

THE BRITISH

By the way, the British... the British... the British...

THE WASHINGTON

The Washington... the Washington... the Washington...

THE OLD AND THE NEW

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INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA

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to induce him to consent to an action between the ship and the Union gunboat, but without success. Capt. Morris, however, stated that if he happened to fall in with the Wachusett during a cruise he would willingly engage in a contest with her, but that on no account would he consent to leave a safe harbor for the express purpose of having an engagement.

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The preparations for the encounter were made with the greatest celerity and complete secrecy, and at about 3 o'clock in the morning of Friday, October 7, the cables were slipped, and the Wachusett bore down upon the rebel vessel under a full head of steam.

The fleet of Brazilian vessels, which nearly surrounded the little space of water in which the brief battle had been fought, was so situated that the two American steamers were obliged to pass under the stern of one of the largest in order to penetrate their line. The Wachusett was challenged but did not deign a word of reply, and the Florida, when hailed and commanded to halt a moment afterward, replied that a pause was impossible, as she was towed by a vessel in front.

Certain parties in Bahia, which is a place of considerable commercial importance, with one of the best harbors in the world, being interested in American affairs, bestirred themselves to bring about an engagement between the Wachusett and the Florida, firmly confident that the result of such an encounter would be another Union victory as complete as that won last summer in the British channel.

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On the 5th, the crew being in need of some recreation, half of it were put on liberty and went on shore, coming back in the evening. Many of the men being drunk, and considering himself guaranteed in a neutral port, the captain of the Florida let thirty men of his crew and some of his officers sleep on shore on the nights of the 6th and 7th.

It is asserted that there was great loss of life at all points in the struggle which took place with revolvers and cold steel, and that it did not last long for the compliment of the Florida was reduced by nearly fifty men. Among the dead is said to be the officer of the deck, who received a ball in the breast, and it is said that an officer named Stone was also killed from a shot in the mouth.

A gentleman who was staying at an hotel during the Summer expressed his dissatisfaction to his landlady of the heavy charges in his bill. "Well, you see," she said, "our season is so very short that we are obliged to make hay while the sun shines."

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THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

VOL. 6.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1865.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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VICTORIA, V.

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THE OLD AND THE NEW.

When we take a glance over the history of the past year, we cannot say we are disappointed at the general result. We see a community staking the greatest portion of its capital and its labor on a single resource, and that one the most uncertain in its character. This resource, by a chain of adverse circumstances, fails to be as productive as was expected—the dice have turned up the smaller numbers—and the community have lost. It is the gambler's fate, and we should not repine. The next throw may possibly do more than redeem the past, but it may also plunge us into greater misfortune. Let us take warning in time. Fortune has up till recently been too lenient for our own sake. We have, through a continuation of almost marvellous good luck, been increasing in wealth and prosperity, and, like self-loving human nature generally, we have put our success down to our own intelligence and the infallibility of our institutions. The present year has, however, rudely shattered the dream. We perceive that the laws of political economy are just as active in Vancouver Island as they are elsewhere, and that we cannot, any more than other countries, infringe them with impunity. When we see, appointed at our present stagnation, it is simply because we felt convinced in the early part of the summer, and said as much, that the undue speculation in Cariboo was bound to bring about a reaction. We have indeed not only been trading on an uncertain basis in the neighboring colony but we have been raising everything to a fictitious condition in our own. While, however, we have been over-estimating the value of real estate and the thousand-and-one copper and gold schemes, we have been underrating the very source of wealth which above all others would add to the stability of the colony and counteract the injurious fluctuations of mining speculation. We have persistently ignored our agricultural resources, and while sending large sums out of the country to provide for our own and British Columbia's consumption, we have been depending for our returns on a desperate lottery. All this is wrong in principle and ruinous in practice.

Much, however, as this exclusive dependence on the gold fields is bad in the abstract, the mania for speculation which it creates is, in its evil results, beyond all calculation. A mining excitement takes place, and a temporary demand is created for house accommodation; immediately there is a wholesale investment in buildings, and the town increases in proportions so rapidly that property-holders begin to see a Melbourne or a San Francisco close at hand. This unhealthy, hopeful feeling in its turn induces all manners of extravagance, and so we have in a few short months, most of the ready money of the community locked up in things, if at all productive, at least only so for a limited period. The miners leave for British Columbia, and tenanted houses meet the eye on every street. When the stream returns, if it be fortunate the speculator may get back an interest on his outlay, but if not he has only to see his money tied up and repine at his misfortune. Now all this we maintain is not the fault of the country, but the shortsightedness of a portion of the population. The same depressing results which we see now, we can see in any country where the inhabitants have been trusting too much to a blind fortune, and too little to their own energy and intelligence. We are not alone in the misfortunes of 1864. Our California neighbors with a want of foresight almost as great as our own, have been giving way to the whirl of mining speculation, and the inevitable result—bankruptcy and ruin—has

overwhelmed thousands. In Australia we find another commercial crisis, in Brazil another, and in England another. Our misfortunes—if we can indeed call that a misfortune which teaches us more forcibly the folly of our ways—have been insignificant when compared even relatively with those of the countries we have named; but they have been less excusable. We have ample field for legitimate enterprise in the manifold resources of these colonies, without trusting everything to a commerce which is, at the best, unsubstantial so long as Vancouver Island and British Columbia continue disunited.

Taking all things into consideration, we have been a favored community. Men who have made their fortunes by purchasing real estate a few years ago may grumble because the price of property has declined since 1863, but they forget that during the last year or two everything has been overdone and unduly magnified, and that we must suddenly or gradually come back again to first principles. No person who understands anything about new countries will object to this. It is wholesome. It is the headache after the dissipation—disagreeable enough, no doubt, but an excellent warning to eschew undue excitement in the future. When we look around us, however, we have every reason to be thankful. Almost wherever we direct our eyes we find communities suffering much greater depression than our own, and few, relatively speaking, that have so fair a future before them. We see in the opening of the Kootenay country—a subject to which we were the first to call attention—not only the prospect of obtaining a considerable increase to our population, but a hopeful indication that we are about on the threshold of the gold discoveries of British Columbia. While great results, however, may flow, and we believe will flow, from the unfolding of the auriferous wealth of both colonies, we would for the hundredth time impress on the people and the Government the necessity of looking upon the gold mines as little better than adventitious aids for settling up the country. We do not imply of course that they should be in the slightest degree neglected,—for we would have their development made a first necessity;—but we maintain that the great object of Government and of an intelligent population is to turn such temporary means of wealth to the building up of those interests which are less uncertain and more permanent. We shall in future issues endeavor to show the remedies for the instability of the country.

means by which the year 1866, upon which we have just entered, may be made one leading to a substantial prosperity.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

[From the Boston Advertiser of November 9th.]

AMERICAN ACCOUNT.

The news which we announced yesterday morning, that the arrival of the famous Kearsarge at this port had brought the intelligence of the capture in Brazilian waters by the Union gunboat Wachusett of the notorious rebel steamer Florida, sent a thrill of surprise and delight through the community, even in the midst of the excitement and anxiety of Presidential election day. The joyful news spread over the city like wildfire, and was the subject of universal discussion and mutual congratulation, until the interests of Congressional and National elections seemed to be almost forgotten in comparison. One of our reporters paid a visit to the Kearsarge during the day, and by the kind courtesy of her officers, Paymaster, J. A. Smith being especially obliging, was enabled to obtain a detailed account of the singular affair in the bay of Bahia, comprising all the particulars which are accessible to the public.

The Confederate war steamer Florida arrived at Bahia, Bay of San Salvador, Brazil October 5th, having captured and burned the bark Mondamon, from Rio, off Pernambuco, on the 28th of September. The United States steamer Wachusett, Capt. Napoleon Collins, had been lying several days in the port of Bahia, and the Florida at first anchored in the offing. The Brazilian Admiral immediately sent her a message requesting her to come inside, which she did, anchoring in the midst of the Brazilian fleet and close under the guns of the principal fort, which is located on an island in the middle of the harbor.

Certain parties in Bahia, which is a place of considerable commercial importance, with one of the best harbors in the world, being interested in American affairs, bestirred themselves to bring about an engagement between the Wachusett and the Florida, firmly confident that the result of such an encounter would be another Union victory as complete as that won last summer in the British channel. On the morning of the 6th of October they carried a challenge to Captain Morris of the Florida, to move outside the limits of Brazilian jurisdiction and fight the Wachusett. The rebel commander refused to receive the message which the Brazilian citizens had prepared on account of some informality in its address. During the afternoon of the same day a Hungarian citizen living in Bahia, and sympathizing with our Government in its struggle with rebellion, waited upon Captain Morris and endeavored

to induce him to consent to an action between his ship and the Union gunboat, but without success. Capt. Morris, however, stated that if he happened to fall in with the Wachusett during a cruise he would willingly engage in a contest with her, but that on no account would he consent to leave a safe harbor for the express purpose of having an engagement.

All efforts on the part of outside parties to bring on a naval battle in open water between the two vessels proving unavailing, Captain Collins promptly took into consideration the other means which suggested themselves for ridding the seas of the most dangerous enemy of our commerce. In the evening of the same day above mentioned—Thursday, Oct. 6th—he called a council of his officers to debate the subject. An important element in the consideration of the matter was the fact that the convenient harbor of Bahia has three openings into the Atlantic, by any one of which the Florida could make her escape whenever the darkness of the night favored her purpose, without the possibility of a Union vessel preventing her. It is stated that a council of officers were also possessed of information that the Florida had repeatedly seized and burned American ships within 3 miles of the Brazilian coast, in defiance of every law of neutrality, without the slightest objection of any sort being raised by the Brazilian authorities. Taking into consideration all the facts in the case the council advised, with but one dissenting voice among all the officers of the Wachusett, that the scheme proposed of seizing the rebel cruiser at anchorage should be carried out. Captain Collins immediately gave the orders for accomplishing the design agreed upon, saying that with the very deepest regret he felt that the Brazilian government in permitting pirates within the shadow of its shores, had made the step an imperatively necessary one. It may be remarked here that it was found after the seizure of the Florida that arrangements had been made for her escape from the harbor on the very next night for a new career of depredation upon our commerce.

The preparations for the encounter were made with the greatest celerity and complete secrecy, and at about 3 o'clock in the morning of Friday, October 7, the cables were slipped, and the Wachusett bore down upon the rebel vessel under a full head of steam. So little expectation was there of such a proceeding that one half the officers and crew of the Florida, 70 in number, and including Capt. Morris, were carousing on shore, and the remainder having just returned from a similar absence, were in no condition to repel an assault. The Florida's officer of the deck supposed the collision which he saw to be imminent to be merely accidental, and cried out, "You will run into us if you don't look out." The design of Capt. Collins was simply to strike the Florida amidships, with full steam on, crush in her sides, and at once send her to the bottom, beyond the possibility of causing further trouble to any one. The Wachusett, however, did not strike her adversary fairly, but hit her in the stern, carrying away the mizzenmast and main yard, and leaving the Florida in a crippled condition.

As to the result, the Florida allowed the shock carried by the Wachusett back several yards. In the collision which followed several pistol shots were fired from both vessels, chiefly at random and without effect. Two of the guns of the Wachusett were also discharged by accident, according to one report, and as another version has it, by order of one of the Union lieutenants. The shots did not strike the Florida.

Capt. Collins of the Wachusett immediately thundered out a demand to the rebel craft, "Surrender or I will blow you out of the water." The lieutenant in charge of the Florida may be excused for considerable amazement, but still had presence of mind to reply, "Under the circumstances, I surrender." Without the delay of an instant, dozens of gallant tars boarded the prize and made fast a hawser connecting her with their own vessel, and the Wachusett turned her course outward, moving at the top of her speed and towing the Florida after her.

The fleet of Brazilian vessels, which nearly surrounded the little space of water in which the brief battle had been fought, was so situated that the two American steamers were obliged to pass under the stern of one of the largest in order to penetrate their line. The Wachusett was challenged but did not deign a word of reply, and the Florida, when hailed and commanded to halt a moment afterward, replied that a pause was impossible, as she was towed by a vessel in front.—The Brazilians soon guessed the state of affairs, and in another moment one or two of the heaviest guns of the fort, under the very muzzles of which the capture had been made, opened fire on the Wachusett as she disappeared in the morning darkness. Three shots were fired after her, passing harmlessly far above her pennant, and striking the water beyond.

To the reader it seems that all this must have taken a considerable time, but the testimony of a careful officer on the Wachusett, corroborated by the surgeon of the Florida, assures us that from the time the Wachusett first slipped her cable and steamed upon the rebel cruiser to the moment when the echoes of the last gun from the Brazilian fortress had died away, was only 20 minutes by the watch. Certainly no page of history can show a more daring achievement or one executed with more brilliant rapidity or more complete success.

The Brazilian naval commander in Bahia harbor acted with all the promptness which could have been expected, and in a few moments the dawn of day disclosed two vessels of the Brazilian fleet doing their utmost to pursue and overhaul the Wachusett and her prize. They were a heavy sloop-of-war and a small armed steamer, neither of them any match in point of speed for the handwork of New England mechanics, and soon gave

up the chase as the Union and rebel steamers disappeared below the horizon.

The crew of the Florida is composed of Englishmen, Irishmen, Germans, etc., and contains no citizens of the rebel States. Among her officers, however, are several Southerners.

THE BRAZILIAN VERSION. [Translated from the Journal de Bahia.]

THURSDAY, Oct. 6.—At 6 a. m. yesterday the Confederate States steamer Florida, which has the same celebrity as the Alabama and Georgia, arrived. She came from Santa Cruz de Tenerife, after a run of 61 days, and entered to make some repairs, and also to take in coal and provisions. At once a great crowd gathered upon the quay, and a rumor flew about that a combat between the Florida and the U. S. steamer Wachusett was about to take place. The latter was in our port for some days. In fact a constant stir on board this vessel was noticed, and it was said she was going to wait for the Florida outside the line of neutrality. In the evening the Florida came to anchor, and one of our vessels of war and the land, as it was thought, to make the repairs that she stood in need of, and to take in coal. Both the American vessels were the same force. Each mounted 3 guns on broadside, and 3 on pivot. It was asserted that the U. S. steamer Onward, a consort of the Wachusett, was signalling outside of the bar. Our authorities both on land and sea, noticed the movement.

FRIDAY, Oct. 7.—Last night the crews of the steamers Florida and Wachusett began to sing in a loud voice up to 9 o'clock, a chorus from each vessel coming after the song of the other, with prolonged plaudits from the crew. It was told us that the songs were in praise of the deeds of each vessel, and in disparagement of those of the other. As to the challenge, some said that the captain of the Florida did not accept it, because his vessel was not recognised as a belligerent, and that therefore it could not enter into an action. Others said that the Florida accepted it, declaring that the captain's instructions did not allow him to send a challenge, but did to accept one, and that a cartel would be ordered as a proof of this. The public curiosity is each moment more excited.

SATURDAY, Oct. 9th.—To-day we have to record another outrage done to our sovereignty and another slight to our means of defence. The public knows the fact which took place in our port between the U. S. steamer Wachusett and the C. S. steamer Florida, but as it may be viewed incorrectly, we will, for our own honor, refer to it as it took place. The Florida came in on the 5th from Santa Cruz de Tenerife in order to repair her engine and take in water, etc., for her crew were not well from eating rations of salt meat and drinking salt water filtered. The U. S. Consul asked the President of the Province not to let the vessel into our port, and to impose some penalty for her not respecting Brazilian waters in burning an American vessel near the Island of Fernando de Noronha.—The President replied that he had granted her two days to make the repairs that her engine needed. There was in the port the

same challenge made by the Florida to the Wachusett, but the Consul's opinion is that peace would be kept, and that no action would take place in the port, or within the line of neutrality. The Florida, for better security, was placed under the batteries of the flagship.

On the 5th, the crew being in need of some recreation, half of it were put on liberty and went on shore, coming back in the evening. Many of the men being drunk, and considering himself guaranteed in a neutral port, the captain of the Florida let thirty men of his crew and some of his officers sleep on shore on the nights of the 6th and 7th. At 3.10 of the break of day the officer of the deck, Hunter Junior, was surprised to hear the cables loosen on board the Wachusett, and her crew called to quarters, which was not very difficult for it to do. Nearly at the same time some boats filled with men, boarded the Florida, receiving from her a volley of musketry, and they were seconded by the Wachusett, which not being seen, owing to the smoke from her funnels and the night being very dark, had left her position and run rapidly toward the Florida, passing by the stern of the corvette Donna Januari, which at once ordered it to heave to, but the captain of the Wachusett did not heed the order, running rapidly upon the stern of the Florida, which lay to the north. Hardly had she struck the latter when she fired a shot from her bow gun. At once a mast of the Florida fell over, and she lost some men, but the crew returned a feeble fire.

It is asserted that there was great loss of life at all points in the struggle which took place with revolvers and cold steel, and that it did not last long, for the compliment of the Florida was reduced by nearly fifty men. Among the dead is said to be the officer of the deck, who received a ball in the breast; and it is said that an officer named Stone was also killed from a shot in the mouth.—Another officer leaping on board the Wachusett, struck about him and fell dead under the many blows dealt at him. Four sailors of the fifteen who leaped into the sea escaped, and were picked up by the vessels lying near. The other eleven were shot in the water by the enemy. After this brief contest there came an interval of silence, which was broken by cheers from the Wachusett.

CARLYLEISM.—As a specimen of Carlyle we quote this passage in "Frederick the Great," which occurs after an enumeration of the lectures of one Lisenbarth: "There, your Majesty! what a glimpse as into infinite extinct continents, filled with ponderous thorny inanities, invincible nasal drawing of didactic Titans, and the awful attempt to spin, on all manner of wheels, road harness out of split cobwebs!"

DOGGED BY THE DOGS.

A puppy once, a vagrant hound
Who tried to make his food by
Essayed to bite the puppies with
In what is known as chronic
He strove from out his brother's head
Some sparkling gems of wit he shed,
And dogged every game both in time
With neither moult, sense, nor rhyme.
Not every pup will know its traps
However well it barks dog's traps
But this grammarian duffer
Dogged every pup who learned to
And barking with his mouth
Himself he struck the frozen L.

HOW LAWYERS WORK.

The modern Admirable Critic has the lawyers. Law is the least of the things that interest him. In fact, he would seem to practice law as a hobby-keeper. I know in London a man who is "only for the convenience of his law books," and is ever ready to read them, and there are many others who are equally ready to read them, and there are many others who are equally ready to read them.

Take a case of fouling in the channel, where the Mary Jane of Swansea, on the starboard bow, was run into by the Dashing Hero of Cardiff, lost her bowsprit, was damaged in her bulwarks and so severely injured below the water-line that she narrowly escaped foundering of the Nore, and indeed only gained Margate to go down in four fathoms of water. Spinks was for the Mary Jane; Adams represented—I was going to say commanded—the Dashing Hero.

Spinks opened beautifully with an account statistically given, of where the Mary Jane was built, and the admiration that accompanied her on the morning she descended into what newspapers call her "native element." He then grew warm and described the joy of Swansea and the delight of her owners. She was a model craft, "swanlike and graceful, and chartered by the house of Rigg & Rigg with coal for the works at Millwall. Once at sea—"the blue, the open sea"—he became Fenimore Cooper, and told how she furrowed the white waves, cleaving her proud way through the crested water, her gallant crew, sons of that land "whose home" by some incongruity "is on the deep," and at the main flag that for a thousand years, etc. In the Pool, however, came disaster, and Captain Spinks had now to be professional. Poetry had done its work and navigation had to be called in. "We were, my lord, on our starboard tack; the wind was east-and-south—a fresh breeze, and threatening to be fresher. We were under a reefed top-sail and try-sail, with a storm jib, and our mainsail doubly reefed. Your lordship will perceive by this every possible precaution, even to the battering down of our fore hatch."

"What of the main?" interrupted Adams, "tell the Court, I beg, how was the main hatchway?"
"Brother Adams, I desire I may not be interrupted. I appeal to his lordship, is the course now adopted by my learned friend usual, regular, or professional? I deny that it is either. I go farther, and declare it to be unseamanlike."
The rebuke was heavy, and Adams went below. But why should I go on? The report is in the Times, and under the head of Admiralty Court—Collision—Scuttles, owner, ex. Scutes and Others, you may read how the gallant Adams handled the Dashing Hero, showing by every rule of the Trinity House that if he had not run into the lubberly collier—it was an unfeeling expression—he would have been "unworthy of his certificate—unworthy of the confidence of his owners."
My lord, my learned friend has told you of the wind but he has not told you of the tide. "A

DUPLICATE LADIES.—The predominant idea of all the Parisian purveyors of fashion in female dress (with a keen eye to business no doubt), according to London journals, appears to be to multiply as far as possible a lady's requirements; and, as though one robe were not sufficient, the modistes have now introduced a description of double dress, which makes the wearer appear to indulge in two at a time, thus increasing the outlay, as, of course, the material for both must be good; otherwise they would not be in unison.

A man brought a piece of board to an artist, with the request that he would paint his portrait upon it as large as life. "But returned the artist, 'that board is much too small for that purpose.'—The man looked perplexed at this unexpected discovery. 'That's a bad job,' said he; 'but look 'ee, sir, ye can let my feet hang down over the edge.'

A gentleman who was staying at an hotel during the Summer expressed his dissatisfaction to his landlady of the heavy charges in his bill. "Well, you see," said she, "our season is so very short that we are obliged to make hay while the sun shines."—That may be all very true, my good woman, replied the visitor, "but though I know all flesh is grass, I decidedly object to being made hay of."

Some wives who will not allow their husbands to keep imported liquors in the house, treat them to plenty of domestic wines.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

When Burns desired that man should have the gift to see himself as others viewed him...

Mr. John Sebastian Helmecken is the oldest member of the House. He was Speaker in the palmy days of the Hudson Bay Company...

The Doctor is, however, rather analytic than synthetic. He prefers eliminating the defects of a measure to constructing a bill.

Company itself are gradually becoming those of the people, we have little hesitation in saying that Dr. Helmecken is now as independent in the general course of public questions as any man in the House.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT NASHVILLE.

The following from the Cincinnati Gazette gives a detailed account of the great battle which was recently fought between Hood and Thomas, and won by the Federal general.

The day opened cloudy, with indications of rain. There was a dense fog at an early hour. This soon cleared away and at 8 o'clock we were able to determine the enemy's position.

Our plan of battle was a continuation of that of the 15th, in pressing the advantage gained on the enemy's left. About half past eight our batteries opened from a hundred paces simultaneously along the line.

Mr. JOHN LEECH—Mr. John Leech, the prince of modern caricaturists, died on the evening of the 29th ult., after an illness of some months, provoked, as he protested to his friends, by what is called "the organ-grinding nuisance," and indeed he often foretold it would certainly kill him.

The Italian papers give an account of tragedy at Turin. Two lovers finding an obstacle to their union, resolved to sacrifice themselves. The young man wrote a letter to his mother and another letter to his sweetheart, Rosita, and then blew out his brains.

At PORT ANGELOS. A schooner from the other side reports seeing a full-rigged ship on Tuesday put into Port Angeles. She appeared to be a lumber ship bound up.

AUSTRALIA.

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT IN AUSTRALIA.—The last mail brought an account of a meeting of unemployed men at Geelong. Between 400 and 500 persons were present.

YIELD OF AUSTRALIAN GOLDMINE.—In the first six months of the year 1864, 919,341 ounces of gold have been exported from Victoria. Of this, however, 161,013 ounces were the product of New Zealand mines.

Mr. JOHN LEECH—Mr. John Leech, the prince of modern caricaturists, died on the evening of the 29th ult., after an illness of some months, provoked, as he protested to his friends, by what is called "the organ-grinding nuisance," and indeed he often foretold it would certainly kill him.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds. Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Drugs and Chemicals

Wholesale Druggists, George Curling & Company, 16 CULLUM ST., KENCHURCH ST., LON.

Judson's Simple Dyes. Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle.

Dimore's Pure Fluid Magnesia. HAS BEEN DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public.

ALL CURE MADE EASY!



Holloway's Ointment.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance when the medicine is applied.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate the lungs, as salt is forced into the meat, this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds. Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Drugs and Chemicals

Wholesale Druggists, George Curling & Company, 16 CULLUM ST., KENCHURCH ST., LON.

Judson's Simple Dyes. Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle.

Dimore's Pure Fluid Magnesia. HAS BEEN DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public.

Consulate of the United States of America.

Victoria, V. I., December 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ESTATE OF CORNELIUS HALSEY, formerly of Sag Harbor, Long Island, State of New York.

ALLEN FRANCIS, del l w 1 m U. S. Consul.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

Crosse & Blackwell, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

Crosse & Blackwell's various first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them.

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 Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES

Castor Oil, selected, in quarts, pints, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Currie Powder, in 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles.

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TARGET

12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with BUTY.

ELEY'S

ENFIELD CARTRIDGES

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Belt Wadings to prevent the heating of Gun, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., at long distances.

'O remember, Gunpowder plot I write with it not being about in lungs, and of innumerable numbers trudgers of the city terminated not to reference to a p of less moment grace, 1864, he to the sim of brought about.

A DISCO

which contained 11th inst, say w ordered to write modern Lord M quences of havin than he expects the bag." The of the intention ber of the oppos of politicians up idly running on four convenient sort that if it w the Cabinet O course, whi act of slipping t out when seen t ended to statu "Back again, of Lord Palmer cause that ote not be expecte Whig-Radical, shly, and has another Conservativ alarm was sou to a postpone effectual cause, the city money with discipant of bullion at thousands to the whole m majority could on so lightly c this soft impo "He like wish idea that Her march" in all having in this ing, at which dates are sponee ering boah, w by as readily as ands of the gr Gospel.

Came off last Thursday, I verdict of "G" for execution, literally put to death, well set up, the well to visit, of the night could not have travelled on a train of the character of whose house it they could no hour, but ma 9 p.m., but m from a receipt been brought who has d answers that tested he bo man found in and of such trial permits matter was in answerable, tried the one happy man's ability of Sir he is in "a star" in the execution I cannot pre as they do, he will go, clean breast persists in s

Nothing ed on this at every me single fact w up of the m was made to pressio is from the p dery, probab novel; at th alone all th most other b to be a nine

Italy is qu enough to a course of expected of ported to hav fulfilment of his counte ful proceedu cwp. He h if even he wrong with alarm upon inevitable e parity of abo their numb into Veneti trouble, but since the po same, and in gress. Fan be one nea but want of quite as ma been no fu are quickly mean while ing now p towards g French are few. Genar is left in the such a strag such an ev to pass over and "bid ding."

I do not tain any in die. Nob they take in learning the last of of breaking to be quite

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 3, 1866.

OUR LONDON LETTERS.

London, Nov. 5th, 1864.
Remember, remember, the 5th of November,
Gunpowder-plot shall never be forgot.

A DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

which contrived would have taken place on the 11th inst. say which the material journals are ordered to write to the contrary, had not some modern Lord Montague, trembling for the consequences of having to go to his constituents sooner than he expected or wished, let the cat out of the bag.

THE MULLER TRIAL.

Came off last week and occupied the whole of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, resulting in a verdict of "Guilty" by the jury being left for execution on the 4th inst. The defence literally put the rope about his neck. An abili was set up, that as Muller went down to Cambridge to visit his father at about 9 o'clock of the night of the murder, Mr. Briggs, he could not have been back in time enough to have travelled on the North London line by the same train the murdered took.

THE ITALIAN CONVENTION.

Italy is quite a different country from what she is generally supposed to be. It is a country of action which her best friends secretly expected of her, especially as, at first, he was reported to have said that he knew no way to the fulfilment of his ardent wishes for the liberation of his country so likely to be successful by peaceful proceedings as Lord Napier's last great coup.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES.

It does not know whether any of your readers retain any interest in the Schleswig-Holstein matter. Nobody does here. But the less interest they take the greater satisfaction they will have in learning that now they have probably heard the last of it for a time, and that it has an ugly knack of breaking out again when everything is thought to be quite snug.

Berlin details of the treaty of peace, which poor Denmark has been tortured into signing. The complete treaty was signed on the 15th ult. but does not differ materially from the preliminary signed some months ago.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

I think you know something of these worthies, since they came from Yankee land, and have made a sensation in some parts of British North America. Well, they have been found out; but they have not yet abandoned their project.

THE WALLS STEELMAN.

The Walls Steelman says: Thomas & Co's slugs have been making the trip for a week past as far as Hendershot's, in the Grand Ronde Valley. The whole upper end of the valley is covered with from six to ten inches of snow.

THE OVERLAND STAGE COMPANY.

The Overland Stage Company has just carried passengers from Boise City to Salt Lake, on account of snow on the Goose Creek and Bear River mountains.

NEW DIGGINGS.

New diggings have been discovered about 25 miles from Canyon City, a little east of north, prospecting well in course gold.

THE ENGLISH NATURE.

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CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Private telegrams received to-day quote gold on the 19th at 215 @ 216; 20th, 223 @ 228.

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The United States of America.

1864, V. 1, December 1, 1864.
HARRY GIVEN OF THE
ELIUS HALSEY, formerly of
land, State of New York
1864, having died intestate,
and all persons indebted to
the undersigned, and all
against said deceased, within
of, are requested to present the
same to the undersigned.

SAUCES, JAMS

SAUCES, JAMS
C. & CO.
Manufactured by
BLACKWELL,
LONDON
BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS
SAUCES, JAMS, PICKLES,
&c. are obtainable from
Colonies. Purchasers should
ask for the name of the
SAUCES, JAMS, PICKLES,
&c. are obtainable from
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My Majesty's Table.

My Majesty's Table.
Pickles of all kinds, Jams, Potted
Mustard, Orange Marmalade,
Calf's Foot, and other Table
Pickles, and numerous
of which are of the highest
quality and Wholesomeness. Their
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ESSENCE OF BURBIDGES

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in quarts, pints, &c.
2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz.
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OUR REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

In our yesterday's issue we gave a short sketch of the political character of the Speaker of the House. The subject of our remarks to-day is in almost every respect that gentleman's opposite. Mr. DeCosmos could supply the Speaker with a sufficient amount of vanity, ambition, and enthusiasm to raise him up to a good Parliamentary level. Above all the members of the House the senior member for Victoria is in his character most irreconcilable. He is at once a compound of the greatest weakness and the greatest strength. He will toil and labor with a persistency and energy unknown to any of his fellow-members, and when everything is on the point of being carried, will, through an astonishing want of tact, risk the whole thing on a quibble, or a three days' speech. Like the Irishman's cow that always gave an astonishing quantity of milk, but occasionally kicked over the pail when she had finished, Mr. DeCosmos is liable at any time to upset the result of all his labors. This great failing—this overweening desire, amounting almost to teehness to carry things his own way will lead to many a failure; but like some other evils it will bring about its own cure. He will find, like many a politician before him, the necessity of yielding occasionally to even the whims and caprices of his fellow-workers. Outside these weaknesses, Mr. DeCosmos is pre-eminently fitted to take a prominent part in the affairs of the country. He has sufficient love of approbation to impel him to take an active interest in political matters, and his colonial experience is superior to that of any other member of the House. Unlike Dr. Helmecken, his ability is more constructive than analytic, and his industry and energy in the exercise of this synthetic power, have made him in reality the great worker of the Assembly. No man gives so much of his time and attention to the business of the country, or works with half the vigor. In his speaking, Mr. DeCosmos is more forcible than elegant. He indulges more in the invective than in the satirical, and is not particular to a shade in his language towards his opponents. A little more attention in this respect would be an improvement. He is besides often tedious in his desire to enlarge upon his subject—a fault, however, which an energetic Parliamentary experience will soon remove. As a member, generally we instinctively put Mr. DeCosmos down as the most useful man in the House. Without him legislation would just now be at a standstill. Whatever objections we may occasionally have to his parliamentary conduct we must acknowledge that vacillation, servility, or timidity, is not among them. He is, on most subjects, liberal and consequently progressive. Taking Dr. Helmecken and himself together, if we could only roll them into one member we would make a politician that would be able to seize the difficulties of our present position, and convert them into highways of prosperity. What the one member lacks the other wants—Helmecken's shrewdness, and calculating judgment would be an admirable mixture with DeCosmos's willfulness, while the energy and sanguine idiosyncrasy of the latter, with his practical knowledge of colonial affairs; would give an active force to those legislative qualities of the former that are now lying almost dormant. We cannot, however, do impossibilities, and our only hope is that the imperfect sketch which we have given of the political ability and defects of the two principal men of the House will tend to make both less prone to fall into those prominent weaknesses which mar so much the usefulness of their legislative labors.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the ship Schah Jehan from Sydney, the S. F. Alta is in receipt of seven weeks later news from Australia. The following items are from files of the Mail and Herald to October 4th. The amount of gold coin issued by the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint during the week ending September 30th was 85,000 sovereigns. The quantity of gold dust imported into the same establishment during the week, for the purpose of coinage, was 3,812 ounces. The bark Tyber, which sailed from Newcastle on the 30th of September, for Melbourne, was wrecked near Cabbagtree Island. The steamer New Moon, from Macleay River to Sydney, was wrecked near Hannah Bay, Oct. 1st. The floods which inundated the lands adjacent to the Macleay had been unparalleled. Most of the houses were swept away, and numbers of persons reduced from plenty to want. The famous billiard player, named John Roberts, had a bout on the 3d of October with another renowned player, named Fagan. The former gave the latter 500 points in a 1,000, and beat his antagonist at odds, winning the game by 127 points. The quantity of gold dust delivered by the escorts from the several gold fields during the month of September, amounted to 32,215 ounces. For the corresponding month of the year 1863, the receipts reached 23,268 ounces. Terrific gales had occurred at and about Newcastle. The Bishop of Sydney was thrown violently from a carriage on the 29th September, and badly hurt, although he preached the same day.

The branch railway to Windsor and Richmond was on the eve of completion. Good tobacco is now grown at Bega. The flour market in Sydney, on the 1st, was very firm, and holders advanced their quotations £1 per ton. Adelaide first brands were quoted at £26 per ton; Californian, £25; Chile, £24. An arrival from Valparaiso did not affect prices as much as was expected. Bushrangers were attacking trains in the vicinity of Sydney. Victoria is quarrelling with South Australia, as well as with New South Wales, about the border duties. At Melbourne there was a great demand for ale in bulk for New Zealand. California wheat at that port sold on 3d September at 10s 3d at auction. Flour sales were made at £27. The Sydney Herald ridicules the prejudices and untruthfulness of the London Times commenting on "rebellion news" from America. It rejoices over the prospect of peace, because it will ensure the extinction of slavery.—S. F. Alta.

THE "TIMES" ON MULLER'S TRIAL.

The remarkable trial which closed on Saturday is no unfair specimen of the method by which the criminal law of this country attains, or at least seeks to attain, the ends of justice. That process, familiar as it is, is far more difficult, because conducted under far stricter conditions, than would appear at first sight. Nothing looks simpler than the management of a criminal case, and bystanders are often tempted to imagine that they could themselves perform the duties of counsel, judge, or jury, perhaps all together, without any great effort, and quite as effectually as the responsible actors. A very little experience utterly dissipates this delusion. The plain and coherent story which is told in the opening speech of the prosecuting counsel may be the product of a most laborious investigation, aided by all the resources of science, and the points insisted upon may have been selected with infinite care from a mass of chaotic materials too vast and various for an untrained mind to have digested. The examination in chief, which seems the easiest thing in the world, requires no ordinary skill to bring out the whole knowledge of the witness without violating any rule of evidence; and cross-examination if practised according to the popular theory of it, would, in nine cases out of ten do the prisoner more harm than good. Perhaps the speech for the defence is the part of the proceedings which is best appreciated by the public; but the disadvantages under which it frequently has to be made, are such as the public cannot fully comprehend. The Judge's task, where it is confined to reading over his notes, cannot indeed, be considered very arduous, but where it embraces a careful analysis of the case and an elimination of every thing irrelevant it is a mental exercise of the highest kind. All these necessary stages in the conduct of a trial were carried out with marked ability in the prosecution of Muller, and the humane maxim of our law, that where human life is at stake no trouble can be superfluous, has seldom been more scrupulously obeyed.

The address of the Solicitor General on Thursday possessed the great merit of stating the whole case without overstating it, or encumbering it with doubtful matter. If it be compared with the evidence and the reply it will be found that nothing of any importance had afterwards to be retraced or supplied, and that the only new feature introduced by the defence was the *alibi*. Now that we know all that was to be said, the conclusion appears self-evident, but nothing short of a judicial inquiry could have thus simplified the problem. It was above all things essential to show that several independent trains of reasoning converged into the proof of Muller's guilt. A single chain cannot be stronger than the weakest link, but the united strength of several chains exceeds that of the strongest among them. The disposing of Mr. Briggs's chain on the Monday morning after the murder, and the being found in possession of a hat corresponding to his on board the Victoria, were no doubt most suspicious circumstances, but neither of them would have added any force to the other, had the identity of the two articles rested on the same presumption. As it was, each was proved by separate testimony, and the attempt to cast doubt on the identity of the latter opened up another track leading in the same direction. But supposing all the witnesses who swore to Mr. Briggs's property had been discredited, there was still the fact of a hat exactly resembling Muller's being found in the railway carriage, and the more this fact was sifted the more incredible did it turn out to be that it should have belonged to any one else. Here, then, were three distinct grounds for believing Muller to be the murderer; a fourth was furnished by the unquestionable discovery of Mr. Briggs's watch in Muller's box at New York. These four clues had to be followed out one by one, not only in court but long before, when their bearing upon each other was much less manifest. The certainty produced by their convergence amounts to a moral demonstration, always provided that no explanation can be given of so extraordinary a coincidence. The whole cogency of what is called circumstantial evidence turns upon this. It has been urged with considerable force that the use of this phrase is calculated to mislead, and it is probably not the best which could have been chosen to express the distinction implied in it; but the distinction itself, as expounded by the Chief Baron, is real and most important. Mr. Death's testimony was direct evidence of Muller's exchanging Mr. Briggs's chain; it was circumstantial evidence, coupled with other facts, of his having taken Mr. Briggs's life. An inference had to be drawn from it beyond that which it attested conclusively, and this inference, though strengthened indefinitely by like inferences from circumstances of like significance, might have been scattered by the winds by proof positive, direct and trustworthy proof, that the fact inferred did not occur. What justifies conviction on circumstantial evidence is, not that it should be overwhelming in itself, but that it should also be unrefuted. It is simply inconceivable that appearances should so

conspire against an innocent man, and yet that he should have no key to the mystery. If Mr. Sergeant Parry had been able to account for any one of the tokens of guilt to which we have referred, he would have sensibly weakened the argument on the part of the Crown, and if he could have conjured away either of the two hats, no one can say what the issue of the trial would have been. He failed to do so, not for want of that art which breaks the sequence of an opponent's reasoning, but simply because no human fancy could have invented a hypothesis at once consistent with the truth and with Muller's innocence. Had the interrogation of the prisoner been authorized by our law, his conviction would doubtless have been more summary, but it could not have been more inevitable than it was after the breakdown of the *alibi*, and the cross-examination of the monochalant Mr. Lee.

When we say that this trial reflects credit on our administration of justice, we are far from assuming the superiority of our own system, in all respects, to that of our neighbors. The want of a public prosecutor is sometimes a very serious evil, though it may be outweighed by the blessing of being free from the espionage and interference of such an officer. The provision for the defence of prisoners, in other cases than murder, is obviously defective; there is something to be said for allowing an accused person to volunteer evidence *realea quantum*, and there are difficult questions about the qualifications of juries and the finality of their verdicts. Still, the nobler qualities of English character are generally displayed, in an impressive form, on a trial of murder. A foreign spectator would have found nothing to condemn in the solemnity of the spectacle, in the calm and dispassionate statement of the Solicitor-General, in the demeanor of the witnesses for the prosecution, or in the honorable manner in which Mr. Sergeant Parry discharged a most unenviable duty. Not the slightest trace of prejudice against Muller could have been discerned in any part of the proceedings, and if the charge of the Lord Chief Baron was adverse to an acquittal, it was only because the rules of common sense, applied to such facts, left no room for two opinions. The same remark may be extended, as we venture to think, to the general conduct of the press in respect to this murder, a subject upon which the Lord Chief Baron adopted a very different tone from that of Mr. Sergeant Parry. To withhold from the public the details of a case like this until the suspected party shall be brought to trial is not only practically impossible; it would also be highly impolitic, and would often defeat the ends of justice. In commenting upon them discretion is, of course, needed, but absolute reticence as to the effect of notorious facts would be more affectation. Such was the nature of Muller's crime, and such his own infatuation after committing it, that the *prima facie* evidence against him was complete and crushing when Inspector Tanner was sent in pursuit of him. He was judged only in this sense, and no sooner did his unexpected assertion of innocence reach this country than the voice of criticism was hushed. In electing to be tried by an English jury he showed a just confidence in the impartiality of our tribunals, and the result is so entirely satisfactory that his confession, however much to be desired for his own sake, could add nothing to the certainty of his guilt.

ENGLISH COURT GOSSIP.

The pages of *Punch* are among the last from which one would hope to glean a paragraph of gossip. But yet there is one member of that mystic brotherhood who constitutes the staff at No. 85 Fleet street, who, from his disposition and social position, is generally thoroughly well informed as to what is going on. To this gentleman probably we owe the information covertly given in last week's number—covertly, we say, because the writer founded his paragraph on a statement in a weekly paper comparatively unknown, and grafted thereon his own information, the result of which is that what Mr. Thackeray delighted to call a B-y-l-p-n-age, and which no one will have the least difficulty in detecting as the Princess Mary of Cambridge, is sought in marriage by a noble viscount, whose army service entitles him to all sorts of noble and gallant epithets. The lady—and the lady in question, besides being a princess, is a lady; the terms are not always synonymous—is agreeable, and all that is disagreeable is that wretched piece of legislation, the royal marriage act, which requires the consent of the Sovereign to the union of a member of the royal family to a person not of royal blood. This consent her present "Most Gracious" is not gracious enough to give; and though Mr. Punch, with an amount of saccharine matter which shows that he has not studied Mr. Banting's pamphlet, expresses a hope that this will be forthcoming, yet the withholding of the royal approval is evidently the hitch in the matter. Let us hope that it will be finally graciously and gracefully extended. In the whole Guelphic family there is no one more popular than the Princess Mary, and the people of England would infinitely sooner see her wedded to an English nobleman for whom she cares, than to a German one whom she may never have seen. As to the name of the gentleman, that is easily arrived at. Our friend *Punch* says, "All happiness to Viscount Coucullus." Seraps of schoolboy classic lore yet lingering in old corners of memory, remind us of the old proverb *non facit monachum cucullus*—the hood does not make the monk—and then looking into that peerage which every well regulated Briton keeps by him, we find that Viscount Hood served in the Guards; and to, on the ingenious principle ascribed to the first cooper of putting two and two together, the whole mystery is solved.

—London Star. The aim of genius should, like its own nature, be lofty, truly lofty, above meanness, and selfishness, and indolence, venturing all for the accomplishment of great results in the achievement of real good. A woman's friendship borders more closely on love than a man's. Men affect each other in the reflection of noble or friendly acts, while women ask fewer proofs, and more signs and expression of attachment. "Where a woman," says Mrs. Partington, "has once married with a congealing heart that beats responding to her own, she will never want to enter the maritime state again."

PARTICULARS OF THE FEARFUL CYCLONE AT CALCUTTA.

A telegram from Suez, dated October 30, gives the following particulars of the terrific hurricane at Calcutta:

Calcutta was visited by a terrific hurricane on the 6th inst., which caused immense destruction of shipping. The Nemesis lost her topmast and bowsprit and was driven on shore. The injury was uncertain, but it was expected she would be got off in time to leave a few days late with the next mails. The Bengal was also driven on shore, but was supposed to be uninjured, although it was uncertain when she could be got off. The Nubia was dismasted. No lives have been lost on any of the company's steamers. The workshops are uninjured, but other property on shore has been much damaged. The British India Company lost five vessels. The *Alphe* (French steamer) was obliged to put back damaged.

Another telegram, dated Calcutta, Oct. 6, says: A terrific cyclone broke over here yesterday, causing enormous destruction of property. A very great number of vessels in the river were driven from their moorings, some of them being stranded.

A telegram received at Liverpool from Calcutta, dated Oct. 5, gives particulars of a terrific hurricane which swept over that port on the 5th, and which has never before been equalled in intensity, or the devastation it has created amongst the shipping in the harbor. Out of 900 vessels not one escaped damage, and 19 were totally lost. Only 20 are seaworthy. The ships from Duke, Tornado, Knight Commander, are but slightly damaged; but the Waterloo, Red Rose, War Eagle, Lady Gladstone, and Macduff are ashore, considerably injured. Twelve steam tugs were destroyed. The following is a list of the Liverpool ships which have been totally wrecked, and as all these vessels were of first class construction, their loss will fall heavily on the underwriters: Baron Renfrew, Goudonpore, Loo Choo, Yessapan, Lady Franklin, Singapore, Thug, Phoenix, Banaher, Linnet, Statelie, Dwarharat, Fire Queen, Great Tasmania, and Solway.

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Calcutta, giving the following details of the destruction: 110 ships were wrecked and 12,000 persons drowned. The total loss is estimated at 200,000,000. A great portion of the city was inundated, and the villages bordering on the river were under water.

A CURIOUS CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

THE DEAD COME TO LIFE.—About a week ago a man was found dead on Leidesdorff street, and taken to the dead house. The Coroner held an autopsy, and afterwards an inquest over the body. Two witnesses testified before the Coroner's jury that they identified the body as that of a man named Nichols, who was a fellow passenger with themselves on the Brother Jonathan on her late trip from Oregon. That the deceased was sick at that time, and a contribution was taken up among the passengers for his relief. They swore positively as to the identity of the man, and that he was from Barry, Pike county, Illinois. After the inquest, a brother of Nichols came to the undertakers and made partial arrangements for the purchase of a lot in Lone Mountain Cemetery, to be enclosed by an iron railing, and otherwise providing for a decent burial and last resting place for his unfortunate brother. The bargain was not fully consummated however. Day before yesterday, as Dr. Harris was sitting in his office, a stranger entered and accosted the Coroner with—Are you the Coroner? "I am sir," replied the Doctor, anticipating an inquest of *post mortem*. "Well, I thought I would call to see if I had been buried, and if not, to see when the funeral will take place." The Dr. thought he had an insane case instead of a *post mortem*. "I don't understand you," said the Doctor; "pray explain yourself." "Well," said the visitor, "my name is Nichols. I am from Barry, Pike county, Ill. I am the man who came down on the Brother Jonathan, and for whose benefit a collection was taken up, and I was not aware of my own death until I saw it in the papers." The testimony adduced on the inquest was read to Mr. Nichols, when the matter was satisfactorily explained, the trouble being that he bore a strong resemblance to the dead man. Fortunately the mistaken identification did not cost Mr. Nichols his life, and his friends will be pleased to know that he is worth a dozen dead men.—Bulletin.

BUSINESS AND WEALTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

We casually adverted yesterday to the growing wealth of this thriving city. According to the *Alta* the city paid more internal revenue tax than all the other parts of the coast put together, and the incomes of the people as reported to the Federal Assessor are larger than those of any other revenue district, not excepting the Third Congressional District in New York, which has a population of more than 200,000, and has been reported to be the wealthiest in the country, as it contains the residences of many of the merchant princes of the commercial metropolis of the nation. The gold incomes of San Francisco amount to \$13,600,000, exceeding \$20,000,000 as a currency basis, and out of 26,000 voters 8,000 pay incomes on more than \$600 in gold—the average income of the 8,000 being \$1,700. The amount of regular annual income tax at three per cent. paid in the district of San Francisco and San Mateo is \$516,000, and the amount of special income tax at five per cent. is \$675,000. The amount of business done in October last in various branches as taxed at the Federal Assessor's office was \$6,494,869 and the numbers engaged in business were as follow: liquor retailers, 1,161; other retailers, 1,912; liquor wholesalers, 40; other wholesalers, 600; manufacturers, 608; eating houses, 103; hotels, 89; stock and money brokers, 151; commercial brokers, 66; lawyers, 155; apothecaries, 56; auctioneers, 43; bankers, 12; brewers, 16; billiard tables, 299; bowling alleys, 13; livery stables, 35; dentists, 41. The number of large and small cattle slaughtered in October for San Francisco was 6,700 head of neat cattle; 20,000 sheep; and 3,661 swine.

GAOL INSPECTION.—Governor Kennedy yesterday inspected the interior of the Police Barracks and Gaol.

THE HANDWRITING OF GENERALS GRANT AND LEE.—A correspondent of the Savannah Republican says:—The correspondence between General Lee and General Grant is now before me, and I have been struck by the handwriting of those two ablest generals the war has brought forward on either side.

General Lee's handwriting is bold and rather stiff, his letters being large, round and very distinct. He bears heavily upon the pen—probably a goose quill—and abbreviates many of his words, as if writing was a labor to him. The following is an exact transcript of the first sentence in his letter to General Grant: "GENERAL: I have rec'd your letter of the 18th inst., accom'g copies of letters from Judge Ould Comm'r of Exchange of Preis on the part of the Confate States & the Hon'ble E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War and Lt. Col. Malford Asst. Comm'r of Exc. of the States."

He does not, as you perceive, punctuate closely, and nowhere in his letter does he write out the word 'and,' but invariably uses the abbreviation '&.' And yet he pauses long enough to dot all his 'i's' and cross all his 't's.' All his letters are drawn nearly straight up and down the paper—in other words, they are like himself, round, full, bold, upright, inclining neither to the right nor to the left, and standing firmly on their base, as if they disdain all assistance. They are so clear and precise, so round and weighty, and distinct, that each letter reminds one of a solid cannon ball, and each word of a cluster of grapes. General Grant's handwriting, on the contrary, though not so bold and distinct, nor the letters so large and round and erect is, nevertheless, very legible and very striking. It is full of energy and action, and his letters all incline to the right, and follow one after another, with a little space between them, as if they represented an equal number of his brigades on a rapid march round Lee's right. Among chirographers his hand would be called a running hand. The words occupy much space from left to right, and still they are very clear and legible. He pays more attention to punctuation than Gen. Lee, abbreviates less, and is equally careful of his 'i's' and 't's.' It may be the work of imagination, yet in reading his letter I cannot but picture the writer as a restless, nervous, energetic man, full of fire and action, always in motion, and always in a hurry.

A FRENCH PROTECTORATE ON THE PACIFIC.

The New York correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* thus alludes to Napoleon's supposed designs upon Sonora.—Napoleon's great confidence game in Mexico for stealing the nation from its citizens, and placing Maximilian on the throne as his representative, with the title and emoluments of Emperor, is about to culminate by the acquisition of Sonora, it is stated, for the purpose of erecting it into a French province. It is to be held separate and distinct from the rule of Max., and be entirely under the protecting flag of France—a protectorate as the wily monarch extends over Tahiti and the whole of Oceania, in the South Pacific, grinding the people down by a strong military force and exorbitant taxes, until he makes them his abject and servile slaves. He has been looking for dominion in the North Pacific since he mounted his usurped throne, and having failed in seizing the Sandwich Islands, a few years back, for fear of the United States, which threatened him with war if he attempted it, now makes the bogus claims of a French banking house a pretext for stealing Sonora. The Paris *Moniteur* of Oct. 3d lets us a little into the secret in the following language. It says:—After the capture of Mazatlan the squadron will go to the bottom of the Gulf of California, into the fine port of Guaymas, the outlet of the rich provinces of Sonora, which is so wealthy in the mines, and still more in the fertility of its soil and the abundance of its cereals. The provinces of Sinaloa, in which Mazatlan is situated, and New Galicia, of which San Blas is the principal port, are not less favored by nature, and it only needs a little time to show what fruitful commercial relations can be formed with Upper California, the States of Central America, Peru, Chile, the Sandwich Islands and China. It remains to be seen whether the people of Sonora, backed by hundreds of Americans in California, will tamely submit to this nice little game of wholesale robbery.

A SOUTHERN PRIVATEER.

A clergyman travelling by express from London to Gloucester met with an unpleasant adventure. He had taken his seat along with two ladies in a second class carriage, when a half-drunken sailor was put in by the guard, and the train started for Swindon. The man at once proclaimed himself a "Southern privateer, and an enemy to the English," threatened to "smash the clergyman's skylights if he did not tell his opinion," tried to make the ladies drink gin, called them "old Jinnies" for refusing, spat three times in the clergyman's face, and suddenly tried to jump out of the window. The clergyman and the ladies being unfortunately Christians endeavored to prevent him and succeeded, "when he adopted a line of retaliation so indecent that," says the writer, "I dare not describe it." The ladies huddled into a corner, the clergyman stood before them with a stout umbrella, and in this attitude the party remained till the engine stopped to take water at Wantage Road, when the man was secured. We trust that the Southern Association will at once forward the funds to defend this unfortunate victim of English prejudice. The poor man only thought himself among negroes!

BISMARCK AND DENMARK.—It is said that Mr. Bismark's newest idea is to allow the election of the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, on condition that the construction and control of the Eider Canal are left to Prussia. This arrangement will, he thinks, leave Prussia master of the German fleet of the future, and give her besides the control of trade between the German Ocean and the Baltic. The plan will be unacceptable to Russia, who finds herself thus with only one outlet from the Baltic, while her enemies have two inlets into it. The canal, however, is not yet out, nor is it by any means clear that it can be out so as to carry an iron clad from sea to sea. It will not either be south of the line of the ice which chokes the Elbe for two months in every year.

After Dr. Helmecken we come to me. Dr. Tolson the individuality the remaining of the same cautious cannot look for in him. Like he is a kind of the new—teenth centuries. Dr. Helmecken, etical sentiments in the period of Geoscribing to some of the Liberals though occasional allusions and a own, has probab composition the House. He is a rarely or never e the Hudson's B If he votes for a by justice, he w it will pay. Of possession of a we think he is an assemblage tes in legislatio one should bear we should pref better acquaint gress of more associated in id of the Hudson is, however, as what is usual sense," and is, able member o Of the com very much. U House of Com have no chara they at all pro They throw no called out in their vocation fact, yet to see his name with sure. We ar the fact that t mediate cont other class, wanting in in him the first and the first himself, ach fearlessly an been too mu —he has b and has smil for five year the member ceiving the in sunshine fact that th spare's "p supposed to this is very might even and aristocr land club, b constituents Franklin b but he cann under our He has no institutions, of endeavor with the co sibly abhor for compr before the mit the me the nether medium cov never, unle He has in be decisive and anti-pr we say the most inoffe is, like the oreating ties," we claims to p BOUVICA NONEL FICICault has play based A Liverpool the aura vividness of the ice 'Omoo' and broke pieces by the people The husk their chil ocean, wh ging in it along with The piece tuation of

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 3, 1865.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

After Dr. Helmcken and Mr. DeCosmos we come to men of less marked characteristics. Dr. Tolmie has probably more of the individuality of character than any of the remaining thirteen. Brought up in the same cautious school as Dr. Helmcken, we cannot look for much of the active reformer in him. Like the Speaker in many things, he is a kind of compromise between the old and the new—the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries. Hence we have him, like Dr. Helmcken, enunciating at one time political sentiments in keeping with the Tories of the period of George III, and at another subscribing to some of the most advanced ideas of the Liberals of 1864. Dr. Tolmie, although occasionally indulging in classical allusions and a figurative language of his own, has probably less of the romance in his composition than any other member of the House. He is a cool, calculating Scotchman, rarely or never excited unless the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company are at stake. If he votes for a measure, however demanded by justice, he votes for it because he believes it will pay. Of course we do not deny his possession of a sense of abstract right, but we think he is in all things utilitarian. In an assemblage of, to a great extent, novitiates in legislation, it is just as well that some one should bear the materialistic mantle, but we should prefer it supported by a member better acquainted practically with the progress of more populous countries, and less associated in ideas with the peculiar policy of the Hudson's Bay Company. Dr. Tolmie is, however, as may be expected, a man of what is usually termed "strong, common sense," and is, all things considered, a valuable member of the House.

Of the commercial men we cannot say very much. Unlike the same class in the House of Commons our mercantile members have no characteristic of liberality, nor are they at all productive in a legislative capacity. They throw none of that energy which is called out in their business pursuits into their vocations in the House. We have, in fact, yet to see a single one of them associate his name with any important political measure. We are more astonished at this from the fact that they are brought into more immediate contact with the public than any other class, and are by no means wanting in ordinary ability. Mr. Franklin is a mercantile man and is supposed to represent, with his colleagues, the commercial interests of Victoria, but has any person yet seen a measure that has emanated from this gentleman that could be the most ingenious twisting be regarded as an aid to our commercial importance? Mr. Franklin has been in the House for nearly five years—he has represented Victoria almost from its first emergence from a Hudson's Bay Company's trading post to its present respectable city-like appearance, but has any one seen the Franklinian stamp on any rational measure of the Assembly? We believe not. We have listened to speeches interminable enough and pray enough from Mr. Franklin, but we have yet to witness in him the first knowledge of political economy, and the first indications of one who thinks for himself, acts for his constituents, and acts fearlessly and decisively. Mr. Franklin has been so much like the man with the donkey—he has been trying to please everybody and has ended in pleasing nobody. He has been smiling at every one of his constituents for five years, smiling like a martyr of old, at the members of the House when he is receiving the most agonising thrusts—smiling in sunshine and smiling in rain—wearing in fact that peculiar expression which Shakespeare, "patience on a monument" might be supposed to do when "smiling at grief." All this is very nice for a "small tea party" might even be attractive in the intellectual and aristocratic retreat of a Vancouver Island club, but it is not the coin in which constituents are required to be paid. Mr. Franklin has some knowledge of finance but he cannot put it to a very practical use under our present system of Government. He has no practical knowledge of colonial institutions, but he takes every opportunity of endeavoring to show that he is surcharged with the commodity. He is a man who sensibly shuns extremes; but in his eagerness for compromise, if there were two propositions before the House to-morrow—one to transmit the members to Heaven and the other to the nether world—he would vote for the latter course and remain half-way. He is never, unless by accident, "decidedly right." He is in fact a constitutional antipathy to anti-progressive ideas of politics. When we say that Mr. Franklin is the mildest and most inoffensive of the members and that he is, like the Governor in Little Dorrit, ex-tractingly scrupulous about the "proprieties," we have given perhaps his greatest claim to public attention as a legislator.

BOUCCIAULT'S NEW PLAY OF "OMOO."—GENERAL FEATURES OF THE STAGE.—Mr. Boucciault has placed on the Liverpool stage a play based upon Mr. Melville's novel "Omoo." A Liverpool paper says the introduction of the aurora borealis gave a strangely polar vividness to the scene. But the breaking up of the ice is the great "sensation scene" of "Omoo." The hammocks of ice are upheaved and broken amidst a startling crash, and piece by piece disappears, to the horror of the people who are on the treacherous island. The husband and wife are drowned but their child, Omoo, is drifted away on the ocean, while the negro servant is left struggling in the water, to be rescued, however, along with his charge, by a passing vessel. The piece, it is said, adds largely to the reputation of the dramatist.

QUICK TRAVELLING.—A passenger bent on doing things rapidly may now leave London on any night at 8 o'clock, and the second night after precisely at the same hour be in Madrid.

British Columbia.

LATER FROM CARIBOO.

The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster with about fifty passengers and about \$50,000 in treasure in private hands.

From Mr. Alexander McGregor and others who left the Creek on the 6th and 7th instant, we have the following information.

Williams Creek. The weather, which had been remarkably fine, became very cold on the 5th. Snow lay about two feet deep on the creek; thermometer in exposed places down to 28 deg. below zero. Those claims which had been at work, viz., the Adams, Cameron, Grizzly, Moffatt, Caledonia, were all stopped or about to stop for want of water. Provisions remained without change and things generally on the creek were quiet.

Lightning Creek. On this creek the Ayrshire Lash Co. were about to commence work with their new machinery. They will probably work all winter. The other companies had stopped.

On Lower Creek. There were four companies trying to do a little.

Miscellaneous. Smith & Co. had started sleighing from the Mouth of Quesnel. Below that the snow was not deep enough for sleighing.

Coming down our informant states that the weather was extremely severe and travellers suffered very much from frozen feet and fingers. About half-a-dozen portages of from a quarter to nearly two miles in length had to be made over the ice.

A report was circulated at the mines that the Chilcooten Indians intended paying a hostile visit to Cariboo and some were much concerned about the threatened invasion. Their alarms were however, soon quieted.

The Express was met on the 8th near Edward's place, the sleigh having broken down. Two miners named Haigh and Shepherd were met at the 100 mile post. They had started on horseback for Kootenay, and had got about 100 miles on the other side of Kamloops when they found the snow so deep and the cold so severe that they returned again.

Keithley's Creek. About forty white men and three hundred Chinamen have been at work on this creek during the past season. The former have been sinking for the old lead in the former channel of the creek, which is believed to extend for 8 or 10 miles up from the mouth, as it has been struck in two places, four miles apart. The lead lies in some places 200 feet below an immense bank of gravel lying along the creek, and is reached by tunnelling from the bed of the present stream. The past season on Keithley's has been remarkably mild and pleasant, with only occasional showers of rain. The creek has been completely free from the freshets which in former years proved so destructive. The yield of gold from Keithley next year is expected to be large.

Forks of Quesnelle. A large number of Chinamen have been at work on the North Fork and have carried on their operations on a most extensive scale, having completely turned the whole stream into a new channel formed by digging a canal through a bar 300 yards long and about 40 feet wide. They were only prevented from realizing the fruits of their labors by the setting in of winter, the stream being completely blocked up by "anchor ice" freezing up from the bottom—a peculiarity of the Cariboo country. The bar which these industrious laborers have exposed is thought to be very rich in the precious metal.

The Horseshoe Trail. Capt. Mitchell has completed his trail from the 108th mile post, and was met by our informants going up to the South Fork Lake with the material for a horse-boath to ferry passengers across the lake. He has obtained the sole right to use the ferry for two years, from the Government, and as the trail shortens the distance to Williams Creek via the Forks by two days, and the Quesnelle mouth route by three to four days, Capt. M. expects to attract the bulk of the travel to the new trail next spring. Roper & Co. are erecting a fine new house at their post at the 108 mile-post, and will have it finished by March next. Our informants state that it will be one of the best situations in the whole upper country, should the Horseshoe trail succeed.

The Fraser. was full of hummocks and small ice-fields down to Harrisonmouth, rendering travelling most difficult and dangerous. The canoe in which our informants came down, containing nine white men and five Indians, had to be dragged over the hummocks by hand, the travellers frequently breaking into the water: on one occasion the whole number went through and only saved themselves by clinging to the sides of the canoe. On reaching open water, they got along finely, reaching New Westminster in ten and a half hours from the Harrison.

The Weather. at Keithley's was very mild, at the time of our informants leaving, there being only a few inches of snow and the thermometer having only once sunk so low as 10 deg. below zero. At Williams Lake however, on the same day it was 29 deg. below zero, and at Lake LaHoche, when the travellers passed, it had reached 37 deg. below, and they heard that in some places the mercury had been frozen.

VOLUNTEER STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER.—Recent London journals announce that Mr. Ingham, the Hammersmith magistrate, had granted a summons against Lord Ransleigh for storing more than 50 lbs. of gunpowder at the headquarters of the South Middlesex Rifle Corps at Fulham, contrary to the provisions of the 23d and 24th Victoria.

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PROVOCATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

His Excellency's Speech. HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—I must express to you my best thanks for the prompt manner in which you have passed the Supplementary Appropriation Ordinances, to which I assent in the Queen's name, and have concluded the financial business of the year.

I have received your Resolution, requesting me to convey to Her Majesty's Secretary of State the opinion of the Council, that one half of the expenses incurred in connection with the Chilcooten expedition should be defrayed from the Imperial Treasury. I have to a certain extent anticipated your wishes in this respect, but your Resolution, which shall only forward, cannot fail to give additional weight to my representations.

I shall, likewise, be able to address your Resolution respecting the very imperfect arrangements now existing for the defence of the Colony; in support of some statements on the subject already made by me.

I see a reason for depriving you of the holiday which we should wish all to enjoy at this time of the year, and I therefore now prorogue your Honorable Council to the 13th of January, 1865; and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly.

No. 18. An Ordinance granting a Supplemental Supply of Sixty thousand and seventy-six pounds, eight shillings and eight pence, out of the General Revenue of the Colony of British Columbia, and its Dependencies, to the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. [21st December, 1864.]

Most Gracious Sovereign:—Whereas certain further Supplies are required for the use of Your Majesty, and whereas the Legislative Council of British Columbia, do cheerfully grant the same, we do therefore most humbly beseech Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and as it is enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Grants Supplementary Supply of £60,076 8 8. 1. That the sum of Sixty thousand and seventy-six pounds, eight shillings and eight pence, be granted to the use of Her Majesty, for the purposes mentioned in the Schedule hereto; and that the same be paid out of the General Revenue of the Colony of British Columbia and its Dependencies, for the service of the year 1864, and the Governor of the said Colony is hereby authorized to empower the Treasurer thereof to give and apply the same accordingly.

Passed the Legislative Council this 21st day of December, 1864. CHARLES GOOD, Clerk. Assented to in Her Majesty's name, this twenty-first day of December, 1864. FREDERICK SEYMOUR, Governor.

SCHEDULE. Governor's half salary, 17th February to 12th April..... £231 0 8 Increase of salary to two Clerks in Colonial Secretary's office..... 75 0 0 Stationery, Treasury Department... 20 0 0 Acting Auditor General's salary... 283 17 9 Clerk in Lands and Works Department..... 200 0 0 Salary to officer temporarily in charge of Lands and Works Department..... 49 13 8 Increase of salary to Chief Clerk Customs Department..... 60 0 0 Increase of salary to Landing Waiter..... 60 0 0 Increase of salary to Postmaster General's office..... 36 7 9 Increase of salary to Deputy Postmaster, transferred to Williams Creek..... 80 0 0 Increase to Porter's salary..... 15 7 8 Increase to Messenger's salary..... 33 8 1 Constable of the Post Office..... 100 0 0 Increase of salary to Warden of the Gaol..... 31 0 11 Contingencies, Legislative Council... 100 0 0 Salary to Superintendent of Gold Escort, two months to New Westminster..... 148 0 0 Clerk to Registrar at Cariboo..... 140 0 0 Temporary Clerk, Mining Board... 62 0 0 Salary to Assistant Gold Commissioner, Quesnel..... 600 0 0 Clerk to do, Quesnelmouth..... 250 0 0 1 Chief Constable do..... 300 0 0 Constable do..... 240 0 0 Constables for do..... 100 0 0 Constable at Clinton..... 160 0 0 Expenses attending the capture, prosecution and bringing in of the murderers of the Chilcooten murderers 16,000 0 0 In aid of Cariboo Hospital..... 500 0 0 Further assistance to do..... 100 0 0 Additional assistance to Hospital, New Westminster..... 100 0 0 Relief to destitute poor..... 65 0 0 Rent of Government House and offices..... 124 0 0 Sir James Douglas' travelling expenses..... 129 8 7 Removing Colonial Secretary's office from Victoria to New Westminster..... 75 0 0 Keep of Government Horses..... 175 0 0 Travelling Expenses of Officers in the Cariboo District..... 1500 0 0 Do, do, Quesnelmouth..... 250 0 0 Travelling Expenses and keep of Horses for Magistrates at Douglas, Yale, Lillooet and Lytton..... 500 0 0 Travelling Expenses of unofficial Members of Council for Cariboo..... 150 0 0 Travelling Expenses of Officers in the Kootenay District..... 400 0 0 Conveyance of Mails..... 100 0 0 Additions and repairs, Government House..... 1400 0 0 Building a new Registry Office, Williams Creek..... 500 0 0 Replacing Buys and constructing Beacons at mouth of Fraser River..... 265 0 0 Clearing Government Reserves, N. Westminster..... 550 0 0 Expenses of Land Sales..... 80 0 0 Do Sale of Government Property... 30 0 0 Improving River Navigation, Hope to Yale..... 45 0 0 Drill Shed for Volunteers..... 250 0 0 Repairs, Harrison-Lillooet Road... 1500 0 0 Do, Yale to Clinton..... 7600 0 0 Constructing Roads in Cariboo..... 14000 0 0 Repairs, Lillooet-Alexandra Road... 1200 0 0 Chapman Bar and Bowton Bar Road..... 819 3 11 Repairs to Hope-Sinkpawen Road 1150 0 0 Do, Hope and Yale Road..... 20 12 6 Constructing Streets at Yale..... 72 7 5 Constructing Suburban Lots Roads, New Westminster..... 1000 0 0 Coquitlam Trail..... 650 0 0 North Arm Road..... 400 0 0 North and North-East Road, with Jetty at Burrard Inlet..... 400 0 0

Table with financial entries: Douglas street road 3420 0 0, Repairs to District Roads 100 0 0, Seymour Creek Trail 45 12 0, New Westminster Streets Clearing 307 0 0, Policy of Insurance on Government House and Furniture 46 11 11, Grant to Hyack Fire Co 100 0 0, Do Sapperton Fire Co 100 0 0, Redemption of Land Scrip 161 9 4, Repayment of Special Deposit 87 17 0, Remission of purchase money to Captain Houghton on certain lands 166 5 0, Refund of Duties, &c 50 0 0, Total £49,076 8 8

LATER FROM KOOTENAY.

Commissioner Haynes arrived in New Westminster on Wednesday, bringing \$6,652 in treasure for the Government. We are indebted to his courtesy for the following intelligence from Kootenay. Mr. Haynes left Wild Horse Creek on the 1st November, after having laid the claims over from the 1st November to the 1st May, 1865.

At the time he left, between 300 and 400 men were residing on the Creek. Most of them were waiting for the completion of Dore & Co's ditch, which it was expected would have been finished before the close of the season, but owing to the frost it had to be laid over before that time. The shafts sunk had not turned out as well as expected. Several companies were engaged in tunnelling, but with the exception of the Gold Hill Company, which was taking out about one ounce per diem, none of them had proved remunerative when Mr. Haynes left. The nights were very cold, and sluicing, etc. was stopped by the frost, a good deal of prospecting had been done, but owing to the men not taking sufficient provisions with them, they had been unable to test the surrounding country fairly, although coarse gold was found in many of the streams in the neighborhood. Several companies were doing very well. Fisher & Co. took out a nugget worth \$100 at \$18 per ounce, a few days before Mr. Haynes left. Ackley & Smith, close to his house, were making \$100 a day with the rocker. Many others were doing well and all were hopeful. New stores were springing up, and Hostetter's brewery was in work. There was an abundance of provisions on the Creek, and Mr. Haynes met several teams going in as he was coming down. Flour was selling on the creek at 40c, and other things at the same prices as quoted in the Colonial Secretary's report. Mr. Haynes crossed the Boundary Line about eighty miles from the mines, and fearing to attempt the Fort Shepherd trail on account of the bad condition of his horses, crossed the Pass a Oroilles at Semn-ac-ee-teen, and proceeded by the Spokane prairie until he struck the Walla Walla road leading to Colville. Mr. Haynes met several men at Colville who reported good diggings at Little Salmon river, about thirty miles north of Fort Shepherd. They said they could make from \$18 to \$20 a day with rockers on this flat. They recorded a ditch right with Mr. Haynes. From Colville he came on to Osoyoos lake, and from there to Princeton, across the Cascade range to Hope. The weather up to Mr. Haynes' arrival at Osoyoos lake was mild and pleasant. At Osoyoos lake snow began to fall, and as he proceeded became very deep in places. Mr. Haynes was obliged to cross the Cascade range on snow shoes, the snow being too soft for ordinary walking. At Princeton, on the 3d of December, Mr. Haynes met Mr. Jenkins, who was sent by the Governor to explore for a trail to Kootenay. Mr. Jenkins intended to go to Osoyoos lake for the purpose of getting horses. From there he would proceed by Kettle River valley to Stata-postan Lake, there to search for a divide believed to exist in the neighboring hills, and which would enable him to reach the mouth of the Kootenay River. If the divide can be found, (and Mr. McDonald of the H. B. Company is positive that there is one) little difficulty is anticipated in reaching the mines from the mouth of the Kootenay River. Mr. Jenkins will return to Osoyoos Lake and proceed by the Okanagan to Shuswap for the purpose of exploring for a trail in that direction. On Wild Horse Creek there were plenty of vegetables, which were brought in from Bitter Root Valley. Potatoes were selling at from 25 cents to 30 cents per lb.; cabbages, turnips, and carrots, at much the same prices. There were plenty of cattle and sheep, and those too in the finest condition. Mr. Haynes is fully of opinion that a great rush will take place to the new mines in the spring.—North Pacific Times.

PATRIOTIC EXPRESSION OF SENTIMENT.

The following resolutions of the 55th Massachusetts colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment, expressive of loyalty and attachment to the Government which has emancipated them from their down-trodden race the bestowal upon them of the curses of slavery and the privileges of citizenship, were passed with acclamation on the order being promulgated placing the pay of the colored troops on an equality with the white soldiers, and forwarded to the Boston Liberator for publication.

CAMP 55th MASS. VOL. INFANTRY, Folly Island, S. C., Oct. 14th, 1864. Whereas, the just claims of the 55th Regiment Mass. Vols., on the pay question, having been admitted on the basis of equality; and whereas, we, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, anxious to take advantage of this and every opportunity of giving expression to our loyalty to the cause and country, especially when we behold that country in the midst of its perils rising to the dignity of giving freedom and knowledge to an unfortunate race, and bestowing upon it the rights of citizenship; therefore,

Resolved, That we stand now, as ever, ready to do our duty, whenever and wherever our country requires it, in the work of crushing this wicked rebellion, and preserving the national unity.

Resolved, That we are determined to make it our first duty, as soldiers, by promptitude, obedience, and soldierly bearing, to prove ourselves worthy of the responsible position assigned us by Providence in this, the grandest struggle of the world's history between Freedom and Slavery; and our first duty as men, by every means possible, to contradict the slanders of our enemies, and prove to be true our fitness for liberty and citizenship in our native land.

Resolved, That while it deeply grieves us to find many who should have understood and appreciated our motives in connection with the pay question, falling to give us support and sympathy—sometimes even going so far as to condemn, thereby unconsciously giving aid and comfort to the enemy—nevertheless, we have no hard feelings against such; being convinced that, ere long, if not already, they will see the error of their way and discern the wisdom of our acts, as surely as that they are to enjoy the benefits of our successes.

Resolved, That even as the founders of our republic resisted the British tax on tea on the ground of principle, so did we claim equal pay with other volunteers, because we believed our military and civil equality in issue; independent of the fact that such pay was actually promised, and not because we regulated our patriotism and love of race by any given sum of money.

Resolved, That we do most sincerely thank those of our friends at home, who have stood by us throughout our trials and deprivations, and whose sympathy and practical kindness went far towards softening the rigors of our condition; especially are our thanks due to William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Governor Andrew, and Senators Sumner and Wilson—those heroic champions of liberty—for their unflinching and successful efforts in our behalf.

G. P. JONSON, Chairman. JOHN T. SHORTER, Secretary.

SENTENCE OF DEATH ON MULLER.

Baron Martin and the Lord Chief Baron having put on their black caps, the first-mentioned learned Judge addressed the prisoner as follows:—Franz Muller, you have been found guilty by the jury of the wilful murder of Mr. Thomas Briggs. It is no part of the duty of the Judges generally to express any opinion with regard to the verdict of a jury, whose business it is to decide upon the guilt or innocence of a prisoner; but it is usual for the Judges to state whether they entirely concur with the verdict which the jury may arrive at, and I am authorized by the Lord Chief Baron to state on his behalf, that we are fully satisfied with the decision at which the jury has arrived; and for myself I may state that if I had been on the jury, I should have concurred with them in their verdict. It is usual to do this for two reasons—first, for the satisfaction of the jury; and secondly, that you may be fully aware that no hope remains for you in this world, but that, within a very short time, you will be removed by a violent death, and I hope that you will avail yourself of the means that I have no doubt will be afforded to you of making your peace with your Maker. I forbear to go into the particulars of this case, but there are a variety of minute circumstances which if they had been fully gone into would have more and more tended to establish your guilt. The history of your dealings on the day of the murder is strongly confirmatory of your guilt. You left the house of Mrs. Blyth about 11 o'clock in the morning; you proceeded to the house of Mrs. Roper, where you remained till between 7 and 8 o'clock—one witness says a quarter to 8; that you then left stating your intention of visiting that young girl at Camberwell, and it is obvious that you must have got there before the time stated by the witness, Mrs. Jones, who I am convinced is mistaken as to the hour; you then came into the City, and I have no doubt seeing Mr. Briggs with his watch and chain, you yielded to the temptation of becoming possessed of it. There are other circumstances strongly tending to show this, because on the following days you were endeavoring to raise money by pledging your own watch, and in other ways raising money. I have no doubt that you stole this watch and committed this murder, in order, by some means, to obtain money to pay your passage to America, and that is the real, true version of this case, and I state it in order to remove from your mind any hope of a remission of the sentence. It only remains for me to pass, not the sentence of the Chief Baron or myself, but the sentence which the law of England imposes upon persons convicted of the crime of wilful murder. His Lordship then passed the usual formal sentence of death.

The prisoner heard the sentence without exhibiting the slightest emotion. When the learned Judge concluded he expressed a wish to address the Court, and in a low tone he said—"I wish to say I am satisfied with my trial. I have not been convicted according to the truth (his voice now trembled greatly, and he was almost inaudible), whatever my faults may be;" tears then choked his utterance.

THE THREE REQUISITES.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir,—Will you have the kindness to inform your friends and the public that the colony of Vancouver Island is getting smaller by degrees and beautifully less, and will continue to do so until three changes take place. The first is for Governor Kennedy to dissolve the House of Assembly and select a few of the members to assist him in the Council. 2nd.—To do away with the Free Port, so that we may be enabled to raise a revenue and protect our farmers. 3rd.—To request the British Government to send us 3,000 able bodied Convicts and 2,000 soldiers to look after them, the convicts to be employed making roads, clearing the Government land of its trees and stumps, so that industrious farmers may be induced to settle amongst us: when these changes take place our colony will prosper, and not until then is the opinion of J. N. VAN DER BEEK.

INDIA TO ENGLAND.—RECENT EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Recent London journals announce that Mr. Ingham, the Hammersmith magistrate, had granted a summons against Lord Ransleigh for storing more than 50 lbs. of gunpowder at the headquarters of the South Middlesex Rifle Corps at Fulham, contrary to the provisions of the 23d and 24th Victoria.

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THE WEATHER. at Keithley's was very mild, at the time of our informants leaving, there being only a few inches of snow and the thermometer having only once sunk so low as 10 deg. below zero.

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A GREAT FLEET OF COTTON SHIPS FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND.—RECENT EUROPEAN ADVICES.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 3, 1865.

HELP NEWS

The intelligence received yesterday by the Eliza Anderson is two days later, and shows conclusively that the former despatches announcing the fall of Savannah were premature. The mistake was doubtless made by the telegraphic news agent confusing the victory of Sherman before the outer works of Savannah and the taking of Fort McAllister with the surrender of the city.

So far as the news was concerned we were of opinion that the probabilities were in favor of Savannah's capture; because we knew that Sherman in the event of his not taking the city by assault would have no trouble in investing the place and reducing the garrison to terms. We find by the latest despatches that this is just what the Federal general is accomplishing. Having taken Fort McAllister at the mouth of the Ogeechee river about twelve miles to the south of Savannah, he has stretched his army from this point to the Savannah river above the city, so that as the Federal navy commands the sea, approaches the place is thoroughly invested, and cannot get an ounce of provisions outside the works.

When we consider that Savannah was in no way provided for a siege when Sherman marched upon it, and that it has besides its garrison of 15,000 men 25,000 of a population, it requires but little military knowledge to predict its immediate surrender. Sherman considers the place virtually taken, and even the Richmond papers acknowledge that there is no hope of its holding out. The immediate gain to the North of the capture will be fifteen thousand Confederate prisoners with the armaments and stores. The ulterior advantage, as we have before shown will be the taking of Augusta, cutting the Confederacy in two, and the capture of Charleston. Looking at Sherman's movements in a military point of view, they exceed anything that has been carried out since the first Napoleonic period.

When he started from the centre of Tennessee on his march to Georgia, and by dint of heavy fighting and military strategy forced the Confederates from their strongest positions, until at length Atlanta lay at his feet, he accomplished sufficient to win, from even the adverse portions of the English press undiminished admiration of his ability as a general. But although in that feat of maintaining almost intact his line of communications of one hundred and fifty miles, he gave evidence of great military powers, his present march from Atlanta to Savannah—a distance of three hundred miles—without any communications at all, is something more extraordinary. It shows, however, that Sherman was correct in his remark that the Confederacy was a shell, and that the outer part once broken, opposition would cease.

From almost every portion of the South and West intelligence arrives adverse to the Confederate cause. Hood's defeat, contrary to most of the Southern reverses, becomes greater the more we know about it, and resembles very much Early's rout before Sheridan. The large number of sixty-one guns has been captured, with 9,000 prisoners, including 3,000 wounded Confederates who had been left in Franklin after the Southern retreat. The latest accounts place Hood at Duck river, twenty miles south of Franklin, closely pursued by General Thomas. The other Confederate General, Forrest, who was acting in conjunction with Hood, met with disaster at Murfreesboro, about twenty-five miles to the east of Franklin, and is also on the retreat. It only required the defeat of Breckinridge, and that we see is announced as having taken place at the hands of the Federal General, Stoneman, in East Tennessee, near the Virginia boundary line, to show that at all points in Tennessee the Southern army has been overwhelmed.

From Grant there is not much news of interest. The expedition which was sent some time ago towards Walden still affords considerable speculation to the Southern papers. Some imagine that it was merely intended to interfere with Lee sending reinforcements to Savannah, while others maintain that it was sent to make an attack on Wilmington. The latter surmise would appear to be the more correct, and it is possible that the large fleet of sixty-four vessels, with 694 guns which has recently started from Hampton roads, will be found in the neighborhood of Wilmington before long. The Federal occupation of this important port of North Carolina would enable Grant to complete his great scheme of controlling the lines of his enemy's supply, and would affect Charleston in this respect almost as severely as Richmond.

New York, Dec. 21.—We have Rio Janeiro advices to November 10. Little or nothing is reported of the views and designs of the Government of Brazil relative to the seizure of the pirate Florida in the Harbor of Bahia. The official Gazette of the 20th October says that by a French packet the Brazilian Government had sent full directions to its Minister of Legation in Washington to demand proper satisfaction for the conduct of the commander of the Washington. The war continued between Brazil and Uruguay. General Flores appeared before Montevideo with 3,000 men, but returned without assaulting the city. A blockade of Montevideo was ordered by Brazil. The Brazilian Minister, having declared that foreign vessels to Uruguay would be searched for contraband of war, England denied that there was a war, Brazil being merely engaged in suppressing a rebellion, so that General Flores is not a belligerent, but merely a rebel in the eyes of a power which recognized Jeff Davis as a belligerent.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANDERSON.

The Anderson arrived at New York on Monday last, and was met by the Commodore of the harbor.

War News to the 20th.

SAVANNAH INVESTED BY SHERMAN. The Great Fight near Nashville. FORREST DEFEATED AT MURFREESBORO AND BRECKINRIDGE IN EAST TENNESSEE.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS

LATER FROM ENGLAND. MAXIMILIAN LAYS CLAIM TO THE PENINSULA OF YUCATAN.

The Commercial's special dispatch says that Fessenden, Stanton and Blair are mentioned as candidates for the vacancy caused by the death of Minister Dayton. The deficiency bill appropriated 200,000,000 for the army and 200,000 for other purposes. HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Dec. 19.—There is little of importance to report from this army to-day. The commanders seem to be awaiting the result of Sherman's operations, as well as that of the fleet which lately sailed from Fortress Monroe. A good deal of firing has been going on at Dutch Gap Canal during the past few days. In front of Petersburg the enemy, a day or two ago, opened fire with a new 100-pounder, and have been industriously engaged in throwing shells at trains, as they pass over certain points of the road, but they have done no damage whatever. This morning a salute of 100 guns was fired in honor of the great victory of Thomas over Hood. The rebels threw a few shells in reply, but did no damage. Last night the pickets on the right of the line were active in keeping up an exchange of compliments all night.

The Herald's City Point correspondent, under date of the 17th, says: The notorious rebel scout, Sergeant W. E. Waterbury, of the 3d North Carolina Cavalry, was mortally wounded on Thursday last. Waterbury has been known to our authorities as a troublesome and vigilant scout, with bravery enough to enter our camps and sagacity enough to avoid detection and elude pursuit. He has infested the country between James river and our left, beyond Petersburg, all summer, and all attempts to entrap him had hitherto failed. Forrest gave Murfreesboro another trial on the 15th and was repulsed by Roseau and Milroy. The rebel Gen. Johnson says their loss at Franklin was 5,000 while ours was 1,900.

New York, Dec. 20.—The Richmond Dispatch of Dec. 17th says: It is confidently expected that Sherman's forces were in front of Hardee on the 16th, and the surrender of Savannah being refused heavy fighting was going on that day. Gen. Foster's operations on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad are thus detailed by the Herald's correspondent: On the 9th of December the whole army was advanced to within 200 yards of the railroad to cover the operations of a large working party from the 5th Massachusetts, who were sent to cut down a forest and so open a range for our artillery. The rebels used the embankment for a breastwork. Heavy skirmishing ensued. As soon as a signal was given that the fifty-fifth had accomplished their work and our forces were withdrawn, these rebels took to the rear, repulsed and pressed forward with yell. They paid dearly for their rashness. At the proper time they were received with a withering fire and soon after routed. Our line was then resumed with skirmishers in sight of the railroad. Our artillery had command of the railroad through the windows made in the wood by our men. Among the guns in position are some 30 pound Parrots.

The Herald's Fort McAllister correspondent says of the capture of the Fort: At 4:30 a.m. on December 11th, Gen. Hazen placed this division in position with another division of the Fifteenth corps in support. The order was given when his gallant division marched at the double-quick forward to the abatis surrounding the work, plunged into the ditch, scaled the parapets of the Fort, ten feet in height, and rammed into the works under a hot fire which while it cut down many failed to check our advance and the work was ours. Most of the garrison bewildered by the sudden swoop of our veterans surrendered in haste. Others stood by the guns and fought until they were cut down. Not over three minutes elapsed after our veterans leaped the parapet till their cheers announced that their work was done to the eager troops stretched around the doomed city. The captures were 200 prisoners, 21 guns and a large quantity of ordnance and subsistence supplies, besides an open port through which Sherman can draw his supplies.

New York, Dec. 20.—The Herald's correspondent, writing from Fort McAllister and Hilton Head, Dec. 14th, says: When Sherman arrived in front of Savannah, after having marched 300 miles, his troops meanwhile living on the very best of provisions; he had with him a drove of 1,200 cattle, though he started from Atlanta with only 700 head. He gathered up on the way over 7,000 able bodied negroes, and so many horses, mules and wagons as to embarrass him. His army during a considerable portion of the march, extended over a sweep of country 60 miles in breadth—as much as four miles at times intervening between the right wing of one column and the left wing of another—but communication at all times kept up between the two. His whole loss in men from the time of leaving Atlanta to his arrival in front of Savannah, from wounds, sickness, capture, bushwhacking and all other causes, was only about a thousand. The average daily march was about 12 miles. When the city of Savannah was invested by Sherman it was unprepared for a siege, and it was believed could not hold out more than a few days. Gen. Shoups holds all the approaches on the north side of the city, including all the railroads ending out of town. Gen. Howard's army connects with his right and swings around to the Ogeechee river at Fort McAllister.

The Post publishes a detailed statement of the vessels composing Admiral Porter's fleet which started upon an expedition on Monday last from Hampton Roads. There are 64 vessels carrying 597 guns. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—In the House today H. G. Worthington, member from Nevada, took his seat. The House yesterday passed the Senate bill creating the grade of Vice-Admiral in the Navy, to correspond with the grade of Lieutenant-General in the Army. The President will approve the bill, and probably give the commission to Farragut. NASHVILLE, Dec. 20.—An officer of General Roseau's staff, just from the headquarters of General Thomas, arrived last night. Our forces were then at Spring Hill, near Columbia. Hood's army—the remnant of it—was at Duck river, which he was crossing as fast as possible. All their wounded left at Franklin were captured, and also all rebels severely wounded, including General Quarles, of Tennessee, former Superintendent of the banks in this State. Yesterday morning General Hatch captured three guns from a rebel cavalry force at Spring Hill. Our total captures of artillery amount to 61 pieces. The loss of Forrest in his attack on Murfreesboro on the 15th is estimated at 1500 killed and wounded. The rebel army from all accounts has become utterly demoralized, and is unable to make a stand, having sorely an artillery. The telegraph is working to Spring Hill. Trains will run to Franklin this morning. General Schofield was in Columbia yesterday morning. The total number wounded in the battle of Thursday and Friday will reach but little over 2,000.

New York, Dec. 21.—The steamer Fulton from Port Royal Dec. 18, has arrived. Savannah is still in the hands of the rebels. Its surrender had not been demanded up to the time the Fulton sailed. The Palmetto Herald says the only fight of any moment that occurred on Sherman's march was the one which resulted in the fogging of Wheeler. All railroads leading out of Savannah were cut and the city securely invested. New York, Dec. 19.—A letter from Admiral Dahlgren to Secretary Welles, received the 17th, says that he was then, on the 14th, in the presence of General Sherman, the General having come around to Warsaw Sound with General Foster, to meet Dahlgren. The Admiral was busy duoying the Savannah for an attack by water, and was about to proceed to Ossabau in the hope of communicating with Sherman, when that General, as the Admiral says, walked over Fort McAllister and came aboard the flagship. The Commercial's special says: Richmond papers of Saturday, 17th, concede that Savannah must be taken. Telegraphic communication with that city is cut off. This indicates the complete investment of that place. The same paper announces that Wilmington harbor is the supposed destination of the great expedition which left Hampton Roads on the 15th. New York, Dec. 20.—The Times' special despatch from Nashville, dated the 19th, says Thomas is pursuing the enemy to Duck river. We have nearly all Hood's artillery. All the rivers are high and the bridges in front of Hood are destroyed. We have captured 9,000 prisoners including 3,000 wounded. Hood had 68 guns, 54 of which we now have. Stoneman has whipped Breckinridge in East Tennessee, near the Virginia line, killing, wounding and capturing a large number, and taking most of his artillery. CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The following despatch delayed by interruptions on the line, has just been received: ON BOARD THE GUNBOAT DOUGLASS, OSASABAU SOUND, Dec. 13.—To-day, at 5 p.m., Hazen's division and the Fifteenth Corps carried Fort McAllister by assault, capturing the entire garrison and its stores. This opened to us Ossabau Sound, and I passed down to this gunboat to communicate with the fleet. Before opening communication we had completely destroyed all the railroads leading into Savannah and invested the city. The left of the army is resting on the Savannah river, 10 miles above the city, and the right on the Ogeechee at King's Bridge. The army is in splendid order. The weather is fine. Supplies are abundant. Our march was most agreeable and not molested by guerrillas. We reached Savannah three days ago, but owing to Fort McAllister we could not communicate, but now that we have Fort McAllister, we shall go ahead. We captured two boats on the Savannah river, and prevented their gunboats from coming down. The estimated population of Savannah is 25,000, and the number of the garrison 15,000. General Hardee commands. We have not lost a wagon on the route, but have gathered in a very large supply of provisions also a large number of horses, negroes and mules. Our teams are in better condition than when we started. My first duty will be to clear the army of superfluous negroes, mules and horses. I have utterly destroyed over 200 miles of railroad, and consumed all the stores and provisions that were essential to the armies of Hood and Lee. Quick work was made with Fort McAllister, and opening communication with our fleet, and the consequent independence for supplies has dispersed all their boasted threats to head me off and starve the army. I regard Savannah as already gained. W. T. Sherman, Maj. Gen.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Gunboat from Liverpool, Dec. 20, has arrived. Wm. L. Dayton, American Minister, died at Paris, Dec. 20, of apoplexy. It is stated that there were apprehensions of wholesale desertions from the frigate Niagara in the Scheldt. Twenty-five of the crew of the steamer recently got away and were pursued by the Dutch frontier. Most of them escaped into Holland. The London Index, in an article on Russell's letter to Sillid and others, thinks that Russell, to be consistent, should not stop short of actual recognition of the confederacy. The London morning Post gives a report of the partial recognition of the Mexican Empire by the Washington Government. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of bullion to the amount of £241,170, and £547,225 in the reserve of notes. American securities show no change.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

DETROIT, Dec. 16.—A terrible accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway last night, caused by a collision of the western bound passenger train with a freight train near this city. After the collision the cars took fire, and several wounded persons, unable to extricate themselves from the wreck were burned to death. The full extent of the loss of life is not ascertained. MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—It is reported that a number of riders who went east, have been arrested. A proclamation was issued offering a reward for their apprehension. There is much excitement in reference to the order calling out the militia. A large number have volunteered. There are reports of intended outrages by Indians. QUEBEC, Dec. 21.—Three more arrests of raiders have been made. They are now being examined. A special messenger has arrived here with dispatches from Secretary Seward.

OREGON AND THE INTERIOR.

(From the Oregonian to Dec. 23d.) FALLING RAPIDLY.—According to the guide by which pilots judge of the amount of water on the bars of the Willamette yesterday the depth on Swan Island bar was 11 feet. The Columbia is receding at a rapid rate, having fallen at Vancouver for twenty-four hours prior to the departure of the Pacific Troup yesterday morning two feet, which has an effect to leave but little more than nine feet of water on the bars at the mouth of the Willamette. Capt. Connor informed us that on Sunday his steamer barely went out of the river on going at rapid speed. Yesterday there were large quantities of floating ice in the Columbia. FLEET OVERBOARD.—Richard Bowater, a gay soldier belonging to Capt. Powell's company, while yesterday afternoon about four o'clock p.m., accidentally stepped off and was precipitated a distance of about forty feet into the river, when he swam to the hawser of a boat and helped himself out. FROZEN UP.—The river is closed, and it is a remarkable fact that it has closed ten days earlier than at any former season within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The closing of the Columbia river has prevented communication with the upper country, and cut us off a source of interesting news. The cold weather comes upon us earlier than usual by some weeks, and we begin to have some faith in the words of prophecy, uttered in different quarters of a severe winter. No doubt our whole State is much better than in former years prepared for a serious winter, as our farmers have made advances in matters peculiarly necessary to their welfare, and having learned to prepare for their stock some reliable support through an inclement season; will not suffer such loss as occurred two years since.

MEXICO.

The Eagle, from Havana the 210th, brings Vera Cruz dates to the 20th. It was rumored that Juarez had abdicated in favor of Manuel Resco. Sonora was daily expected to declare for the Empire. The Emperor had ordered a reduction of five per cent on foreign importations. The Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, has just arrived. New York, Dec. 20.—Maximilian, by proclamation, makes an aggression on the British colony of Honduras. He declares the peninsula of Yucatan, with the entire territory of the colony of Honduras, and its bays and islands, to have been incorporated with his empire from the first of October last. England's treaty claims seem to be entirely ignored. PANAMA. Our files of Panama papers are to the 1st December. One of the MILITARY GUARD ON BOARD THE STEAMER "GOLDEN AGE" SHOT BY THE SERGEANT.—The Panama Chronicle has the following particulars of the shooting of Private Daily, by Sergeant Golding, on the 1st inst.:—At the time of going on board, one of the men, named Daily, was a little obstreperous and disobeyed the order of the Sergeant to get into the boat. For this disobedience of order, the man Golding pulled out his pistol and shot Daily in the forehead; the wounded man fell, and is said to have breathed about ten or twelve times. At the very moment of the occurrence, Admiral Pearson was near the landing, and his doctor remarked that the man was shot. The Admiral at once landed and questioned the man Golding, who stated that Daily, on being ordered into the boat, struck him three times—first he said that he had been struck in the head, but on being closely examined by the Admiral, he said that the striking was on the shoulder. But one of the men, who was present, denied that Daily struck at all, when Golding threatened to shoot him for contradicting his word, which he probably would have done but for the stern attitude assumed by the Admiral. On the doctor's pronouncing that Daily was dead, the Admiral went away and informed the American Consul what he had been a witness to.

PERU.

The Congress of Peru had resolved that the Government issue an order for the recovery of Chilo Islands, and that the President of Peru shall have no power to make terms with Spain, until she gives up the said Islands, or they are taken by the forces of the Republic. The Spanish flag-ship, at the Chincha Islands, was totally destroyed on the 8th of November. No particulars. This gives the Peruvians a good chance to attack the balance of the Spanish fleet.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY'S STEAMER GUATEMALA, WHICH SAILED HENCE ON THE 25th INSTANT FOR CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS, CARRIED WITH HER AS PASSENGERS CAPTAIN DAYENPORT AND DR. MAXWELL, OF THE U. S. FLAGSHIP LANCASTER, WITH A BOAT'S CREW—SOME 14 MEN.—THE DESIGN OF CAPTAIN DAYENPORT IN MAKING THIS TRIP IS, NO DOUBT, TO CAPTURE SOME OF THE ACCOMPLICES OF THE CONFEDERATE PIRATES LATELY ARRESTED ON BOARD THE SALVADOR, WHO ARE BELIEVED TO BE ON THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST.—Star and Herald.

CONSULAR CHANGES.—E. M. Giffard, Esq., H. B. M. Vice-Consul at Aspinwall, has been appointed British Consul to Vera Cruz. J. C. Taylor, Esq., has been appointed Vice-Consul to Aspinwall in Mr. Giffard's stead.—lb.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH THE CONDEMNED MURDERER MULLER.

It having been rumored that Muller was in a desponding state, and purposed making a confession of the crime for which he is condemned to die, our reporter sought for and obtained an interview with a gentleman, who had furnished him with the following declaration of the prisoner, together with a couple of letters written by the prisoner to a gentleman in New York since his arrival in England. In the course of the present week our informant visited the prisoner in Newgate, and having previously heard it asserted that the words uttered by the prisoner after his condemnation implied a confession of his guilt, made it his special mission to closely interrogate the prisoner upon the subject. The gentleman in question began his task by reminding the prisoner of the awful position in which he was, emphatically impressing on him that all that could be done had been done to save his life, but that there was no hope for him. If, therefore, he had had any participation in the crime, he exhorted him to disclose it and speak the truth. The prisoner, who was not in the slightest degree moved, but maintained his characteristic composure, said, in the most positive manner, "that he was innocent, and that he never entered the carriage, and never travelled by the railway at all," and added, "since my condemnation I have always rested at night, have felt calm and quiet, and slept sound. I could only wish that those persons who by false statements have handed me over to the gallows, could rest as quiet as I can, without any trouble to their minds. The gentleman then took hold of his hand, and said, "You, hand is now in the hand of an honest man, who would not hold the hand of a murderer in his, and if you are guilty withdraw it as now." The prisoner smiled, and grasping the hand of the gentleman, replied, "My hands are clean." But said the gentleman, "What do you mean by your hands being clean?" Whereupon the prisoner answered, "I am not guilty. I have nothing to do with this murder." This was said by the prisoner with such an air of innocence that those who heard it left him with an impression that he had spoken the truth. The following letter was written by the prisoner to a clergyman at New York upon his arrival in England: "Septem 22 64. Dear Sir.—When I left New York for England I promised to let you know how I would go on when I came to London. I will give an Account in a few lines as I am able; to do for I have a grate full to do and to write. English takes me a long time, and I know you will excuse me for not writing as often as I can. I am quite well thanks God, and with God I shall get on very well. I know you take great interest like good many more people. Therefore you can think what an excitement it was when I came to England. I am glad to tell you I got a good counsel, but it takes a clever man to question Mr. Matthews and Mrs. Repsch because they are my greatest enemy and will do anything to destroy me if they possible could do it, but they will not have that pleasure, God which know everything will protect me from every level as he has always done." And again, when he was in the House of Detention, he wrote the following letter to the same gentleman: "I am glad to say I have a very good counsel, but it takes a clever man to question Matthews and Mrs. Repsch for the at my enemy which have taken it in their hands to destroy me if they possible could. I only wish you could hear them talk—it is impossible for me to explain but they will soon find there mistake, because God will protect me from every level as he has always done." The memorial now in course of preparation, and which will embrace these among other facts, praying for a respite, will be forwarded to the Home Secretary either on Monday or Tuesday next.—Standard, Nov. 5th.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Italian Parliament met on the 25th inst., and the tone of the Deputies is described on all hands as calm and moderate. The Convention has been carefully explained, and it is expected that it will be accepted by a large majority. The self-restraint of the members is the more remarkable, as it seems clear that the Convention has cost the King his popularity in Turin. He has been evasive, and obliged for a short time to go out accompanied by a guard. In the rest of Italy, however, there is no dissent, and the Neapolitans will, it is believed, vote unanimously for the transfer of the capital. Part of this readiness arises from a dislike of Piedmontese influence, but more from a conviction that Rome without French bayonets will be more easily taken than Rome with them. There is no lack of sacrifices in Paris. The city offered a short time ago a prize for forty lines fit to be set to music. Two thousand five hundred rivals entered the list. The honor of becoming city poet laureate seems to have been the incentive.

A veteran officer presented a memorial to Napoleon, soliciting a pension. "We shall see," was the Emperor's only reply. "Sir, you may see now, if you will deign to look, said the soldier, uncovering a breast coat all over. The pension was granted on the spot.

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The Weekly Colonist.

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Tuesday, January 3, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

THE HOLIDAY—The weather for the last three or four days has with little intermission been the most boisterous, wet and gloomy we have experienced this winter. There was not much enjoyment, therefore, for holiday seekers on Monday, though the citizens generally sought the open air and rode or wandered in various directions. The Volunteers paraded and marched with their band to Esquimaux, where they were hospitably entertained by Commander Verney of the gunboat Grappler. They subsequently visited the residence of Captain Lang, where they were regaled with luncheon, and on their return saluted His Excellency the Governor, who also invited them to partake of refreshment.

DONATION—Rev. Mr. Garrett has generously given \$75 to the Mechanic's Literary Institute, from a fund at his disposal, to be applied to the purchase of books for the library, which, thanks to the numerous donations made to it by well-wishers of the Institute, is rapidly assuming most respectable proportions. The roll of members of the Institute numbers now nearly one hundred and twenty, and is daily increasing. The formal opening and the introductory lectures will take place soon after the holidays—probably during the second week in January.

THEATRICAL—Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Getzler (formerly Miss S. Robinson), Mr. W. H. Robinson, and Mr. G. B. Waldron's Stock Company were giving Christmas entertainments in the Willamette Theatre, Portland, Mr. and Mrs. Kean and company were expected to give one performance while in Portland en route to San Francisco. Billy Shepperd the Ethiopian minstrel was also at Portland.

MASONIC BALL—The ball under the auspices of the Masonic brotherhood took place last night in the House of Assembly, and was a decided success. The arrangements in every respect reflected the highest credit on the Committee. The band included the best performers in the city, and the supper and refreshments provided by Mons. Diard of the Colonial Hotel were of the best description.

DISORDERLY—Dennis Cain appeared before the police magistrate yesterday having been arrested for creating a disturbance and damaging property at the Brown Jug. No one attended to prosecute and Cain was fined \$10 for an assault committed on one of the officers who took him in charge, and for being disorderly. The accused was defended by Mr. Courtney.

THE FRIGATE BIRD—Capt. Gardner returned yesterday from Port Gamble, W. T. The Frigate Bird has had her deck load discharged and the water pumped out which appeared to have found its way into her hold by the careening of the ship, and not from a leak. She will proceed shortly on her voyage.

THE "JENNY JONES" having been put in complete working order will leave for Olympia to-day at 12 o'clock. The contract for carrying the Coast mails for one year from January 2d, 1865 has, we learn, been offered to Captain Jones, and will probably be accepted by him.

A PILGRIMAGE—The Knight Bruce, which arrived on Saturday, brought out several of England's fair daughters. One of the number we learn, tied the mystic knot yesterday with the captain who had conducted her safely through all the perils of the deep.

MAYOR'S COURT—The adjourned case of Eugene Thomas against Sing and Lee for nuisance came up again before His Worship the Mayor yesterday and further time until Saturday next was given the defendants to abate the nuisance complained of.

AGROUND.—The schooner North Star while endeavoring to beat into the harbor yesterday afternoon, against the strong south-easter, grounded on the rocky shoal off the Spit, and was still there at dusk.

SENTENCED—George Cooper, the sailor belonging to H.M.S. Tribune charged with stealing some Baltic shirts from the Scotch House on Government street, was yesterday sent to the chain gang for two months.

REPAIRING—The Otter having to rep at some injuries sustained while towing in the Knight Bruce, will be replaced by the Enterprise, which will leave for New Westminster at 8 a.m. to-day.

ANOTHER DRAFT—A despatch from the East says that a ball and a draft for 300,000 troops, to make up the deficiency occasioned by the credits on the last call, is ordered by the President.

THE ESTIMATES—We understand that the Estimates for the year 1865 have been headed by the Executive to the Speaker. They will no doubt be presented when the House re-assembles.

JOHN MITCHELL—This notorious Irish refugee is now said by deserters to be commencing the Confederate fleet in the James River.

HURRICANE—The south-east gale which commenced to blow on Tuesday evening veered round after a heavy fall of rain during the night to the westward and southward, and raged with great violence. Some of the squalls were terrific, exceeding in fury anything we have yet experienced on this coast. Similar weather prevailed all day yesterday with occasional intermissions of sunshine. A two story frame building at James Bay, belonging to Mr. A. J. Welch, was blown over, but we have not heard of any other damage caused by the gale.

ENCIRCLING THE GLOBE—Before the lapse of three years England is promised, that she will be in daily telegraphic communication with Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane. The completion of Collins' American Route line through this territory will add another gigantic link to the electric belt which is to gird the universe.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY—Messrs. Franklin will offer for sale to-day, at noon, by order of J. A. McKay, Esquire, about 400 acres of the valuable Ocadro Bay property adjoining "Uplands Farm." Persons desiring to secure the best sites in the market for suburban residences or market gardens will do well to attend the sale.

NIGHT SIGNALS.—The captain of a coasting schooner, informed us yesterday that rockets and night signals were distinctly seen from the neighborhood of Beacon Hill on Tuesday night, at nine o'clock, in the direction of Race Rocks. The night was intensely dark, and this would give some color to a report circulated yesterday that an English vessel, supposed to be the Gen. Wyndham, was in Royal Roads.

AN ARSENIC MINER.—The Reese River Revue reports the existence of a vein about three feet in width, situated about ten miles north of the city, in the Tolyabe range. The lode is properly an Arsenical ore, containing about 25% in silver to the ton and a great abundance of arsenic. The ore is very heavy and somewhat resembles iron ore, as it also black black sulphuret of silver.

A NEW ACTRESS.—The New Yorkers, according to an Eastern paper, are much pleased with an actress just arrived from London. She made her debut at Mrs. Wood's theatre dressed as a man, disclosing limbs of such marvellous symmetry that her success was immediate. In the character, it adds, she smoked and swore to perfection.

THE MATCH RACE for \$1000 between Golden's Joe Lane and Fitzpatrick's Priors was to have come off yesterday afternoon on the Beacon Hill Course. After several false starts the race was postponed until 2 p.m. to-day.

EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.—It is stated that about 400 poor families of Vienna intend to emigrate to Mexico, and a subscription was being raised in the Austrian capital to defray their expenses.

THE NORTH STAR—This schooner which grounded during Tuesday's gale on the shoal off the Spit was kedged off during the night and safely anchored opposite Lising's yard. We believe she sustained little if any injury.

SERIOUS REPORT.—A report was in circulation last evening that a ship had been wrecked in the vicinity of Race Rocks. We were unable to gather any particulars or to trace the rumor to any authentic source.

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI is the largest in the known world. It contains 500,000 square miles, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fertile and profitable regions of the globe.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.—Mr. Peggy Fite, who died a few days ago in Wilson county, Tennessee, was one hundred and three years old on the 1st of March last. She was born on the 12th of April, 1761, and was, consequently, one hundred and three years old on the 12th of April last. Her husband, Leonard Fite, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and fought through that struggle as a private, having steadily refused promotion. Mr. and Mrs. Fite emigrated to Tennessee from North Carolina, and settled in Nashville when the place was known as Nash's Lick. In those days Mrs. Fite often assisted in moulding bullets while her husband and others belonging to the "settlement" were defending themselves against the attacks of the Indians. Mrs. Fite has lived with her third son, Jacob Fite, in Wilson county for a number of years, her husband having died many years since in Smith county. On the 12th of April, 1861, a large number of her descendants met together at the house of Jacob Fite, and celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. At that time she had eleven children living—her oldest (a son) being eighty years old, and her youngest (a daughter) fifty-nine; 76 grandchildren, 305 great grandchildren, 71 great-great grandchildren; in all four hundred living descendants. At the time of her death her grandchildren of the fifth generation had increased to twenty-one, and her grandsons feel quite certain her living descendants now number over five hundred. Mrs. Fite was a remarkable woman, as were all those who actively participated in the exciting struggles incident to the early settlement of Tennessee. She retained a vivid recollection of the Revolutionary struggles, as well as those which resulted in the establishment of the white settlements in Tennessee. Her memory was clear and her health good almost to the hour of her death.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS. A case in a few minutes after taking a dose of this remedy. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND RHEUMATISM. Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, M.D. (ex-Army Medical Staff) the receipt 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 is pronounced as INVALUABLE. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep without producing or saving any of the usual effects of opium.

From W. Vesalini Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S. England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine, and who has used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and is most perfectly satisfied with the results. From the Hon. J. G. Gordon, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S. England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine, and who has used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and is most perfectly satisfied with the results.

Chlorodyne—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood in June, 1864, pronounced that it is clearly proved before the court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the original inventor and discoverer of a remedy which he called Chlorodyne, and so highly appreciated it that he gave it to the world as his own property.

1st Stage of Cholera.—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally suffices to arrest the disease, and the patient recovers in a few hours. 2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging.—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more especially if the patient is acquainted with two or three doses being sufficient.

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

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay, who has used it in all cases of Cholera, and who writes: "I have used it in all cases of Cholera, and I have seen it restore the patient to health after eighteen hours of suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

It is clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital Physicians of London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the original inventor and discoverer of a remedy which he called Chlorodyne, and so highly appreciated it that he gave it to the world as his own property.

W. M. SEABY, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

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 tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

Protection from Fire. Prize Medal. BRYANT & MAY'S Patent Special Safety Matches, Wax Vesta and Cigar Light.

LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX. The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E. FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS. CAUTION.

Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been and are shipping Galvanized Iron or Galvanized Sheet Iron of inferior quality, bearing our Names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof, we hereby give notice that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked with the following Trade Mark.

TUPPER & COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS, 61a, Moorgate Street, London; WORKS—LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, That all persons manufacturing, selling, or shipping, or engaged in any wise in the sale or disposal of Galvanized Iron or Galvanized Sheet Iron with our Marks or Brands, in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

W. M. SEABY, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

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

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

At a sample of Benson's watches, and especially of a large watch, which was exhibited in the Exhibition, 1862, and which was pronounced to be the finest specimen of the kind ever seen in this country. No other watch could be so perfectly adapted to the uses of the day, and so well adapted to the uses of the future.

Watches, adapted for every class, climate, and country. Chronometer, Repeating, and other watches, from 300 guineas to 10 guineas each.

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TOYS! TOYS!! IMPORTANT NEWS.

Mr. S. ZINN TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING the inhabitants of Victoria that he is constantly receiving, direct from New York, San Francisco, and our own manufactory in Europe, a large quantity and well selected stock of

FANCY GOODS Willow & Wooden Ware, BRUSHES AND TOYS, French, German, and Domestic Market Baskets, Travelling School, Dinner, Fruit, and Work Baskets, Infant's Baskets, Cloth Baskets, and Hamper Baskets, and Fruit Baskets, and Fancy Willow Children's Carriages, Goats and Cradles, Baby's Jumpers, Nursery, Rocking, and Children's High Table Chairs, Rocking Chairs, and Propellers to steady Fancy Vases and China Ornaments, Ladies' Leather Reticules, Portemonnies, Portfolios, Pocket Companions, and Photographic Albums.

A large assortment of Beads, and all sorts of Feather Dusters, Accordions, Walking Sticks, and all sorts of Toys, Dice, and Dice Boxes, Staple Brooms, Mops and Cloth Ponder.

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF All Kinds of Toys!

Being in receipt of the most of these goods from our own houses, and having no Agent to pay for them, therefore enabled to sell them at least 50 per cent less than any other house in the Colony. Having received orders from our Houses to sell the present stock at San Francisco cost, I have therefore reduced prices twenty-five per cent below former charges.

Note the address, and send all orders to S. ZINN, Santa Clause Headquarters and Fancy Goods, GOVERNMENT STREET, Victoria (Next to the Hotel de France).

British Columbia MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED DECEMBER 30, 1863. CAPITAL, \$8,000. IN 400 SHARES OF \$20 EACH.

Office—Columbia St., New Westminster. DIRECTORS: G. W. WARBURG, Manager; Directors: G. W. WARBURG, J. H. BROWN, J. A. BROWN, J. A. BROWN, J. A. BROWN.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND & OUT TO ORDER. Superior facilities for furnishing Cereals for Exportation.

Orders for Lumber, either dressed or rough, solicited, and will be promptly and careful attention.

THEOS. MEMICKING, Secretary.

LIQUORS! LIQUORS! LIQUORS!

PICHT & HOYT, New Westminster, B. C.

Have always on hand an unlimited supply of RUM, 30 O P, WHISKY, do, BRANDY, do, OLD TOM, do.

Spirits and Alcohol. Of the highest proof which they are prepared to sell to Retailers, Coast Traders, and others far cheaper than if bought in Victoria, and duties added.

Ales, Porter, Wines and Liquors, Foreign and domestic, in wood and bottle. For orders are requested to call and examine their stock before buying elsewhere.

Considerable discount will be made to cash purchasers. Picht & Hoyt, 210 1/2 St. John St. New Westminster.

V. M. FOUCAULT, LAND AGENT, Stock and Share Broker.

Office Government Street, lately occupied by Mr. J. H. Fellows, and next to the Hotel de France, Town Lots and Farming Lands Bought and Sold.

Office Government Street, lately occupied by Mr. J. H. Fellows, and next to the Hotel de France, Town Lots and Farming Lands Bought and Sold.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Dec. 30.

WHISKY CASE AT NANAIMO.—John J. Hart, apprehended at Comox by Constable Gough and the Indian Police on a charge of having spirits on his premises situated within the forbidden limits of the Indian Reserve, was brought before Mr. Franklyn on Tuesday last.

BOUND OVER.—Dennis Cain was yesterday charged in the Police Court, by the proprietors of the Evening Express with using threats of violence towards them.

GOOD JUDGES.—Two Queen Charlotte Indians were yesterday charged with stealing eight bottles of Sillery champagne from the cellar of Messrs. Elliott, Stuart & Co., Wharf street.

THEATRE.—Tom Taylor's popular play of the Ticket of Leave Man was presented last night for the first time in this city.

FOR PORT NEVILLE, B.C.—The schooner Meg Merrilies is now leading with provisions and stores for Comox and Stamp's mill at Port Neville near Port Rupert.

CADBORO BAY ESTATE.—Messrs. Franklin yesterday disposed of a number of lots at Cadboro Bay, being a portion of the estate of Mr. A. J. McKay.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.—By a notice in our advertising columns it will be seen that an amateur performance in aid of the funds of the Female Infirmary will take place on Friday evening, January 6th.

GOVERNMENT ASSESSMENT ROLL.—An Extra Government Gazette, containing the revised Victoria City Assessment Roll for 1863-64, has just been published.

THE NIGHT SIGNALS.—Nothing was seen yesterday of the ship reported to be in Royal Roads. There is no doubt, however, as to rockets having been fired in the Straits during the storm on Tuesday night.

WAS IT A SKEDADDLER?—The Jenny Jones, which left yesterday for the Sound, was observed to stop suddenly near the entrance of the harbor.

IN THE STRAITS.—The captain of the sloop Letitia on Monday spoke the bark Edith Ross, from San Francisco, Dec. 18, bound up Sound to one of the lumber mills.

THE LADIES' COMMITTEE of the Female Infirmary acknowledge receipt of a donation of \$10 from J. Despard Pemberton, Esquire, to the building fund of that Institution.

NANAIMO ITEMS.—On Wednesday morning last, three of the coal wagons loaded with coal broke away from the top of the incline and came down at full speed striking six other laden wagons already on the wharf ready to be discharged into the Fidelity and sending them on at a great speed over the bridge.

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.—The Corporation bonds for \$10,000, with interest, fall due at the Bank of British North America to-day.

A NEWSPAPER IN NANAIMO.—We understand that some spirited residents in this thriving little port, intend shortly to publish a newspaper.

WARNING TO DELINQUENTS.—A number of wholesale and retail liquor dealers were summoned yesterday before Mr. Pemberton for non-payment of quarterly instalment of liquor license, due, 21st October last.

WAGES SUIT.—John Bowman sued Thos. Bradford Williams yesterday in the Police Court for \$36, wages claimed by plaintiff for services rendered as a musician.

"CARPE DIEM"—In consequence of Christmas day falling on Sunday, our spirited New Westminister contemporaries the Colonist and Times did not appear as usual on Wednesday last!

SHARP WEATHER UP NORTH.—Capt. London of the Fidelity reports a good deal of ice in Comox bay, and also in the exit passage between Nanaimo and Departure Harbors.

LUMBER MILL FOR SALE.—The fine mill property at Burrard's Inlet is advertised for sale on the 19th January by Mr. Valentine Hall, of British Columbia.

BOLT YOUR DOORS.—On Friday night one of the most daring burglaries which has occurred in this city for a long time was perpetrated at the dwelling of a family residing near the Church Reserve.

SUCCESS TO THE NEW YEAR.—Messrs. Becker & Dauch, the liberal proprietors of Eberhardt's Hotel, Langley street, extended a general invitation to the Colonist staff on New Year's day to drink success to the year 1865 in bumpers of sparkling champagne.

THE KNIFE AGAIN.—A man named Henry Spykermann who owns a ranch on Pender Island, was fined by the police magistrate on Saturday \$15 for drawing a knife upon an Italian and threatening to stab him.

GOODS TO KOOTENAY.—The Hudson Bay Company on the 27th December, forwarded \$15,000 worth of goods to Kootenay via Hops and the Company's old trail to Fort Colville on the American side of the boundary.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—It will be observed from a notice in our advertising columns that the Amateur theatrical performance in aid of the building fund of the Victoria Female Infirmary, will take place in the theatre on Friday next, the 6th instant.

ALBERNI.—The steamer Thames, Captain Henderson, arrived on Saturday from Alberni with 78 mill hands to be paid off. Only one ship was loading at the mills, the Egeria, for China, and the logging camps had been reduced to one.

NEW YEAR SERVICE.—The usual watch-night service was held in the Methodist Church on Pandora street on New Year's Eve.

THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL of the Germania Sing Verein will take place to-night in the Lyceum Hall.

SOCIAL VISITS.—According to a good American custom friends and acquaintances commence the new year by exchanging visits and good wishes.

EMANCIPATION DINNER.—Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation will be commemorated by an anniversary dinner to take place at 4 p. m. to-day in the Pioneer Rifle Hall, View street.

GENERAL TOPELSEN.—This gallant Russian soldier, of Sebastopol notoriety, has been quite a lion in British military circles.

COMOX PRODUCE.—The schooner Nanaimo Packet which arrived on Saturday from this settlement, brought a seasonable cargo of farm produce, venison and wild fowl.

SEAMEN FOR THE NAVY.—Complaints are made of the difficulty of procuring seamen for the Mediterranean fleet.

ST. VIRUS DANCE.—This distressing and mortifying nervous affection is not generally either to its natural course, or is treated on general principles with very little success.

DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—It renovates, strengthens, and purifies the system, and aids the stomach in the performance of its functions.

THE late Rev. Rowland Hill understood human nature well. His chapel having been infested by pickpockets, he took occasion to remind the congregation that there was an all-seeing Providence, to whom all hearts are open, and from whom no secrets are hid.

WARM FRIENDSHIPS.—Some people were talking about a gentleman as celebrated for his intensity as for the shortness of his friendships.

IMPORTS.—To the Port of Victoria, V. I., for the month ending December 31st, 1864.

Table of imports from various ports including San Francisco, Portland, and Puget Sound, listing goods like apples, alcohol, and various oils with their respective values.

Table of exports to various ports including San Francisco, Portland, and Puget Sound, listing goods like wool, sugar, and various oils with their respective values.

Table of exports to Kootenay via Colville, W. T., listing merchandise per Hudson Bay Company and recapitulation of goods.

Table of exports from the Sound, listing goods like sugar, whiskey, and various oils with their respective values.

Table of exports from the Sound, listing goods like sugar, whiskey, and various oils with their respective values.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner industry arrived yesterday at Kayanagh's wharf with a cargo of coal from Nanaimo.

FROM NANAIMO AND THE NORTH.—The str. Fidelity arrived last evening with 20 passengers and a cargo of coast produce, having visited Comox and way settlements.

FROM WHIDBY ISLAND.—The schooner Leah arrived yesterday with a cargo of hay and farm produce from Whidby Island.

BOUND UP.—The captain of the Leah reports several ships bound up Sound. One was a full rigged ship, apparently French.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Fidelity will leave for Nanaimo and way settlements to-morrow morning.

IMPORTS.—Per JOHN THORNTON—100 M laths, 1490 6 feet pickets, 400 feet flooring, to W P Sayward.

IMPORTS.—Per sloop LETITIA—420 bus potatoes, 244 do wheat, 458 do oats. Value, \$1270.

IMPORTS.—Per sloop WINGED RACER—400 bus potatoes. Value, \$400.

IMPORTS.—Per sloop ELIZA ANDERSON—32 hd cattle, 60 sheep, 1 horse, 2 hogs, 50 sows, 12 doz chickens, 13 eggs, 11 sicks oysters, 4 hogs and 3 veals, dressed, 2 qrs beef. Value, \$2200.

IMPORTS.—Per A. J. WEBSTER—600 bus potatoes, 100 do barley, 6 tons hay, 1 carcass beef, 8 doz chickens, 15 doz eggs, 35 bus carrots. Value, \$730.

IMPORTS.—Per sloop FLYING MIST, from Puget Sound—35 tons hay. Value, \$800.

IMPORTS.—Per schr LORD RAGLAN—Furs. Value \$500.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. BIRTHS. Dec 22—Stm G. S. Wright, Finch, Olympia. Sch Harriet, Dirk, San Juan. Sch Goldstream, Caffray, Nanaimo. Dec 23—Sch Harney, Ober, Port Angeles. Sch Chancy, Robinson, Port Angeles. Sch Annie, Elvin, Saanich. Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo. Sch Parmeter, G Connos, Mechois. Stmr Brother Jonathan, DeWolf, San Francisco. Dec 24—Stm Fidelity, London, Nanaimo. Sch North Star, Collock, Nanaimo. Sch Northern Light, Mountford, Port Angeles. Stmr Otter, Swanson, New Westminster. Sch Hamley, Dulhott, Nanaimo. Sch Amelia, Kendall, New Westminster. Sch Leticia, Hollins, Nanaimo. Dec 25—Sch North Star, Collock, Nanaimo. Sch Northern Light, Mountford, Port Angeles. Stmr Otter, Swanson, New Westminster. Sch Hamley, Dulhott, Nanaimo. Sch Amelia, Kendall, New Westminster. Sch Leticia, Hollins, Nanaimo. Dec 26—Sch North Star, Collock, Nanaimo. Sch Northern Light, Mountford, Port Angeles. Stmr Otter, Swanson, New Westminster. Sch Hamley, Dulhott, Nanaimo. Sch Amelia, Kendall, New Westminster. Sch Leticia, Hollins, Nanaimo. Dec 27—Bark Franklin Adams, Burr, San Francisco. Sch Gazelle, Golacac, Nanaimo. Sch Onward, McKay, Nanaimo. Sloop Leticia, Hollins, Nanaimo. Bark Knight, Bruce, Bryce, Liverpool. Sch Winged Racer, Peterson, Port Angeles. Sch L. B Hastings, Sherman, Port Angeles. Sch Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angeles. Sch Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles. Sch A. J. Webster, Mills, Port Angeles. Dec 28—Sch Meg Merrilies, Pamphlet, Nanaimo. Sch Eliza, Carleton, Saanich. Sch Alpha, George, Nanaimo. Stmr G. B Wright, Lewis, Nanaimo. Dec 29—Sch Matilda, Eversheim, New Westminster. Sch Lerd Raglan, Byrne, N. W. Coast of B. C. Sch J. K. Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan. Dec 30—Sch Bulkwhacker, Davis, Port Angeles. Stmr Caledonia, Frain, Nanaimo. Sloop John Thornton, Warren, Port Angeles. Stmr Brother Jonathan, DeWolf, Astoria. Dec 31—Sch Nanaimo Packet, Phillips, Comox. Stmr Fidelity, London, Comox. Slip Midnight Cry, Woods, Port Angeles. Sch R. C. Page, Fisher, Port Angeles. Stmr Thomas, Robinson, Comox. Sch Goldstream, Collin, Nanaimo. DEPARTURES. Dec 22—Sch Laura, Spain, Port San Juan. Stmr G. S. Wright, Lewis, Nanaimo. Sch Goldstream, Caffray, Nanaimo. Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles. Dec 23—Sch Fashion, Bryce, Port Angeles. Stmr Brother Jonathan, DeWolf, Astoria. Sch Mary Ann, Honey, Orca Island. Boat Harriet, Dirk, San Juan. Dec 24—Stm Fidelity, London, Nanaimo. Slip Northern Light, Mountford, Port Angeles. Sch North Star, Collock, Nanaimo. Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles. Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo. Dec 25—Sch Gazelle, Golacac, San Juan. Dec 26—Bark Franklin Adams, Burr, San Francisco. Sch Winged Racer, Peterson, Port Angeles. Sch Gen Harney, Ober, Port Angeles. Sch J. K. Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan. Stmr Jenny Jones, Port Angeles. Dec 27—Sch Matilda, Eversheim, Sooke. Sch Meg Merrilies, Pamphlet, New Westminster. Sch Eliza, Carleton, Saanich. Sch L. B Hastings, Sherman, Port Angeles. Dec 28—Sch Nanaimo Packet, Comox. Sch Leticia, Hollins, Nanaimo. Sch Flying Mist, Port Angeles. Sch A. J. Webster, Port Angeles. Sch Goldstream, Nanaimo. Slip Thornton, Nanaimo. DEATHS. In this city, on 28d inst, the wife of H. C. ... In this city, Dec. 30, the wife of J. T. L. ... At Quesselmouth, B. C., Nov. 30th, the ... MARRIED. On the 22d instant, at the St. John's Church, by the Rev. R. J. Dundas, Charles Smallwood, to Miss Amelia Egginton, second daughter of Mr. Egginton, of Birmingham. On the 25th December, by the Rev. Dr. Coates, Miss Sarahanna Pakher, eldest niece of Mr. J. Braun of this city, to Mr. J. Finous, of ... DIED. On the 27th instant, Annie Mary, daughter of George and Mary Richardson, aged 7 months and 4 days. In this city, on the 27th instant, Emily ... In this city on the 31st inst, of ... Elizabeth Catherine Ann, daughter of ... Swanson, aged two years, and ... The funeral will leave the residence ... Swanson at half-past eleven o'clock ... tomorrow (Tuesday) ... were attacked.