quietly dispersed.

RUMORS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

A number of men arrived in town on Saturday night from Seattle, who report that telegrams had been received at that place announcing the capture of Charleston, South Carolina, by Sherman's forces. One of the party, Mr. Foster, states that he gathered the above information from the bulletin board of the Seattle Gazette. The confirmation or otherwise of the rumor will be auxiously looked for by the arrival of the Eliza Anderson to-morrow morning.

ENTERPRISE DISCOURAGED,-The projectors of the Williams Creek Meadows Amalgamation Company have been so discours aged by the recent unwise legislation in British Columbia that they have seriously thought of abandoning the whole scheme. The action of the government in refusing the promised grant to Capt. Evans, after his two years of arduous and expensive labor on Lightning Creek, leads the Meadows Company to fear that a like illiberal policy may be pursued in regard to their contemplated apilication for similar advantages on Williams Cr. ek.

THE MINERS' PETITION, -The resolutions passed at the meeting of British Columbia miners on Saturday lies at Well, Fargo & Co's Express office for signature.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LIBRARY .- The Inhad they passed the tariff, than they proposed a Pound Law which would inflict a fine on avery packer and miner whose animals were found grazing on pre-empted land, whether fenced or not. Animals would therefore have to be ted on grain on the way up at great expense. The honorable Mr. Cornwall gon and California, &c.

national characteristics that filbustering

to fifteen minutes each.

past season was in avery sense an unprofitable one. The miner's labour was, to a great extent, spent in preparing for future opera-

increase upon our former taxes. When to

1st. Because it will not increase the revenue of the colony. The great diminution in the amount of imports into the colony caused revenue so much that there will be a large deficit to be made up next year, when the mining population will be so small under the operation of cur new taxes that it cannot be collected. No direct importations into the importations should enable traders to furnish supplies at the same cost that they could have done under the old tariff.

(loud appliause). He was firthly convinced colony, he need not say where; but the effect was to raise a large revenue out of the straight," and other necessaries of the miner, population of Cariboo (appliause). It was most prejudicial to his interests, and the importations should enable traders to furnish have done under the old tariff.

A. Did Change, Lond a

called upon to preside, and Mr. Jenkinson to legislators in British Columbia cannot conact as Secretary.

Capt. Evens opened the proceedings by remarking that he fully concurred in the object for which the meeting had been called.

The miners were seriously affected by the

ested in mining in British Columbia, and he revised to suit the circumstances of the

British Columbia was now acting as a kind godmother to them by precluding them from returning (applause). He next denounced the sysem of levying tolls as most oppressive, and the only redeeming feature that he could see in it was that it would have the effect of driving miners away to other mic- and carried unanimously.

The miners were seriously affected by the recent duties in British Columbia. They were the men who had made that colony, and the miners and traders of British Columbia sense, and he would speak his mind on the it appeared that the legislature now wanted now in this city, and by none others, they be matter, as he thought every miner who was ce and bleed them to their utmost ca- forwarded to His Excellency Governor Sey- interested should do (applause). The miners pacity. If the policy at present adopted was mour, who is hereby most respectfully reenforced it would be the sure means of drivquested to lay them before the hon. Council they had no desire to expend their hard earnings in building up another, (cheers) nor The Chairman further said that this was a ation, with this as our prayer, that they will were they particularly anxious to pay for meeting purely of miners and others inter-cause the Customs Amendment Act to be clearing the stumps at New Westminster—cause the customs are caused in mining in Postick Columbia and the cause the customs and others inter-cause the customs are caused in mining in Postick Columbia and the cause the customs are caused in mining in Postick Columbia and the cause the customs are caused in mining in Postick Columbia and the cause the customs are caused in mining in Postick Columbia and the cause the customs are caused in mining in Postick Columbia and the cause the customs are caused in mining in Postick Columbia and the cause the caused in mining in Postick Columbia and the cause the customs are caused in mining in Postick Columbia and the cause the customs are caused in mining in Postick Columbia and the cause the cause the customs are caused in mining in Postick Columbia and the cause the customs are caused in mining in Postick Columbia and the caused are caused the caused and ca legislation a manifest injustice to the mining community, and now was the time for every the meeting to propose the first resolution man, no matter where he hailed from, to The Secretary was then called upon to said it was a question of considerable doubt raise his voice against it (cheers). Miners read the following series of resolutions which in his mind whether the meeting had acted had worked hard, hoping to be able to obtain had been prepared for the approval and wisely in calling upon him to open a discusadoption of the meeting:

material to work their claims, and now it was
sion on a tariff in British Columbia, as he
to be more heavily taxed, which would render Whereas; Our bonorable Lawmakers have had not given the subject that careful atten-lately passed at Act, increasing largely the tion which its importance demanded. He companies organised for the purpose of duties on imports into our colony, and we the would, however, say this, that he gave his opening up the country, that would conminers, traders and citizens of the colony most cordial assent to the purport of the tribute largely to the revenue of the colony, miners, traders and citizens of the colony who have all our interests there and a natural resolution, as he considered the new cusand earnest desire to see it progress and prosper, deem it to be our privilege as well as our duty to consider calmly, deliberately, and any measure having the effect of increasing which had been organised last fall, and had most respectfully this action, and to give the the cost of living to the miner as injurious to come down here for means to carry on their full and honest expression of our views on the subject.

I. Resolved. That in our judgment the amended Oustoms ordinance, 1865, is an act of legislation and the subject.

The cost of fiving to the miner as injurious to the down here for means to carry of their means to carry of the miner as injurious to the means to carry of the m of legislation which is inopportune, unwise, impolitic, unjust and inequitable in its general provisions.

It is inopportune;

It is inopportune; 1st, Because it largely increases the cost of living in the colony at a time when the mining in the colony at a time when the were remote and topographically difficult of access, the country rough, the mines deep, water plentiful, and the labor greater before reaching the auriferous deposit in Cariboo than in Colorado, Nevad, or any of the other mining districts. Numbers of hardworking miners had come back after expend- might try and drive them out of it, and leave ing all their labor in Cariboo, utterly rained the country to Chinamen, but that would not

ing countries where they would succeed much Mr. Butler Anderson came forward to probetter (loud applause). The true object in every system of political economy that he had that they had acted wisely in calling on him, ever studied was to impose duties on all but whether or not he had his interest in the articles of luxury, and exempt, as much as colony, and intended to have his little say in possible, those which added to the dost of the matter. He believed the resolution was living. In the new customs tariff of British the plain, outspoken honest truth. On general Columbia that policy had not been observed; principles he was opposed to tariffs everythe necessaries of life were heavily charged, where; it was a bad way of getting a while the duties on luxuries were compara- revenue. He favored a direct tax. Mr. Orr by this tariff will diminish the aggregate tively light. The miners would not object had said this tariff was for encouraging direct to an equitable system of taxation; there importation, direct importation from any would be no objection to taxing liquors. If where but Victoria. It did not make a particle drinks were \$5, instead of four bits, he for of difference where the goods came from. one, would only take one, where he now took ten, and he would be much better off for it was the benefit of certain parties in the (loud applause). He was firmly convinced colony, he need not say where; but the effect

printing to that paper.

ing them out of the country. (Hear, hear.) and Legislative Assembly for their consider-The Chairman further said that this was a ation, with this as our prayer, that they will invited them all to come forward and express country.

their views, proposing to limit the speakers Mr. Garfield having been called upon by their views, proposing to limit the speakers

least afford to bear such an increase. The tions and his profits were consequently small.

The trader shared the small profits of the miner. This has produced a general feeling of distrust and depression in the country. The increased taxation only tends to add to this feeling, and thus deter both men and capital from going into the country.

2nd. Because a gold export tax of 3 per cent has just been imposed on all treasure leaving the colony, which is in itself a heavy this is added a high tariff on all the necessaries of life, it becomes a burden from which men regarding their best interests will flee when the first opportunity is offered. It is nowise and impolitic;

GRORGE OURING & CO. ONLY

ven ven to the People," in the Pet of the People," in the speared, by her wonder-thish, SCOTCH, DUTCH and TERS IN SONG. Pitt, 50 cents. Bexes, \$8 and ation Orchestra Chairs, \$1 56. ic Notice.

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EREBY GIVEN THAT DAY, 23d instant,

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15th February, 1865.

Port Angelos eterson, Port Angelos n. Saanich Jones, Sooke

h inst., the wife of Mr. J.

RTH

IED.

RIED. th of January, by the Revoyterian Church, Richard

19th, the wife of William

er Iron Works, Coatbridge

Hospital, Cariboo, on the Pyohamia, Charles Bankel,

14th inst., Mary, aged 6 est daughter of G. Promis. 3th instant, Frances Sarah,

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FRONTAGES! Westminster.

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sence of the Surveyor General. office, , 15th February, 1865. iels

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1865.

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IMPORTANT MEETING MINERS.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TARIFF CONDEMNED.

The meeting convened by the miners, packers, and traders of British Columbia at sider the increased imposts and tolls levied tariff on flour is increased more than three- tion and necessity to the miner at as low a in that colony, was very numerously attended.

in the body of the Theatre were numbers of customary in other countries as it is equit- direct to British Columbia and save the the "bone and sinew" of the sister colony, interested in its prosperity.

called upon to preside, and Mr. Jenkinson to legislators in British Columbia cannot con- knew where to begin. The last speaker had

The miners were seriously affected by the invited them all to come forward and express | country. their views, proposing to limit the speakers to fifteen minutes each.

adoption of the meeting:

of distrust and depression in the country. godmother to them by precluding them from the increased taxation only tends to add to returning (applause). He next denounced upon its prosperity. He concluded by urging this feeling, and thus deter both men and capital from going into the country.

cent has just been imposed or all treasure effect of driving miners away to other mir- and carried unanimously. when the first opportunity is offered.

It is unwise and impolitic; country can prevent this result, even if such

gold in the wildest and most inhospitable requisite for carrying on mining operations

it is not entirely prohibited.

will find a better and more profitable market of those who had supported an iniquitous in the neighboring gold fields of Washington measure that robbed miners of their hard and Idaho Territories.

It is unjust and inequitable: Ist. Because the increase in the absolute necessaries of life far exceeds that on the luxuries, thus making the laborer in the counbeans, one of the principal articles of con- framed the resolutions which had been read. sumption by the mainer, is increased from 3 He thought however they were rather premas

fold while that on wine is only doubled. On the platform we noticed Capt. Evans once, thus causing a sudden and quick rise in would be found to operate favorably quoting of Lightning Creek, Mr. Loring of the Diller provisions in the mines just as the season beclaim, Major Downie of the Meadows, Mr. gins. By this means the miner will be forced the teriff which he considered may find provide the teriff which he considered may find the teriff which he considered may find the teriff which he considered may find the teriff which he can be a season because of the teriff which he can be a season because the teriff which he can be a season because of the teriff which he can be a season because of the teriff which he can be a season because of the teriff which he can be a season because of the teriff which he can be a season because of the teriff which he can be a season because of the teriff which he can be a season because of the teriff which he can be a season because of the teriff which he can be a season because of the teriff which he can be a season because of the teriff which the teriff which he can be a season because of the teriff which the teriff Jenkinson of the Enterprise claim, Mr. B.

Anderson sof the Jacksonville and Astoria Anderson gof the Jacksonville and Astoria country before he has had a fair chance to doubt bear hardly upon the miners for a few country before he has had a fair chance to claims, Mr. Garfield of the Eureka and other go to work profitably. A reasonable notice months, but he believed the object and effect claims, Mr. Boone of the Eureka, &c., and for the enforcement of such a measure is as able and fair.

together with traders, packers, and merchants idea that such a tariff will encourage direct objection to the resolution of the words unjust interested in its prosperity.

ive, and the only redeeming feature that he their views boldly (applause).

portions of the colony. These gold fields are should also be admitted into the country at as yet unexplored and undiscovered. It will as low a cost as possible. In fact the policy require men and capital combined to discover of the legislature should be to lessen the and develop them. In many instances large expenses of the miner by every possible companies have been organized and other means, that he might open up the country, preparations made to send capital into the and bring back the good old times of '60-'61 country for the purpose. This tariff discour- (cheers). The new laws were particularly ages and cripples all such operations by an inopportune, coming as they did at a time unfair increase upon all the articles and im- when Cariboo stood worse in public estimaplements required for their work. Prospect- tion than it had ever previously done (aping in the colony upon which so much of plause). He ventured to assert that no our future success depends is thus checked if people on God's earth paid more taxes to the government than did the mining community 3d. There are hundreds of men in the col- of Cariboo (applause), and yet, at a time ony who have spent all their means and time when they could least afford it, they were during the past three or four years without success. Within the small district of one and a half miles on Williams Creek six urnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; 34 for six during the past three or four years without required to submit to increased taxation. It months; \$2 50 for three months: payableinadvas se, success. Within the small district of one was simply offering a bonus to men to leave hundred thousand dollars have been tion, and reminded him of the old fable of spent during the past season. These men the man who had a goose that laid a golden ollecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco. have experience in the country; they are egg. Not satisfied with one golden egg a not altogether discouraged and they purpose day, the covetous man must needs rip the to go again into the mines with the hope poor goose open to get all the eggs at once that they will yet be able to get something (laughter.) Now, the government finding in return for their lost labor and means. that they wanted more golden eggs, were This tariff discourages such men, and will pursuing the same course, and wanted to force them to gather up their small earnings extract from the hard earnings of the miner, for the season and leave the country forever. in one year, what their resources could not 4th. The small trader or packer who has bear in five (great applause). The legislainvested his means in provisions, and is now ture should be careful lest they should find on his way, or about to start for the colony that they had added the last feather that will be compelled to seek another market. would break the camel's back. In conclusion He cannot pay a double tariff and compete he, for one, would assert, if he did not speak with those traders now in the country. He the voice of the people of Cariboo, that none

> again (immense applause). Cries of Mr. Orr: Mr. James Orr on ascending the platform was cheered. He said he had only known of try bear the main, if not the whole, burden of the meeting about an hour before and was the taxation. As an instance, the tariff on not aware who had called it or who had to 20 per cent, while that on ale and porter ture. He agreed with Mr. Garfield on the is only increased from 10 to 40 per cent; the principle of admitting all articles of consump-2d. The tariff is made to take effect at out instances where he believed the tariff II. Resolved,—That in our opinion the the colony by way of Victoria. He saw no

earnings, should ever obtain their suffrages

ot. Evans was unanimously will result in no good to the colony. The which this question touched, that he hardly trol the laws of commerce; such legislation felt a delicacy in seconding the resolution, Capt. Evans opened the proceedings by is not more onerous to the consumers of the unless the word "inequitable" was expunged, remarking that he fully concurred in the object for which the meeting had been called. for the purposes for which it was enacted. III. That a copy of these resolutions be command a flow of language, but that was recent duties in British Columbia. They prepared for signature, and when signed by not what was wanted, it was sound common were the men who had made that colony, and the miners and traders of British Colombia sense, and he would speak his mind on the it appeared that the legislature now wanted now in this city, and by none others, they be matter, as he thought every miner who was to fleece and bleed them to their utmost ca- forwarded to His Excellency Governor Sey- interested should do (applause). The miners pacity. If the policy at present adopted was mour, who is hereby most respectfully re- of Cariboo had already built up one city, and enforced it would be the sure means of driv- quested to lay them before the hon. Council they had no desire to expend their hard ing them out of the country. (Hear, hear.) and Legislative Assembly for their considers earnings in building up another, (cheers) nor The Chairman further said that this was a ation, with this as our pray r, that they will were they particularly anxious to pay for meeting purely of miners and others inter- cause the Customs Amendment Act to be clearing the stumps at New Westminsterested in mining in British Columbia, and he revised to suit the circumstances of the (great applause). He considered the recent legislation a manifest injustice to the mining Mr. Garfield having been called upon by community, and now was the time for every the meeting to propose the first resolution man, no matter where he hailed from, to The Secretary was then called upon to said it was a question of considerable doubt raise his voice against it (cheers). Miners read the following series of resolutions which in his mind whether the meeting had acted had worked hard, hoping to be able to obtain had been prepared for the approval and wisely in calling upon him to open a discus- material to work their claims, and now it was sion on a tariff in British Columbia, as he to be more heavily taxed, which would render Whereas; Our honorable Lawmakers have had not given the subject that careful atten- their labor fruitless. He could enumerate 20 lately passed at Act, increasing largely the tion which its importance demanded. He companies organised for the purpose of duties on imports into our colony, and we the would, however, say this, that he gave his opening up the country, that would conminers, traders and citizens of the colony most cordial assent to the purport of the tribute largely to the revenue of the colony, who have all our interests there and a natural resolution, as he considered the new cus- and which would be checked by the taxes and earnest desire to see it progress and tom's tariff most "inopportune, unwise, improsper, deem it to be our privilege as well as politic, unjust and inequitable." He regarded He could instance one company in particular our duty to consider calmly, deliberately, and any measure having the effect of increasing which had been organised last fall, and had most respectfully this action, and to give the the cost of living to the miner as injurious to come down here for means to carry on their full and honest expression of our views on the best interests of the latter and to the undertaking, but they found that on \$10,000 country generally. It served to keep the worth of hardware, steel and gunpowder that I. Resolved. That in our judgment the country in a second-rate condition by destroy- they would require, they would have to pay amended Customs ordinance, 1865, is an act ing private enterprise, robbing the miner of \$2.500 out of their pockets direct, to the of legislation which is inopportune, unwise, impolitic, unjust and inequitable in its general provisions.

In private enterprise, recording the different formula of the country of its population. The meeting was well aware that for the last two years the miners taking out a single dollar, must expend of Cariboo had had all they could do to meet \$150,000 for the good of the country; this, 1st, Because it largely increases the cost of their own individual expenses. The mines when complete, would enable side hill claims living in the colony at a time when the min- were remote and topographically difficult of to be worked, and give employment to 2,000 ing and trading interests of the country can least afford to bear such an increase. The water plentiful, and the labor greater before would have to pay at least sixty dollars, on past season was in every sense an unprofita- reaching the auriferous deposit in Cariboo the very necessaries of life. If the miners ble one. The miner's labour was, to a great | than in Colorado, Nevado, or any of the | were only allowed to have a fair show, they extent, spent in preparing for future opera- other mining districts. Numbers of hard- would make a country of it. Legislators tions and his profits were consequently small. working miners had come back after expending might try and drive them out of it, and leave The trader shared the small profits of the ing all their labor in Cariboo, utterly ruined- the country to Chinamen, but that would not miner. This has produced a general feeling British Columbia was now acting as a kind suit men who had their whole stake in that

the sysem of levying tolls as most oppress- upon all miners to come forward and express 2nd. Because a gold export tax of 3 per | could see in it was that it would have the | The resolution was put by the Chairman, leaving the colony, which is in itself a heavy ing countries where they would succeed much Mr. Butler Anderson came forward to proincrease upon our former taxes. When to better (loud applause). The true object in pose the second resolution. He did not know this is added a high tariff on all the necess every system of political economy that he had that they had acted wisely in calling on him, saries of life, it becomes a burden from which ever studied was to impose duties on all but whether or not he had his interest in the men regarding their best interests will flee articles of luxury, and exempt, as much as colony, and intended to have his little say in possible, those which added to the cost of the matter. He believed the resolution was living. In the new customs tariff of British the plain, outspoken honest truth. On general 1st. Because it will not increase the reve- Columbia that policy had not been observed; principles he was opposed to tariffs everynue of the colony. The great diminution in the necessaries of life were heavily charged, where; it was a bad way of getting a the amount of imports into the colony caused while the duties on luxuries were compara- revenue. He favored a direct tax. Mr. Orr by this tariff will diminish the aggregate tively light. The miners would not object had said this tariff was for encouraging direct revenue so much that there will be a large to an equitable system of taxation; there importation, direct importation from anydeficit to be made up next year, when the would be no objection to taxing liquors. If where but Victoria. It did not make a particle mining population will be so small under the drinks were \$5, instead of four bits, he for of difference where the goods came from. operation of cur new taxes that it cannot be one, would only take one, where he now took The only thing the tariff was intended for collected. No direct importations into the ten, and he would be much better off for it, was the benefit of certain parties in the (loud applause). He was firmly convinced colony, he need not say where; but the effect importations should enable traders to furnish that the imposition of taxes on the "beans was to raise a large revenue out of the

ter). They had taxed our necessaries-our | meeting his views. beans and our bacon; our enterprises, our prospectors will be crippled; who knows chairman and carried unanimously. of the country and skedaddle as quick as miners would in future return any member to possible (applause). Mr. Orr had said that represent them who voted for increased taxany resolutions we might pass here would be of no avail. Well, they would at least show our legislators, whom many of us had elected, the feeling of the people of Cariboo. He hoped when these resolutions were passed that the names of every miner in Victoria would be attached to them, and they would the meeting first, how an increased tariff was at least show our legislators what we felt in going to promote direct importation? and the matter (applause). He could not see secondly, How does an increase of tariff in a because the most of us lived in Victoria non-producing country reduce the price of during the winter that we were not entitled living? (Applause.) How would it affect to have a voice in the affairs of the country. the aim of its farmers in giving Victoria the He himself had every dollar he possessed in co by and building up New Wester the world invested in Cariboo, and he would minster into a city. It was a solecism. He ask how many of them were not in a similar | showed the extreme folly of increasing taxes position? (loud applause). Mr. Anderson at a time when the country could not afford concluded a most eloquent and forcible it. The laws of commerce, like the laws of sat down amid great applause.

miners, was also deeply interested in British Columbia, and he claimed an equal right to lature he contended had not the power of raise his voice against the hasty, ill-advised, unjust legislation in that colony. He knew merce any more than they could change the of men who had made every preparation for taking goods to Kootenay from Wa-hington calling in question a remark which he had Territory, but in consequence of the new tariff understood to fall from Mr. Orr, with referthey had changed their minds and were now ence to increased taxes reducing the price of going south of the boundary line to Idaho living. or Boise. He condemned in emphatic terms the duty imposed upon gold and the increased charges on the "beans straight," and other requirements of the miner, the effect of which would be to drive out men who had spent every cent he was worth had been spent in miners would remember that \$2½ which is, and he saw nothing before him now but to so many of them had to pay, and that "bit" single thing about our requirements or wants. This resolution was also carried unani-The great aim of these sapient legislators- mously. these wise men of Greece-was to try and Mr. Garfield then offered the following make us take a short half-dollar (florin). resolution: for a big one! (shouts of laughter).

Major Downie next addressed the meeting.

agement to enterprise, caused it to be avoid- can bear. ed. He had observed that the editor of the He said the miners had partly themselves officials in British Columbia whom the (Cheers). miners were called upon to maintain and the advisability of a reduction in the expense which they entailed, concluded by informing the meeting that he should now proceed to Kootenay and prospect there, and if he did not succeed there he should go still further South. He only wished the meeting could have been held in New Westminster instead of Victoria, where they might meet the wiseacres face to face and tell them what they thought of them. (Laughter and great applause.) Capt. Evans, the Chairman, addressed a

few forcible remarks to the meeting on the resolution. He said one of the legislators of British Columbia had told him the other day that it mattered nothing to the miners of Cariboo whether they paid two cents or five or six cents of duty on what they used. Now he would ask the meeting if they were of this opinion? Another legislator had told him that there were below Lilooet over 2000 Chinamen mining, who did not contribute a cent to the revenue. The Legislature of British Columbia taxed white men all they could hear, but they allowed these Chinamen to defraud the revenue of over \$11,000 (applause). He did not object so much to the the community bore the r proper share. If, for instance, everybody were caught as was the honorable Treasurer of British Columbia the other day, when he rushed down to Victoria to lay in a supply of muckamuck before the new tariff came into operation; the honorable gentleman arrived with his supplies at New Westminster about half-past five o'clock, but alas! the new tariff came in force at half-past three, and just caught him nicely by two hours (loud laughter). He said the legislators of British Columbia seemed to be trying to see what laws they could enact to injure the miners; no sooner had they passed the tariff, than they proposed a Pound Law which would inflict a fine on every packer and miner whose animals were found grazing on pre-empted land, whether fenced or not. Animals would therefore supplies at the same cost that they could have done under the old tariff.

Important in Importan

THE BRITISH COLONIST 2d. We believe there are rich deposits of welfare of the country. All the material merce. It could not be done. Mr. Orr said had four miles of frontage along the Cariboo operations the policy of the tariff was to make many without a fence on it except round a the policy of the tariff was to make mer-chants import goods direct to New Westminster. He would ask if merchants were tected from passing pack-trains. Capt. Evans any more encouraged to import goods direct | commented severely on the policy pursued by to New Westminster under the new tariff the Government in regard to the mines, and than before? If goods could be imported alluded to his own case, having brought out profitably under the new tariff could they not a large number of miners here at great exbe now profitably imported under the former pense from home, and having expended over tariff? (applause). It had been intimated \$100,000 on Lightning Creek, and now the that this tariff had been put on to build up a Government had broken faith with him in city in New Westminster. Did any sane refusing the grant which had been promised man out of New Westminster believe that him. Capt, Evans invited any miner who this tariff would build a city there? (laugh-felt disposed to come forward and give the

The second resolution was here put by the

ation on the miner's labor. At the suggestion of the chairman this was reserved until the last resolution had been put.

Mr. Garfield then spoke to the third resolution, and said he would do so by asking

speech by reading again the resolution and the universe, were immutable. Commerce collected and flowed in from every rill until it swelled into a mighty stream and flowed He said he, in common with his brother into that ocean mart where people congregated for commercial purposes. The Legisdiverting the legitimate channels of comlaws of creation. The speaker concluded by

Mr. Orr said he had been misunderstood. and explained the position he had taken.

Mr. Anderson in seconding the last reselution said the whole purpose of this tariff was to raise more money-more revenue for their last dollar in opening the resources of the Government. He would like to ask what the country. He had himself been seven years | became of all the revenue which was raised in the country, and had helped to develop it; from the Court at Williams' Creek. The take up his blankets and go south of the |-they could not forget that "bit" (laughboundary line (cheers). This was no bund tor). The true cause of the want of more king at the honest truth (laughter and revenue was the swarm of officials in the cheers). He had a strong objection to being country (applause). Dismiss three-fourths legislated out of the country by imported of all the officials and let the rest of them legislators, men who were sent out here to do a man's work, and this oppressive tariff make laws for us miners, and don't know a | would be found quite unnecessary (cheers.)

"Resolved that the miners present will No British colony had ever had such oppor- hereafter vote for no man who favors an tunities of becoming a great country, but the increase of taxation in British Columbia, system of legislation pursued instead of believing as they do that the burthens of the drawing people into it, and giving encour- people of that colony are greater than they

Columbian considered it an admirable, far- to blame for the mode in which they were at seeing, wise tariff. Yes, certainly it was a present over-burdened with taxes, as they most splendid tariff, but if they thought it had never catechised the candidates or was going to build up New Westminster, obtained an expression of their sentiments. they were vastly mistaken (applause). He | He cared nothing individually for any squabdrew a comparison between the relative ad- bles between New Westminster and Vicvantages and prospects of New Westminster toria. He would like to see both prosper and Victoria, and said they might talk about and grow until they became a second Longetting their diract cargoes, but he firmly don. Nor did he care whether the goods believed that the whole of New Westminster came from Victoria, London. San Francisco, together could not buy one cargo of Sandwich Islands, or the Cannibal Islands, goods, - (great laughter and applause). what he and the rest of the miners wanted The speaker after alluding to the number of was the best goods at the cheapest rates.

This terminated the proceedings, and Maj. Downie having gone round with the hat to collect contributions to defray the expenses, the meeting, which was one of the most orderly and most unanimous we ever attenda ed, quietly dispersed.

RUMORS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

A number of men arrived in town on Saturday night from Seattle, who report that telegrams had been received at that place announcing the capture of Charleston, South Carolina, by Sherman's forces. One of the party, Mr. Foster, states that he gathered the above information from the bulletin board of the Seattle Gazette. The confirmation or otherwise of the rumor will be anxiously looked for by the arrival of the Eliza Anderson to-morrow morning.

ENTERPRISE DISCOURAGED,-The projectors of the Williams Creek Meadows Amalgamation Company have been so discoura aged by the recent unwise legislation in British Columbia that they have seriously thought of abandoning the whole scheme. amount of taxation, provided all classes of The action of the government in refusing the promised grant to Capt. Evans, after his two years of arduous and expensive labor on Lightning Creek, leads the Meadows Company to fear that a like illiberal policy may be pursued in regard to their contemplated apilication for similar advantages on Williams Cr. ek.

> THE MINERS' PETITION, -The resolutions passed at the meeting of British Columbia miners on Saturday lies at Well, Fargo & Co's Express office for signature.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LIBRARY. - The Institute has received from Mr. F. F. Davis a donation of fifteen volumes for the library, including Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biblion graphical Marual of English Literature, Pilhave to be fed on grain on the way up at grim's Progress (illustrated), Fremont's Orea

Weckly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 28, 1865.

THE POSITION OF THE SOUTH,

No Eastern news. The sentence might be stereotpyed. The wires, atter having been taught the belligerents will have been prorepaired, were, it appears, blown dows by the violence of the wind. A small interim there was in which the electric power discoursed, but it was only sufficient to let us know that the peace negotiations, which had been distract ing the public mind of both North and South for sometime back, had completely failed, and that the relative position of the two parties is the same as when the proposition was first mooted. From the tone of the Richmond papers, however, it would appear that the agitation of the question, along with the recent successes of the Federals, has Mountains along the Saskatchewan. The brought the South to look at matters in a little while ago. They now discuss the probable results of the war with a kind of reckthe terms of honorable peace, and at another livelihood. But whether the ranks of the enemy or those of Mexico would receive their services, would depend very much upon the conduct of the United States. So far as this war is concerned, the people of the Confederate States have no reason whatever to help Maximilian nor to give to France or England any sympathy or support. Neither France, nor Mexico, nor England, has extended to this Confederacy any encouragement, and if our cause fall, after every manly effort that we can make in its behalf, then pride as well as interest would dietate that, if we are to be conquered, we should belong to a great and powerful nation. That we should endeavor to extend the power and influence of that nation from pole to pole, and uniting every country of America by alliance, either constitutional or treaty, seek to make this continent a unit against

Of such a tenor are the articles at present in the Richmond papers. The old bold and defiant tone is gone. The dream of Southern nationality is being gradually relinquished, and the mind falls back on the contemplation of living again under Washington authority, and exchanging the stars and bars for the stars and stripes. What an amount of stern hardships and sickening misery must have overcome It is to the effect that the diggings along that the proud-spirited people of the South to river were proving unexpectedly rich. have brought them to entertain even the miners at work on the North Branch, above and below Edmonton, had done remarkably ides of submission to the "Yankee." What well during the Fall-some of them realising a revolution in the past four years. The as high as \$18 to \$20 per day with the rocker. hereditary rulers of a nation placed almost Among those engaged at the diggings there in the position of supplicants. " How have the mighty fallen !" But the Southern people are sensitive, and in the action of erally allowed. submission, after four years' of valor and self sacrifice such as no nation has ever excelled if indeed equalled, they see nothing but shame—as if it were disgraceful to acknowledge that they could not perform impossibilities. "To hide this shame," however, a great wrong is to be committed, and a civilized people turned into a nation of filibusters. "In the grandeur and power of such a nation," continues the Enquirer, " with armies such as the United States and the Confederate States have put into the field during this war, united under one flag; with a navy such as the united resources of the two nations could put upon the ocean; with the wealth and population which peace and union would develop in a few years, we might find at least a hiding place for our shame, and perhaps some consolation that America would become the colossal power of the world. Maximilian would not reign in Mexico, nor England hold Canada six months after our conquest. Ireland would call to her rescue the thousands of her sons now awaiting opportunity, and the navy of the United States would give the requisite arrogance to every adventurous spirit that would rush to battle for the freedom of that

It does seem strange that a people in the death-throes of rebellion should talk so glibly of waging new wars, and against the greatest European powers. The same idea, for in gold. There is every appearance, as however, has been more than once promulgated by the Northern press. To pitch upon England and France was sure to bring out the elements of cohesion in North and South, Settlement and Territory. That this may be and cement together the shattered union. the case is most devoutly to he wished. When a man and wife quarrel their best policy is to cut their neighbor's throat. There is something, so nearly approaching the demoniacal in this method of healing up domestic dissensions that one is naturally asked to pause before throwing away sympathy on the sufferers in the present contest. We had hoped that the fiery ordeal through which both portions of the Republic have been passing would have eliminated for ever from the national characteristics that filibustering

braggadoeio which created so much ill-feeling against the States in days gone by; but if the sentiments of the Richmond Enquirer are to be taken as representing the feeling of the masses of the Southern people, we are afraid that the dreadful, but at the same time wholesome lesson which the war has mulgated in vain.

THE SASKATCHEWAN DIGGINGS

In our yesterday's issue we gave some extracts from the Nor-Wester in reference to the gold mines on the Saskatchewan river. To-day we give additional information from the same source. We cannot well doubt the reliability of the Intelligence; for during the last few years there has been abundant proof of the existence of an auriferous tract of country on the Eastern slope of the Rocky news, however, from the latest adventurers very different light from what they did a who have returned to Red River is more definite than any yet received, and promises to create quite a furore in Red River itself, for less indifference—at one time speculating on we see by the Nor-Wester that numbers of settlers in that region are making preparations on the possibility of an ignoble surrender. to start for the mines the coming spring. The hopes of success are growing day by day The description of the diggings would lead more faint, and the desperate idea of making to the belief that they are not only extensive terms with the North and entering into con- but lasting in their character. Their position flict with the rest of mankind, gives a sad in is in latitude 531/2 degrees north, and 114 dication of that stage which precedes final west longitude. Fort Edmonton, the centre disruption. "There is no doubt," says of the gold district, is about two hundred the Richmond Enquirer, " if the fortunes of miles almost due east from the Leather Pass war should go against this country many in the Rocky Mountains, and about three of its gallant soldiers and officers, deprived of hundred miles from Antler Creek. It is posall property by the confiscation of the enemy, sible that some of the adventurous spirits of those points. would follow the profession of arms for a of Cariboo may give these new mines a trial the coming summer, or that some of the Minnesotans or Red Riverites all day; thermometer 40°. may find their way, the present year, to the Western side of the Rocky Mountains. In either case we shall probably have before the year expires authentic information of cur own about these new gold-fields. Should they attract any considerable number of miners, a struggle will have to be made to secure the trade. At present Fort Garry is | presumed that they have got through safe. likely to do all the business that is required, but even this settlement with its many disadvantages of position, is over eight hundred miles from the Saskatchewan diggings; so that we do not fear much competition from that quarter, if the population on the recently discovered gold mines ever reaches a figure large enough to tempt our cupidity.

THE SASKATCHEWAN MINES.

In view of the importance which these mines must eventually bear on the progress of these colonies, we give the following additional news from that section, taken from the Nor' Wester of December 3d :

Late news from the Saskatchewan mines, of a very favorable tenor, has been received in the Settlement, and it comes from such source as leaves no doubt of its authenticity. were few who did not seem pretty well satisfied with the prospects, and the probability of making big strikes at these mines is very gens

This, our readers will observe, is but a continuation of the favorable accounts received from these diggings ever since their discovery. We have seen specimens of the precious dust sent in here from time to time, and know that some of it forwarded to the States' Mint has been highly spoken of. That these mines will turn out to be rich, and pay far better than they have vet done, hardly admits of a doubt, and is so firmly believed by some in this settlement that they are now preparing to go thither next year and try their fortune. Several persons have, we un-derstand, stated their determination to go to the mines in spring, and have ordered some of the necessary mining outfit from St. Paul.

It is worthy of note that the "diggings" which are turning out so favorably are those which have, we understand, been already worked and out of which the first goldseekers made their \$5 per day. Subsequent miners, of greater experience, have worked the bars to much more profit, making three times as much out of them as the first comers. This leads to the very general belief that whenever a thorough working of these mines by machinery is made, they will, in many instances, at least, prove extremely lucrative and that the Saskatchewan will yet sustain a large mining population.

In anticipation of such a result, we have heard that some Americans are now opening up farms there and are looking forward confidently to a rush of miners next year.

This is stirring news-precisely such as we like to give our readers, and such as they will be glad to hear in the present time of depression. Here is another market about opening up, the supplies of which will be mainly received from here and will be paid we have said, that the mines will prove very rich, and in that event great changes such as the gold discoveries have everywhere worked may ere long take place in this

NAVAL-Commander W. K. Jolliffe has been appointed to the "Devastation," vice Commander Pike, invalided. Surgeon James Farrelly has been appointed to the "Sutlej." Capt. Jolliffe arrived at San Francisco on the Sacramento.

Ho FOR CARIBOO .- The vanguard of the Cariboo miners left yesterday morning on the Enterprise for New Westminster.

Arrival of the Eliza Anderson. CALIFORNIA NEWS.

San Francisco, Feb. 15-The Wilson and Bulletin libel case is still progressing.

Eliza S. Curtis has applied for the benefit of the insolvent act. She has lost about

\$14,000 in mining stocks. James McCounell, a sailors' boarding house runner, stabbed his wife in the throat last evening. The wound is not considered

Newhall, Donahew & Pathemus, assignees of McLaughlin & Houston's mortgage on the San Jose Railroad, have filed a declaration that they are holding the property on trust for the benefit of the stockholders, and that all moneys received on said mortgage, by foreclosure or otherwise, will be applied to the payment of the Company's bonds.

Uriah Rogers, the well known fruit vendor, who has lost both arms, was to-day discharge ed from insolvency.

Ten thousand volunteers were sent through the city yesterday.

The Central Methodist Episcopal Church

filed its certificate of incorporation yesterday. Capital not stated.

Peter Glusing was sentenced to \$200 fine or ninety days' imprisonment, for beating is wife. The jury awarded \$700 damages in the suit of Turner and Webster for false im-

prisonment. A merchant from Redwood City was robbed of fifty-three dollars at the West-end Hotel last night. Chloroform was adminis-

tered while he was asleep. Col. Drum has telegraphed to Gen. Conner, commanding the department beyond Salt Lake, to offer a handsome reward to any one who will ride an express between Julesburg and Mud Springs, carrying the telegraphic dispatches which have accumulated at each

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 15, 2:30 p.m .- The weather is stormy. It has been snowing here

FORT LARAMIE, Feb. 15, 2:30 p.m-The mountaineers are moving; they are getting alarmed on account of their stock.

MUD SPRINGS, Feb. 15, 2:30 p.m-Hector Lithgow, formerly operator in San Francisco, Thos. Cooper, the operator of Mud Springs, started yesterday morning in a buggy for Julesburg without an escort. It is

Lieut. Wm. Ellsworth arrived here from Fort Mitchell last night and sent a messenger to Julesburg this morning with an escort from his command. He reports that he has got two parties out repairing the line, with a sufficient force of poles and wire to complete the line to Pole creek by to-morrow evening or next morning. Capt. Weatherwax, of the First Nebraska, will probably have the line from Pole creek to Julesburg in working order by the same time. Lieut. Ellsworth says that he thinks the Indians have mostly moved north-west, and that there will not be much more trouble to be anticipated from them in the neighborhood of Mud Springs.

CARSON CITY, Feb. 15, 2:50 p.m-The ten million dollars railroad resolution was considered in the Assembly last night. No action was had.

The bill to authorise the incorporation of Rural Cemeteries and the bill to prevent gambling, have passed both Houses.

A bill for the relief of delinquent taxpayers of the State was introduced in the Senate. Both Houses adjourned at noon on account of the high winds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15-The military peef contract has been awarded to George M. Garwood & Co., at twelve and a half cents per pound in gold.

Michael Hurley has been arrested for violation of pilot laws in piloting a vessel out without being himself a licensed pilot.

Felix O'Byrne has not been mustered into service. He has applied, but was informed nothing could be done until Gen. Mason's re-

Judge Shepherd held Frank Rivers for burglary with \$500 bail to answer before county court. Telegraphed -ship Sea Serpent ninety-nine

days and a half from New York.

The Bulletin libel suit will be resumed to-morrow morning.

Considerable property having been saved from the wreck of the ship Sir John Franklin, the consignees of the ship Chas. S. Pennell have reduced the general average of deposit per bark Knight from 95 per cent to 75 p r cent.

The arrival of two fast clipper ships from New York, with a large cargo of fresh and desirable goods has a very stimulating effect upon the market. Jobbers are eager purchasers of candles, rice, Howaian sugar and other staples. Bacon and lard are also objects of special interest. Rice market is very active at advanced rates. The stock of pork and bacon is quite insignificant for the supply, while butter, lard, and all salt meats, are daily tending to higher figures. Four thouand boxes of candles, ex Sea Serpent and Great Republic, sold on private terms.

Flour firm at \$12@13 for extra superfine \$11@12 in half and quarter sacks. Wheat 25,000 sacks choice \$4\frac{3}{8}(2)\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\$; 1800 sacks Oregon, \$4 10(2)\frac{1}{2}\$ 15 per 100 pounds. The bulk of 1400 sacks Chili, sold as is, ex shipment, on private terms. Five hundred sacks California feed sold at \$3 15. Oats 300 sacks at \$2 85.

Arrived—Sea Serpent, 99 1-2 days from New York; Great Republic, 114 days from New York; bark Yankee, 14 from Honolulu. Hector Lithgow, telegraph operator, who started from Mud Springs for Julesburg three

day ago, returned early this morning with telegraphic dispatches bearing date from Feb. 1st to the 11th. No news. Reports were brought over that gold had fluctuated between 204@213, and was about 208 at last

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16-The following private telegram was received to-day, dated Chicago, Feb. 4th: President Lincoln and Secretary Seward

had an interview with the rebel commissioners which resulted in nothing.

The American Flag newspaper, published in this city has received a communication rrom Secretary Seward, giving the Federal printing to that paper.

SCHOOL BOARDING

YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. WILSON BROWN

CHURCH BANK HOUSE,

Victoria, V. I.

DR. HELMCKEN, - Speaker House of Assembly ALLEN FRANCIS, Esq., - United States Consul HENRY RHODES, Esq., - H. H. M. Consul tels daw

Groceries, Provisions,

Boots and Shoes. WHARF STREET......VICTORIA, V.19

SEEDS OF 1864.

No. 5, Fort Street.

JAY & CO.

RE ABLE TO SUPPLY RELIABLE A Agricultural, Vegetable, and Flower Seeds, of the growth of 1864, at prices below the Ean Fran cisco market. Also choice permanent Meadow Grasses, mixed to sait every variety of soil and climate, and a very large quantity of Prime English Red, Alsike, and White Dutch Clovers at very low

prices.
Full descriptive catalogues of seeds and tree ean be had on application.
fe8

AMMUNITION.

12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, ELEYS

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, Pin Cartridges for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in and 12 milimetres. Jacobs' Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Cape

for Colts', Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES

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

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

ELEY BROTHERS. Gray's-Inn-Rd., London, W. C. Wholesale Only.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

PEPSINE.

T. MORSON & SON. Wholesale and Export Druggists. Manufacturers of the far-famed PRPSINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastrio e purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Sold in bottles 4,8, and 16 ozs., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES, POW ER, PATENT GELATINE, and al GRANULAR PREPARATIONS, &c. Manufacturers of Chemical. Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations.

T, MORSON AND SON; 19 and 46, Southampton Row, London, * Orders (payable in London), are most carefully shipped.

Drugs and Chemicals George Curling & Compan , WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

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

Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, PHARMACOPORIA PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus. Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil, in Bottles.

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

Lozenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug Orders confided to their care will be execute

with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon ap-

Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders are placed in the hands of GRORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY

The Infallible Remedy.



Holloway's Ointment.

Contracted or Stiff Joints.

All the medicines in the London dispensaries would barely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints; whereas if this invaluable ointment be effectually rubbed into such parts twice a day, the effects will be immense. Paralytic patients even can derive advantages from this fine remedy when other means fail. Scorbutic Humours,-Scald Head and Skin

Scorbutic humors arise from an impure state o Sporborg & Rueff,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

Scorbutic humors arise from an impure state of the blood, and in most cases the liver and stomach are the organs at fault. The Pills will speedly restore these to a healthy action; while the Ointment if well rutbed in at least twice, a day, will soon ourse any case of skin disease. Soldiers, and miners, use this famous Ointment in all parts of the world.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel In any of the above complaints more benefit may be derived in twenty-four hours by adopting the following simple means than is frequently brough about in six months by any other treatment. In bad cases if the Ointment be rubbed into the small of the back over the region of the kidneys, it will quickly penetrate, and, in most instances, give immediate relief. Six or eight of the Pills should be taken nightly according to circumstances.

Diptheria, Sore Throats, &c. These maladies are of so serious and dangerous a nature that the Ointment would not be recom-mended unless the Proprietor was sure of its mended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure when every other means have failed, if applied immediately, and not delayed until the patient is beyond recovery. It is a sovereign remedy for sore throat. Settled Coughs or wheezing will be promptly removed by rubbing in this unguent. Mothers should rub it into the chest of heir infants whenever there is any hoarseness, ightness, or other affection of breathing.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts .- Old Wounds, Seres and Ulcers.

It is surprising hew quickly a sore, ulcer, or wound, deprives the body of strength, and unfits it for the duties of life; but it is no less wonder-ful to watch the effect of Holloway's Healing Ointment, when it is used according to the printed directions, and assisted by appropriate doses of the Pills. The pain, inflammation, and other morbid manifestations, soon disappear from the affected part and health and strength return.— This treatment creates sound flesh, and therefore makes its cures complete.

Gout and Rheumatism.

Will be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts. This treatment must be perseveringly followed for some time and duly assisted by powerful doses of Holloway's Pills. The essence of these diseases lies in the blood, which has floating through each vessel the paingiving poison which vittates and inflames every tissue it comes in contact with, and produces the hot, swollen, elastic enlargement about the joints so characteristic of gouty and rheumatic maladies.

Sold at the establishment of Propessor Hollowar, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar; London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world at the following prices:—1s, 1½d; 2s. 9d; 4s. 6d; 11s., 22s., and 38s. each Pot.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in very disorder are affixed to each Pot. ntsee



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

(Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured Tby.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

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

Her Majesty's Table.

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

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

PRIZE MEDAL.

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

was awarded to A. SALOMONS.

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

For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass. SMITH'S NEW PATENT HARMOZON CORSET

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

Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset, Invaluable for the Ball Room, Eque "trian Exer dee, and Warm Climates.

To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, fard Stay Makers, and wholesale only of A. SALOMONS, ma 25, Old Change, London;

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s for the guidance of patients in affixed to each Pot. . . ntsoe

SAUCES, JAMS &c., &c.;

Manufactured by & BLACKWELL.

from Adulteration.)

YORS TO THE QUEEN, UARE, LONDON

LACKWELL'S VARIOUS fanufactures are obtainable from the Colony. Purchasers should C. & B.'s goods when they ask not at all unusual for inferior pre-substituted. Their Pickles are all Malt Vinegar, and are precisely to those supplied by them for

lajesty's Table. attention to the following-Pick-

Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Mustard, Orange Marmalade, ee, Calf's Foot, and other Table ushroom Catsup, and numerous ill of which are of the highest repared with the most complete ity and Wholesomeness. Their nest imported.

gents for LEA & PERRINS
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

obert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's nd Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Sauce, and Captain Whiten Curry Powder and Paste, ad aste, fe25 wy 1y

IZE MEDAL.

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SALOMONS, CHANGE, LANDON.

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SMITH'SI NT HARMOZON CORSET (self-adjusting),

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r the Ball Room, Eque "trian Exer Climates. ail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and d wholesale only of A. SALOMONS, 25, Old Change, London;

Tuesday, February 28, 1865

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, Dec. 30, 1864.

the public would gain in extended accom-modation. Such is the scheme. It is in-

deed a" big thing," but it is in contemplation. Whether it will get beyond the Treasury

into the Cabinet, and out of the Cabinet into

ing exercised; and that being so, there seems

more reason why a commission of inquiry

should issue. I have dwelt at greater length

on this subject than I could have desired ;

but I have got the impression into my head

that many of our friends on your side are in-

vestors in English railways, and as this

must be an important topic to all such per-

sons, I have deemed it imperative to give

THE ENGLISH ARMY

not improbable that the cavalry will be re-

AN ENCYCLICAL LETTER FROM THE POPE.

about the Church of Rome not being hostile

effect of it ought to be to strengthen those of

Louis Napoleon, at all events, will now be

in every land, one would think that every

the 12th or 13th century, and that it is much

too late in history to play at Hildebrandism

that these documents have advanced the solu-

NEW ZEALAND.

perdere prius dementat!

and faction

tunate who has "friends at court."

could gather.

THE QUEEN. I have a piece of news for you—the best piece of news that for a long time past I piece of news that for a long time past I Parliament, is more than I can say. There have been able to send you, and which is causing a not uneventful, although somewhat its way. The difficulties are chiefly financial uninteresting year, to pass away a little less and might be got over. The objections are gloomily than the weather, amongst other causes, would tend to make it. Everybody hopes, and is willing to believe, this piece of news to be true, and if it would only turn out to be so, universal satisfaction will prevail amongst all classes of her Majesty's subjects both at home and abroad. The news is, and it rests on excellent authority, that the Queen will open the session of 1865 in person, and deliver, as of old, the speech from the throne. Two statements had been made public touching the meeting of Parliament, which somewhat puzzled the knowing ones. One was that Tuesday, the 7th February, would be the day; the other was that Thursday, the 9th, would witness the annual assembly of Lords and Commons. Whilst there was much discussion as to the why's and wherefore's of these contradictory reports, the information I give you settled the question at once. Although Tuesday would be the more convenient day, so far as public business is concerned, it is understood that the 9th would be more so to Her Majesty, who indeed, on being asked, had fixed that day. You cannot imagine what crowds will assemble to welcome her once more to the world, and how 'the welkin' between Buckingham Palace and Westminster will ring with cheers of heartfelt loyalty. It is the right thing to do, and the public will testify in a manner not to be misunderstood, that whilst they respect the royal sorrow, they will welcome with all the warmth of honest hearts this assurance Her Majesty will thus give, that she is about to take her place in society once more, and to resume all her duties as a Queen after the old fashion. Her presence indeed at the opening of Parliament will be the official signal that she has abandoned her privacy for public life and regal duties, both social and political, and will make the day which sees her once more at the head of her people one of universal

THE PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE. A rumor has been affoat for some time past that the Princess Mary of Cambridge had married an English nobleman, contrary to the rules and regulations of the Royal Marriage

public rejoicing.

Act, which has been the cause of so much sorrow and annoyance to several scions of the House of Hanover. The absence of the Princess Mary trom England for two or three months had diverted public attention from ber, so that it was only by fits and starts that the rumor limped along. However, this morning, " the murder is out," since a paragraph has been published upon the authority of the Churchman, a weekly elerical newspaper, as its title designates, to the effect that a marriage really had taken place. It is further said that as the Royal Marriage Act stood in the way of the Princess's wishes the Queen was appealed to, since it was within the Royal prerogative to remove all obstacles which that enactment places in the way of any member of the Royal family following their inclinations to marry whom they please. It is said that the Queen refused to do so, and that the Princess at once asserted her own rights, and "in the presence of God, and with the blessings of the Church," gave her hand where she had already given her heart. As she is said to be an expectant mother the time has doubtless come when it was necessary to announce the fact. That the marriage has had the approbation of the Princess's mother and sister may be inferred from the circumstance of her having been, and still being a visitor with her husband at her sister's Court of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. The name of the Princess' noble husband has not been yet permitted to be

made known. VISITOTHE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. These who are "up" in Parliamentary information predict a quiet session for 1865 Belgians must regard it as a support to the the last the present House can legally hold. Predictions of this kind do not ofter turn out to be true. For instance the prophets of 1858 were all wrong, and still more had they been so in 1857. But then, neither Earl Russell, por Mr. Milner Gibson were in the Cabinet and their being so now may be an assurance that there is no such imm nent danger of the coach being upset Meanwhile the Railway question I mentioned to everything held to be valuable; and the in my last is more than ever a topic of conversation. I am much better " posted " on this subject than I was a fortnight ago. The liberal tendency all over the world. But, alas! the effect is likely to be disturbance fact is Mr. Gladstone is brooding over very comprehensive views in He wants to make a public revenue out of railways, and it is not impossible that the vision of the payment of a large part of the "big debt" by this means has risen up in his inventive brain. His scheme, as I am informed, is to purchase a railway system, not for the purpose of working it by Government agency, for that would never be tolerated, and indeed is impracticable, and even if it were practicable would defeat the end he has in view. He meditates such a purchase simply for the purpose of leasing it to select and safe men under certain stipulated conditions. The modus eperandi would be either by the absolute purchase of the interest of the stockholders, or by giving them a fixed percentage on their shares calculated on a three years' average. In either case he would lease out the lines at a higher rate per cent., and it is calculated that an enterprising, sagacious, and not too numerous a body of lessees taking the lines and working them with no more capital than is required by actual working expenses, would obtain upon that capital a much larger relative rate of interest than is now secured by the existing shareholders. It is said that able directors, untrammelled by a mass of needy shareholders, could afford to experiment upon traffic, and afford to give their experiments a fair trial. It is believed that both goods and passenger traffic could that both goods and passenger traffic could be enermously and profitably increased. If that be so then it is plain all parties would be gainers. The existing shareholders would either recover their investments or receive an interest as safe to reach them as the div-

holders would make large profits. The State quiring decision and courage. would be enriched by the difference between the price paid to the old shareholders, and the rent repaid by the new lessees. Finally,

Important news comes by the last mails from India which although brief, tells of a lecture was very carefully got up, and was decisive policy now being carried on by the Governor General. The fortress of Dalem-down frequent applause from the audience. kote in Bhoetan, has been captured with the slight loss of two officers and 50 men. The thanks to the lecturer. position of the fortress is described as exceedingly strong. Unfortunately an accidental explosion of gunpowder caused the additional death of three officers and seven men. The cause of quarrel with Bhootan is very simple. For years the Bhootanese have been is there that could give the State security for the payment of the rent of the lines? Take another: Would it be safe to encourage the Government still further to meddle with pri-Government still further to meddle with private matters? In any case, however, the scheme demands and must have a full and therefore given to annex so much of Bhottan fair hearing, and no one knows what we shall all think after Mr. Gladstone has exas would give security to the frontier. Unfortunately there was no other means of punishment. It is most satisfactory to know pounded it in one of his eloquent speeches. It should not be forgotten, however, that als that up to the latest advices our troops had though he may try to legislate on the subject next session, he is not bound to do so; for the taken. construction put upon the clause of the Act

The Bank discount rate reduced the other power to purchase at any moment after Oct., The Bank of Holland to-day reduced its rate

Consols, money 891/4@38. Acct, January 10...........891/2@58.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, February 21.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND .- A man named Oldham, residing on Kane street, was brought them the newest and fullest information I up in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of disturbing the peace on Sunday morning last, at 2 o'clock, by smashing the doors and Is not to be largely reduced. One step in a windows of a house he had let to a lodger, moderate direction has been mooted to effect in which his wife had taken refuge from his a small saving-viz. : six depot battalions to drunken violence. It appears from the evibe swept away, and probably the six juniors dence of Mrs. Oldham, a quiet, respectable looking woman, that Oldham was in the at home to be placed on half pay. Nothing else will be done. It is not thought likely habit of abusing and ill-treating her on the that the War Office and Horse Guards will be pretence of being jealous. Several witnesses able to consent to the reduction of a single were examined, who proved the destruction of the doors and windows by Oldham, and existing battalion. The whole amount of tion of regulars. Besides which there is no | the threats made use of by him, upon which thing in the existing state of foreign affairs to the peace, himself in \$100, and two sureties warrant large reductions, and it is not at all in \$25 each. unlikely that large reinforcements will be re-

THE ALEXANDRA BACK AGAIN. - The quired for Canada should Brother Jonathan be mad enough to cross the border. It is stern-wheel steamer Alexandria, formerly owned and commanded by Capt. Wm. modelled, and by way of setting about the best method for so important a change, Lord Moore, arrived in this port at noon yesterday, under care of Capt. Insley and three men. George Paget is to be the new Inspector,-However, I must not begin to write about We are informed that bonds were given by that officer and gentleman else I fear I the lawyer for the Victoria creditors in the might become censorious. Let it suffice then matter of the men's wages, for which the Alexandra was libelled in the American to have said that a man can never be unforleased. Capt. Moore was not aware of her departure till she was fairly off, as he was residing with his family at some distance from Penn's Cove, where the boat was tied up. She is now in the hands of her creditors The poor old Pope has just informed the faithful what they are to think, believe, and avoid. He has condemned eighty distinct propositions in morals, philosophy and politics, with a tolerably distinct intimation as to the fate of those who persist in holding in this city.

tics, with a tolerably distinct intimation as to the fate of those who persist in holding them. The whole thing is regarded as the greatest political blunder the Church of Rome could possibly have made; notwithstanding could possibly have m bosomed itself at any former time. Not that for by them, to be used on the proposed dithere is anything new either in the Encycli- rect line between New Westminster and San for a codfishing expedition to the Northcal itself, or in the new index of condemned Francisco. We learn that the arrangements west Coast. Extensive cod-banks have opinions. The sentiment of the papacy on fer chartering the Thames have been com- lately been discovered on the coast of the all subjects is pretty well known. No one is ignorant of its hostility to modern society, in religion, politics or morals. The thing, thereore, to be borne in mind is the fact that the sister colony will have a steamer to place on Pope has published its hostility in such a the direct line to Panama. form as to be a challenge in every State; for in every State except Spain there is at

ESCAPE OF JIMMY JONES .- A canoe least some show of religious liberty, as well manned by eight white men came into the as of deference to freedom of conscience. harbor yesterday morning, having, it is ru-These papal documents are, however, a declaration of war against society, upon pretty nearly every principle of modern policy, and upon nearly every individual sight fought for the Straits. The same canoe was observed upon nearly every individual sight fought for the Straits. The same cance was poserved and won at great cost. By his proceeding on Saturday evening at six o'clock near Race Pius IX, has gone out of his way to offend every State in Europe, except perhaps Spain, making at full speed for the opposite shore, and it is believed that said cance contained the control of the French must feel it as an answer to the Italian Convention. The Jimmy and his (mis) fortunes.

Roman Catholics, who so nearly overthrew their system. The Italian omust look upon the Governor and the Col. Secretary with the THE SIR JAMES DOUGLAS-His Excellency it as an appeal to civil war; whilst to Ger- Treasurer, Mr. Franklyn, J. P., of Nanaimo, many and Prussia it must be equally offen and others went on board the new tug boat sive. It is a sign, indeed, that if the papacy jesterday and steamed to Esquimalt and is about to die, it is determined to die game. an hour.

An Inquest was held by Coroner Dickson vesterday at one o'clock on the body of the unfortunate man found in the harbor on Satable to point to these documents as a reason urday last. After viewing the corpse, which for dealing more harshly with the Papacy; apparently had been in the water about 8 or and should they go the entire length of in- 10 weeks, the jury returned a verdict of teriering between rulers and their subjects "Found Drowned."

ruler must be roused into hostility. Pius IX ought at least to have known that this is not Wednesday, Feb. 22. SHOOTING CASE .- Lazar, a half-breed who was arraigned at the assizes a few months ago on a charge of shooting and killor Innocentism and that in a contest like that he has himself provoked the weakest must go to the wall. There can be no question ing his chief at Socke and narrowly escaped with his life, was brought up yesterday on tion of the Roman difficulty by several years. another charge of shooting, the victim on Never perhaps was there so positive an illust this occasion being a klootchman. Indian tration of the old saying-Quem Deus vult testimony was taken, and it appeared that Lazar had been drinking freely, and in the middle of the night took his musket and The state of affairs in New Zealand still went to a lodge occupied by an Indian and continues unpromising. There are now no less than four Governments of the colony all pulling at sixes and sevens—the assembly, the ministers, the governors and Mr. Cardwell. Ont of such confusion what well. Out of such confusion what good can second passing over her husband's head. The come? Sir George Grey is accused of being force of the ball had been partially expended the author of all the mischief. He, it is said, allowed the prisoners to escape, refused and the woman's husband extracted it with a to carry out the Land Settlement. to carry out the Land Settlement Act, took up the position of a dictator and paralysed the hands of General Cameron! The colonists are furious, as well they may be, and nothing but the strong head of a competent

The Heekly Colonist. idends from the funds. The new lease- man to meet and overcome a difficulty re- last evening by John J. Cochrane, Esq., M.L. holders would make large profits. The State quiring decision and courage. Bell-Ringers at the theatre the attendance was very much smaller than usual. The

> TRIAL TRIP .- The steam tug Diana, formerly belonging to Anderson & Co., and now the property of Capt. John T. Wright, have ing been repaired and fitted up with new machinery, took a trial trip outside the harbor yesterday. We understand that the Diana will be employed by her owner in the fur trade on the northwest coast.

. Thursday, Feb. 23. BEWARE OF BURGLARS !- On Monday even ing some daring thieves broke into a house on View street in broad daylight and after mines. All speak in very favorable terms of the mining prospects of that region, and recooly emptying a decanter of sherry made away with sundry articles of vertu in the shape of jewelry, &c. They effected an entrance through a window. During the following day some burglars entered a dwelling on Kane street and took away articles to the value of nearly \$50. Two been also robbed within the last few days.

THE FORT RUPERT COAL MINE.-The schooner Gazelle, Capt. Gollacer, arrived yesterday morning from Fort Rupert, with a cargo of 40 tons of coal to Leneveu & Co. building a fort for the Hudson's Bay Com-The Gazelle left the mines on Monday morning last, making a very quick run down. aging; the coal is said to be of an excellent doubtless, except for the unfortunate acci-The prospects of the mines are very encourquality for fuel, and the seam is 15 to 20 dent which resulted in the loss of a number inches thick at the outerop, increasing as it of letters which were entrusted to the care goes down. Five men are now employed at of Mr. Becker. That gentleman brought

room in the Royal Exchange Buildings has they will be found, and Mr. McKay, of the been kindly offered by Mr. Huskinson to the Beaver Creek Post, has promised to forward Ladies' Committee of the Female Infirmary for their bazaar, in aid of the Building fund, Mr. Bird and one for Mrs. Geo. Flett, which which will take place on the last Thursday may be found at the Post Office. and Friday in March. A number of ladies are laudably engaged in providing material for this bazaar which gives premise of being a very good one.

HEBREW LADIES SECOND ANNUAL BALL .-This event came off last evening in the Lyceum Hall with great eclat. The room was courts, and the steamer was according re- tastefully decorated, and all the arrangements connected with the dancing, supper, and refreshment departments were admirably car. ried out by the committees appointed. Alrender the occasion thoroughly enjoyable. summer: BRITISH COLUMBIA DIRECT STEAM.—We Dancing commenced shortly after 9 o'clock

> Nonpareil, Capt. Stevens, is now fitting or Russian Possessions, and the Nonpareil will, sail in a week for a three months' cruise to £200 stg. as the result of their summer's the new fishing grounds. The codfishing season has now commenced, and a fleet of 14 fishing vessels from San Francisco will also avail themselves of the finny treasure from £120 to £140 stg .- Nor-Wester. which has been laid open to them.

MORE CHINAMEN.—The steamer Pacific vesterdaylanded a number of Chinamen. There has been a constant and steady increase of the celestial population during the last few tion: The trail to Leech river is good, the since the low stage of the river.

CLOSE OF THE THEATRICAL SPASON .- The Mail Steamer will take away Mr. Potter and the remainder of the theatrical company to Portland. The theatrical season in Victoria mile from the Mouth have got down about may, therefore, be said to be at an end. Mr. There can, however, be no longer any pre-text for the vague talk that is often heard perfect satisfaction. She was computed to Potter, with his company, will make a sumhave steamed at the rate of over ten knots mer tour through Oregon and Idaho. He purposes revisiting us in the fall, having concluded terms for the lease of the theatre.

to have come before the police magistrate yesterday, was settled out of court, and the exposure which it would have occasioned thus wisely averted. The accused who had been held to bail in the sum of \$25 forfeited the amount.

NANAINO. The Emily Harris arrived yesterday from Nanaimo: The miners were at work getting out coal. The Alpha was the only vessel seeking a cargo. Large supplies have however been forwarded to Messrs. Kavanagh & Co. and other city dealers.

SUPREME COURT-Mr. Ring yesterday ap-Honor reserved his decision, Jon hon

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY - Yesterday being the birthday of Gen. Washington flags were generally hoisted throughout the city by American and English residents.

has been fitted with a new propeller, manu- large budget. factured by Messrs, Spratt & Kreimler, which adds greatly to her speed. on of helded

Hove Down.—The park Envoy was yes governor at the head of affairs can settle the question. But Mr. Cardwell as you doubt less have found out by this time, is not the was delivered before the Mechanics' Institute terday successfully hove down for examina-

BASKATCHEWAN GOLD

The following highly favorable account of the gold diggings on the banks of the great river Saskatchewan, lying on the direct route from these colonies to the British Provinces on the Atlantic, will be read with interest at the present time by the Victoria public. It furnishes the strongest additional incentive to increased effort in favor of the great cause of union of the colonies, and ultimately, our incorporation with the grand British American Confederation stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific:

NEWS FROM THE SASKATCHEWAN MINES. Mr. Louis D. Irving, Mr. Samuel Martin, and Mr. Horace Becker arrived on the 3d instant from the mines at Edmonton. Mr. Irving and Mr. Becker are from the Kootenay mines by way of Edmonton. Mr. Mar-tin spent the last summer in the Edmonton port an average of ten dollars a day during the whole of last summer with rockers, and think that with sluices forty to fifty dollars could be made with ease. They speak of a peculiarity of those mines which is highly important, and that is, that the gold deposit is not confined to the bars in the river, but is other establishments on Broad street have richer in the sandbanks of the shores, showing that for years and years to come the yield will Families cannot be too particular in securing be greater and will afford field enough for their doors and windows before retiring to hundreds of thousands of successful miners. Mr. George Gunn, well known to us, has been doing very well, as also has Malcolm MacIver and Eustace Amlin, each of the latter having made \$300 to \$500 in the last two months' work, Mr. George Flett was pany at Mr. Woolsey's Mission, which fort he was to be in charge of.

Fuller particulars we would have learned them safely onto Beaver Creek where they THE BAZAAR—The use of the capacious were lost by the tearing out of the pocket of his coat. It is very likely, however, that them in that case. Mr. Irving has brought a few letters, among which we notice one for

Mr. Irving and Mr. Becker proceed at once to St. Paul and Mr. Martin remains with us to return to the mines again in the spring. We wish the two first a pleasant ourney to St. Paul, and trust that the latter by his presence among us may rouse up a spirit of enterprise which will result in making this settlement the centre of the future gold trade. The arrival of these gentlemen. with their buckskin sacks of the shining dust is something too palpable to admit of doubt. Gold there is on the Saskatchewan, plenty of it and in large paying quantities.

From other sources we have gleaned the len's quadrille band was all that could be following additional information respecting desired. In fact nothing was wanting to mining operations in the Saskatchewan last

Neils Mortenton, formerly in the Hudson's

American to whom he had to pay a large sum for the use of mining tools. George Gunn made £36 in 18 days. One

of these days he made three guineas. Some of the miners realised the sum of

The least made by any of the miners during the summer, so far as was known, was

LEECH RIVER

Alfred Barnett, Expressman, arrived this evening and gives us the following informamonths, every arrival from San Francisco snow having been well trodden down. There bringing its quota. A large number have are several companies still at work on Kenfound their way to the Fraser River bars, nedy Flat, amongst which is the Cornish Co. which have been worked to such advantage who have sunk a shaft over thirty feet, and are making a tunnel, the first blast of which he heard this morning before he left. They have found quartz bearing gold and are well satisfied that their claims will pay well. The Williamson claim situated about a

75 feet and are sanguine of success. At Bacon Bar they are still working and taking out pay.

At the North Forks, in consequence of the

heavy falls of snow, the miners are unable to work, but should the weather remain as SETTLED—The case of assault which was fore they will be in full work with every prospect of success. Great preparations are being made at the various stores for the accommodation of vis-

itors the ensuing season. Barnett still continues to run the Express and will leave the day after the arrival of the steamer.

Dull Trans-A gentleman who has been on a visit to San Francisco informs us that he has not seen that city so empty or times so dull for some years as at present. There will be a large exodus both north and south this spring which will tend to make mate ters werse during the summer. We are not the only apparently who have suffered from plied to the Chief Justice for a new trial in the case of Steele vs. Cohen. The application on the horizon, and unite in the tion was opposed by Mr. McCreight. His plaintive chorus " Hard times come again no more."M .is the sonior out ev

COMMUNICATION WITH THE EAST-When the Pacific left San Francisco telegraphic communication with the East had been resumed and some private despatches had come through, but no war news had been re-New Screw.-The steamer Emily Harris ceived. The next mail ought to bring us a

> A CROWD.-We learn from a passenger who arrived last evening by the Pacific that the steamer was crowded with passengers both in the saloon and steerage. About 700 miners are on their way to Boise.

Tuesday, February 28, 1865.

UNSETTLED POPULATIONS.

essentially mercurial. Suddenly elated and sity of action to counteract the blow. Matas suddenly depressed—always hopeful but ters have come to that crisis which will never satisfied-repudiating the contiguous shortly decide whether we are to continue and enchanted with the distant, they form in possession of the British Columbian the most unsettled fraction of mankind that trade, or whether we are to lose it. can be met with in any portion of the globe. Our merchants are really the most interested sell wines, spirits, ale, porter, and cider, by The history of the past ten years in California in the present state of affairs; and they must is a record of migrations erratic enough to see plainly enough that union is our only satisfy the most itinerant Arabs. Fraser salvation, and that it must be obtained under River and Washoe, Cariboo and Boise, all and every circumstance. What is wanted, Kootenay and Mexico, are a few of the and what is only wanted, is earnest co-operpoints to which the centrifugal force of adven- ation on their part. The present is the most ture has whirled the population. The dis- opportune period for relinquishing all minor ease has, however, not confined itself to Cal- differences, and uniting on a question in ifornia. In Vancouver Island and in British which the welfare or ruin of the colony de-Columbia, in Oregon and in Washington Ter- pends. ritory it has spread with amazing effect, If a mining season proves unfortunate, or some unfereseen incident occurs to give a temporary check to the industry of the couns try, there is a perfect stampede as if its whole latent wealth had become hopelessly exhausted. To say that there is a want of reason in this morbid desire for change is simply to assert a truism, and to point out to the miner that this shiftless, unstable tens and are rejoiced at the progress of the dency is one which will keep him forever poor is merely to state more clearly the old proverb of "the rolling stone." At present the migratory excitement has almost reached its culminating point both here and in California. From the latter place the population are our fellow colonists; this is not so, however. leaving by thousands-some to Boise, some to support the new movement it is simply beto Kootenay, some to Cariboo, and a great cause, owing to our limited supply of newsnumber to Mexico. The last is probably the papers and our uncertain communication The money should be taken from the \$10,000 most serious exodus of the whole; for while with town anything we might have to say on already voted. the spring's migration to the mining regions the subject, ere it could meet the public. Dr. Powell moved that in consequence of gaze, might have been anticipated, and controlled in the vote for gennorth is only a temporary decrease in the sequently deprived of any interest it might eral educational purposes the \$800 be struck population, as the bulk of the miners return originally possess. Believe me, though, we out. Carried. again in the winter, the departures to Mexico are far from feeling any indifference on this again in the winter, the departures to inexted matter; Cowichan, almost to a man, goes in heart and soul with the movement, and quarters, \$1500. to be wondered at, therefore, that the Cali- nothing could delight us more than not only fornia press should become alarmed, and to see union amicably achieved, but also to from the inhabitants which was on the table that all manners of restrictions should be see a judicious tariff imposed at Victoria. of the House declaring that the vote was thrown in the way of this southern emigramy hand, and am rejoiced to find the union Mr. Franklin arguments of the United States in tion. Every citizen of the United States is ticket carried by such a swinging majority, stating that the hon, member for Nanaimo required to take the oath of allegiance before It augurs well for the agricultural interest. had tavored the vote and had shown figures leaving, and every foreigner has to obtain Hitherto, Mr. DeCosmos has seemed to be to prove that the buildings were needed. He a passport from the Consul of his nationality. about the only one in the House that had any would like to know where hon. members This, like obstacles generally, seems, how farmers, or that appeared even to think that ever, only to increase the desire, and it was necessary to recognize those who in dead set was being made against Nanaimo. so we have at the present time a whole- every other country are admitted to form an (Laughter.) The hon, member for the dissale emigration from California to Mexico. In this emigration the Confederate portion of have strong faith in Mr. M'Clure from what I tion of the member for Nanaimo in an un-In this emigration the Confederate portion of have been able to gather from his late elecs justifiable manner. generally, it would seem, take the lead, on the hustings and elsewhere are such as Helmoken and Dennes voting for it. and it requires no extraordinary amount of acumen to perceive that Louis Napoleon is the prime mover in the whole poleon is the prime mover in the whole here. Of his colleague we have no doubt; \$1,000. the womb of the future; but we think on no part of the continent, outside the distracted will neither lease nor sell accept at fabulous was voted. Republic, are greater troubles brewing than figures. Those lands idle now might in in the new Mexican Empire. As a field for their productive capabilities contribute largethe reckless and unscrupulous adventurer, it ly to the wealth and welfare of the colony; as may possibly present an inducement, but to development of the settlement; they hinder the industrious intelligent man, who has been where they might aid the progress of the accustomed to live in a free country, where colony. I would say to Dr. Dickson-Good on the different items. the laws are administered with some degree your head, old fellow; I did'nt think you Mr. DeCosmos referred to the dispatch of had such a liberal idea in it. I say Mr. Cardwell dated Aug. 1st, 1864, and said he opening in the most turbulent of the South haps the speculating gentlemen will shink quiring payment of this amount. The words American Republics. It is sheer folly to talk better about keeping their lands in the of the dispatch were that the Crown Revenue of progress where everything is in chaos, and beautiful primitive state in which they are was to be placed on a proper footing " prosthe individual who leaves either California or Vancouver Island for Mexico in the hopes that, by ordinary assiduity and attention to business or mechanical pursuits, he will im-

Depression may exist in Victoria; but we question very much whether emigrating at the present time for countries south is not like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. California certainly presents no induces ment. As we have shown, its population is rushing from it by the thousand, and there is in nearly every branch of business, and every skilled as well as unskilled vocation, a gen eral tendency towards the reduction of wages. Everything indicates, indeed, the approach of a pressure that will, the present summer, bring ruin and disaster to thousands. Up till the present month, our own working classes have had a hard time of it, and numbers, we are well aware, have been obliged to leave the country in order to obtain sufficient means to sustain life; but the worst phase of the depression has passed and the mining will be carried on at Sooke, and some degree who give the mines a trial. No better openour miners. Cariboo will absorb all those who are interested in its creeks, and who A surous. Altogether we believe there are better prospects, in a mining point of view, before the country than there have been since 1858, and so far from seeing any cause for despondency, we feel convinced the present year will be the most fruitful in its yield of gold of any the colony has yet witnessed.

prove his position, will be most sadly disap-

THE DUTY OF OUR MERCHANTS.

It is only natural for our mercantile class to be indignant at the recent action of British Columbia; but indignation effects but little in itself. When we feel that we are about to be injured the instinct of self-preservation The population of the North Pacific are as well as wisdom points out to us the neces

LETTER FROM COWICHAN.

TEE HERMITAGE, SOMENES, COWIGHAN, February 14th, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST, -SIR,-We in Cowichan have watched eagerly the interesting discussions that have that amount-Referred to Committee on Suptaken place in Victoria on the question of ply. Union and Tariff against ruin and free port ; unionists and the development of protection principles amongst the Victorians. Our long preserved silence may have denoted indifference to the important question that has for some time been occupying the attention of rational idea of what could benefit the proposed to locate the Nanaimo officials. the State and the Southern sympathisers tion speeches; his sentiments as expressed The item was struck out, only Mesers and it requires no extraordinary amount denote him a man of sense; and I trust his Additions and alterations to do-struck matter—that a large number of the enemies he has proved himself to be an able politician, of the Northern Republic are about to go to and one who has the interest of his constitution connect two important farming districts; Mexico in order that Maximilian may be the heart. Dr. Dickson's bill for the taxation of who were now obliged to take their produce better able to oppose "manifest destiny" uncultivated lands is a siep in the right down to the seaboard and then ship it up to and the Monroe doctrine. The result is in direction. In Cowichan, large tracts of Nanaimo at considerable cost, whereas 41

> it is they contribute nothing, they retard the 066 20. now lying. And then about the Indian Re-serves, what is to be done with them? pectively" not retrospectively.
>
> Dr. Helmcken would decidedly object to open and cultivated produce as much wealth to the colony as all the Victoria merchants combined. Then why not throw the Indian reserves into the market? Why should men be compelled to leave the country for want of something to do, when they could to some good purpose expend their superabundant

M. SMITHE.

A BRITISH PEER AND AN AMERICAN STAGE DRIVER .- When Lord Morpeth | afterwards the Earl of Carlisle, who died recently in claim whatever on these fines, fees, &c. We England] visited us, our railroad system was paid the Chief Justice and other officials out in the infancy of its present maturity: so of the general revenue; the only color Her that the peer performed a large portion of his Majesty's Government had for claiming these journey by stage-a mode of transit always fines, fees and forfeitures was that they were pleasant to an English sight seer. Riding one day on a New England stage, his Lordseason is at hand. In a few weeks operations ship had the box seat, and after a time asked permission of the driver to take ' the ribbons' and 'tool' the concern for a while. The of remuneration will be obtained by those driver refused, observing that his horses were spirited and would not brook a stranger. The ing offers any place for the poorer class of passenger assured him of his capacity, and promised to 'stand treat' at the next baiting lace. Handing him the lines, the driver was surprised at the style in which they were will be able to risk a few hundred dollars; handled and the splendid pace at which his and Kootenay will attract the more adven- team were kept. Looking round, he partly apologized to his fellow whip, saying'I did not know you were a driver; where did you drive?' 'Oh,' replied the new hand,' I drove a stage in England.' The New Englander was de. lighted to meet a 'man' from the other side of the waters, so be insisted on 'standing treat' himself. When informed next day of the rank of the traveler the American whip acknowledged he had meet his peer.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23. House met at 3:15 p. m. Members pres-

ent-Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, M'Clure, Dickson, Cochrane, Dennes. LIQUOR LAW AMENDMENT.

Dr. Dickson gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the House to fix a day to consider the expediency of extending the provisions of clause 3, of the Act to provide or and regulate the sale of wines, spirits, malt and other liquors so as to permit persons without the limits of Victoria and Esquimalt and within three miles thereof, to retail, on the payment of \$100 per annum in quarterly instalments of \$20 each.

STATUTES OF THE COLONY. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that on Monday next he would move for an address to His Excellency to supply the House with printed copies of the Colonial Statutes which

had been passed during '63 and '64. PILOT STATISTICS.

Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that on Monday next be would move for returns of statistics as required by the provisions of the Pilot Act.

REIMBURSEMENTS.

The Speaker read a message from His Exellency in reference to the \$34,066 in the Estimates under the head of Reimbursements, explaining the different items which made up

ESTIMATES RECOMMITTED.

The House went into Committee on Suply, Mr. Franklin in the chair.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS. School House, Nanaimo, \$800.

Dr. Helmeken said he would be sorry to oppose any Educational vote, but he believed the amount was included in the general vote for Education.

Dr. Dickson agreed with the hon. Speaker and said the sum of \$800 was quite inade. quate to erect a school house for 90 children.

Purchase of buildings at Nanaimo for

Dr. Dickson opposed, quoting the petition

Mr. Franklin argued in favor of the vote.

Mr. Dennes said it appeared to him that a

Reimbursements to Crown Revenue of moneys applied to general purposes \$34,-

The Chairman proceeded to read the com-

munication from His Excellency explaining by all means put on the tax, and then per could not see any thing in the dispatch re-

Why sir, there is as much Indian re- the Executive taking the general revenue to serve in Cowichau alone as would if thrown pay our debts to the Crown. The Executive could not touch a penny of the general revenue without the consent of this House, and that consent would never be given to pay one cent of this \$34,000 (hear, hear). This alleged debt was partly incurred when the VICTORIA INCORPORATION AMENDMENT BILL Hudson Bay Company held the Island, and they had always refused to hold themselves energies on the reserves of some quiet place responsible for any debts. The whole matter like Cowichan? The Indians dont want the had already been settled with the Home Govland. They can't, don't, and wont cultivate ernment, and the colony could not now be bling the Corporation to conduct the affairs it: then let the white man have it who can asked to pay this amount, and what was and will make something of it. 'Tis a more they would not pay it (hear, hear). It wealth-producing element, let us have the really had never been settled what was Crown more particularly in regard to the sanitary benefit of it. Throw open the avenue to Revenue and what General Revenue. If the condition of the town. If something were every field of labor and we have prosperity Crown took all the fines, fees and forfeitures of court it would amount to \$9,000, and al-bility of sickness and disease arising. The though this was claimed by the Government, Governor thought that something should be they would not take it till the expenses of the court, salaries, &c., were paid. He did not think the Government had the slightest streets. This measure was the result of an collected in the name of the Queen.

Mr. DeCosmos would move the following resolution, which he thought covered the

whole ground : Resolved,-That this Committee does not consider the general revenue liable for the payment of the sum of \$34.066 20; that this view of the question is supported in dispatch No. 27, of August 1, 1864, where it speaks of placing the Crown Revenue "on a proper footing prospectively," not retrospectively; and any moneys that have been voted heretofore out of the Crown Revenues have been assented to by the Governor for the time being and finally by Her Majesty.

Resolution carried, and the amount struck

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Grant in aid of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, \$500

Dr. Helmcken said he could take the \$500

and buy a better show complete than the one

last year. The Agricultural Shows here were

simply a disgrace to the colony.

Mr. Cochrane said the Society was now in different hands, and they hoped for a great improvement under the new management. The amount was voted.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The additional amounts asked for for the crew of the dredger were voted, in accordance with His Excellency's message to that ! effect.

The committee rose and reported that Supplies to the amount of \$298,618 had been

The House will take the adoption of the Report into consideration to-morrow (Friday) till which time it stands adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, McClure, Dickson, Southgate, Carswell, Dennes.

OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR.

Dr. Dickson gave notice that on Monday next he would ask leave to introduce a bill for the appointment by the Chief Justice of an official administrator, who shall take charge of the effects of all deceased persons who have no legally authorised party to administer to their estate after death. And such administrator shall annually return a true and authenticated account of the disposition made of such effects to the Governor of the colony for the time being.

THE SUPPLIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on Supply reported that the committee had voted the sum of \$298,618 as supplies for the year

RECOMMITTAL OF THE ESTIMATES.

Dr. Dickson moved for a recommittal of the Estimates on the following heads: Post Office-Postage stamps \$500:

bags and and petty expenses \$100. Judicial-Chief Justice \$5,820; clerk to stipendiary magistrate at Nanaimo \$485. Police-Superintendent of, \$2,000; In-

spector \$1,200. Conveyance of Mails-Between Vancouver Island and New Westminster \$1000; between Vancouver Island and Washington

Cerritory \$500. Works and Buildings-Nanaimo Post-

Mr. M'Clure also moved for a recommittal of the Attorney General's salary.

The House then went into Committee on Supply on the above items-Mr. Franklin in

Chief Justice, \$5,820-Dr. Dickson moved as a rider to this vote, that the Justice be appointed in pursuance of the "act to appropriate the sum of £1200 per annum from the general revenue of the colony for the salary of a Chief Justice," until such Chief Justice shall arrive-in conformity with the said act the salary of the present Chief Justice shall be subject to the Resolutions of July, 1864, respecting the civil list. Carried.

POLICE-Superintendent and Inspector of

Police, \$2 000. Dr. Diekson said he had moved for a recommittal on this item to know the mind of the House. He was of opinion that this salary was much too large, and that the services of the Inspector should be retained. He would move that the salary of \$1200 be voted for an Inspector, and that the salary of others would do the same if those in arrear of the Superintendent be \$500. The consideration of the item was postponed.

NANAIMO POST OFFICE-Clerk for Post office, \$485.

Dr. Dickson said now that the item for a post office was struck out, a vote for a clerk was necessary; he thought however that \$485 was too much: he would therefore move that \$250 be voted.

Some discussion took place on this item when the committee rose and reported pro-

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. Dr. Powell asked leave to introduce a bill

for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths. Leave granted. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S FEES.

Mr. McClure moved for returns of all fees connected with the Attorney General's office for 1864. Motion carried.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

The Council met at three p.m. Present-The Hons. Colonial Secretary (presiding) Attorney General, Treasurer, Surveyor General, R. Finlayson and H. Rhodes.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of this bill. He said the bill had been introduced for the purpose of enaof the city, which hon. members were aware done to assist the Council in attending to the regulation of the city and the cleansing of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown. It had been ruled by the Chief Justice that the offer a choice of several situations with sufficers of the Crown. Corporation had not the power to pass a bylaw imposing a tax on trades and professions, and the bill would supply that defect. Hon. members would observe by the provisions it contained that the people as well as the lands were to be incorporated, and that retrospec-

der valid the past acts of the City Council. The Hon. Attorney General also explained the defects in the original charter, as to the incorporation of lands and not the people, and according to the opinion of the Law Officers the decision of the Chief Justice had been sustained, and trades and professions could not be taxed except the power was conveyed in direct words to that effect.

tive power was proposed to be given to ren-

Hon. Treasurer enquired if the words "trades and professions" generally were sufficient or whether the trades should not be specially enumerated?

The Hon. Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary thought the words as they stood

enable the Corporation to enforce payment of arrears of taxes during the time they became inoperative, because if so, in view of the present dulness of the times he would

oppose it. The Hon. Colonial Secretary considered that the object of the retrospective power was more to remove any doubt as to the validity of the Act of Incorporation.

The Hon. Attorney General said that certain parties might take it into their heads to sue the Mayor for convictions if he were not protected. There had never been a doubt in his mind as to there being a Corporation, but only as to their powers in certain cases which this act was intended to remedy.

Hon. Mr. Finlayson doubted the propriety of legalizing the collection of taxes which fell due under the by-law during the period

in which the Corporation was dormant. Hon. Treasurer coincided in that view but thought that the previous arrears due by Mesers. Ring and others who had refused to pay should certainly be collected.

The Bill passed the second reading on motion of the Colonial Secretary, and on motion of the Hon. Attorney General standing orders were suspended and the Council went into Committee on the bill, the hon. Attorney General in the chair.

Section I .- Attorney General moved that the first section pass with verbal amend ments. Considerable discussion followed The Hon. Treasurer reminded the Council that the Legislature had already made a special enactment-legalizing the collection of the tax of one-half of one per cent. on real estate, and he thought the taxes should be equalized and no distinction made between real estate and trades' licenses. Many merchants and tradesmen had already paid their trades' taxes, and there was no alternative but to make the Corporation refund to them. which was of course out of the question, or to

make the defaulters pay up.

Hon. Mr. Finlayson explained that he was not averse to legalizing the collection of taxes due before the Corporation was declared not to have the power to enforce their bylaws, but simply the taxes accruing in the

interval of their abeyance. Hon. Mr. Rhodes was a strong advocate for equalizing the payment of the taxes so that those who had paid their taxes in good faith should not be placed in a worse position than those who had refused to pay, otherwise the Corporation must refund.

Hon Colonial Secretary said the only way that he saw of getting over the difficulty was to make the act wholly retrospective. There might be endless law suits against the Coun-

The Attorney-General said he should oppose that as he thought it was inequitable He reminded the Council of the legal maxim that inadvertence might be excused but ignorance could not.

Hon. Surveyor-General coincided and did not see the advisability of giving the Council so much money to expend.

Hon. Colonial Secretary thought it would

be extremely unwise to give tax-payers the power to recover from the Corporation. The Hon Attorney General said the law

would not allow them to recover.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes agreed and said the House of Assembly had already taken action in regard to the Real Estate tax by protecting that, and he thought it would be most unfai to those who had already contributed to the improvement of the city on the faith that

Hon. Attorney General thought it would be monstrous and a case of great hardship to those who had stood up for their rights in the first instance when they were proved to be right that they should now be compelled

to pay for being right. Hon. Mr. Rhodes said that was all very well in theory but did not invariably answer in practice, He remembered a case where he went to law with what he thought a very good and just case, and after a few hours in court came out with about \$700 costs to pay.

The section was amended two or thr times and eventually, on motion of the Hon H. Rhodes, seconded by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, passed, with the omission of the retrospective power, it being intended to give

On clause 2 coming up considerable discussion again arose as to the propriety of The House then adjourned till Monday granting retrospective powers to the corporation.

The Hon. Attorney General again urged his objections to back legislation. He thought it would ruin some tradesmen to demand their half year's arrears of taxes which they had properly refused to pay.

The Hon. Treasurer said the corporation

had made one trades assessment and there would only be one year's taxes to claim.

The Hon. Col. Secretary remarked that there was an accumulation of work on hand

only right that they should have the accumulated funds to work with. It was finally agreed that the considera-tion of clause 2 should be deferred. Council adjourned to Monday next.

for the corporation to perform, and it was

THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE FARM COTTAGE, Victoria District, February 22nd, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISM COLONIST: Sir,-With regard to your suggestion, in your paper of yesterday, that landowners around Victoria should offer a site for the cient land attached. I so state publicly as competition for that honor ought to be open.

The amount voted by the House will be sufficient to build and furnish the reception rooms of a dwelling fit for the reception of Her Majesty's Representative, considering the infancy of this colony, if not frittered

away in payments for land.

Should the Victoria School Reserve be se lected for this purpose, for which it is in some respect adapted, notwith-tanding the want of ornamental timber and shade, I should be willing to give an equal quantity of land, or more if thought necessary, for a school in some situation more central as regards the district,

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servent, J. D. PEMBERTON.

[The suggestion of our correspondent, in relation to public competition, is one well worthy of attention, and on the grounds of Hon. Mr. Finlayson asked if the retrospec-tive powers proposed to be given would warmly to the Executive.—ED. Cor.] The We

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The Estimates the usual Parlia reported to-day tions made in th ecutive will exce pruning that oug stitutional grumb omy, however, t

There are indeed ductions would gance. We m items which we works of utility necessary officia face of it a reduc be increasing lar country. That se the present House tion of economy various necessar misconception of others were retail business in the en lieve; but the fa much with the H of Government, Chamber of the that can afford th mation. As an

chievous effect o all the officials in mention the vote salary. This of so largely in fe months of last reached upware in order to red thing like a defi figure fixed the no one, howeve legislators went salary, leaving stood-and giv about £1000 a The amount Executive was not include the which would The sum voted

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tion of \$142,0

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Ir obedient servant,
J. D. PEMBERTON.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 28, 1865

THE ESTIMATES.

The Estimates have at length gone through

the usual Parliamentary ordeal, and will be

reported to-day to the House. The reduc-

tions made in the sums proposed by the Ex-

ecutive will exceed \$140,000 -a cutting and

pruning that ought to satisfy the most con-

stitutional grumbler. It is not always econ-

omy, however, to cut down the Estimates.

There are indeed cases where wholesale re-

ductions would prove the greatest extrava-

gance. We might, for instance, abolish

items which were intended to carry out

works of utility and retain the salaries of un-

necessary officials. This would bear on the

face of it a reduction, but it would virtually

be increasing largely the expenditure of the

country. That some of the retrenchments of

the present House may savor of this descrip-

tion of economy is possible enough; that

various necessary items were struck out under

misconception of their character, and that

others were retained which have no earthly

business in the estimates we can readily be-

lieve; but the fault, if there be one, is not so

much with the House as it with our system

of Government, that deprives the Lower

Chamber of the presence of the only source

that can afford the necessary financial infor-

mation. As an instance in point of the mis-

chievous effect of this incongruity of having

all the officials in the Upper House, we may

mention the vote on the Attorney General's

salary. This official has hitherto been paid

so largely in fees that we believe in nine

months of last year these irregular receipts

reached upwards of £500. The Executive

in order to reduce the emolument to some-

thing like a definite as well as reasonable

figure fixed the salary at £600. There was

no one, however, to explain these circum-

stances at the time in the House, and our

legislators went to work and reduced the

salary, leaving matters as they originally

stood-and giving the Attorney General

The amount placed on the estimates by the

Executive was \$390,000. But this sum did

not include the item for Governor's residence

which would have raised it to \$440,000.

The sum voted, including the residence, is

\$298,000, leaving therefore an actual reduc-

'tion of \$142,000. In this "retrenchment"

however we must not overlook the fact, that

a large portion of that which was struck off

was intended to cover the expenses of very

desirable enterprises. We had for instance

\$25,000 for steam communication with Pan-

ama, and \$10,000 for purposes of immigra-

tion. The first was reduced for various good

and sufficient reasons to \$9,000 to defray the

postal subsidy between this place and San

Francisco, and the last to \$2500-making in

all a reduction of \$23,500. There is no per-

son in the colony but wishes to see both of

these enterprises carried out; but we think

it is the general opinion that the present is

a most inopportune period to vote

the money. The next large sum which was

struck out was that put down for reimburse-

ments. The \$15,000 for the light-houses the

House concluded was an old score which

should have been long since wiped out by

the Home Government; and the \$34,000

claimed as money paid out of the Crown

Land Fund for Colonial purposes was repu-

diated on the ground that the acts of the

Assembly in reference to these appropriations

having received the sanction of the Governor

and the Imperial authorities, the matter, so far as the past was concerned, was definitely

settled. These two items made in round

numbers \$50,000—which, coupled with the

reduction in the steam communication and

immigration vote, brings the amount of re-

trenchment up to \$73,000-or half the entire

reduction. The next sum is \$23,000 for the

construction of the read between Gold Stream

and Nanaimo. Only \$2,500 of this was

voted, to be applied exclusively to the

trail to Cowieban. These were the principal

reductions, amounting as they did to over

The other \$50,000 was the cutting down

and abolishing salaries, and the reduction of

various items in connection with roads, works and buildings. On the whole we

think the Assembly have done the best they

could under the circumstances. That they

have made a few blunders is quite true, but

in the absence of that official information

which can only be derived from the actual

presence of a Government member or mem-

bers in the House, we think they have shown,

generally speaking, much prudence in dealing with the estimates of 1865.

RECIPROCITY TREATY .-- A Committee of

the New York Chamber of Commerce has

reported in favor of renewing the reciprocity

treaty, with such modifications as would b

LARGE SHIPMENT OF TREASURE .- The ships

ments of treasure from California during the

year 1864 amounted to \$55,707,201, being

period. and had possent the eyes at 57

his lady on the next mail steamer.

is to be the rew Bishep of Ruperts Land

progress of the lake cities .- Flag.

about £1000 a year instead of £600.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON AND A BOW SYSS SPECIAL JURY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23d., 1865.

LIBEL CASE. Smith vs. Higgins & McMillan. — The second hearing of this case, which was an ac-

vesterday in the Supreme Court. A special jury consisting of the following gentlemen were sworn: A. H. Guild (foreman), Messrs. A. R. Green, Thomas Roper, J. S. Jackson, T. C. Nuttali, John Banks, Michael Moore

and Jesse Cowper. Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Green, Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Green, of Messrs. Pearkes & Green, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Ring, advised by Mr. Jackson, of the firm of Drake & Jackson, for the defendants. The circumstances of the alleged libel were fully reported in the Colonist of Feb. 1. The jury then failed to agree and hence in present action. There was nothing newthe the plaintiff's case as recorded yesterday; the publication of the libellous paragraph on the publication of the libellous paragraph on the morning of plaintiff's trial was proved, and not denied by the defendants, but a different line of defence was set up by the defendants, who added a plea of justification

to that of not guilty.

Mr. Ring, after giving the jury an outline of the nature of the evidence which he should adduce under the plea of justification, called

A. F. Pemberton, Police Magistrate, who stated in answer to a question from Mr. Ring, that if any person had informed the Superintendent of Police that he believed he had a clue to a robbery, it was the undoubted duty of the latter to make immediate inquiries into the matter and to report to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCreight. Mr. Smith was a very efficient officer and quick at tracing up offences. Mr. McCreight-Do you believe from what

you know of him that he would be guilty of the robbery? Mr. Ring objected to the question.

Mr. McCreight—Now, Mr. Pemberton, I
will ask you do you believe that a burglary

or robbery was committed at Macdonald's Bank at all?

Mr. Ring objected, and the propriety of the question was argued. Mr. Pemberton was at length permitted to proceed, and gave the following astounding evidence in regard to the alleged robbery of Maddonald's Bank. I examined the premises on the morning

of the robbery; I went up a ladder which led up to the roof at the back taking two officers with me, and from information which I had received, I was led to believe that I of the Colony of Vancouver Island and its should find evidences of force used from the outside on a trap door on the roof. I examined the same critically but could not discover the slightest traces of external force having been used. There was a bucket and a rope, also some cigars left outside as if to convey the idea that the entrance had been used. convey the idea that the entrance had been made through the trap, and some person gone down and robbed the bank, leaving an accomplice up above to pull the treasure up. I then removed the trap door. There was a ledge inside upon which the trap rested, and upon examining that I saw a place had been upon examining that I saw a place had been chieved away on this ledge, the chip remain and all acts, deeds, matters and things done chipped away on this ledge, the chip remain ing there, which led me to believe that ferce was used from the inside and not the outside. There was a ladder placed against of the terms of the said act shall the trap door, by which you sould descend into the bank. It just fitted the bevil and if it had been an inch shorter or longer it would not have been of any service. It looked as if it had been made on purpose. From act it is provided that the Council of the said if it had been made on purpose. From these circumstances I concluded that the bank could not have been robbed from the outside. Another circumstance which trans-

and after his suspension. I remarked once that it was a pity the robbery could not be traced; he then said that he believed he had good clue to the parties who had committed the robbery, and that he intended to follow the matter up as soon as he was through with his own difficulty (meaning his suspension). I proposed, as a joke, if he could not then follow it up himself he might as well by any act give me the information and I would try to do so and get the reward. I did not expect him to give it to me. He said he would rather follow it up himself. This conversation was about the second day after his suspen-sion, and some time after the bank robbery

Edward Allen, sworn—Treturned one day I think in October from Sooke and was following a pigeon belonging to my boy, which had escaped. I came to a stable on Blanchard street, and heard some persons talking in the stable and out to be stable on the stable and out to be stable on the stable and out to be stable and out to be stable out to be stab mutually beneficial and just. They regard it as favorable for our lake commerce and the could point out two men whom I susp of robning the bank as they had plenty the largest sum ever exported in the like SHOP HILLS is expected to arrive with

SUPREME COURT. | not in, and I left. I had to return to Sooke, and in my absence a note came from Mr. Smith asking me to name a time to meet him (note produced, dated Oct. 19th).

Cross-examined by Mr. McCreight—I re-

ceived the note on my returning a second time from Sooke, about 10 or 12 days after I first heard of the robbery. The two men in the stable had a large packet of what aption for damages laid at \$10,000, instituted peared to be bank notes, which one of the by Horace Smith, late Superintendent of Police against Higgins & McMillan, publishers and rest Higgins and McMillan, publishers and rest Higgins and rest Higgi lishers and proprietors of the Daily Chronicle for a certain alleged libel published by them in the said newspaper on the morning of a certain trial in which the plaintiff was charged with receiving bribes took place vesterday in the Sparage Court of the plaintiff was charged with receiving bribes took place them round the sporting bases have and in their possession from \$20,000 to \$30,000. The steamer was in shortly afterwards and I have never seen the men since. I knew them well by sight, having often seen them round the sporting bases have and in

Mr. C. W. Allen and other witnesses were examined and the case terminated at a late

The jury retired for about an hour and returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff for \$5, each party to pay their own ex-

In consequence of the case having been wice heard before a special jury the expen ses particularly on the part of the plaintiff, who will have to bear the expense of the juries, will be heavy.

SUPREME COURT.

[REFORE DAVID CAMERON, CHIEF JUSTICE.] In Chancery.

Prindle vs. Adams, Adams vs. Prindle-Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Dennes,

Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Drake, for Prindle A rule nist had been obtained herein to set aside an award made by the umpire, Mr.

Mr. McCreight shewed cause at great length.

Mr. Ring supported the rule. His Honor reserved his decision.

THE CITY COUNCIL BILL.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced into the Legislative Council yesterday by the Hon. Colonial Secretary :

A BILL entitled "An Act to explain and amend the Victoria Incorporation Act.

Whereas, by section one of " The Victoria Incorporation Act, 1862," it is enacted that from and after the passage of that Act, the And whereas it is expedient to confirm and establish the incorporation of the said

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor

notwithstanding the terms used in the said first section of the said act, be valid and effec-

City of Victoria might subject as thereinafter contained by a by-law passed and conpired afterwards was that the back window which had been shown to have been open was then closed. It closed from the inside. There was a box of cigars down below; some of the cigars were lying on the floor and some were on the roof. My own impression is that if any treasure was removed it passed through the window. A deposition was sworn before me that plunder had been removed from the bank.

I specificate a sin the said act is mentioned direct in what manner the funds required for munication which had been shown to have been open was in what manner the funds required for munication on the side of their own; so that they have now two hired organs with which they vainly hope to bring back popular opinion on the side of their free port notions. While we congratulate the gentlemen who are the formal transfer of the cash, we cannot but said funds in the said 24th section mentioned may in addition to the means refailed to in the said 24th section be raised by means of a tax on persons practising or carrying on professions, trades and businesses within the chiral organs with which they vainly two hired organs with which they have now it wo hired organs with which they have now it wo hired organs with which they have now it wo hired organs with which they have now it wo hired organs with which they have now it wo hired organs with which they have now it is expedient by express enactment to point or the inside.

There was a box of cigars down below; side of their free port notions. While we congratulate the gentlemen who are the formal funds and funds side of their free port notions. While we congratulate the gentlemen who are the funds of their free port notions. firmed as in the said act is mentioned direct Alexander Stenhouse, sworn—I spoke to said City of Victoria so however that in no Smith about the bank robbery both before case any individual shall be taxed to a great-

2. This Act may be cited as "The Vic-toria Incorporation Act, 1862, amendment

4. This Act may be altered or amended by any act passed in the present session of the Legislature of the said colony.

OVER LEGISLATION IN BRITISE COLUMBIA We find the following sensible remarks of the hon, member for Yale and Lytton, Mr. customs tariff levied in that colony :-Cornwall, in reference to the levying of furs, ther tolls and imposts in the sister colony, reported in the Columbian of Saturday last.

Mr. Cornwall rose to oppose a melion of the hon. Mr. Moberly in reference to inside and on looking in saw two men. One tolls on all goods, animals and carriages passwas kneeling. There was a brown handkerschief before him which contained two or sing over the wagon road between Quesnelle three thousand dollars in gold \$20 pieces.

There was a leather bag about 6 inches long and as thick as his wrist in one man's hand which appeared to be full of money. They also had a lot of bank notes which I saw boo West, who ought to know the feeling of also had a lot of bank notes which I saw one man hand to the other and the latter put them into his breast pocket. When he opened his coat I saw he had a large leather belt on made into a number of compartments with keys in each. I watched them for about a minute and a half until they had put away the money, and I then hastened over to letch Paris Carter, but he was not at home and I went and put on my boots and home and I went and put on my boots and hurried down to the police office where I saw Mr. Smith. I had observed the two men leave the stable and walk down to the Occidental, This was about 11 a.m. I told Mr. Smith that if he came with me I thought I switchest and represented the result of the many tolls and taxes were imposed it required more capital to carry on business. He shought that if he came with me I thought I switchest imposing any more."

MOUNT BAKER ON FIRE-During the past of robbing the bank as they had piecely of modey in their possession. Two gentlemen came into the room at the time and he said he sould not come just then, but appointed 8 o'clock that evening to meet him. Iar to the booming of distant artillery, have pointed 8 o'clock that evening to meet him. Iar to the booming of distant artillery, have been heard in that direction.—Columbian month. and parties on free bold property howe er are indebted to Cartain London for his erority on might be us value. It was to remove forward their mails by the earliest opportunity.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster with forty-two passengers, amongst whom was Chief Justice Begbie. She brought no Cariboo Express. From the Columbian,

collected at the three up-river ports during the year 1864 was as follows:—Yale, £8726 11s 5d; Douglas, £6438 3s 1d; Hope, £359 3s 4d; total, £15,523 17s 10d. This is no triffing revenue to be derived from such a source. But it must be recollected that the above amount by no means represents the aggregate revenue raised from such tolls, A similar tax is collected upon goods leaving Lytton and Lillooet which will produce nearly as much, to say nothing of the bridge tolls, which of course go into private pockets. Is it not wonderful that, in the face of this, the member for Cariboo West advocated in his place in the House, the imposition of a third toll, to be collected upon the road above Quesnelmouth.

THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY TRADE .- One happy feature of the new tariff is the pro-vision for levying the tonnage dues upon the trade flowing into this colony across the Southern Boundary. We are at a loss, howlive stock third-rates only are charged. At this port all large animals, such as blackcattle, horses, mules, &c., are rated at halfa-ton, and one dollar and a-half per head charged. This looks very like a deferential duty as in favor of the trade across the boundary. It is claimed by some that an equivalent for the road tolls should also be levied upon that trade. If the present anos malous system of collecting the tolls upon goods which do not touch the roads in respect of which such tolls are collected is to be continued, we certainly think the trade from Washington Territory ought not to form an exception. A petition, numerously signed by merchants and forwarders, has been laid before the Governor, praying that duties equivalent to the Road Tolls be charged upon imports at Kootenay. The petition will be considered in Committee of the Whole today. We trust Government will see the propriety of adjusting these points, so as to give the rapidly increasing trade with the country lying upon our southern boundary no undue advantage over that passing through a more le itimate channel.

Customs Receipts for week ending Saturday, February 19, 1865; Duties, £303 15 4; harbor dues, £9 13 6; headmoney, £19 4; tonnage dues, £13 19. Total, £348 11 10. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 96.

No News-Dietz & Nelson received an express from Yale on Saturday night and one from Harrisonmouth yesterday. There is no news, however, from the interior,

IMPORTS - The import value of goods brought into this colony during the quarter ending 31st December, 1854, was \$758,447

THE STEAMER HOPE-Mr. E. T. Dodge obtained formal possession of this steamer from the Sheriff on Saturday evening, and left with her for Harrisonmouth on Sunday.

The Victoria Election terminated on Monday, and resulted in the election of Messrs. DeCosmos and McClure by a considerable majority over their free port opponents. The two members elect took their the Heuse on the following day. The Wharf street merchants celebrated the result by closing their places of business and hanging crape on their doors. In the course of the contest the free port party bought out the Evening Express for \$6,000, which they have amalgamated with the Vancouver Times, under the editorship of Mr. Bell. They also paid Mr. McMillan \$3,000 to retire from the Chronicle on account of his views being adverse to their own; so that they have now

[Our contemporary is wrong in two of his facts. In the first place the merchants of Wharf street did not close their places of business after the election, though we believe some wags did fasten crape to the doors of some of the wholesale establishments. In the second place the sum paid for the pur chase of the Evening Express was, we understand, \$1500 and not \$6,000 .- ED.]

GLORIOUS EMANCIPATION !- One of our New Westminster contemporaries thus grandiloquently gloats over the effect of the new

"Now's the day and now's the hour; See depart Victoria's power With chains and slavery!"

According to the liberal views entertained by our contemporary (who through his delusive spectacles flatters himself he can foresee the departure of Victoria's power) the progress and prosperity of that colony and our own are in no way identical but as widely severed as the poles. We have read somewhere of the fate of a house divided against itself. The first fruits of the recent impolitic over legislation in New Westminster will be that numbers of miners who would otherwise have visited Cariboo this season will now seek their fortunes at Leech River or proceed to Kootenay via Portland. DIRECT STEAM TO NEW WESTMINSTER.

The Columbian, speaking of the despatch of Governor Seymour's yacht, the Leviathan, to this port to catch the last mail steamer, remarks :- " It is understood that His Excellency the Governor has sent important despatches to San Francisco respecting the proposed line of steamers about to be placed on the route between that city and New Westminster. We believe His Excellency feels the warmest interest in this scheme, and that few days smoke has been observed issuing it will assume a more tangible form in the from Mount Baker, and several reports simis course of a few days. We speak advisedly when we state that the first steamer may be expected to arrive in the course of next read if a bened of the the Peace, and he thought their interests Civil List and he was prepared to vote hi

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Feb. 24. From the evidence given by A. F. Pemberton, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, yesterday in the Supreme Court, it will be seen that that gentleman, after a critical ROAD TOLLS.—The amount of road tolls examination of the premises the morning after the robbery, swears that he could discover evident traces of force having been used to effect an exit, but none of a burglarious or forcible entry. He further states it to be his conviction, from what he saw, that the bank was not robbed from the outside at all, and that whatever plunder passed out of the building went through the back window and not the trap door as first appearances indicated. The mysterious evidence of Mr. Edward Allen, though not connected with the robbery of the Bank, nevertheless furnishes material for further speculation.

THE ESTIMATES.—Yesterday the House of Assembly completed the Estimates for the current year. The total amount voted is \$298,618, or, deducting the \$50,000 voted for the Governor's residence, \$141,848 less than the amount asked for, which was \$390.467. The amount voted, less the sum for the Governor's residence, is \$8,661 below that voted for 1864. To-day the Estimates will be recommitted in order to admit of some further alterations which are proposed by honorable

MAYOR'S COURT .- The case of Willis Bond, charged with creating a nuisance by obstructing the main thoroughfare with the frame building now in course of removal, came up again yesterday before the Mayor. Bond was fined £5 and costs. Upon the complaint of Mr. Levy, of the Globe Hotel. Bond was mulcted in a further sum of £1 and costs for obstructing the sidewalk leading to his establishment, thereby injuring his business. Should the latter fine be paid before the end of the week the former penalty may be remitted.

CHARGE OF TREFT - James Martin was charged yesterday in the police court with feloniously taking a cash box containing money to the value of \$14 and a promissory note for \$50 and other papers. The case was remanded for one day.

ANOTHER ESCAPE FROM GAOL .- Another risoner made his escape from the jail yesterday, carrying with him, we understand, money and valuables belonging to an official in the establishment. He had been employed as a servant. ad wars ensurrous

THE ENVOY-This vessel was hove further down yesterday and revealed considerable damage. A good deal of the copper under her floor has been torn off.

Saturday, Feb. 25. THE RUNAWAY PRISONER- The young sailor lad who effected his escape so cleverly from gaol on Thursday morning, besides appropriating \$90 in cash and some wearing apparel, managed to abstract three or four claimed watches that had been locked up in a drawer in the Superintendent's room one of which, a gold reversible hunting watch, was valued at about \$200. We une derstand that his period of imprisonment would have expired in two days and the boy probably concluded that he had better make "raise" and discharge himself. He had been acting as a servant to the Superintendent and was permitted to pass up stairs about 7 o'clock in the morning. Finding his master out he set to work and skilfully picked the lock of a cash box from which he abstracted the above amount. He then picked the lock of the drawer, resmoved the watches, and having put up some articles of toilet in a carpet bag, attred himself in a coat and waistcoat which he found in the room. It is supposed that he then got out of a window on to the roof of the Magiss trate's office, from which the descent to Bass tion street, particularly to a sailor, is an easy matter, as the height is not more than about fifteen feet, and a water pipe and some boarding would aid him in reaching the ground without any difficulty. His next step probably was to hurry down to Esquimalt and hide himself on board the mail steamer, then preparing to leave. How he would manage the paspert difficulty remains to be

Guilty-James Martin pleaded guilty in the police court yesterday to having stolen a cash bex containing \$14 and a note of hand for \$50, the property of Frederick Payne. The magistrate remanded the prisoner for further enquiry into his character.

LEECH RIVER There have been several heavy falls of snow of late at Leech River at a complete standstill for the present.

GUBERNATORIAL VISIT.—His Excellency Governor Kennedy will go up to New Westminster to-day on the tug Sir James Douglas, on a visit to Governor Seymour. His Excellency will return about Wednesday next by way of Nanaimo.

WILFUL DAMAGE - An Indian named Charley, hailing from Thompson River, was vesterday fined \$10 or one month's imprisonment for wilfully damaging the property of Mahomet Hassan, and Was

THE SUBMARINE CABLE for the Fraser river arrived in the Pacific last trip, and is now on the Hudson Bay Company's wharf awaiting shipment to New Westminster by the Enter-

THEFT-Skill-gass, a Skidegate Indian, yesterday pleaded guilty to stealing a vest of the value of \$10 from Mr. Braverman and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

The Ave

LOCAL INTELLIGENC

Tuesday, February 28, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, Feb. 20th

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present-Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, M'Clure, Dickson, Dennes. HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that on Wednesday next he would ask leave to introduce a bill entitled, An Act exempting Homessteads from sale in certain cases.

Mr. DeCosmos asked leave to introduce a bill to provide for mechanics and others to record a lien on work done by them within thirty days after its completion. It was his intention, should the House grant leave for its introduction, to have the bill properly drawn up by a legal person. The hon. gentleman stated the principles of his proposed bill, which were as follows :

1. Liens may be registered, at the Registrar General's office, by any person, being ofther a contractor, mechanic, labourer or supplier of building materials, against houses, buildings, vessels, steamers, bridges, roads, water works, and mining ditches, &c.

2. Liens, to be rated and binding, must be registered within thirty days after the labor is performed or the materials supplied.

3. Labor and building materials expended on property aforesaid by a lessee or sub-lessee without the written consent of the owner or lessor shall not affect the rights of the owner or lessor in such property; but any lien registered shall only extend to affect the rights of the lessee or sub-lessee, or the party to such property against whom the lien has been lawfully registered, that is, the lessee or sub-lessee, or the party who would have been legally liable to pay for such labor and materials before the passing of this Act.

4. If the owner of any property as afores said has contracted for and had labor and building materials supplied for such property, a lien may be registered against such property for such labor and materials; and such property shall be liable for the amount of any such lien as may have been lawfully registered; but if any mortgage has been registered against such property before such labor or materials have been contracted for and supplied, such mortgage shall take priority over any lien and be satisfied first.

5. If a mortgage be made on any property while labor and materials are being expended thereon, such mortgage shall not take priority to a lien for such labor and materials, although such mortgage may be recorded first.

6: The sale of property by the owner whilst labor and materials are being or have been expended on such property with his consent, within the time allowed for registration, shall not render such property exempt from liens; but such property shall is all re-spects be liable to the same extent as before it

7. All liens, in case of insufficiency, shall share equally the proceeds of sales of the property, and shall be satisfied before any debts for labor or materials not registered by

8. No lien shall be registered except on af-fidavit before a Justice of the Peace or Re-home who could not get along in the colony Governor to send down Estimates. The House

10. The Registrar General shall keep a re-

cord of all liens duly indexed. 11. The records shall be open to public

inspection on payment of 50c. 12. The forms of record shall be prescribed

by the Registrar General, and the order necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be prescribed by the Registrar General with the assent of the Chief Justice. 13. The fees for registration shall be such as are now charged at the Registrar General's office on the registration of charges on

real property.

14. Penalties for fraudulent liens, &c. 15. Such other provisions as may be necessary to make the previous provisions opera-

Dr. Dickson seconded the motion, speak-ing briefly upon the advantages of the prin-ciple of a Mechanics Lien Law.

Leave was granted to introduce the bill. temasta liavendiorem civilecases.bid be

Mr. Dennes asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the manner of taking the verdict in

civil cases. The law now required a jury of eight in civil cases, and he proposed to allow a verdict to be given by six eighth's of the jury, when they could not find a unanimous verdict.

Mr. M Clure seconded the motion, showing

that with the various interests affecting jury men it was almost impossible to obtain unanimity. A similar provision had lately been made in the United Kingdom, where nine out of twelve were allowed to bring in a verdict in civil cases.

Leave was granted to introduce the bill

TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Telegraph Amendment Bill came up for a second reading. The bill provides for the repeal of the exclusive privilege granted last session to the California State Telegraph Company.

Mr. DeCosmos said it appeared to him that the bill involved a breach of faith on the part

of the House, who had already pledged their word to the Telegraph Company. The second reading was deferred to enable.

embers to examine the provisions of the

billy of DISTRICT COURT ACT.

This bill, to extend jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace in civil cases, came up in Committe of the Whole, Dr. Dickson in the chair.

The bill, which is of great length, was passed, and the committee rose and reported

gailia The following amendments having been

Mr. Dennes proposed as an amendment to clause 2 that the districts of Salt Spring

Island and Chemainus should constitute a second Court under the name of Salt Spring been urged repeatedly by his constituents to

present experienced were almost intolerable. Mr. DeCosmos proposed an amendment to the effect that the determining the number and the limits of the districts should be left to His Excellency the Governor, which was

Mr. DeCosmos introduced a clause to the effect that nothing in the Act shall give the Justice of the Peace power to imprison unless fraud is committed or attempted, which

The House then adjourned till to-morrow (Tuesday) at 3 p. m.

TURSDAY, Feb. 21.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tol-mie, M.Clure, Trimble, Dickson, Southgate, Burnaby, Cochrane, Carswell, Dennes.

THE ESTIMATES. The House went into Committee on Supply, Mr. Franklin in the chair,

REIMBURSEMENTS Reimbursement of half of moiety of £12, 943 19s 9d advanced by the Imperial Government for the erection of Lighthouses in Fuca Straits and Esquimalt harbor, \$15,148

Dr. Helmcken said his opinion was that we should not pay one single farthing of this amount to her Majesty's Government—not one single penny. When the lighthouses were built, Her Majesty's Government stated that half of the cost was to be paid by this colony and half by British Columbia. When the matter came up before this House it was decided that it should be charged to the Crown Lands fund, and since then nothing more had been heard it. The debts of the colony to the Imperial Government had since that time been all wiped out, and this, he considered, along with them. He looked on it as an item which might be allowed to stand on Her Majesty's books to time immemorial, as they could very well afford to give that small sum to the colony.

The vote was negatived. Reimbursements to Crown Revenue of Moneys applied to general purposes, \$34,066

IMMIGRATION.

Expenses of introducing Immigrants, \$10,-

Mr. Franklin argued in favor of placing a sum in the hands of the Executive to be used for aiding immigration, especially female immigrants (shouts of laughter). The advan-

Mr. Cochrane fully concurred with some of the remarks of the hon chairman, and if laugh) it might be of very great advantage.

The kind of immigration we wanted was respectable laborers with their families; he was serry to say that the experiment of inone of economy. There could be a surfaced by the same of the sam troducing female immigration had been a failure (hear, hear).

Mr. Southgate was in favor of assisting the Mr. DeCosmos advocated fixing a maxi-

mmigration which came here. Dr. Tolmie said we could easily find work

for all who would come this year. Dr. Helmeken suggested voting a sum for gistrar General in the form prescribed by this
Act.

9. All liens may be collected by any court of competent jurisdiction in a summary manplaced in the hands of the Executive to aid drawn up ready for submitting to the House. n bringing out the families of men here who were unable to do so themselves. He would

move that \$2500 be voted. Carried. INDIANS.

Expenses connected with Indians, \$2500. Dr. Helmoken would call the attention of the House to the unusual fact of no sum being placed on the Estimates for the extinguishing of Indian titles to lands. The fact of sums having been voted in previous years was quite as well known to the Indians as to us, and if no sum were voted this year the Indians would doubtless change their policy in dealing with the settlers. The Indians at Cowiehan for instance had been promised remuneration for their land year atter year, and the faith of the country should be kept with Indians as well as any one else. Indian wars in all countries had been brought on by this very land question, and the only way to avoid this was to treat the Indians as men of like feelings and passions with ourselves.

Dr. Telmie said the Indians had certainly

been promised payment for their lands, and the knew that the late Governor had only defarred paying the Cowichan Indians because of their bad conduct in murdering some white men. The Indians would expect payment, and he thought the sum voted last year should be now expended. The sum of \$1000 was voted.

THE CIVIL LIST.

Treasurer, \$2910.

Dr. Helmcken believed the salary of the Treasurer ought to be voted out of the Crows Revenue, In response to the Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies the House last year had authorized the Governor to pay the salaries out of the Crown Lands Revenue, and guaranteed him against loss. He thought he same course should be pursued this year. With regard to the Attorney General his salary had been voted, but had been placed on the Provisional and Temporary list, as had been done with the Surveyor General, as it was considered that if a union of the colonies were obtained, only one officer in each department would be required.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the salary of the Treasurer be subject to the resolution of July, 1864, respecting the Civil List. Car-

RENT OF GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.

Rent of Governor's Residence, \$1920. Mr. Burnaby thought it very poor economy to pay rent of \$2000 for a governor's house year after year and have nothing to show for

dence of a permanent nature.

Mr. Cochrane and Mr. DeCosmos explain-

really demanded the appointment. The difficulties and inconveniences that were at cept the Treasurer. He would not however troduce the bill. oppose the item; item voted.

GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.

Mr. Barnaby argued in favor of erecting a substantial residence, for economical and prudential reasons. The question to consider was the sum to be voted, and he was disposed to vote a sum not exceeding \$25,000. The procuring of a site was not a matter of any difficulty, as he knew of land owners who would give a suitable site for nothing provided a Government House were built.

Mr. DeCosmos could not see that we would gain much on the score of economy by erecting a Government House. He differed however with the hon. gentleman who had just spoken as to the amount necessary. He believed in erecting a building both ornamental, commodious and useful, and was sure from information he had received from experts that a smaller sum than \$50,000 would not be sufficient, including purchase of land, completing the building, ornamenting the grounds, &c. A suitable site could doubtless be procured on some of the great theroughfares leading out of the city. Bear con Hill Park was not desirable, nor was there room on this Reserve or on any of the other public squares.
Dr. Hetmcken-Put it on Ogden Point

Laughter.]
Dr. Trimble—I won't mind giving five

ten acres. [Laughter.] Mr. DeCosmos said doubtless land-owners might be found who would give a site gra-tuitously: The House should be built of Newcastle stone | hear, hear,] and constructed on a plan capable of being enlarged. He would therefore move that \$50,000 be veted for the erection of a suitable gubernatorial

Dr. Helmeken would oppose the vote. He thought a building erected for that sum now would in ten years be a disgrace to the colony [no, no.] It would be much better to erect a cheaper residence for the present, and at some future day we would be able to afford a suitable marsion. He would suggest that His Excellency should be asked to send down estimates for such a brilling asked as amended. down estimates for such a building as he deemed fit. As for there being any economy in the saving of rent, he could assure hon gentlemen that the repairs, &c., about the Government House would be more annually

than that. Dr. Dickson was pleased to hear that the country was now in a state to pay the large sum of \$50,000 to erect a Government House. He had a very distinct recollection, tages of female immigration were acknow-ledged in all colonies, and it had done great good in this colony by creating many more homes. money in the present state of the colony.

Mr. Cochrane said the House should the Government would guarantee the respec- decide on giving a house to the Governor, tability of temale and other immigrants (a and request His Excellency to send down es

Dr. Tolmie said there were two views to take of this question; one of propriety and one of economy. There could be no doubt

mum sum for a residence. He thought it rather, a delicate matter to ask His Excel-

lency to name a sum for the purpose.

Dr. Helmcken said he could not see any the purpose of sending unfortunate people want of delicacy whatever in asking the Mr. McClure advocated the erection of a

good substantial building, which would not require a large annual expenditure for repairs, &c. The hon. gentleman who had just sat down proposed if they had a house at all to have a cheap building, and declaimed against the idea that there would be any economy in changing from the present rental on the ground of the annual expenditure that would be required. But he overlooked the fact that a cheap building was just the thing to produce a large annual expenditure. (hear,

Dr. Helmcken's motion-That the House is prepared to receive Estimates for the erection of a Government residence—was lost: and Mr. DeCosmos' motion. That the sum of \$50,000 be voted for the construction of Governor's Residence, including outbuildings, grounds, furniture, &c .- Was carried

The committee then rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned at 5 o'clock till to-morrow, (Wednesday), when the Telegraph Amendment Act and the Land Registry Act will be taken up. The next business will be the Incorporation Act.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

House met at 3:15 p. m. Members pres-

Mr. M'Clure asked leave to introduce a hope that the Legislature will take an early op-bill to amend the Franchise Act, 1859. He portunity of improving matters in this respect. proposed to reduce the term of residence it. He would much father see a sum of from six months to three months, in order to money set aside for erecting a suitable resi - render the proposed Registration of Voters amendment workable. He also wished to extend the qualification of members to house ed that it was necessary to vote the rent for property. A third point was in reference to this year as a house could not be built before the property qualification of voters' oath at the end of the year.

Dr. Helmcken said he was of the same disqualified from voting through changing the opinion as heretofore in regard to this item, character of their qualification. The person that it should be paid out of the Crown Rewholl registered on a rental of \$5 a month.

HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. DeCosmos asked leave to introduce a bill to secure homesteads to parties registering the same on certain terms. The measure would tend to promote immigration and to keep families in the country. The bill which only applied to married men, proposed to enable parties to register a homestead free from all claims; say to allow a man a home-stead of \$800 if he was possessed of \$1200 over and above his just debts, and so on in proportion up to \$5,000. By this means a married man could make provision for his family and place them beyond the immediate reach of misfortune. The bill also proposed to secure the claim of the wife to the homestead against its alienation by the hus-

Mr. McClure seconded. Mr. Franklin thought the English Mariage Settlement Act in a great measure met the case, but as a Homestead Law was a very desirable thing in all new countries, and had heretofore worked well, in other places, he would support the principle of the bill. He suggested however that other than married persons, widows for instance, should be included under its provisions. Leave was granted to introduce the bill.

VERDIOT IN CIVIL CASES.

Mr. Dennes introduced his bill to amend the mode of taking verdicts in civil cases. Mr. McClure seconded and the bill was read a first time.

DISTRICT COURT ACT. The bill granting jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace in civil cases, passed a third

LAW REGISTRY ACT. This bill as amended by the Legislative Council came up before the House.

The amendments, which were chiefly of clerical nature, were agreed to by the House, INCORPORATION BILL.

On Monday next Mr. DeCosmos' Incorporation bill will come up in Committee; also, the Weights and Measures' Bill for a second House adjourned at half-past four o'clock

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

to-morrow (Thursday) at the usual hour.

The Council met yesterday at 3 p. m. Present-The Hons. Col. Secretary, Treasurer, H, Rhodes, and R. Finlayson.

The Hon. Col. Secretary read and placed

THE UNION RESOLUTIONS.

upon the table by direction of His Excellency the Governor, copy of the resolutions passed by the House of Assembly on the state of the colony. INCORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL ..

The Hon. Col. Secretary introduced a bill to amend the Incorporation Act of 1862, and

moved that the standing orders be suspended and the bill read a first time.—Carried. Bill read first time and ordered to come up for a second reading at the next meeting of the Council

The Hon. Col. Secretary moved the second reading of this bill. On motion of the hon. H. Rhodes, the

second reading was postponed in consequence of the absence of the Attorney General.

Mr. Rhodes thought the bill might properly be reduced; it was at present cumbrous

and would not work well. SCHOOL BILL.

This bill came up for the second reading, and on motion of the hon. Colonial Secretary was referred to a select committee of the

CENSUS BILL.

On motion of the hon. Colonial Secretary this bill was also referred to a select com

MERCANTILE LAW AMENDMENT ACT. On motion of the hon. Treasurer this bill passed the second reading.

POSTAL SERVICE BILL.

The hon. Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of this bill, which was, however, postponed, owing to the absence of the Attorney General. Council adjourned till Friday, at 3 p. m.

THE COMOX MAILS.

VICTORIA, V. I., 18th Feb., 1865. To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST, —SIR.—The Comox settlement is supposed to have Steam communication regularly once a month. When the Emily Harris had the mail House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, M'Clure, Bürnaby, Dennes.

REGISTRATIOM OF VOTERS.

Mr. M'Clure asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the Registration of Voters Asi, 1860, of which he had previously given notice. At the present time, a person artiving here, say in August, could not vote for 18 months. This was a great grievance, and the bill he proposed to bring in would freduce this period to a few months by holding two revisions a year. Another detect in the present Act was that at least one-third of the names on the list were either dead or absent. This was purely a fault of the law, as the only means of remedying it was by complaint of a voter, and no one cared to make himself a common enemy by complain ing. Another point he wished to do away with was the \$1 fee, which was not worth consideration as a source of revenue and only tended to keep people from registering.

Mr. M'Clure asked leave to introduce a Mr. Mennesseconded, and leave was granted.

PRANCHISE ACT.

to the Fideliter in the above letter. On inquiry we find that the Fideliter has only had the contract two months, during each of which she made one trip in compliance with the agreement, although the last was not made at the regular time. The other trips referred to by "Beta" were not required by her contract and were only prevented by the roughness of the weather, and the settlers mentioned the appointment of a Justice of the could not vote on free hold property however the Peace, and he thought their interests civil List and he was prepared to vote that high might be its value. It was to remove forward their mails by the earliest opportunity. are indebted to Captain Loudon for his efforts to

SUMMARY COURT.

Before His Honor Chief Justice Cameron.

Harries v. Earles .- Plaintiff sued defendant for \$10 for a lease drawn by him in November, 1862. Plaintiff was sworn and proved his claim; also frequent promises of payment made by the defendant, and rebuked the latter for attempting to mislead the court at the first hearing of this case by grossly misstating the facts. The defendant having been sworn set up a rambling defence and admitted his liability to pay \$5. His Honor sustained the plaintiff's claim, holding the entry made at the time to be conclusive evidence of the true amount charged, and gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

Southgate & Co. v. Roper-This was an action on an account for goods supplied to the value of \$77. Defendant paid the sum of \$57 into Court and pleaded that out of eleven guns which the plaintiffs sold to the defendant as in good order four were useless and unmerchantable. Mr. Daniel was examined for the plaintiff and proved the sale of the goods, and a French locksmith was sworn to prove that the guns had been repaired. This witness created a laugh by stating in reply to a question from defendant's attorney, that the barrels of the guns in question were "as straight as they usually are with that description of article." The defendant and his brother were heard, the latter swenring that four out of the eleven guns were in such bad order as to be worthless. His honor gave judgment for the plaintiff, less \$14, being half the value of the guns delivered in bad order.

Watson vs Britannia Quartz Mining Co .-This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the company by summons served on the Secretary Mr. J. S. Willis, to recover \$24 80 and charges for blacksmith's work performed. Mr. Copland appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Green for the defence. It was urged for the defendants that the company had no status in court; that although Mr. Cary then Registrar had granted a certificate of incorporation the company never had been incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, and there was no one to sue. Mr. Copland maintained that as the company had the words limited on their door plate they intended that the public should believe they were incorporated and were individually liable. He would propose to amend the summons and insert the name of Mr. A. D. Bell who was in court therein.

Mr. Green objected to such a course of procedure. Mr. Bell had not appeared in court under any process.

His Honor held that the members of the

company were individually liable, and directed the case to proceed. Mr. Adam Watson was sworn and produduced an order from the company for the work which he had duly performed, also a

public notice stating that the company had been registered as a limited company.

Mr. Green said he should offer no defence Judgment was therefore given for the plains

Burnett vs. Green-John Burnett claimed \$ from Ashdown Green, wages for work alleged to have been performed by the plaintiff for the defendant at Cadboro Bay. Mr. Drake appeared for the defence. It appeared from the evidence that plaintiff had been hired to work on the survey of the Cadboro Bay Estate. The defendant swore positively that he was a large to the cadboro between the cadb that he was himself working for Mr. F. W Green under whose assigned estate he was a creditor, and that Mr. F. W. Green and not he had bired the plaintiff.

His Honor ordered a non suit, The plaintiff complained of the hardship of the case. He thought at the time that defendant and F. W. Green were partners or he should not have gone to work.

The judge acquiesced in the hardship of the case, but pointed out that the defendant was himself a sufferer by the assignment. Hibben & Carswell vs. H. Valentiner-Suit

to recover \$109 75. Plaintiffs non suited. Marvin vs. Hollins-Jugdment for \$7 36. Mallock vs. Rise-Judgment for \$8 25. Zuill vs Rowlandson-Judgment for \$150. Willoughby vs. Mayer - Judgment for

Tilham vs. Bond-Judgment for \$22 50. JUDGMENTS CONFESSED - Wilson vs. Pitts, \$4 80; Carswell vs Williams, \$15; Babbitt & Oo. vs. Jacobi, \$46 50; Fellows & Roscoe vs Bishop, \$34 25; Wilson & Murray vs. Pitts, \$30 87; Hounslow vs. Dennes, \$10; the same ve. Willie \$41; Backus ve. Williams, \$110 85; Spring Ridge Water Co. vs. Bendixen, \$54 75. Thomas vs. the same,

PORT ANGELOS SHIPPING.

PORT ANGELOS, W. T., Feb. 20, 1865.

DEAR COLONIST:—Having a few leisure moments I will give you a list of arrivals at this port:—Bark Gourley, 17 days from San Francisco; bark Architect, two days from Victoria; and the bark Clalam, Capt. Jimmy Jones, drest in bloomer, two days from Victoria Jail. Jimmy is on hand; he will clear his bark again for your place in a few days. The steamer Eliza Anderson is expected here hourly. I am in haste, and close for this time. Yours, OBSERVER.

> LATER FROM CARIBOO, VAL New Prospects Struck!

A private letter received from Williams Creek, dated February 2d, says: "There have been some new strikes made on the creek. The Pocahontas Company have struck a good prespect, and it is thought that their ground will prove to be very rich. The Elliott claim is paying very well, as also the Adams. The Columbia Company have obtained an excellent prospect in a deep channel leading from the old Union Company, and it is thought that both claims will pay well this year. Provisions are plentiful and fully as cheip as they were in the fall. We predict an early spring, and it would be well predict an early spring, and it would be well for miners to be here early, as work will be plentiful.

BISHOP OF RUPERTS LAND .- The Nor Wester says information has been received that the Rev. James Oldknow, D.D. Jucumbent of Aston, Birmingham, Warwickshire, is to be the new Bishop of Ruperts Land.

Europ

Capt. Corbe for trial. Capt. Corbet King, alias She the Magistrate

with having er British subject ate Navy. Th behalf of the G the case agains vessel to Mad the crew that sl cruiser, and un service. Eviden the case was admitted to ba £2000 each. The Richmo don Times, wr serts that neve

the war was tained about Petersburg, be and more hope present and for The Army of nadian difficult but not barm which the re add to the mi the contest i transfer to th overflowing

Britain is reg ern people, t The Times Spence, its s pool, bolste tempting to nothing of i negroes, and LIVERPOO very firm on at 67.4. The Danie the coasting LIVERPOO

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> elected to Peru ruvian : tion in Spain take ju A Spain, store the two Fuc

ted.

"We Fuca ceeded coals

and the second beautiful the second by the s

. Roper-This was an t for goods supplied to nd pleaded that out of he plaintiffs sold to the order four were useless . Mr. Daniel was exnch locksmith was sworn ons had been repaired.

d a laugh by stating in nom defendant's attore of the guns in question s they usually are with article." The defendant heard, the latter swenrthe eleven guns were in be worthless. His honor the plaintiff, less \$14. e of the guns delivered

nia Quartz Mining Co .brought by the plaintiff J. S. Willis, to recover s for blacksmith's work opland appeared for the reen for the defence. It efendants that the comin court; that although istrar had granted a certion the company never ated under the Limited here was no one to sue. ined that as the company ted on their door plate he public should believe ted and were individually propose to amend the t the name of Mr. A. D. rt therein.

eted to such a course of ell had not appeared in that the members of the dividually liable, and di-

roceed. on was sworn and produom the company for the ad duly performed, also a ng that the company had limited company. refore given for the plain-

-John Burnett claimed Green, wages for work en performed by the plain-ent at Cadboro Bay. Mr. r the defence. It appear-ice that plaintiff had been he survey of the Cadboro defendant swore positively If working for Mr. F. W.

e assigned estate he was a Mr. F. W. Green and not aintiff. ed a non suit.

Implained of the hardship
thought at the time that W. Green were partners

niesced in the hardship of ted out that the defendant rer by the assignment. ell vs. H. Valentiner-Suit . Plaintiffs non suited. lins-Jugdment for \$7 36.

we gone to work.

-Judgment for \$8 25. dson-Judgment for \$150. Mayer - Judgment for

d—Judgment for \$22 50. FESSED - Wilson vs. Pitts, vs Williams, \$15; Babbitt \$46 50; Fellows & Roscoo 5; Wilson & Murray vs. lounslow vs. Dennes, \$10; illis, \$41; Backus vs. Wilpring Ridge Water Co. vs. Thomas vs. the same,

ELOS SHIPPING.

ELOS, W. T., Feb. 20, 1865.

:—Having a few leisure ive you a list of arrivals at Gourley, 17 days from San Architect, two days from bark Clalam, Capt. Jimmy oomer, two days from Vicyour place in a few days. Anderson is expected here haste, and close for this OBSERVER.

FROM CARIBOO.

rospects Struck!

er received from Williams bruary 2d, says: "There new strikes made on the cahontas Company have ospect, and it is thought that prove to be very rich. The aying very well, as also the lumbia Company have obnt prospect in a deep chan-p the old Union Company, that both claims will pay Provisions are plentiful and s they were in the fall. We spring, and it would be well here early, as work will be

RUPERTS LAND .- The Nor mation has been received mes Oldknow, D.D., Incum-Birmingham, Warwickshire, Bishop of Raperts Land.

The Wickly Colonist.

Tuesday February 28, 1865

European News.

GREAT BRITAIN

DATES TO JANUARY 8TH.

the case against the prisoner, who took the

vessel to Madeira, and there announced to

the crew that she was intended and sold for a

cruiser, and urged them to enlist in the service. Evidence was given in support, when the case was remanded, the prisoner being admitted to bail in £500, and two sureties of

The Richmond correspondent of the London Times, writing Nov. 27 and Dec. 5th, as-

serts that never since the commencement of

the war was more serene confidence enter-

tained about the safety of Richmond and Petersburg, be Grant's force what it may. He

also affirms that never was greater confidence

and more hope entertained in reference to the

The Army and Navy Gazette says the Canadian difficulty will, in all probability, lapse but not harmlessly. The display of attachment to Great Britain and of patriotic zeal

which the recent events called forth, will add to the many sources of irritation which

add to the many sources of irritation which the contest in America has opened, and will transfer to the Canadians a full share of the overflowing animosity with which Great Britain is regarded by the mass of the Northern people, but the Canadians have certainly established fresh claims to imperial sympathy.

The Times likewise publishes a letter from

Spence, its secession correspondent at Liver-

pool, bolstering up the rebel cause and at-tempting to show that the North had gained

nothing of importance during the past year. He believes the South will call out the

negroes, and points to Gen. Lee as the prob-

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8-The Paris Bourse was

very firm on Saturday, and the Rentes closed

The Danish Government proposes to open the coasting trade of that country to all na-

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7, Evening-The political

The Cuban's news of the fail of Savannah

was received this afternoon, and caused con-

siderable excitement, but it was too late in

The North German Lloyd's and Hamburg

American Companies are each building a new steamer in England with a view to the maintenance of a regular weekly line between New York, Southampton, &c.

Another evidence of Queen Victoria's resumption of public functions is the fact that

she has commanded all the ships of war to re-commence firing salutes when passing

sborne, during her stay there.
It is announced that Sir W. Mansfield is

now Commander-in-Chief in India, vice Sir

Hugh Rose, who will probably get command

France.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France

show a decrease of cash on hand of nearly

Italy.

It is reported that Spain is about to recog-

The Committee of Inquiry into the distur-bances of last September at Turin, have pre-

sented their report to the Chamber of Depu-

ties. Its purport is not stated. The debate
was adjourned for the printing of the report.
A new Italian loan of six millions sterling

has been contracted with several companies

Portugal.

The King opened the Cortes on the 2d. He said the Budget would show no deficit, and promised sundry measures for the regu-

lation of commerce.

It was stated that the Portuguese Minister

at London was expected to amicably arrange the difficulty between England and Brazil.

It was thought that the accession of the Emperor Maximilian to the Mexican crown would lead to important commercial relations

Spain

The Congress has been definitely constitu-

ted. Senor Alexandra Castro has been

La Pays asserts that Gen. Parker carries to Peru the following instructions: The Pe-

ruvian authorities shall disavow all participa-

tion in the outrage upon the envoy sent from Spain and upon Spanish subjects, and shall

take judicial proceedings against the authors

As soon as the prosecution is commenced.

subsequently send a plenipotentiary to con-clude a treaty of commerce and amity between

FUCA STRAITS COAL-The S. F. Flag says:

"We are informed that the officers of the

Fuca Straits Coal Company have at last suc-

ceeded in securing vessels to bring their

coals to this market. The first of these

vessels is expected to arrive here in the

course of fifteen days, and others will follow

regularly every two weeks. This coal is re-

presented to be of first-rate quality for

between Portugal and Mexico.

elected President of the House.

of the violence committee.

the two countries.

domestic purposes."

property and Motor property

It is stated that the Pope intends sending

able successor of Jeff Davis.

news of to-day is unimportant.

the day to develop any effect.

of the forces in Ireland.

nise the Kingdom of Italy.

on security of State domain.

peror of Mexico.

30,000,000 francs.

present and future of Secessia.

for trial.

£2000 each.

from the other side to-day but a brief an-Capt. Corbett, late of the Sea King (now the pirate Shenandoah), has been remanded Capt. Corbett, ex-commander of the Sea King, alias Shenandoah, was brought before the Magistrate at London on the 5th, charged closing at 2081@209. Feb. 4th-213,-Alta, with having enlisted, or attempted to enlist, British subjects for service in the Confeder-ate Navy. The solicitor who appeared on behalf of the Government to prosecute, stated

PLACERVILLE, Feb. 17—8 p.m.—A German druggist named B. Faust, was daugerously shot this evening, about six o'clock, by a German named Berringer. It is said the parttes had some dispute. Berringer attacked and knocked Faust to the ground, and shot him through the shoulder. Fauet is not expected to live. Berringer was promptly

lives. Parties have gone to recover the bodies. There is no communication beyond Laramie to night, the wind having blown down the wire. It will probably be in working order early to-morrow. Overland coaches run to Denver without interruption.

Louis and General Connor at Denver. Gen. Connor, who is now at Fort Bridger, telegraphs that if the line is not repaired by tomorrow morning, he will employ messengers | the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Feb. 16,7 p.m.-The Legislature has just passed concurrent resolutions, ratifying the action of Congress in relation to amending the Constitution abolishing slavery in the United States. The Democrats in the Legislature voted in the negative. Both Houses adjourned in honor The Governor was authorised to telegraph reason for retiring from office. The substance notice of the passage of the Resolution to the President of the United States.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

and fifty-nine bags of newspapers, from New York, and ten bags of letters and papers from the South American coast. The general delivery windows were closed until seven so far as possible up to that time.

SENSATION IN COURT—A decided sensation was caused in the United States District Court yesterday by the reading of some letters in the suit brought to conficeate 900 baskets champagne, valued at about \$12,000. The champagne was entered at the Custom House at \$4,304, whereas the price paid by the importer was \$6,418, and it is claimed by the Custom House authorities that the entry

It was reported that Prince Napoleon will visit Turin, returning to Paris in February, in company with the King of Italy.

The Bourse on the 6th was unsettled, but closed firmer at 66f. 85c. mines is said to have been \$8,000 per

Lane has received orders to proceed to Puget Sound on Lighthouse service, and will leave for her sphere of labor to-morrow.

16th, we (Alta) have files of the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser to the 28th of January -being fourteen days later than previous advices, the Smyrnicte only bringing papers a hat and sword blessed each year, as is the custom before Christmas Mass, to the Em-

the 21st, to take measures for building a first class hotel in that place.

The annual commercial statistics show that during the year 1864 there has been an increase of five per cent in foreign imports, and 60 per cent in the exports over the previous year. The increase is mainly attributable to the development of the sugar interests.

The Chinese residents of Honolulu ob-served their New Year's holiday on the 27th. All of their stores were closed.

The weather has been delightfully cool all

Spain, without awaiting the result, will restore the Chinchas. The Republic shall

On the passage of the Star, Capt. Gillett discovered a new island, located in north latitude 24° 4′, and east longitude 164°2, and about \$00 miles N.N.E. from Guam. The were no signs of people living on it. It lies directly in the track of whalers bound from Ascension to the Ochotsk or Arctic.

The Advertiser says that the increasing trade with San Francisco will doubtless war-

raut the establishment of the line of packets BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS for Hilo direct. It will tend to develop still WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APmore rapidly the resources of the magnificent and flourishing Island of Hawaii, which is capable of supporting 1,000,000 population, and of producing 100,000,000 of pounds of sugar annually, besides other staples.

The sugars produced on the various plantations are much superior in quality to those of last year.

CANADA.

The Canadians of Windsor have been retaliating for the passport order. The American Consul has been refused a place wherein to establish an office, and, as a consequence, he has notified the authorities that, having been refused an office, he has been obliged to suspend his functions. He has telegraphed to the Secretary of State his decision. This step virtually closes all intercourse between Detroit and Windsor for the present at least. -Bulletin.

THE Passport system instituted by U. S. Secretary Seward, is creating a great ferment both in Canada and the border States, and the press on both sides of the line are loud in their condemnation of the policy. The pressure brought to bear by the States of New York, Michigan and others the most nearly interested, is expected to produce an abrogation of the obnoxious order.

A Washington despatch says :- Action on the Bill terminating the Reciprocity Treaty was not delayed, as stated in many newspapers. by Mr. Sumner's amendments, but at the urgent personal request of Mr. Hale, who desires to speak upon the question of termination at length, in opposition to the Bill.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY .- Considerable ressure is being brought to bear in the U.S. Senate to defeat the bill for the abrogation of

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The latest Charlottetown papers received bring news of a Ministerial crisis in Prince. Edward Island. Colonel John Hamilton Gray, Prime Minister, has resigned his soat in the Executive Council, and the Lieutenant Governor has accepted the resignation. Colonel Gray is at some pains to give his of his statement is that he could not continue to sit in Council with Mr. Edward Palmer, the Attorney-General of the Province, after the conduct of that gentleman respecting the Confederation scheme. At the Toronto dejeuner, Mr. Palmer, speaking on behalf of his Province, declared very strongly in favor route, the mails received by the Sacramento of Confederation, but on getting back to yesterday were the largest ever received at Prince Edward Island, wrote a very leng letter to the newspapers condemning the scheme of the Conference which he had

endorsed at Toronto. TARIFF OR FREE PORT.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST Sir,-I am informed that the Estimates, which to the surprise of most of your readers. have been so ruthlessly swept away by the House of Assembly, are to be recommitted. Surely it is time for this House of misrepresentatives of the people to pause and review their past few weeks work; and the members will display their wisdom if they begin at the beginning, and weigh their individual responsibility before they allow one man to sway their decision.

sident of California, died had arranged a plan adapted to the wellbeing and advancement of the colony, and those of us who have taken up our final abode here hailed it with joy. We saw our country being opened up and a good future spreading out before us. But no sooner were the Estimates sent to the Lower House than they were either so cut down as to be almost worthless, or pitched overboard altogether. As if our rulers were determined, for sooth, we should remain in the low and petty condition in which as a colony we have been wont to vegetate.

But this won't do. The people will not bear it. Those of us who have brought our families here and made this colony our home families here and made this colony our home are resolved it shall go ahead. We want to that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked, the resources of the country developed, and Vancouver Island become a worthy appends age to the British Empire. In order to this, such proposals as have emanated from His Excellency the Governor must be met, and met with that promptitude which their im-portance demands. It were idle now to object, "where is the money to come from ?" Let the subjoined Tariff be at once levied and taxation imposed, and then more than sufficient to meet the entire outlay will be realised.

We may reasonably say-including our Indian tribes, who freely consume our imports-that our population is equal to six thousand persons, consuming \$200 a year each, which figures show that we consume \$1,200,000 per annum. Now, if we levy a Tariff of five per cent on all our imports we

one per cent. on all exports of gold and coin, which amounts

and as these may be fairly estimated at \$150,000, we have a further revenue of

offices, &c., at per annum 10,000 00

Leaving a balance in the Trea-

I wish it to be observed that I have calculated this duty only on the actual consumption of our Island, and not on the entire imports, leaving to our merchants the full benefit of drawbacks where they make sales for exportation. The Government would, therefore, have also the use of this large sum of money paid in the shape of duties for the purpose of stock being kept on hand for trade, until portions of that stock be sold and the drawbacks John E. Barnard, for ten years past clerk of the Supreme Court, and formerly Secretary of the British Legation, has returned with his would supply a still further increase to our revenue.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL AP-

POINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, \$62

"As a sample of English clockwork on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in ished that have
eyer been seen in
this country. No
Chrono meter
could be fitted
with more perfect
or carefully adusted mechanism.—Times, June
11, 1862.
"A triumph of
ingentity.— Zelespirit and suc-cess this first attemptiocom, pete with for-eigners in decoingenuity. — Tele-graph, March 31, 1862.

rative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."

Ilmes, June 28, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest qualit: which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—Hustrated London News November 8th, 852

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

CLOCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Postonice, Shep, Warehouse, Office, or Gounting House, from 1,000 guineas to 21 is. each.

Gold Cases, Silver Cas

BENSON'S LONDON MADE Open Hun-Open Hun-Face ters. Face, ters. WATCHES.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation-balance, adjusted r hot cli-Mates:—
Silver Cases, Open Face. £11 11 0 Hunters, £12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face. £25 00 Hunters, £30 00
FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED,—Silver Cases, at £3 3s.
£4s. £5 5s., £6 6s. each.
Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £77 4, £9 9s., £12 12s. each.

Benson's Illustrated Jatch Pamphlet, Will be sent Post free for Six Lamps: contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merehants and others can select, and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world world Fostoffice Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon Lon-lon Houses, must be made payable, and addressed to

JAMES W. BENSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 33 and 34 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1749. dels

Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia

AS BREN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medica Profession, and universally accepted by the Public

BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Hear-ache, Gout, and Indigestion and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladie and Children Combined with the

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

highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD & CO., 172 New Bond street, London:

Agent for Victoria, V.I., Chemist, Government street. Andsold by all respectable Chemists throughout he World fe19wly

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARK

CAUTION.

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

"TUPPER & COMPANY,

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

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

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

61A, Moorgate street London, E. C.

30th December, 1862.

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

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE Only Good Sauce, and applicable to VERY VARIETY OF DISH.



Caution. Lea & Perrins

Beg to caution the public against spuriou imitions of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. L. & P. having discovered that several of the For eign Markets have been supplied with Syuratous in Tations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. FORGED.

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

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

* * Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors. Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell | Messrs Barelay and Sons, London; etc., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. In 10 lawly Janion, Green & Rhodes,

Agents for VITORIA, V. I. pospital, to be succ. But I acres bave

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. & BURBIDGES BURGOYNE EXPORT DRUGGISTS, LONDON. COLEMAN ST.

"A more splen did and exquisitely finished plece of mechanism we have never seen."—
Standard, June 17, 1862.
"Some of them are of great beauty, and it the English watch trade only fellow up with the same spirit and Buocess this first.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES!

astor Oil, selected, in quarts, pints, %, %, and % Currie Powder, in 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-os bottles.
Cod Liver Oil, finest Newfoundland, in quarts, pints, and %-pints.
Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints and %-pints.
Essences 'Ginger and Peppermint,' %, 1, a 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.
Flavoring Essences, in %, 1, and 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.
Fluid Extract of Dandelion, in quarts, pints, and %-pints.

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

Granular Efferves: Carbonate of Lithia, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Magnesia.

Magnesia. Granular Efferves: Citrate of Pepsine Wine, %, %, and pints.
Quinine in %, %, and l-oz. hermetivally scaled bots.
balad On, "Finest Lucoa," quarts, pints a %-pints.
Sedlitz, Soda, Ginger Beer, and Lemonade Pow
ders, wrapped in tin foll papers. In boxes.

Tasteless Sedilitz in one powder, in patent capped bottles in cases cents-Bouquet, Frangipanai, Jasmin, Jockey Club, Laveuder Water, Marechale, Millefleurs, Patchouli, Rondelitia, Spring Flowers, Ver-bena, Wood, Violets, and every other descrip-tion.

The whole of the above articles can be packed in other sized bottles, it so ordered.

Nors—The trade mark and labelt affixed to every

To be had through all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. BURGOYNE & BURBRIDGES,

EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST., LONDON. Publish Monthly a Price Current of nearly 8,000 DRUGS. Chemical, Pharmaceutical & Photographic

Preparations, the Prices of all PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRU-MENTS and APPLIANCES and every description of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every Month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, to any part of the World, upon *.* As the latest fluctuations of the market ar, always noted, this list is invaluable to Chemists Druggists, Storekeepers and Surgeons.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES

Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMA-TISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

A LL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRES

ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose o
that wonderful SEDATIVE AND YND AND ANTERAS

WOND TOWNS OF THE PAIN AND THE PAIN ANTERAS that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPAS MODIO remedy, CHLORODYNE, discovered b Dr. J Collis Browne M.R.C.S. L., (ex-Army Medie 3 Stafi,) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it invaluable. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refireshing sleep, without producing or eaving any of the unpleasant effects of oplum.

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

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

From C. V. Ridout, Esq., Surgeon, Egham, "As an astringent in severe Diarrhesa and an antispasimois in Colic and Cramps in the Abdomen, the relation is instantaneous."

Chlorodyne—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood

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

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

London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

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

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

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

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

D PERRIN'S

IT Was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital Physicians of London that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Brewae's. See Times, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE. No home should be without it. Sold in bottles, No home should Caution-Chlorodyne--In Chancery.

> THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.



CAMOMILE PILLS

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

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

**Orders to be made payableby London de23 law

Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government street Monday on Williams Cook paring government \$25,000 a half year, exicin for the

GENERAL NEWS. News of the DAY.-We have no news

nouncement that the peace business had fallen through. This will take nobody by surprise. The contest in which we are engaged is one that does not admit of comptomise or adjustment. The war must go on to its legitimate end. Our latest advices from Salt lake, state there is every probability that the connection between Mud Springs and Julesburg will be repaired in time to avoid the running of another pony express.

Private despatches from New York quote gold as follows: Fob. 1st-201-203-20334. Feb. 2d-204 to 205. Feb. 3d-210-212,

Feb. 17th.

arrested. SALT LAKE, Feb. 17—9 p. m.—Another heavy snow storm occurred to day in a canon near this city, by which five men lost their

A new military department has been created. General Pope in command at St.

to carry despatches.

MONSTER MAIL .- In consequence of the suspension of travel on the Overland Mail yesterday were the largest ever received at the San Francisco Postoffice. There were ninety-six lock letter bags, and one hundred p.m., to enable the clerks to assort the mails

was fraudulent. DEATH OF A NOTED CITIZEN - Alexander | An enlightened and comprehensive mind yesterday in this city at the age of 33 years, of heart disease. Mr. Barnes was a representative of the class of successful miners. He came to this country in 1850 a poor youth, and by fortunate operations, principally in mines, and by shrewd calculations and close attention to business, he realized handsome fortune and at the time of his death was estimated to be worth \$300,000. His income from the Downleville Butte

Bound North .- The revenue cutter Joe

SANDWICH ISLANDS

By the arrival of the bark Yankee on the

A public meeting was held in Honolulu on

The revenue in 1864, under a ten per cent duty, has been \$1,712,241 61.

The American Consul, A. Caldwell, suf-fered a fracture of the leg by the fall of his horse upon it, while passing along a street in

over the islands.

The Missionary packet Morning Star had returned from the Micronesian group, bringing Rev. Mr. Snow and tamily, Rev. H. Bingham, jr., and wife, and a daughter of Mr. Sturges. The latter and wife are the only foreign missionaries lett on the islands. Mr. Bingham is quite ill.

island is about five miles long, densely covered with trees and shrubbery, with a white sand beach, and rises in a knoll at the centre 200 feet above the level of the sea. There

family to Australia.

7,500 00

I am, sir, yours, &c. AN OLD COLONIST. Pen Ivil (INN - The Geo, S. Wessell

Tuesday, February 28, 1865.

THE CARIBOO MINERS.

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

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

When we consider that it is to the gold of British Columbia, and to it alone, that Victoria owes its present importance, and when we also consider that it is this talisman which has called the various towns on the Fraser, and along the mining route generally, into being, we have said enough, we think, to show how much both colonies are interested in removing restrictions rather than placing obstacles in the miner's way. We do not mean, of course, nor does any intelligent miner mean, that British Columbia should abolish her tariff and reduce the revenue to a Vancouver Island standard, but rather that she should throw as many of her direct taxes as possible into customs, and thus by diminishing largely the number of officials reduce the demands upon the general revenue. At present it would seem the policy of the neighboring colony is to increase the taxation of men in proportion as they penetrate the interior and undergo the hardships of a pioneer's life. If they pitch their tent at New Westminster, and make not the first effort to develop the country's resources, they pay but the import duties, which do not really amount to half the aggregate taxation of the colony. If they ascend the Fraser, however, they become to the government what the Christian " barbarians" are to the Chinese in the Celestial Empire-objects of suspicion, and in every forward movement they are met by fresh restrictions. No Japanese Tycoon, fore of Son of the Moon, could take more effectual steps to preserve the interior of his country from the pollution of the enterprising interlor per. As a sample of this species of Oriental wisdom, we have six hundred men on " the Meadows," on Williams Creek, paying to the government \$25,000 a half year, solely for the

Westminster these men would, during the same period, pay but twelve thousand dollars; drowned in the river, the same as other sawyet it is to the six or seven hundred people yers. Neither my father nor grandfather died of the latter place, who do literally nothing for in their beds, and I don't expect to either. of the latter place, who do literally nothing for the advancement of the country, to whom Governor Seymour is expected to pander, and the world will jog on as before. I don't to whom the interests of the entire country bother my head about the rest; I suppose I are to be made subservient. This is not all. however :- the six hundred miners of the Meadows—and here we speak of the popula-tion on but a mile and a half out of the six It they want money, let them work for it as miles of this swampy tract of country-ex- I do; the world is wide enough for all. If pended during the years of 1863 and 1864, no they chose to stay at home and starve that is less a sum than \$600,000, and so far, without fool as to be earning money for them. Beany profitable result. Now we would ask sides I have always been a friend of peace, Governor Saymour in all soberness, and the and don't wish to have them quarrelling unthinking Solons of the Legislative Council, about my money when I am dead.—Fraser's if increasing the burdens of these managements. if increasing the burdens of these men, is either just or politic ? Let us suppose for a moment these miners, and those of the other ereeks who are struggling hard against similar sult the Home Government with regard to great natural difficulties, being obliged to the projected confederation of the colonies of leave the country on account of the operance. British North America. He finds the Engleave the country on account of the onerous nature of the taxation—a misfortune likely lish Cabinet entirely sympathetic with him on this great question; and, strangely enough, enough to happen—where is His Excellency even those who support the political separa-to find a revenue? Where are the two hundred officials more or less to get their salaries ? and lastly, where are the ambitious citizens of New Westminster to find customers? It must surely be plain to all concerned, that the in the colony. During the years of 1858, | colony would, in Major Downie's parlance, suddenly relapse into something like its " pristine grandeur, when the Siwashes were the sole lords and masters of the soil."

We have heard of several mining joint-

stock companies which were in, the way of formation; brought to a stand-still through the recent action of the British Columbian Government. These companies got frightened, not because there was anything very startling about the increase to the tariff, but because they see by it and the export duty on elsewhere who do not pay the mining license gold a disposition on the part of the Government to increase rather than diminish the burdens of the miner. At present a company venue by such exemption. The petitioners is formed to put a bed-rock flume on Keith- pray that His Excellency will enact that all ley's Creek. This operation will cost during the first two years the sum of \$200,000-a large enough outlay truly for any mining company in Cariboo-but this is not the only financial demand: the Government steps in and claims in taxation the sum of \$63,000. Here is a great undertaking, which will in the course of two years afford employment to upwards of two thousand miners, jeopardized by the ill-considered taxation of the country. The Bed Rock day at 12 o'clock, carrying a good number of pas-Flume Company on Williams Creek is another illustration. This company before it can obtain any returns will have expended \$150,000 and will have paid to the Government in taxation upwards of \$50,000 more oil. -because probably it is, like the others, FROM THE SOUND,-The steamer Eliza Anderopening up the resources of the mining region and making the surrounding ground workable for thousands of free miners. The legislation of the neighboring colony is indeed a stumbling-block to mining enterprise, and will, unless speedily amended, reduce the population to a number too insignificant to necessitate even the employment of a Treasurer. If Governor Seymour wishes to make his mark, he will go to work manfully and get rid of at least one-half the officials that at present hang like a millstone round the neck of the country. Simultaneously he might abolish the tonnage dues and all the public road tolls. An increase to the tariff, if then found necessary, will be no cause of dissatisfaction; for the miner will know that he is placed on something like an portions of the population, and that Lillooet and Douglas. Yale, and New Westminster, will then pay their proper share of the revenue loading for this port at latest dates. of the country.

A NEW ZEALAND SAWYER'S PHILOSOPHY -We give the results of a conversation with one of these men, omitting the leading questions we addressed to him : "I have now been knocking about in these colonies for eleven years. I consider myself better off here than at home. In the old country your master will turn you off for a sour look, and when you have once got a bad name it will ge hard with you to find another place. Here am as good as my master, and he knows it: can turn him off when I choose, and find as good a place to-morrow. I can make as much in a day here as I could in a week in England. I have saved no money; what's period of six months. the use? I once made £250 at the diggings in Australia, went down to Melbourne and spent it like a gentleman. Ab! it is a plea- Messrs. Spratt & Kriemler, and the vessel has sant thing being a gentleman; I should like to have nothing else to do. I wore as good a coat as any of your officer fellows, and for Portland in a few days. spent my money quite as freely. It lasted me five months; and it is a comfort to me that I never met a poor pal without standing treat. I met an old chum bound for New Zealand, and came down here with him for a lark, When I have made a little money, I go down to Auckland and spend it like a gentleman. It is not worth while going there with less than £60; that lasts me about a fortnight. Being a top-sawyer at the top of my profession, you know I can make that sum in six weeks. I thus work like a man for nine months of the year, and live the other three like a gentleman. If I rived from Nanaimo last night with 20 passengers, meet my master in town I look him fairly in the face; why shouldn't 1? to R. Brodrick, Ain't I as good as he? I owe him FOR NANAIMO. nothing, and he owes me nothing; I have for it, so there's an end of the matter. What should I do if I were sick? Why, go to the on the last steamer from San Francisco. hospital, to be sure. But I never have been

privilege of mining, and over \$40,000 line. It wouldn't pay on no account. Oh, taxes on articles of consumption, making in all \$65,000 for the mining season. In New Westminster these men would, during the for the nurse. I'll be crushed by a tree, or When I die my comrades will dig a hole and bury me beneath some tall kauri tree, and shall fare as well as the rest. I have lots of poor relations in England, but they have no claim on me. They never did anything for

Hon. GEO. BROWN IN ENGLAND - Mr. George Brown, the Canadian Minister, is now in England. He has come here to conare agreed as to the expediency of uniting the British colonies under one Government. Mr. Brown has been received with extraordinary distinction by all parties in this country. He has been overwhelmed with calls and invitations; and hundreds of influential persons, who were perfect strangers to him. have taken means to express their sympathy with his mission. He left London to-day on a visit to Lord Palmerston at B oadlands .-London correspondence of the New York In-

TAXING CHINESE MINERS .- A petition signed by eighty-six miners has been presented to Governor Seymour, calling attention to the fact that a large number of Chinamen are employed on the bars of the Fraser and of one pound sterling, and nevertheless enjoy all the privileges of free miners, and pointing out the considerable loss to the public re-Chinamen found mining in any part of British Columbia shall pay the required tax.

LARGE CARGO-The steamer Oregon on her last down trip took from Portland 500 tons of produce valued at \$30,000, and including 3,500 boxes of apples.

COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday, Feb. 22. STEAMER SAILED .- The Oregon sailed yestersengers from this city and Puget Sound for San

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

son arrived yesterday from Puget Sound with 23 passengers and a large freight of cattle, sheep and produce.

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

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

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

FROM THE SOUND,-The sloop Letitia, Capt. Adams, arrived yesterday morning from Seattle equal footing with other and less productive with a full cargo of oats, wheat, onions, and hay. LOADING IN ENGLAND .- The Ann Adamson,

at London, and Cyclone, at Liverpool, were still FOR SALT SPRING ISLAND .- The sloop Alarm

sailed yesterday for Salt Spring with cattle, provisions, etc. FROM THE SOUND .- The schooner Flying Mist

arrived yesterday from Whidby Island with 40 tons hay, apples, etc.

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

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

THE GEO. S. WRIGHT.—The machinery of this steamer has been put in complete repair by been fitted for the Portland trade. She will

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

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

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.-The tug Diana sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning, earrying Dietz & Nelson,s express and a few pas-

FROM NANAIMO -The steamer Fideliter ar a small quantity of produce, and a cargo of coal

FOR NANAIMO.-The steamer Fideliter will done his work and he has paid me take up Mr. C. S. Nicol and family, who arrived

FOR PORTLAND .- The Geo, S. Wright is up for sick, and don't intend to be; it's not in our Portland-R. Brodrick, agent.

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

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

FROM NANAIMO, -The schooner Alpha arrived vesterday morning with a cargo of coal.

Monday, Feb. 27.

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

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

VICTORIA MARKETS.

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

JOBBING RATES.

FLOUR—Extra, \$14 @ \$14 50 p bbl; superfine, \$12 @ \$13 do: Oregon brands, \$11 50 @ \$12 do, OATMEAL—\$9 \$10 p 100 h.

CORNMEAL—\$8 @ \$8 50 do.

BRAN—(Very scarce)—3%c p h p sack.

MIDDLINGS—3%c @ 4c do.

WHEAT—(Scarce)—4%c do.

OATS—3%c do.

BARLEY—3%c @ 4c do.

GROUND DO—4%c do.

HAY—1% @ 2% do p bale.

POTATOES—2c @ 2%c do p sack.

ONIONS—5%c @ 6c do do.

TEA—37%c @ 40c do p chest.

COFFEE—23c @ 25c do p sack.

SUGAR—(Raw)—8c @ 10c do p bbl; refined,

14c @ 16c do do. JOBBING RATES.

SUGAR—(Raw)—Sc @ 10c do p bol; renaed,
1dc @ 16c do do.
RICE—(Scarce)—8c @ 10c do p sack.
BUTTER—Best, 45c @ 48c do p case; ordinary do, 42c @ 45c do p firkin.
BACON—Hams, best quality—20c @ 25c; ordinary do, 15c @ 20c in moderate quantities.
CHEESE—23c @ 25c do p case.
CANDLES—22xc @ 24c do per box.

IMPORTS

Into the Colony of British Columbia, during

Horses and Mules Cows Calves Beef Cattle Sheep and Goats Hogs Machinery Matches Meat, pres'vd Meat, fresh Miscellaneous Molasses Nais Nuts and Almonds Oils, sweet Oils, sweet Oils, sweet Opium Paints Portatoes Pers'nl effot's Pork,salt Plants Poultry Quicksilver Rice Rope & Cordage Salt Seeds, garden	230 00 56622 00 7634 25 756 25 2587 39 394 54 746 00 716 62 15666 94 1903 25 2108 65 396 30 101 76 3882 09 1758 12 1382 25 434 35 12 50 3299 34 803 23 294 500 83 60 87 14679 90 396 66 866 53
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Salt	866 53
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Seeds, grain.	98 52
Shot	590 51
Soap	2358 51
Stationery	1823 16
Sugar	12871 49
Spirits	13945 70
Tar and Pitch	138 00
Tea	4962 00
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wines—	1022 0
Chiampagne	1233 0
various	2652 50
wooden ware.	748 74
Yeast Powder	2340 4
Stores	1623 0
	Vegetables, Turnips, etc Do preserved and salt Do fresh

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr PACIFIC, from San Francisco-Capt. Nicols and family. D Lane, J L Hunt, R T Smith L Boscowitz, Miss S Jones, Miss S Adams and brothers, E Barrington, Kwong Lee and 2 friends E Toomey, S A Smith, J Marks, I Turgo & wife, H F Foster, Mrs. Hicks, R H Adams and wife, T Denovean, Mrs T Bailie, J F Wilson, J E Hines, J A Lord (W. F. & Co's Messenger) T Armstrong, J Robertsen, C Marales, J Nahl, T Douglas, Z Larman, Miss Kate Rauft J Rauft, J Robertson, Miss Llzzie Casper; Miss Lizzie Meekum, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs Fitzgerald and 3 children, O Moses, and 54 chinamen.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—R Roe and lady, H K Carter, W Hamil-ton, Phillips, Lawrence, McGillom, T Gibbon, P Holland, W Edwards, H N Steele, Waldron, Jas Fitzpatrick, North, Frost, Wright, Jones, Roths-child, Garfield, Brown, Webster, Kreimler.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

[FROM THE S. F. BULLETIN.]

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

Potatoes droop a little.
FLOUR—The Market is higher; sales of Alviso Mills at \$13; we quote Genesee Mills extra. \$13: superfine do \$11 50@12; sales of Oregon extra at \$11 50; we quote National Mills extra at \$13; Golden Gate do do, same price; 3600 hf sks

Chile for export, private.

WHEAT—The market is firm, with sales of 625

BARLEY—We quote the market dull and nominal at \$3@3 25 for California; 1000 sks Chile, ex Sportsman, resold at an advance.

BEANS—300 sks small white flat, 40 P lb. OATS—1500 sks sold at 2½@2½c.
OATS—1500 sks sold at 2½@2½c.
BRAN—Sales at \$42 50@4b p ton.
MIDDLINGS—Sales at \$55@60.
POTATOES—Sales at 2½@3½c p b.
HAY—Cargo sales at \$18@30.

[FROM THE S. F. FLAG.]

Messrs. Addison & Martin, of the Pacific Fruit Market, furnish the following list of prices of fruit as the ruling rates in our city at the present APPLES—per box, \$3@3 75; inferior per box.

APPLES—per box, \$3@3 79; interior per box \$2 50@2 75. PEARS—per pound, 8@15c. PLUMS—Dried, \$7 ib 14@25c. PEACHES—Dried, \$7 ib 10@15c. FIGS—\$7 ib 20@30c. BLACKBERRIES—(D) \$5 ib 35@40c. ORANGES—\$7 100, \$5@6; retail, \$1@1 25 LEMONS—\$7 100, \$5@6; \$7 doz, 75c@\$1.

GOODS ON THE WAY.

Per GOLDEN GATE, from San Francisco—sailed February 17—5 anchors, 15 bls gunny bags 115 sks barley, 20 cs blacking, 174 cases boots and 115 sks barley, 20 cs blacking, 174 cases boots and 5 doz brooms, 50 bxs candles, 7 pgs castings, 7 cs clothing, 85 bgs 30 cs coffee, 19 cis cordage, 9 cs 3 pgs Drugs, 8 es dry goods, 2 bls duck, 3 cases fancy goods, 304 bbls flour, 2531 hf sks, 1800 qr sks flour, 78 pgs dried fruits, 20 cs, 15 pgs furniture, 4 cs 20 cks glassware, 4 pgs grindstones, 108 cs groceries, 5 cs hardware, 2 iron safes, 20 cases macaroni and vermicelli, 5 hhds 10 barrels malt liquors, 1 cs matches, 25 pgs chinese merchandise 49 sks meal, 96 kgs nails, 40 cs coal oil, 60 cases china, 2 cs paints, 2 blf paper, 10 cs pearl barley, 227 cs preserves, 50 fkns butter, 10 cs lard, 40 kgs pickles, 200 bgs rice, 60 gunnies salt, 2 pkgs ship chandlery, 100 bxs soap, 1 cs alcohol, 96 cases liqueurs, 25 bxs starch, 1 cs stationery, 140 bbls 70 hf bbls 200 bxs 60 bgs sugar, 40 kgs syrap, 45 chts 20 hf do 10 pgs 220 bxs tea, 13 bdls trees, 45 bxs 2 cs 61 bbls 4 bls tobacco, 476 cs 4 l-8th cks wine, 24 pgs woodenware, 50 cs 1 bbl yeast powders. Value, 251,913 75.

IMPORTS.

Per schooner CLANCEY from Port Townsend

-5 bxs apples. p Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—96 hd cattle and calves, 192 head sheep, 2 coops chickens, 6 bxs eggs, 20 doz do, 19 sks oysters, 2 bbls sugar, 30 bxs bread, 1 carcase beef. Value, \$5 847.

Value, \$5 847.

Per stmr PACIFIC, from San Francisco—17 pgs hardware, 9 do duck, boots, etc, 2 do books and cards. 3 do hops, 1 do toos, 26 do clothing, 1 do medicine, 18 do tobacco, 21 do cigars, 1 do hats 3 do combs, 1 do gold scales, 4 do hosiery, 1 do harness, 1 do books and stationery, 65 boiler tubes 10 do drugs, 170 do sugar, butter, etc, 2 do gas pipes, 1 do onion seed, 9 do seeds, 10 do castings, 2 do mustard, 11 do boots, 32 do carriage materials, 6 do dry goods, 124 do mdse, 4 do opium, 1 do cheese, 1 do butter, 2 do milk, 3 do windlas, etc, 6 do leather, 1 horse. Value, \$27,000.

Per sloop LETITIA, from Port Towasend.

Per sloop LETITIA, from Port Townsend—136 bushels wheat, 386 bushels oats, 123 bushels cement, 3 tons hay. Value, \$834. Per schr CAROLENA, fron N W Coast B C—Skins and furs; value, \$1,850; oils and Indian goods, \$150. Total, \$2,600.

Per schr FLYING MIST, from Port Townsend 31 tons hay, 109 bush apples. Value, \$810. Per schr WINGED RACER, from Port An-

Per schooner LORD RAGLAN, from British olumbia -2 pkgs furs. Value \$450

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Feb. 20-Slp C. S. Kidder, Henderson, Por ar Oregon, Connor, San Francisco cop W B Naylor, Stevens, Bardlay mily Harris. McIntosh, Nanaimo Stmr Emily Harris McIntosh, Nanaimo
Schr Goldstream, Hewitt, Nanaimo
Bark Knight Bruce, Bryce, Nanaimo
Feb. 21—Sloop Hamley, Dolholt, Nanaimo
Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelos
Sloop Fashion, Bagley, Port Angelos
Schr Onward, McKay, Nanaimo
Feb 22—Sch Native, Smith, New Westminster
Schr North Star, McCulloch, New Westminster
Schr Industry Ogilvie Oreas Island Schr Industry, Ógilvie, Orcas Island Sloop Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo Feb 22—Schr Parmiter, Headlin, Pedder Bay Feb 23—Schr J K Thorndike, Thornton, Sa

uan Stmr Pacific, Burns, Astoria Stmr Emily Harris, McIntosh, Nanaimo Feb 24—Schr Sweepstakes, Keffier, Saanich Sloop Letitia, Adams, Port Angelos Stmr Diana, Wright, New Westminster Feb 25—Stmr Fideliter, Loudon, Nanaimo Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo Schr Lord Raglan, Byrne, New Westminster Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster

Feb. 20—Stmr Oregon, Connor, Astoria Slp C S Kidder, W Henderson, Port Angelos Stmr Enterprise, Mouatt, New Westminster Schr Goldstream, Caffray, Nanaimo Sloop Deerfoot, King, Nanaimo Schr Langley, Menviortch, N W coast B C Schr C E Clancey, Robertson, Port Angelos Feb 21—Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port An-

Sloop Hamley, Dolholt, Nanaimo Sloop Fashion, Bagley, Port Angelos Sloop Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo Feb 22—Steamer Emily Harris. McIntosh,

Sloop Boz, Dake, Nanaimo Schr North Star, McCulloch, Nanaimo Sloop Letitia, Adams, Port Angelos Schr Carolena, Pelham, Metlakathla Feb 53—Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angelos

Stmr Pacific, Burns, San Francisco Schr'Discovery, Rudlin, Saanich Schr Eliza, Carleton, Saanich Schr Gazelle, Golacar, Fort Rupert Sloop Thornton, Warren, Lopez Island Schr Winged Racer, Peterson, Port Angelos Schr Winged Racer, Peterson, Port Angelo Sloop Eagle, Knight, Saanieh Schr J K Thorndike, Thornton San Juan Stmr Alexandra, Insley. Port Angelos Feb 24—Boat Harriet, Dirk, San Juan Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster Feb 25—Stmr Fideliter, Loudon, Nanaimo Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo Slp Boz, Deak, Cowichan Sln Thornton, Warren, New Westminster Slp Thornton. Warren, New Westminster Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angelos Boat Harriet, Dirk, San Juan Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster Slp Eagle. Knight, New Westminster

MARRIED.

On the 22d inst., at the church of St. Louis College, by the Rev, Father Baudre, President of the College, Alexander Levy to Louisa McNeal, both of this city.

At Christ Church, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Cridge, William Parsons, of San Juan Island, to Anne Mellor, of Victoria, V. I. At the residence of his father, James Bay, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. E. Cridge, William T-Leigh, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Leigh, to Miss Helen Vandeleur Holmes, both of this city.

In this city, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Father Siger, at the residence of the Right Reverend Bishop Demers, William McNiffe to Ann Jane Irvib, both of this city.

At St. Andrews Cathedral, in this city, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Father Maloney, Mr. Michael Carey to Mrs. Ellen Carroll.

In this city, on the 25th inst., Caroline, the infant daughter of David F. and Mary Fee. At San Juan Island, on the 20th of Feb., 1865, Henry, eldest son of Haunah and Henry Myers, residents of Lopez Island, aged 12 years and 2 months.

At the residence of M. H. Frost, Mukiltee, W. T., on 5th December, 1864, John Topping, a native of Scotland, aged 28.

VOL. 6

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John Meakin, Clarkson & Co., Dietz & Nelson, Barnard's Express editands bomme

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

ISLA In our evening appears a rather

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