

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6.

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NO. 15.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

EVERY MORNING.

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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NOTICE:
L. P. FISHER is our only printer.

AGENTS.	
John Mackin,	Nanaimo
Clarkson & Co.,	New Westminster
Diets & Nelson,	Yale
Barnard's Express,	Quesnault, E. C.
"	Lytton
"	Vanwinkle
"	Richfield
"	Barkerville
"	Camerontown
"	Clinton
W. R. Burrage,	Comox
L. P. Fisher,	San Francisco
F. Algar,	Clement's Lane, London
G. Street,	30 Cornhill, London.

THE NEWS.

The steamer Oregon has brought us no further intelligence from the East, the line being still unrepaid in the vicinity of Fort Laramie, on account of the hostilities with the Indians. The passport system recently established between the British Possessions and the United States, is creating much dissatisfaction along the borders. Petitions and deputations to Washington have been the order of the day from Detroit and other cities similarly circumstanced, but they have evidently no effect on Secretary Seward.

The English papers are not unusually interesting. As the severities of the winter are beginning to be felt, poverty makes itself more distressingly prominent. Column after column of the London Times is devoted to its representations and its claims on public sympathy and support. As one of the thousand instances which call for humane intervention, the case is put of a dock laborer's widow who is left with three or four children. "She cannot maintain either them or herself. The poor parishes will only give her five shillings a week. If she goes into a workhouse, she is separated from them, put into bad company, made a prisoner, and deprived of all hope in the world. What is to be done with her? Many other cases may be put leading to an equal difficulty. There is starvation on one side, and degradation on the other. Perhaps we don't know much about it, but that is the deepest shadow in the whole picture. We know a good deal about Central Africa, and the 'Customs,' and the 'Middle Passage,' and a great deal more, but very little about the interiors of metropolitan workhouses in which 30,000 or 40,000 people are shut up to live and die. We don't know much more of the condition of several times this number of 'outdoor poor,' whether they are vegetating on their scanty pittances, or eking it out with petty employments, or doubling and trebling it by all sorts of impostures."

The Times suggests as one of the remedies for the destitution in London a co-operation between the Metropolitan Poor Law and the Metropolitan Societies. We are afraid, however, that the efforts of all the Poor Laws and all the benevolent Societies will accomplish little in reducing the suffering and privations of the poor in an over-populated country. There is but one remedy for the destitute unemployed, and that is—give them work. Since this cannot be done in Great Britain, the most statesmanlike policy is evidently to send the poor to those colonies that are more urgently in want of labor. England will find in the end that there is no economy in retaining hundreds of thousands of people as subjects of perpetual and most frequently unavailing charity, and that it is cheaper to get rid of "the elephant" at almost any cost than to keep him.

The worshippers of direct taxation are not confined to Vancouver Island. The Liverpool Financial Reform Association are agitating for the abolition of Customs and Excise duties in England. They apply to Mr. Cobden for assistance, and that gentleman responds by telling them in the words of Amiadab Sleek, that "it is not in his line"—that he wages war more against duties when they assume the form of protection. Mr. Cobden's idea of protection, like that of all political economists, is to sacrifice one industry which is natural to the country to another that is either not natural or not easy of introduction. In a country like England so full of industries this is the only enlightened policy; but in one like our own that has her industries yet to make the rule does not only not apply, but is actually the reverse. The Reform Associ-

ation, with all Mr. Cobden's sympathies for the opponents of taxation generally, have not met with very much support. On all sides they are looked upon as little better than "fanatics." One celebrated London journal indeed applies this term, and discourses in the following manner on customs duties. "They are," it says, "the only possible forms of self-taxation, in other words, the only taxes you can avoid paying if you please without losing your liberty,—or that can be so timed, if you do pay them, as to meet the convenience and resources of the taxed. Not only is this a privilege worth paying for, but it probably saves more than it costs. The poor man who is compelled to pay the tax-gatherer at the cost of paying his goods at

work position than the poor man who can abstain from paying the tax on tea, or sugar, or tobacco, or as much of it as he pleases, till he gets a good job of work. It is a real economy to him to be able to choose his time and mode of paying a tax, instead of being liable to the tax-gatherer's abrupt demands. In this way indirect taxation as a means of taxing the poorer classes far more than defrays its own expense. And next, indirect taxation is the only feasible mode of taxing consumers as distinct from productive accumulators. You cannot ask professional or working men to return only their rate of expenditure and withhold all the income they lay by. And yet it is a great object, economically speaking, not to tax the habit of saving, which enriches the country and extends its power of further production, but rather to tax the scale of expenditure which (except so far as it is the necessary expenditure of producing laborers) is no benefit to the country. This purpose indirect taxation, and indirect taxation alone, can effect. Every act of expenditure on taxed goods is a contribution in proportion to the amount of consumption, and though of course it tells on the consumption of necessities by productive laborers as well, by far the larger part of it is a tax on unproductive consumption."

England is into another war. Her Majesty's troops to the number of 8,000 are on their march from Calcutta to Bhootan to punish the natives of the latter country by occupying the frontier positions of their territory. Bhootan for a long time has been the habit of making incursions on the British province of Assam, where the tea-plant has of late been largely cultivated, and converting the inhabitants into slaves. To bring these marauders to some kind of terms it will be remembered that a Mr. Eden was sent as Ambassador from Calcutta. On this gentleman's arrival at the Bhootan Court, instead of compelling the natives to restitution, he was ill-used and obliged, through menaces, to cede away a portion of the Assam territory. Sir John Lawrence, however, is not only unwilling to give the Bhootans the country claimed, but is determined to punish them for their barbarous treatment of an English envoy and their outrages on the peaceful subjects of Assam. Accordingly an army is equipped and sent against these savages of the Himalaya. It is by all accounts a most hazardous expedition. A considerable portion of the journey lies through a sickly jungle on the Assam side of the Bhootan territory. This past, the mountains make their appearance, and it is to occupy their most important passes and add another portion of Asiatic territory to the British Empire that Sir John Lawrence has fitted out this military expedition. The difficulties to be encountered in the task are almost incalculable, and the fatigue to be endured unparalleled, but we doubt not that the invincible bravery which reconquered India, and paralyzed the Sepoy hosts, will again make the Eastern savage bow to the dust, and submit to that rule which he has hitherto outraged and despised.

THE "SEA KING."—The Confederate cruiser Sea King or Shenandoah has been heard of. The San Francisco Bulletin of the 6th instant gives the following: Captain Gilman, of the captured schooner Charter Oak, who was on board the pirate for seven days, states that the principal cruising ground of the Sea King seems to have been from 26° to 32° west longitude. He thinks that by this time she is in the neighborhood of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE BIBLE IN ROME.—It has been decreed by a recent express order of the Papal Government "that for the future no Englishman's Bible is to be touched on his arrival or during his sojourn in Rome." The order has been officially communicated to England by the British Consul at Rome, and is, of course, understood to extend to the Italian translation and editions.

THE HUDSON BAY CLAIMS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Hudson Bay Treaty Commissioners are in session at Washington for the purpose of adjusting matters between the company and the United States. Caleb Cushing represents the interests of Oregon and Washington Territory.—Oregonian.

ARRIVAL OF THE "OREGON."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Mall steamship Oregon, Capt. Connor, arrived yesterday at 2:30 p. m., from San Francisco via Portland, bringing passengers and the usual quantity of freight. She brings no later war news, the lines being still interrupted by Indian depredations.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES ON THE PLAINS.
FORT LARAMIE, February 6-9 p. m.—The operations left here this morning with all the dispatches from the west up to last night. They are under an escort of fifty dragoons, and will go through and put up the line if possible, till they get into communication from the East. They have portable telegraph instruments, and will keep up the communication from each evening place. This detachment have two companies with them for the forces now at hand.

The detachment that reached Salinas night reached that station this morning, pretty well worn out. Fighting was going on there at two o'clock, when we lost communication and have not heard from them since. It is supposed that the Indians have torn down the line this side. Greighson, Superintendent of the Pacific Telegraph, had 1,000 head of cattle at Mud Springs, all of which fell into the hands of the Indians. It is sixty-five miles from Mud Springs to Julesburg, and all the ranches and stations between these points have been burnt out by the Indians. It is not thought that the Indians have destroyed much of the line, and the party that started this morning may soon be able to open communication.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 6-9:30 p. m.—We have just received the following from the scene of the Indian fight, 100 miles of Fort Laramie:

MUD SPRINGS, Feb. 6-9 p. m.—It is doubtful whether we can keep the line in order until the Indians are driven entirely off. The party which went to repair it, report that two poles were cut down and the wire carried off from four poles. They have been obliged to take the wire east to repair it. It will be difficult to pursue the Indian marauders successfully till we have cannon to dialogue them from the places where the cavalry cannot charge. The skirmish to-day was very brisk for two or three hours. The Indians were on the hills at day break, evidently meditating an attack, and commenced it soon after the arrival of our main body. We were taken greatly at disadvantage—the men and stock having traveled all night for two nights in succession. There are several points commanding the Station, where the Indians could not charge. At one point they came within 75 yards of us. Most of our men were wounded in contending for this point. The Indians were armed with Hawkins, Mississippi or Enfield rifles; some fired pointed balls, and some hard shot, which are now considered very high, or else we should have lost many men. Soon after noon their fire slackened, and they gradually drew off to the bluffs and disappeared about dark. As soon as we could get possession of the two most troublesome points, we dug the pits, each of which are now occupied by our men. So far as we can judge the Indian assailants were Cheyennes with, perhaps, some Sioux and Comanches, and some white men.

Different officers estimate the number from five hundred to twenty. At least 500 could be counted at one time. They were on all sides of us; but when they came within gunshot they were riding at full speed or in ambush. We expect them tonight or in the morning, and shall be better prepared for them. The men are all evidently well for a fight, but I am sorry they have not a fair chance.

FORT LARAMIE, Feb. 8-9:30 p. m.—One cannon, with 62 men under Lieutenant Brown, left here at 2:30 p. m., for Mud Springs. This post is well supplied with heavy weapons. Plenty of guns and ammunition have been issued to all.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

(FROM DESPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.)

Dates to February 14.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Jury found verdict for defendant in the case of Ellen Branigan vs. Wm. Johnson.

Brig-Gen. Houston C. S. M., has appointed Thos. J. P. Lacy and Octavious Bell on his staff, with the respective titles of Major and Captain.

Hardy & Co., manufacturers of Cutter whisky, sue Patrick Mulloy for \$10,000 damages for having manufactured 200 kegs and barrels and branded their trade mark on the head and bilges. An injunction granted.

Richard Turner was arrested for obtaining goods under false pretences. He has victimized numerous grocers, butchers and bakers by representing himself as the keeper of a negro boarding house.

Legal tenders, somewhat stiffer to-day, owing to the scarcity.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Walt S. Denco, melter and refiner in the United States Branch Mint, died this morning of congestion of the brain.

The Superintendent of the Mint wishes to appoint Mr. Eckfeld as melter and refiner until instructions can be received from Washington. Sub-Treasurer Cheesman holds that there is no legal authority for such an action, and that if Mr. Eckfeld is appointed Government will have no security for the \$1,000 that is charged against the melter and refiner. Mr. Denco's bondsmen are released by his death. Meanwhile there is no business transacted at the Mint except the payment of the depositors.

Rates of passage per Constitution, to-morrow—cabins, \$180 and 110; second cabin, \$60; steerage, \$35.

Additional particulars of the Camanche's trial trip confirm the report that everything worked to a charm. She will probably be at once reviewed by the government and placed on duty.

John Smith, alias Benicia, was arrested for mayhem and held to five hundred dollars bail. He hit Edwin Hughes' under lip nearly off last night.

Patrick McGovern had his arm jammed while coupling two railroad cars yesterday. Amputation was necessary.

Geo. B. Johnson, a soldier, is under arrest for obtaining money by false pretences, having sold his certificate of discharge to S. Davidson for \$70. Davidson alleges that Johnson had previously sold the discharge to another man.

Exchange business is very light. Coin bills, 132@134. Legal tenders, 50@50½. Free sales of Golden Syrup to-day closing

with California golden at 80 cents per gallon; East Boston, in kegs, at 70 cents. Flour and wheat are in good demand. Barley there is more enquiry for.

The steamer Sierra Nevada has arrived from Crescent City.

Advices from the overland line report that the escort from Mud Springs had met an escort coming from Julesburg. The line is almost wholly destroyed for that distance—sixty-five miles—but will be placed in working order in a few days. All business will be transacted by pony express messengers, the first of which will probably come through on Monday.

A consolidation was effected yesterday between the Uncle Sam and Overman mining companies. Uncle Sam stock advanced to \$450 per foot, Overman \$150.

Mrs. Hannah Shanahan was burned to

death by a fire which broke out in her room at the residence of her father, Wm. McDaniel, at 10 o'clock, Feb. 12.—Wm. McDaniel uses the estate of Austin E. Smith, deceased, for \$5,000 with 10 per cent interest from August, 1864, alleging that Smith received said money for him but never paid it over.

About 150 passengers go east on the steamers to-morrow.

The California Lead Pipe Co. incorporated yesterday.

The funeral of Walter S. Denco to-day was largely attended.

There is no new phase in mint matters. It seems probable that the mint will remain closed until orders can be received from Washington.

Arrangements have been made for two races between the celebrated horses Lodi and Norfolk to take place at Sacramento in May and September.

A woman called Callahan had a two hundred dollar set of false teeth stolen from her mouth while she was asleep in her house, Stafford street, last week.

The California State Telegraph Company will, during this week, lay another submarine cable across the Golden Gate. This cable has four conducting wires, and weighs about six tons per mile, being the largest ever laid in the United States.

Arrived—Guayquil, seventy days from Valparaiso, with a cargo of flour; Sportsman forty-three days from Valparaiso, with a cargo of flour; W. D. Rice, from Sandwich Islands; Balvidere, forty-nine days from Foo Chow.

YREKA, Feb. 12.—Last night about eight o'clock the prisoners in the county jail here, seized, bound and gagged the jailer and made good their escape. Four got away. King, under sentence of death, Foster, sentenced to three years and Perry to two years in the penitentiary, and one other, imprisoned for larceny. The Sheriff immediately offered \$500 reward for the capture of King, and \$300 each for Foster and Perry.

About two o'clock in the night Perry was taken near Deadwood, some ten miles distant. This forenoon King was found in the chapparal, about a mile from town. Foster and the other man are still at liberty.

The weather is cold and cloudy. It has been snowing all day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The Constitution took 600 passengers, and \$1,336,452 in treasure. The Moses Taylor took about 600 passengers and a letter mail.

Miss Annette Ince, the actress, and Misses Kempton and Mateson, opera singers, went east on the Constitution.

Commandant McDougall, by authority, has formally accepted the Comanches.

The remains of the Rev. Father Lawson, who died on Saturday morning, lay in state at St. Mary's cathedral yesterday, and were interred this morning.

The charge of obtaining money by false pretences, preferred against Charles E. Jackson, a sergeant in the Second Infantry, was to-day dismissed.

William Snider, sailor on board the schooner Noyo, was knocked overboard by the boom yesterday and drowned.

The libel suit of J. Downes Wilson vs. the Bulletin Co. for \$25,000 damages, opened in the 12th District Court this morning. The suit originated in certain articles entitled "History of a Promising Mine," and published several months ago, purporting to show up Wilson's alleged connection with the Santiago mine.

Divorces granted to Mary Hertman from Eugene Hertman, and Eliza Petter, from Charles Petter—the custody of the children was granted to the mothers.

Richard Turner was held to bonds in the sum of \$300 for obtaining goods under false pretences of keeping a negro boarding house.

Refineries have advanced crushed sugar to 18 cents; flour unchanged; barley weaker, owing to the arrival of about 700 tons from Chili, per ship Santiago. Nominal quotations 3 @ 3¼; hay lower, common grades, \$22 50 @ \$25; choice, \$27 @ \$30.

Legal tenders, 50½ @ 51.

Light rain has fallen at intervals all day.

General McDowell has issued general orders requiring all Americans embarking for Mexico to register their names, take the oath of allegiance, and give the most satisfactory proofs of their loyalty. Foreigners will be required to procure passports from their consuls. The object of this is to prevent the formation of bodies of Confederates on the Mexican frontier.

The following despatch was received to-day:

MUD SPRINGS, Feb. 13, 2 p. m.—No Indians have been seen for several days. The poles have to be cut and hauled a long distance, which causes considerable delay in getting the lines up. We are hourly expecting an express from the east, with all the despatches and news reports. The express should have been here yesterday. Col. Ogilvie sends another express under escort to Julesburg to-morrow. All despatches sent from the west up to 10 o'clock to-night, will go forward by this express, and will

reach Julesburg by Thursday, whence they will be forwarded east by the telegraph.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 13.—Nothing received beyond Mud Springs. Deer Creek Station, 30 miles west of Fort Laramie, was attacked last night. Captain Rinehart, of Company G, Seventh Ohio, with six mountaineers, and four soldiers, went out on a scouting expedition. They came upon the Indians before day. Captain Rinehart was killed, and his body was left behind. No particulars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—We have nothing from the east yet. The most intense excitement exists among greenback speculators. This afternoon twenty five thousand dollars sold at fifty cents by sellers at three days; five thousand at forty-nine cents by sellers at thirty days; five thousand at fifty cents cash. These rates are reported to be

very good authority that the same due to-morrow, brings no greenbacks but that \$1,300,000 will arrive by the following steamer.

\$55,707,201 treasure was exported from California during the year 1864.

Collector Jones now requires every shipper to clear his treasure under oath at the Custom House instead of allowing it to be cleared in the aggregate by the captain of the steamer.

Several overland mails were received last night with letters dated prior to January 1st.

The case of the U. S. vs. 900 baskets of champagne—the property of J. Oaster & Co. came up in the U. S. District Court to-day. Jury was empanelled and the case set for to-morrow. This will be the test case, as it is one of the numerous cases instituted by the Custom House officers during the past year.

Grand Jury has indicted E. Kingbury, John White, C. Burrows, John Westley, Samuel Hall, George Goss and F. F. Johnson for gaming.

The Downes, Wilson, Bulletin, libel suit is still progressing. The defendants to-day, moved for a non-suit, on the grounds that the averments and innuendoes contained in the article published, were not proved, or sufficient to constitute libel; also, that the publication was a privileged article, and that they could not recover unless express malice was proved. The motion for a non-suit was overruled.

A programme has been arranged by the Second Brigade of Militia, for the celebration of Washington's birthday and the firing of salutes.

James McCans, who stabbed a fellow shipmate on the ship Ansel, was discharged to-day, the evidence showing it to have been done in self-defence.

The suit of T. M. Turner vs. Andrew Webster, for 5,000 dollars for false imprisonment, is set for to-day.

A man supposed to be David B. Stalson was found dead in bed this morning, at the What Cheer House.

The United States steamer, Waterec, leaves to-morrow on a cruise across the bay, for target practice.

A light rain has been falling all day. Flour and wheat are well sustained. Sales of barley were made at 3¼¢ @ 3½¢; Oats are dull at \$2 75 @ 2 90 per cwt.

MARYSVILLE, Feb. 17.—Since it was discovered that letters containing valuables were systematically extracted from the mails in the northern part of the State and robbed of their contents, Postal Agent Corbett and a detective officer of this place traced the robbery to the Marysville post office by means of a decoy letter containing \$30 in greenbacks. Officer Cason had success in fixing the robbery upon an employee of this office named M. P. Eaton. Upon his arrest this morning the \$30 greenbacks in the decoy letter, together with some \$70 extracted from other letters in the same mail, were found in his possession. From confessions of the prisoner it is learned that he has thus extracted some \$2,000 since October last, when his depredations began.

CANADA.

The Oregon brings no Canadian letter mail, but we have papers to January 7th.

The Montreal Chief of Police, Lamothe, has resigned on a question arising out of the St. Alban's raid. His resignation has been accepted by the City Council.

Monsieur Turgeon, Archbishop of Quebec, is at the point of death. His Grace is 79 years of age.

The passport system recently inaugurated by the American Government, is now in full force all along the frontier, and is looked on by the Canadians as an intolerable nuisance.

Three gentlemen in Quebec, Messrs. Scott, Rankin, and E. H. Murney, were recently, accidentally poisoned in the drug shop of Messrs. Starton, by a dose of digitalis, administered by mistake. The last mentioned gentleman died from the effects of the poison, the others recovering with difficulty. A coroner's jury have returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Ainsworth Starton.

Mr. Thomas Hincks, B. A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and son of Sir Francis Hincks, Governor of the Wadward Islands, died recently in Demerara, where he had gone from England on a visit to his father.

The municipal elections were being held in Canada, and the following results had been made known: In Toronto, for Mayor, Ald. Medcalf, by a majority of 1,531 over Cameron; in Hamilton, for Mayor, McGill, by a majority of 861 over Mills; in London, for Mayor, Glass, by a majority over Cornhill, of 143; in Brantford, for Mayor, Weymes, by a majority of 135 over Kirby.

The Toronto Leader complains that many cities in Canada are filled with Yankee spies, who, being in the pay of the Federal Government, diligently report everything that occurs.

AT THE WHARF.—The brig Sheet Anchor is now lying at the Company's wharf, where she will commence discharging this morning.

ANDERSON, from Page 1
1 hogs, 2 cows, 6 calves, 70
sh pigs, 1 horse, 3 box but-
and trunk, 20 ske oysters,

ECT, from San Francisco
1-10 pliments, 2 anchors, 15
blackings, 2 do bread, 24 doz
220 bxs candles, 768-
0 pkgs do 8 cs cloths, 15
1 coils cordage, 1 bl cork, 1
60 hf sks do, 50 hf bbles
4 cs furniture, 2 cs glass-
hardware, 2 bks hops, 50 cs
1 cs machinery, 10 kits
65 sks meal, 50 kgs nails,
coal oil, 5 bales paper, 1 cs
hf peas, 10 bbils plaster, 230
do, 118 frks butter, 20 cs
4 cs home, 3 skeas quicksilver,
saleratus, 11 cs sardines,
eds, 4 pkgs ship chandlery,
spices, 19 bbils brandy, 30 cs
eh, 1 crate do, 2 bbils syrup,
tea, 30 bxs do, 10 pbs do,
tobacco, 10 trunks, 5 bbils
30 cs wine, 304 bks do, 121
5 cs yeast powder. Value,

ES, from Port Angeles—86
ST, from Port Angeles—32

INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

Mc, A M Burns, Astoria
Anderson, Finch, Port An-

Jones, Jones, Port Angeles
New Westminster
New Westminster
New Westminster
Kidder, W Henderson, Port

W Thompson, Port An-
eg, San Francisco
McCulloch, Nanaimo
Quat, New Westminster
Quat, New Westminster
Lier, London, Nanaimo
Peterson, Port Angeles
Nanaimo
Valter, Cowichan
San Juan
Hs, Port Angeles
Sanich
din, Peddar Bay

DEARED.

es, J Henderson, Albert
Burns, San Francisco
Anderson, Finch, Port An-
y Jones, W Jones, Port
San Juan
yn, Sooke
Kidder, Henderson, Port

ompson, Port Angeles
mpson, Mount, New West-
San Juan
don, Nanaimo

BIRTH

11th inst., the wife of Mr.
Woodside Farm, Sooke, the
Rev. of a daughter.
Oct. 7th, 1864, the wife of
of the Wellington Provincial
of a son.
in the 29th ult., the wife of J.
of Victoria, of a son.

DIED.

arsenage, Christ Church, on
youngest daughter of Rev.
two years and two months.

Columbia, on the 29th day
29 years, Thomas Forney,
d Martin Torney, and late
Ireland.

California, on Feb. 6th inst.,
a resident of this city, of
years, leaving a widow and
in their loss.

ital, 7th February, of rapid
Dogherty, aged 27 years, a
Ireland.

4th instant, Cecilia, wife of
g, Hon. Speaker of the
and eldest daughter of Sir
P. B.

ary at San Francisco,
n, Horatio Varicas, formerly

Christ Church, on the 4th
Oridge, second son of the
aged seven years and seven

Christ Church, on the 11th
inst., the Rev. Edward
and 2 months.

ONIAL
Store.

MANUFACTURE

CAREY

Workmanship,

and Children's
and SHOES.

Manufacture!

store will be guaranteed of
description.

MAURICE CAREY,
above Government st.
1865.

APPETITE.

ary and literary pursuits, if
and the muscles under-
very apt to fall from a gen-
system. The PELOUVIAN
one of the digestive system
appetite, by supplying a
weak to make it without

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 21, 1865.

THE PROSPECTS OF 1865.

Now that we have passed through our political crisis, and faced boldly the depressing "situation," let us turn our attention to the prospects of 1865. With all the stagnation in business during the present winter and the general discontent of the population, the future seems by no means clouded. We are gradually, it is true, coming back to first principles, throwing away the unsound portions of our colonial policy, and applying those systems which have proved so necessary to the progress of every other new country; but before these changes can come into operation many months must elapse; and in the meantime we shall have to depend on the prospects immediately at hand. In considering these prospects we must not overlook the important fact that with all the depression, we stand in a much better position today than we did a year ago. Then the public faith was pinned to Cariboo and to it alone; now it rests as well on Kootenay and on Sooke. Then great expectations were formed, but erroneously, of the success of those engineering works on the mines which were to enable numerous claims to get to work early in the season; at present these works which retarded the progress of mining so much last year are almost completed; so that no more ruinous delays are likely to take place. Speculation, which was rampant last year, is now confined to more sober limits, and the men who will go up the ensuing season to Cariboo, if they be fewer in numbers, will not at least be subject to the same risk, loss of time, and injury, as they were during the summer of 1864. All this is satisfactory in itself, but when we come to add the probabilities of rich diggings and a large population at Kootenay, and more unpretending but probably as profitable mines at Sooke, nearer home, we have really good substantial mining prospects before us the present year. All this is exceedingly gratifying, and may enable us to pull up for the year that is past. The discovery of a rich lead at Kootenay; the opening up of the Snow-shoe quartz claims—which are now known by San Francisco assays to be immensely rich—the increased development of the Cariboo mines, and the substantial proof of the paying character of Sooke, will all tend towards one thing—the attraction of population. This above all others is the great thing needful for a new country. Without population even our free port merchants would be in a rather awkward predicament, and the whole progress of the colony would come to a stand-still. We must, therefore, do our utmost to develop our mines, and, when we produce a respectable number of immigrants to again visit our shores, to be prepared with every legitimate means to retain them. It is because our free port policy has held but no inducements to the immigrant, whether miner or mechanic, to settle in the country, that we have endeavored to replace it with one more suited to the exigencies of our condition; and we feel convinced that the very men who have been most loud and earnest in their remonstrance against a change will be the first to come forward and acknowledge their error. There is really but one way to build up a new country and that is to increase its population. Anything that has this tendency benefits the whole community, and the merchants probably more than any other class; for it gives to them an increasing domestic trade, and thus renders gradually the fluctuations of an outside and uncertain commerce, less and less dangerous. Yet it has been against this policy that a large portion of our mercantile men have been recently remonstrating. They have been virtually saying—we care not about increasing our domestic trade; what we want is to keep up our foreign connections. Let our British Columbia traffic, however, depart, and they would soon find what their foreign trade is worth. Where there are ten men on Wharf street now doing business there would be but one then; and as for the retailers they would all have to close their stores, and leave for the neighboring colony or some land where there are industries to keep the people employed. Our trust course is therefore, as we have frequently shown, to utilize our mines, and make them not the aim all and end all of our colonial policy, but the means by which immigration may be attracted to our shores. Let us only have the same class and the same number of immigrants this year as we have had in former years, and we will be bound to say the most bitter enemy to the change about to be inaugurated will gladly relinquish his pet ideas on the free port and embrace those devices which are not only more acceptable to the industrial classes but more capable of checking the migratory tendencies of a mining population.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14th. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. Franklin, Tolmie, Dickson, Burnaby, Carswell, Cochrane, Dennes, Messrs. DeCosmos and McClure, the members-elect for the city, occupied seats outside the bar.

HARBOR AFFAIRS.
The Speaker read a communication from His Excellency calling the attention of the House to a representation from the Surveyor-General to the effect that men for the tug and dredger could not be obtained, for the sums voted, and requesting the House to increase in the estimates the sums of \$720 for the crew of the tug, and \$1440 for the dredger to \$1080 and \$2160 respectively, which would give the men wages at the rate of \$45 per month instead of \$30.

The communication was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, of whom no report is expected.

THE NEW MEMBERS.
The Speaker read a communication from the Colonial Secretary returning the writ for the election of the members for the city. The Speaker stated that Amor DeCosmos and Leonard McClure had been elected members of the Legislative Assembly for the city of Victoria.

Mr. McClure was then introduced to the honor of the Speaker by Mr. Dennes, and took the oath and his seat in the House.

Mr. DeCosmos was next introduced by Dr. Dickson, and also took the oath and his seat.

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

PENSIONS.
Pension to Chief Justice Cameron, \$2425. Dr. Dickson stated he should move for a commitment of the estimates in order to insert the words "according to the Act passed by House."

The item was voted.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.
Expenses of witnesses, \$500. Voted. Criminal punishments, \$500. Voted. Interpreters, &c., \$100. Voted. Expenses of witnesses including fees to Coroner, \$1000. Dr. Dickson wished to make some explanation about this item. It had been put down at random. The estimate for the last four years had always been to address a letter to the Coroner, asking the amount necessary to defray the annual expenses of the department, but this had not been done this year. The amount put down on the estimates should have been based on the probable expenditure, but this had not been done. In the previous year the number of inquests was 25, and the amount voted was \$1606. Last year the number of inquests was 35, but the amount on the estimates is decreased \$600. He disclaimed all personal feeling in the matter, but proper provision must be made for burying the dead. One-half of the amount put down would be required for medical witnesses, the cost of burial and other expenses would amount for the ensuing year to over \$1000. There would, therefore, be considerable deficiency, for which no provision was made, to meet the actual outlay.

CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.
Miscellaneous charitable allowances, \$500. Voted.

EDUCATION.
District Schools, \$10,000. Voted.

HOSPITALS.
Contribution to Victoria Hospital, \$500. Do to meet excess of expenditure in 1864, \$1000. Voted. Do to Female Hospital, \$500.

Dr. Dickson said it was a great pity to keep up two separate establishments (hear, hear). He thought they might be amalgamated with great advantage. There had been only six female patients in the Royal Hospital last year, and there was no probability of being more this year.

Mr. DeCosmos said he thought this community far too small to recognize two institutions of this kind. He fully agreed with the hon. gentleman who had just spoken.

Mr. Franklin advocated voting the amount.

Mr. Burnaby said although it was a mistake ever to separate the two hospitals, he thought it a pity to discourage the charitable intentions which had started the female hospital. They might be united next year.

Mr. Cochrane spoke in favor of uniting the two institutions, as the collections for the female hospital interfered most seriously with the larger establishment. The item was voted.

POLICE (EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS).
Clothing for constables, \$1,425. Dr. Dickson moved that the amount be cut down to \$1,100.

Mr. Franklin thought the House should not be too parsimonious. Amount cut down to \$1,100. Fuel, water, and light, \$400—voted. Bedding, \$125—voted. Purchase of three horses, \$500.

Dr. Dickson moved that the amount be struck out, which was accordingly done; also forage, \$525; saddlery, stable implements, &c., \$150, and horse-shoeing, \$100. Arms and ammunition, \$500.

Mr. Carswell said we should certainly have to pay for the ammunition, but there were enough of pistols, &c., forfeited to arm the whole department. He moved that the amount be cut down to \$100. Carried.

GAOL (EX. OF ESTAB.).
Provisions for 60 prisoners, \$4,318. Dr. Helmsford would take this occasion most earnestly to direct the attention of the House to the number of prisoners confined merely for selling grog (hear, hear). The expense of carrying out the liquor law would astonish his members if they looked into the facts. He believed the time had come when the Indian Liquor Act should be abolished (hear, hear). We had looked long enough after the morals of the Indians, and it was now time to look after the morals of a class of white men who were being created by the working of the liquor act.

Mr. Cochrane complained of the community being taxed to feed debtors in prison, and thought that the creditors should be made to support them (hear, hear).

Mr. Carswell said the best way to judge of the item was to look at the prisoners; they seemed well fed, and did not do much for

their grub; besides many of them seemed anxious to stay in (laughter.) The amount was voted, also fuel, water and light, \$450; bedding, &c., \$350; tools and implements, \$600; arms and ammunition, \$150; clothing for warders, \$455.

The committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned at a quarter to five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865.
House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, McClure and Dennes.

FRANCHISE ACT.
Mr. McClure gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Franchise Act, 1859.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.
Mr. McClure gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Registration of Voters Act, 1860.

LIEN LAW.
Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill for a Lien Law.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE BILL.
The House went into committee on the bill to grant civil jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace, Dr. Powell in the chair.

The bill was taken up at Clause 121, and read clause by clause, without dissent, the insertion being to leave any amendments to the legal members of the Upper House. The committee reported progress on the bill, and the House adjourned till to-morrow (Thursday).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
The Council met at three o'clock, the hon. Colonial Secretary in the chair. Present—Hons. Attorney General, Treasurer and R. Finlayson.

LAND REGISTRY BILL.
This bill was read a third time.

POSTAL SERVICE.
The Hon. Attorney General introduced a bill to regulate the Postal Service. The Standing Orders of Council were suspended and the bill read a first time.

The School Bill, Census Bill, and Mercantile Law Amendment Bill were read a first time, and the Council adjourned till Tuesday next.

LIST OF LETTERS RECEIVING IN THE VICTORIA POST OFFICE TO FEBRUARY 10th, 1865.

Anderson, Jas.	Ayers, Capt W.
Anderson, G. H.	Adams, J. L.
Bleach, F.	Bolton, W. B.
Baily, M.	Burnes, W. H.
Bagnell, J.	Burner, A.
Ball, G.	Bailey, Mr.
Butler, H. S.	Brown, G. W.
Carr, Richard	Covington, Mrs.
Clark, W.	Glina, A.
Clendinning, G.	Clark, J. M.
Clendon, G.	Clark, G. F.
Dunham, A.	Davis, L.
Dolling, B.	Dunn, Mrs.
Dengler, J.	Dunn, Mrs.
Evans, E.	Evans, Mrs. W.
Evinghaus, L.	Evans, Mrs. W.
Foley, T. J.	Eggleston, M.
Fitter, R.	Fisher, H. S.
Fletcher, J.	Falshaw, R.
Griffin, B. P.	Goldsmith, J.
Gilmore, R.	Goldie, R.
Garrett, H.	Gill, A.
Garth, Richard	Gill, A.
Habbat, W.	Hamlin, J. H.
Hutchinson, Miss	Hamilton, A.
Haire, W.	Hicks, N. G.
Holland, P.	Henley, H.
Hammond, H.	Henderson, G. H.
Harvey, T.	Hunt, W.
Holden, B.	Irvine, J. C.
Irving, J.	Irvine, S. M.
Isacks, W.	Johnson, Capt R.
Jones, Jas.	Johnson, Capt R.
Johnston, P. T.	Keenan, J. C.
Keenan, J. C.	Kneebone, J.
Kaite, J. A. C.	Kay, Jas.
Lawson, W.	Lamley, J. B.
Laurie, J.	Lash, Mrs.
McDonald, W. J.	Mori, G.
Manning, J. J.	Marshall, W. H.
Malvanovich, M.	Mills, G.
Maehina, W.	McDougall, M.
McCansland, P. O.	Miller, Mrs. S.
Marshall, B. G.	Newcomb, M.
Newson, G.	Nicholson, J.
Nixon, W.	O'Liver, H.
O'Brian, Mrs. S.	Oliver, H.
Parry, T.	Phair, H.
Plicher, N. E. W.	Quigley, Jas.
Quinn, T.	Reynolds, M.
Richardson, E. M.	Reid, M.
Reddish, J. T.	Road, R.
Rath, W.	Roussseau, C.
Rainey, J.	Scott, S.
Staples, Mrs.	Stewart, W. B.
Simon, Mrs. J.	Stewart, Jas.
Shultz & Co.	Tomlinson, J. H.
Tolson, L. B.	Thompson, A.
Teller, Mr.	Tracy, J.
Turnbull, G. P.	Williams, J.
Taymon, C.	Wilson, J. J.
Woods, Rev. 2.	Warner, J.
Williams, J.	Walker, W.
Williams, Jonah	Walker, W.
Webster, H. A.	Williams, C. H.
Williams, C. H.	

HENRY WOOTTON, Postmaster.

AMMUNITION.
TARGET
12 FEET SQUARE.
Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with
ELEY'S
RIFLE CARTRIDGES.
ELEY'S AMMUNITION
of every description for
Sporting or Military Purposes,
Double, Waterproof Central Fire, Caps, Felt Wadding, to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefauchoux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres, to Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts, Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers.
BALL CARTRIDGES
For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders.
Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft refined Lead.
ELEY BROTHERS & CO.
111, Broad Street, London, W. C. 1
Wholesale Only.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness.
PEPSINE.
T. MORSON & SON.
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the celebrated PEPSINE, which enables the patient to take the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice. ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.
Sold in bottles 4s. and 10s., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES, POWDER, TABLETS, AND ALL GRANULAR PREPARATIONS, &c.
Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations.
T. MORSON AND SON,
19 and 46, Southampton Row, London, W. Orders (payable in London), are most carefully shipped.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.
(Free from Adulteration.)
Manufactured by
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
15, RUE DE LA HARPE, PARIS.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS
First-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
Her Majesty's Table.
C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calf's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.
C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstar's Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder, and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste.

PRIZE MEDAL.
Crinolines and Corsets.
The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations in
STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS.
This medal was awarded to
35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON.
The Cardinipus PATENT JUPON
Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed.
Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze, For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass.
NEW PATENT HARJOON CORSET
(self-adjusting),
Obtained a Prize Medal, and is the very best Stay ever invented.
Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset,
Invaluable for the Ball Room, Equine-trian Exer- cise, and shipping. Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Tinned Iron of interior quality, bearing our Names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof.
WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,
that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked
TUPPER & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS,
61a, Moorgate Street, London; and
WORKS—LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM.
In addition to the Trade Marks heretofore used, to denote the different qualities of our goods, viz.— "in-Circle," "P. C. Crown," Best Crown Daggers, and G. &c.
AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN,
That all persons manufacturing, selling, or shipping, or engaged in any way in the sale or disposal of Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Tinned 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.
TUPPER & COMPANY,
Wholesale Depot—19a, Clemons St., London.
30th December, 1864.

The Invalid's Friend.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
Nervous Disorders.
What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excited or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for when can a remedy be found? Here is one—Drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee—weak tea is preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four of the Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, and avoid the use of slops. If these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind, strong in body, and forget you have any pains.

Mothers and Daughters.
If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and enervating superfluous secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required, a healthy state of the system.

Disorders of the Kidneys.
In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they are afflicted with stone or gravel, or with achic and pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, complete the Outlets should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief, unless other means have failed.

Stomach out of Order.
No medicine will so generally improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; it is their purifying action, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver, and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all Disorders of the liver and stomach.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of disordered action may always be removed by Holloway's Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of the blood, relieve the overworked veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the windpipes and lungs to perform their duty with regularity. These Pills, by their purifying power, cleanse the blood from all impurities and thus fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints.

Debilitated Constitutions.
In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness, generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system all morbid humors, re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor.

Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and Lowness of Spirits.
These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions; as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and overcome giddiness, headache and palpitation of the heart.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:
Asthma, Dropsy, Jaundice, Secondary Syphilis, Bilious Complaints, Female Irregularities, Rheumatism, Uterine Disorders, Hemorrhoids, Constipation, Indigestion, Consumption, Inflammation, Debility, &c. &c.

Sold at the establishment of "PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY," 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Chemists throughout the civilized world, at the following prices—1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 10s., 20s., and 30s. each Box.
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Drugs and Chemicals.
George Curling & Company,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LONDON.
Store the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old-Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of
Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS,
Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus,
Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil, in Bottles,
Capsules of Copalva, Cubebs, Castor Oil and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialities.
Lozenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug Trade.
Orders confined to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon application.
Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders are placed in the hands of
GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY

OSTEO EIDON.
PATENT, March 1st, 1862.
MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION
for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metal fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

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THE OLD ESTABLISHED
Diploms 1815.
27, HARBURY STREET, CANNED STREET SQUARE, and CITY ESTABLISHMENT, 36 LUDGATE HILL, & doors from the Railway Bridge.
LIVERPOOL: 134, DUKER STREET.
BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET.
Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive a return that will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth, and of metal fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.
GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTOLOGICAL RESTORING and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 2s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change color, 5s. 6d. per bottle, or 2s. per packet, and the Gaitia Parvula, 6d. per box.
GABRIEL'S PATENT Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

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What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excited or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for when can a remedy be found? Here is one—Drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee—weak tea is preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four of the Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, and avoid the use of slops. If these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind, strong in body, and forget you have any pains.

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LIVERPOOL: 134, DUKER STREET.
BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET.
Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive a return that will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth, and of metal fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.
GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTOLOGICAL RESTORING and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 2s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change color, 5s. 6d. per bottle, or 2s. per packet, and the Gaitia Parvula, 6d. per box.
GABRIEL'S PATENT Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 21, 1865.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

In the discussion yesterday on the estimate, the sum of \$500 came up for the female hospital. There was much difference of opinion between the members with regard to the propriety of voting the sum on the ground of the undesirability of having two separate hospitals, when the community, so far, had shown its inability to support one.

After considerable discussion, it was at length agreed by one of a majority that the amount should be voted; but the desire was distinctly expressed that the ladies, who have shown so much energy in getting up the present female infirmary, should do their utmost to bring about a union with the Royal Hospital.

With all our charity and philanthropy, it is really sad to think that we are not only limited to a wretched receptacle for the afflicted, but that we have no adequate accommodation for one-third of the indigent sick. At present there are probably twenty-four or twenty-five persons in the Royal Hospital, and this is as large a number as can be properly attended to; yet we have as many as fifty applicants—fifty unfortunate men, poverty-stricken and diseased, who can neither be received nor relieved.

Now, this is a state of affairs which we are sure must be deplored by every individual in the colony. The fact that, while we are in the enjoyment of health and comfort, any considerable number of our fellow-creatures should, right in our midst, be suffering the pangs and anguish of disease, without the alleviating hand of the doctor of the nurse, and destitute of the very necessities of life, is heartrending in the extreme.

In the over-populated cities of older countries, there may possibly be some excuse for occasional neglect of the poor and afflicted; but in a new colony like our own, there are no extenuating circumstances for such carelessness or indifference. Our Vancouver Island population is scanty enough, as it is, to best without the aid of death and sickness to reduce its numbers and its strength, independent therefore of the ordinary motives of philanthropy, we are in a worldly sense interested in the physical well-being of our people.

Every man who lives is so much intellect and labor lost—every man who is helplessly sick is a certain amount of productive wealth withdrawn for the time from the community. Our material prosperity, therefore, as well as our humanity, is bound up in the physical well-being of the inhabitants.

Everything that can alleviate suffering or restore health to the afflicted is wise, profitable and humane; while everything that tends to increase the bill of mortality or prolong the period of disease is both criminal and foolish. Such, however, is our position with regard to the treatment of our indigent sick that we are obliged to resort to expedients which are small, and situated in one of the most exposed situations on the Island.

For all inflammatory diseases—for consumption, rheumatism, or affections of the eye, its position is highly inimical to the patient. It besides totally unfit for the reception of persons suffering from various other maladies. There is no accommodation for either warm or cold water baths—the most powerful auxiliaries occasioned for the restoration of health.

There is not even a case of surgical instruments, nor are there any of the most simple apparatuses for the most simple operations, and it is only now, when we are in the midst of a cholera epidemic, that we are enabled to procure a few of the most necessary instruments.

Now, will this be simply disgraceful? We want a hospital large enough to accommodate all our indigent sick, and situated in a healthy, airy, and comfortable position, where we can have a hope to have each an institution while a female infirmity divides the public charity and entails a more than double expense.

The number of female patients in the Royal Hospital, during last year, amounted to one hundred and sixty-six, who were attended to with very little additional expense. Each patient, however, in the female hospital will cost, on an average, four times the amount paid for almost the same attendance and appliances are necessary for half a dozen patients, and as the hospital is so situated, it is therefore, of keeping up two separate and widely distant institutions, with two distinct sets of attendants, it is forcibly apparent.

We are neither populous enough nor rich enough to support them. We would, therefore, impress upon the ladies, who have shown so active a spirit of philanthropy, the desirability of coming to some arrangement by which the Royal Hospital might conjointly with the female ones, a new and larger building will have shortly to be erected in lieu of the present one, and this is a great desideratum, as well as a great economy to have a direct connection with the one already built at the head of Paddox street.

The matter is of so much importance that we are sure it requires only suggesting to be carried out. In a little while, doubtless, the Royal Hospital will be placed under the control of the City Council, but in the meantime it is desirable that steps should be taken by the ladies to provide for the indigent sick with the female infirmary recently built.

OREGON APPLES.—The total shipments of apples from Portland this season are estimated by the Oregonian to amount to the value of \$200,000.

A MAGNANIMOUS MERCHANT.

Mr. Burnaby, like Louis Napoleon, is no admirer of newspapers when they go contrary to his inclinations. Unlike the Emperor of the French, however, he cannot "muzzle the press." He can stop his advertisements, and even crush the carrier by decreasing the weekly subscription returns by the large amount of two bits, but he cannot suppress the journal.

All this is exceedingly fortunate, otherwise the readers of the Colonist would have gone this morning without their usual paper. Mr. Burnaby is nettled at our recent action in connection with the Union and Tariff question, but much more nettled at its final success; and, therefore, like a stung animal, he is, writes the following good-tempered and prudent document:

Victoria, V. I., Feb. 14, 1865. Messrs. HARRIS & Co., British Colonist Office, to care of the Editor, P.O. Office, Dear Sirs:—Please to discontinue from this date the insertion in the British Colonist of our advertisements of Gundry's Pale Ale and the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance; and further to take notice that our subscription to your paper is withdrawn from this date.

We are, dear Sir, yours truly, HENDRICK & BURNABY.

Now, we have no desire to interfere in the slightest with Mr. Burnaby's private pique or resentment; nor would we publish his communication were it not that similar actions have been resorted to by some of the less sensible of the free port party in their dealings with Union and Tariff supporters; but we would ask him, as a man not entirely demented, if he thinks he or any other person in business can alter the course of the Colonist, by withdrawing his patronage.

Probably he might perceive that his action, like many others, may be made to cut both ways—that if childish spite is to enter into business matters as a counterpoise to political defeat, it may be necessary on the part of the general public, to teach such individuals the expensive lesson of restrictive dealing.

Mr. Burnaby, like many other important personages in Victoria, is not a Robbshild, and cannot conduct business unless he finds a customer. We would advise him, along with some of his defeated and ruined competitors, to take a friendly hint.

OREGON NEWS. VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AT WALLA WALLA.—Mr. H. Parker has received a letter from Walla Walla, containing the following:—We are about forming a vigilance committee to get rid of a number of lawless fellows—some of them bogus dent men, and about twenty are ordered to leave town. They swear they will not leave, and some have been arrested; the rest are off to-morrow; don't know how it will end. Had some very cold weather—some snow and sleighing; now melting and a Chinook blowing. Think the river will be open very soon.

GOING INTO THE SKIN.—Mr. Samuel J. Dennis, a pretty fair comedian who has frequently amused a Portland audience on the boards of our theatre, has changed his base, and gone into the active drama life, as a cavalry man in Company E. He was joined yesterday by Mr. Reddy, the famous bill-poster and property man of the same troupe. We wish the boys success in their chosen character.

SHIRAZ FOR VICTORIA.—The steamer Regent left for the Cowichan river yesterday, having on board about three hundred head of sheep for the Victoria market. There is a continual drift of stock, such as sheep and cattle, for the British possessions, which is driven from the Cowichan river to Puget Sound, and thence transported to Victoria by steamer, which is usually done by the Regent.

PUGET SOUND. VICTORIA SMITH VENDOR.—Your readers will remember the bitter contest between Mr. Smith, while Collector at Fort Vancouver, and various parties who were alleged by him to have become his enemies, solely because he insisted on saving the Government from being robbed. Meetings Mr. Sargeant, the Commissioner of Customs, yesterday volunteered the statement to me that Mr. Smith had passed through a fierce ordeal during the last two years, and came out unscathed; that his accounts were all settled in the most satisfactory manner; and that it was clear that he had been persecuted relentlessly, solely because he had fulfilled his duty as a public officer with scrupulous fidelity and without fear or favor. It is only just to the former Collector to put this testimony on record. The confidence of the Executive in his integrity will be made public manifest in due time.—Washington Corr. Bulletin.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn from a friend at Whafom, that a man named Matthew Hall, a native of Ohio, and a recently returned miner from Carbon, accidentally shot himself, on the 23rd of last month, while out hunting ducks, near Semahmoo. He was in the act of drawing his gun out of a canoe, when the hammer caught against a thwart of the canoe, discharging the contents of the gun in the back of his head, causing instant death. Deceased was a carpenter by trade, and had the reputation of being a very respectable and industrious man.—Democrat.

REAPPOINTMENT.—By private letter from Mr. Cole, Delegate in Congress from this Territory, we learn that F. M. Sargeant has been reappointed Postmaster at this place. A flurry mode of procedure, to be sure. Mr. Sargeant was removed from the office, by the same power, not more than six months ago.—Democrat.

BOY GONE.—The red buoy on the spit at the mouth of the river has disappeared. It should be replaced at once, as its absence may cause disaster.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The Golden Age took \$1,222,311 treasure. The Mercantile Library Association this morning passed resolutions of respect to the memory of F. A. Woodworth.

An additional committee was appointed for the reception of General Sickles. Gen. McDowell will inspect the troops at the Presidio to-morrow. They number two thousand strong.

The business of the Internal Revenue office proceeds as usual. The Shirz Cornwall Potosi suit was dismissed yesterday, by consent of all parties, and the check and certificates of stock in dispute were surrendered to the Potosi Company's attorney.

The Gould & Curry and Savage companies have declared \$75 dividend, each. Legal tender, to-day, 49 1/2 @ 50 1/2. The three millions of greenbacks recently reported enroute for this coast will arrive about the 16th instant.

Arrived—ship Live Oak, 154 days from Boston. Eastern line down. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The Eastern line still remains down. Francis Lennaux died yesterday afternoon.

The hay stores of Jewett & Co., Rider & Sowers, Holmes & Co., in the triangular block, at the junction of Sacramento and Market streets, were burned this morning. Twelve valuable horses and a large amount of hay and straw were destroyed. Loss about \$20,000. Insurance about \$7,500. It was evidently done by incendiaries.

Twenty-five miles of wire, and twenty-one signal boxes of life alarm telegraph are now up. The agent of the San Francisco Pacific Refinery has advanced golden syrup to 75 cents per gallon. The Alviso Steam Transportation Company is incorporated with a capital of \$25,000.

Arrived—Frotiena, 44 days from Valparaiso, with four. Legal Tenders to-day, 50 @ 50 1/2. It is reported that the Indians have burned Julesburg Station, on the overland route, and were expected to attack Mud Springs. Troops are on the line, and will probably have it clear on Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Steamer Constellation arrived at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When the signal guns were fired, the reception committee rushed to the wharf with their hats in hand, and thousands of spectators thronged to receive the conqueror; but when the steamer touched the wharf it was found that Gen. Sickles was not on board, and had never intended coming to San Francisco; that he had stopped at Panama en route to Bogota, South America, on special government business.

The announcement of his departure for San Francisco proved to have been a mistake on the part of the gentleman who telegraphed it. About sixty soldiers stationed at the Presidio, published a card in the American Flag, denying the truth of Inspector Keeny's report that the rations, etc., are up to the proper standard.

Tranger's restaurant on Kearny street, was burnt last night. The Brother Jonathan, from San Pedro, arrived last night. Much excitement prevails in Los Angeles about petroleum. The Los Angeles Pioneer Oil Company, incorporated January 24th, control 160,000 acres, with fifty miles of sea coast.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 6.—The line east of Fort Laramie is still down, and we cannot tell when it will be all right again. The troops that left Fort Laramie to reinforce those at Mud Springs, have arrived at that station, yet they are not able to cope with the Indians, and have as much as they can do to hold the place. There are about two hundred soldiers there now, and about one thousand Indians in the vicinity.

The operator reports the fight going on, and that there is so much firing that he cannot hear the click of his instrument. The officer in command has telegraphed to Fort Laramie for all the troops that can be spared, and two cannon.

We have heard nothing from Julesburg for five days. At that time it was reported that the Indians were burning that station. The Overland Mail Company had a large supply of corn at Julesburg, all of which is supposed to have been burned.

FORT LARAMIE, Feb. 6th, 3:20 P.M.—No communication with Omaha for five days. The Indians hold the line between Mud Springs and Julesburg. The damage to the line is supposed to be about 2000 feet.

On Saturday the Indians attacked the Mud Springs telegraph office. Reinforcements were immediately sent there. At Mud Springs, Feb. 6th, 10 A.M.—The fight commenced this morning in all directions. The Indians are estimated at 500. Skirmishes are being lively. The Indians are very thick on the bluffs, and several very sharp fighting is going on, and several of the wounded, and many mules and horses have been shot.

The Indians cut the line between here and Fort Laramie, and we had held fighting to get it up. The fighting has ceased for the present, but the Indians are still in sight.

FORT LARAMIE, Feb. 6th, 3 P.M.—The line again cut. More reinforcements, with artillery, are just leaving for Mud Springs. Two operators left here this morning, with all despatches from the west up to last night. They are under escort of fifty dragoons, and will go through and put up the line if possible, all they get communication with the East. They have portable telegraph instruments, and will keep up communication from each camping place. The detachment have two cannon with them for the forces now at Mud Springs, which they will use on the way should the Indians attack them. It is one hundred miles from here to Mud Springs.

The detachment that left Saturday reached that station this morning, pretty well worn out. Fighting was going on there at 2 o'clock, when we lost communication and have not heard from them since. It is supposed the Indians have torn the line down this side. Creighton Superintendent of the Pacific Telegraph, had 1000 head of cattle at Mud Springs, all of which fell into the hands of the Indians. It is sixty miles from Mud Springs to Julesburg. All ranches and stations between those points have been

cleaned out by the Indians. It is not thought the Indians have destroyed much of the line, and the party that started this morning may soon be able to open communication.

New York, Jan. 31.—All peace negotiations with Richmond are now very thoroughly exploded, though negotiations are expected in other quarters, to begin, perhaps by proclamation of the Governors of Georgia and North Carolina. It is stated that it is part of the object of Stanton's visit to Savannah to advise Sherman that if the rebels should propose terms of peace, he should hold himself in readiness, in behalf of his Government, to accept.

The World's special despatch says: Notwithstanding the assertions of the Richmond papers to the contrary, General Sigel did not leave that city until Saturday last, and arrived here to-day. This evening he was in consultation with the President. He mainly confirms Blair's story that the rebel leaders are not at present prepared to negotiate on the basis of submission to the Union.

The Herald's Fort Fisher correspondent says the total casualties in Terry's army in the fight at Fisher's was 691. Of these 11 officers and 77 men were killed, 20 officers and 472 men wounded, and 92 missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The suit of Wm. Lamore vs. Omnibus R. R. Co., for \$55,000 damages, was decided in favor of the defendants. Judge Pratt charged the jury that the defendants were liable for damages arising from any negligence or lack of proper care for the safety of their passengers, but were not liable for damages arising from carelessness on the part of the plaintiff.

The case of Henry H. Harris, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, came up to-day. He was to repay the amount, \$250 in Mexican dollars, which were to arrive by the last Mexican steamer, but did not come. Judge Sheppard continued the case until the next steamer arrives, so as to give him another chance for his remittance.

John McClaran, a sailor on board the British ship Assell, on a shipmate in the bowels this afternoon. His recovery is thought doubtful. The suit of Ellen Brannan vs. Wm. Johnson for \$10,000 damages, caused by upsetting Donegan's team, is on trial.

Chas. D. Belt, an accomplice of Malcolmy in the soap robbery, was arrested to-day by Michael Wolf and Stephen Otis for \$15,000 damages for slander, alleging that defendant had spoken of him as a thief, forger, liar, scoundrel, etc. He had a good trial.

The schooner Isis sailed on Friday, ostensibly for Panama, but really for the Goggs Islands, to prospect for pirates' treasure supposed to be buried there, also for the Goggs Islands. She took thirteen men and provisions for a nine or ten months' voyage.

Letters of Sacramento Court in the Shotwell forgery case has been received, and the County Court has ordered the sentence extended. Shotwell was sentenced to six years imprisonment.

The suit of the Ophic Company vs. Burroughs, Moscow, was heard to-day, but it is reported that it will be put off. Mosses' stock advanced to \$63 to-night.

Legal Tenders, 50 1/2 @ 50 1/2. SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 9th P.M.—Weather remains pleasant, with thermometer at 50. The Eastern line is still out of order east of Mud Springs. Nothing new from the soldiers or Indians to-day.

PORTLAND.—Our Portland exchanges do not contain any local news of interest. The weather had improved and steam traffic resumed on the rivers. The Colleen Bawn was being performed in the Willamette theatre, with Mrs. Irwin as Eliza, Mr. Irwin Miles, Mr. Waldron, Danny Mann, and Miss Douglas as Ann Cruise. A steamship company was being organized by Oregon capitalists for the San Francisco trade, and it was in contemplation to place three steamers on the line.

EXERCISED RUNNER.—The Northern Miner this Spring. A correspondent of the Oregonian writing from San Francisco says: I find a general belief existing here that California is about to experience another earthquake, and that the population is estimated at 25,000,000 people will be lost this Spring, mostly to Idaho. This is attributable to your truly's uttering statements of gold dust the past season, and to the real estate affairs in Nevada and California, addressed last season.

THE SAN FRANCISCO PILOT, recently issued the Pacific Mail Steam Navigation Company for half pilotage on each trip, the company having refused to employ pilots, in conformity with the State laws. We learned that Judge Cope, of San Francisco, has received a letter from Washington, stating that the U. S. Supreme Court had decided against the company. The pilots will accordingly be entitled to recover a very large amount for back fees.

NEW STRAITS FOR VICTORIA.—The San Francisco correspondent of the Oregonian says he has heard that the steamer Active, a regular coal burner, but a good stanch boat, is likely to take the place of the propeller John T. Wright, in the Victoria trade. This, however, may depend on a contemplated sale of the propeller to the Russian-American Telegraph Company negotiations to that end being in progress.

IMPERIAL GAMBLING.—The Russian Government has opened a lottery for an amount of 100,000,000 roubles—\$15,000,000. The bonds are to be redeemed by drawings, two of which will be held annually for thirty years, and at each drawing the prizes will amount to \$90,000. We suppose the plan will draw the money, but if anybody wants to gamble in that station we should think it would be more interesting, and quite as respectable, why does not the Czar set up a great "hell" at once?—Spectator.

INQUEST.—The adjourned inquest on the body of the Indian woman found dead on the Reserve was resumed yesterday. Dr. Turner, who made a post mortem examination of the body, testified to death having ensued from apoplexy and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, February 15. THE NEW MEMBERS.—Messrs. DeCosmos and M'Clure, members elect for the city, took the usual oaths before the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly yesterday, and assumed their seats in the House—Mr. DeCosmos occupying his old chair, and Mr. M'Clure that of Mr. C. B. Young, the late member.

THE JENNY JONES.—We are informed that the seizure of the Jenny Jones at the Hudson Bay wharf by certain parties, previously alluded to, was made under legal advice, and was effected under a mortgage on demand for a large amount held by them against the vessel.

INQUEST.—The coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of an Indian woman belonging to Bella Coola, named Mary, found dead on the Reserve. The inquest was adjourned to one p. m. to-day. Some Indians have been arrested on suspicion of foul play.

P. R.—A challenge appears elsewhere from T. L. to fight G. B. according to the rules of the London Prize Ring, for \$250 or \$500. The former is an Englishman, the latter a Canadian—both, we believe, experienced bruisers.

Thursday, February 16. THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—To-day probably the sum of \$1500 placed upon the Estimates as a gratuity for the members of the Exploring party—the discoverers of the Leech River gold mines—will come before the Committee of Ways and Means. At first sight it may appear that as paid servants of the public the explorers have no claim to further remuneration, but a slight glance into the facts of the case will, we think, be sufficient to establish a just claim on the part of those men to some public mark of appreciation of the value of their discoveries.

Passing by any supposed right which they might have to the Government reward of \$5000 offered to the person or persons who should discover gold fields on this Island (and we believe that a legal opinion has been given in favor of that claim.) The sum of \$1500, when divided equally amongst the ten men who formed the expedition would only amount to \$150 each. When the expedition started, hopes of subsequent remuneration, in addition to the small pay given them, were held out by the committee, and after the Leech River mines had been struck, and the country was trending with excitement, the men were held together and contained their ardors, labors under the belief that they would subsequently receive a recompense to compensate them for leaving the fruits of their discoveries to others to enjoy. (Since the first rush to Leech River, it is roughly estimated that little short of \$100,000 must have been taken out in gold dust, and some \$4,000 or \$5,000 have been collected by Government for licenses, records, etc.) It is not asking much, therefore, of the House to set aside \$150 for each of the men of this expedition who received but five months' pay for their labors, out of which it probably cost two months' wages to pay for the great wear and tear of clothes that the nature of their duties necessitated.

BAND SERGEANT HARRIS CONCERT.—The concert tendered by the Band of the Victoria Volunteer Rifle Corps, in aid of Sergt. Harris, under the patronage of the Mayor, came off last evening in the Lyceum Hall, which was tolerably well filled. The band, under the able leadership of Bandmaster Haynes, performed a Russian overture of the Italian opera, "Alceste," "Valse Gouffé," and a Quicksstep, with a precision and effect reflecting the highest credit on their instrumental accompaniment.

COMMITTEE OF TAXATION.—The Committee appointed to inquire into the matter of the Taxation on the Taffin question, met yesterday afternoon. Members present, Messrs. John Wright, Thos. Trudick, J. T. Powell, A. Wilson, and E. H. Johnson, G. Gowan, C. B. Brown, and Mr. Powell was called on to the chair, and the Chairman read a circular, pending the result of the union resolutions lately passed by the House, was lost by a large majority, and the committee proceeded to consider the immediate imposition of a tariff. Various schemes were brought forward, but their full consideration was postponed till next meeting. We understand it is contemplated to call another public meeting on the question.

THE GREAT BOOMERANG.—GIVING UP.—Mine host of the Boomerang publishes a card in the Vancouver Times headed, "Tit for Tat" in which he begs Messrs. Fell & Co. to discontinue supplying his establishment with their roasted Mocha, and gives as his reason that although perfectly certain that it is not chicory, as its opponents represent, but a genuine article, and the best he can obtain, he feels it essential at the present juncture to sacrifice palate to principle. Now, this is all very well as a joke, but we cannot commend friend Griffin for it. He should have a soul above roasted Mocha, and not retort upon such weak grounds.

ADMITTED.—Mr. Alex. R. Robertson, of New Westminster, was on Tuesday admitted by the Chief Justice, on the application of the Acting Attorney General, to practice as a barrister-at-law in the Supreme Court of this colony.

PER BACK.—The American barque Live Yankee, with a cargo of lumber from Puget Sound for San Francisco, was obliged to put back when near Cape Clasket, and took shelter in Requinah harbor. She experienced very rough weather.

British Columbia.
LATER FROM CARIBOO.

The steamer Enterprise arrived last evening from New Westminster with forty passengers and a few thousand dollars in treasure. She experienced very rough weather in the Gulf, and had to make her way round by Cowichan Gap.

[From the Columbian.]
Bernard's Cariboo Express arrived at Yale on the 10th inst., having left Richfield on the 31st ult. There is nothing of interest from the diggings. Another gold snap had temporarily suspended work in most of the claims. [For particulars see letter elsewhere]. The road between Yale and Boston Bar had again been partially blocked up with snow. A party consisting of Miss Wilson of Cariboo and two gentlemen belonging to Yale had started to come through from Boston Bar. The latter, we understand, put back, while the "weaker vessel" accomplished the hazardous and toilsome journey, with only an Indian for a companion. When within five miles of Yale her strength gave out and she was conveyed to Mr. Hodges's tavern, where she was properly cared for.

MINING.
Owing to the unprecedentedly low stage of the water this season miners on the Lower Fraser are reaping a rich harvest. The Boston Bar Company, finding their ground to pay from 40c. to 50c. to the pan, have started some time ago to build a wing-dam. They have the work now about completed, and will, in a few days, have things in working order, and it is expected they will take out a large amount of money, should the water continue low for a few weeks longer. On several of the bars above Yale and between Yale and Hope a great many Chinamen are at work, and are understood to be making "big wages."

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]
Hoorah for ould Ireland! and didn't we have a bit of a fight! Ah! faith, there was Billy P. he got the whisky aboard, and laid about him as if he had been at Donnybrook Fair.

A young gallant from a neighboring creek, who came over here to see his friends, made rather free with a lady's cheek, which she would not brook [brook], so she had him up before His Honor Judge Cox; but it was amicably settled.

We had a pretty cold snap last week, which stopped all the claims excepting the Cameron. Yesterday the Watson got to work again and washed up 45 oz.

The Caledonia was taking out, previous to the frost, 80 to 100 oz. per day.

The Grizzly also from 40 to 60 oz. about two weeks back.

The Moffat averaged 15 oz. a day. One day they took out 25 ounces.

The Nevadas are sinking a new shaft. The Nevada, a new claim, are sinking on the Nevadawest lines.

The New York are getting out dirt, but have no water to wash.

William Collins arrived on the creek from Victoria in 14 days. He walked from Alexandria here in two days.

The sleighs are running twice a week in from the Mouth (Smith & Rider's). Vegetables are very plentiful. Onions and cabbage 25 cents per pound. Charley Taft brought in some cattle from Williams Lake a week ago. Christmas festivities are re-lapsing; still one or two re-unions are mentioned—one in favor of Uncle Sam, on the anniversary of Washington's birthday. Tomorrow evening Mr. Thompson will give a lecture in aid of the funds of the reading room—subject, "Two Centuries ago, or Cavaliers and Roundheads." The chess tournament is drawing to a close, there being only three gentlemen left to contend, Messrs. Jas. Steel, Fraser and Thompson.

There has been very little sickness on the creek this winter—in some measure to be attributed to the mildness of the season, and also to the miners' having warmer cabins.

Charles Bankel, a patient in the hospital, died on Saturday, the 21st inst., the disease having affected his hip and spine.

A man named French was robbed of a large quantity of dust a few days since, amounting to about \$1,500. He very unwisely kept it in a box in his cabin. A man suspected of the burglary is being watched.

The Ayraire Lass, on Lightning, have found good prospects in the gravel.

The navigation of the Lower Fraser is still only partially resumed, owing to the unusually low stage of the water. The Hope is making regular trips to Harrisonmouth, where she connects with the Henrietta to Douglas. Owing to the absence of sufficient water on Jeffrey's Bar the Reliance has not yet ventured out of winter quarters.

VIEWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—When we noticed the excellent views of Harrison Lake, Douglas, and La Fountain, which appeared in the Illustrated London News, of the 17th Dec., we were not aware that they were taken from sketches by Oliver Hare, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court of this colony. It is not improbable that we shall have the pleasure of seeing some more illustrations from the same source.

Tax Str. Hors. Capt. Millard, left for Harrisonmouth on Friday, returning yesterday with quite a number of passengers. She brought Dietz & Nelson's Express.

The weather during the past few days has been very variable, with heavy winds, accompanied by rain and heavy snow, not sufficient however, to whiten the ground. This is probably the breaking up of winter.

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE.—Dietz & Nelson's Express arrived by the steamer Hope yesterday, with \$10,000 in treasure, and Cariboo letters to the 31st ult.

Mr. McKAY, the Hudson Bay Co.'s trader, at Kamloops, left for his post yesterday. We understand, that he is about to make preparations for constructing a steamer to ply between the foot of Kamloops Lake and the head of Shuswap Lake, a continuous stretch of navigation of 140 miles, and doubtless

the highway to the central gold fields of British Columbia.

EXPLORATIONS.—Dr. Turnbull, late of the Royal Engineers, left by the steamer Hope yesterday for the purpose of exploring for a mere favorable pass through the Cascade range than that of the present road from Hope. There has long been an impression that a much lower pass can be found by following up the valley of the Quaquahella River. Should such not prove to be the case Dr. Turnbull will direct his attention towards the discovery of a lower point on the summit contiguous to the present road. Mr. Turnbull is pre-eminently qualified for the arduous task he has undertaken—doubtless at this the very worst season of an unusually severe year—and we shall await the result with considerable interest.

YALE.—There has recently been a very heavy fall of snow. It is reported 5 feet deep. Mr. York is reported to have lost 30 head of cattle on the Bonaparte.

Customs Receipts for week ending Saturday, Feb. 11th, 1865: Duties, \$96 11 3; harbor dues, \$7 7 4; headmoney, \$13 4; tonnage dues, \$10 8; fees, \$0 4. Total, \$127 14 7. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 66.

Later from the Interior.
CARIBOO.

[From the N. Pacific Times.]
Miss Florence Wilson and Mr. Roper arrived from above on Saturday night, and have favored us with the following items of news. Miss Wilson left Williams Creek on the 20th ult., and had a rough journey down. Only five claims were working on Williams Creek when she left, viz., the Cameron, the Grizzly, the Caledonia, the Adams and the Watson companies. Of these the Caledonia was doing the best, taking out on an average 30 ounces per diem. The Watson also was doing well. The Cariboo was still full of water. The Lone Star Company on Conklin's Gulch was doing well. On Lightning, the Ayraire Lass Company were putting in a wheel and expected to get to work soon. On Lowhee, the Chittenden Company only were at work. The first ball ever given on Lowhee came off on the 8th ult. at Sam Crain's house. Ten ladies were present, and the affair was very successful. A grand chess tournament was going on at Williams Creek, the principal players being Steele, Fraser, Kenton, Spencer, Thompson, Macnaughton, Phillips, Dodd and Trevelyan. Provisions were plentiful and tolerably cheap. Frozen milk was selling at \$1 per lb; cabbages at 25 cents per lb; beef at from 30 cents to 40 cents per lb; flour, bacon, &c., as per last advices. The roads were in very good condition for sleighing from the Creek to the Junction, but from that point they were very bad.

HORSEFLY.
A party of Canadians who have been hunting and trapping in the Horsefly District, report having struck gold in paying quantities on the South Fork Lake. Most of the travel for Keithley's, Antler and Cunningham Creeks, is expected to go by the Horsefly trail, branching off at Horseshoe Lake, in the coming season.

CONDITION OF CATTLE AND STATE OF THE ROADS.
The cattle in the Horsefly District are doing remarkably well, and are even now fit for the Cariboo market. From Alexandria to Bridge Creek there are from 10 to 14 inches of snow. From Bridge Creek through the Green Timber to Clinton, from 18 inches to 2 feet. From Clinton to Cornwall's Ranch about one foot. Sheep are dying fast on the Bonaparte, and the cattle there are looking very thin. It is anticipated that another month's severe weather would kill a great number. Cornwall's cattle are looking very poor. York's cattle at Venable's Ranch, are dying fast, and he has already lost from 25 to 30 head. Kirkpatrick, at Cook's Ferry, is losing his stock also. James Black and Kwong Lee have lost many of their work oxen, and throughout that part of the country every one is suffering from the severe winter. From Cook's Ferry to Lytton the snow is from 2 to 3 feet deep, and some parts of the road are scarcely passable. From Lytton to Yale the road is scarcely passable for man or beast; our informants were five and a half hours making four miles between Salters and Boothroyd's, and eventually were forced to abandon their sleigh and walk. Miss Wilson came down to Chapman's Bar on snow shoes. She describes this part of the journey as being something frightful—the snow in the cañons being nearly over their heads. The Government is employing a number of white men and Chinamen to clear the snow off the road and make it passable for the cattle on the Sumas are doing well and the snow has disappeared from the banks of the river there. From two miles above Hope the river was filled with ice for one and a half miles; four miles above Harrison river there is about one mile of ice, and about half a mile a mile and a half from Harrison Mouth. It is expected, however, that the greater part of this will have disappeared in a few days. Owing to the difficulty of communication provisions were becoming scarce at Lytton and Yale. Flour was selling at Lytton at 18 cents to 20 cents per lb. At Lillooet, flour is worth from 14 cents to 15 cents per lb.

An Express arrived yesterday morning, with from \$40,000 to \$50,000 in treasure. By the steamer Hope yesterday afternoon, some \$20,000 arrived in private hands, and a small amount in the Express. The latest news is contained in the following letter:

EDITOR NORTH PACIFIC TIMES.—What with the Christmas and New Year's festivities and two or three cold snaps the mining news from this part of the colony will be rather meagre, I fear, for the present. However, such as it is, I give you.

The Caledonia and Grizzly claim have been doing very well, when not prevented working by the weather.

The first named company takes out between 60 and 100 ounces, and the latter, from 40 to 60 ounces a day. The Watson Co., after spending three or four months prospecting their claim, have struck it rich; they took out over 400 oz. for five days work. The Golden Hope and Cameron Cos. continue to take out good pay. The Never Sweat is taking out dirt which they intend washing in the spring.

Great expectations are entertained of a prospecting claim called the California; it is situated close to the Dead Broke Co. at the back of Cameron; they are running a tunnel into the hill in the hope of finding the back channel discovered by the Forest Rose Co. last season.

Very little is being done on Lowhee, a few claims are taking out about enough to pay expenses, but nothing of any account will be done until spring.

Last week, a cabin situated just below Barkerville was entered by some ruffian who succeeded in striking a pretty rich prospect, in the shape of a bag of dust worth \$1400 or \$1500, with which he decamped.

A chess tournament is the latest amusement on the tops. Sixteen gentlemen entered and after some very good games, the number was reduced to three. These gentlemen, Messrs. J. S. Thompson, J. A. Fraser, and J. T. Steel, will play off in the course of a week, and in my next I shall be able to give you the name of the champion chess player of Williams Creek.

The poor fellow, Charles Brahel, who has been so long in the hospital, expired on the morning of the 21st. Dr. Chipp and Mr. Moss were unremitting in their attentions to him, and he had every comfort that could be procured for him.

There have been several loads of goods brought in from Quesnelmouth on sleighs, as the road is at present in very good order.

Business still continues very dull, but the merchants seem to have got used to it, for they seldom complain.

A good deal of snow has fallen during the last few days, but at present it is quite clear and very cold.

Williams Creek, Jan. 30th, 1865.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE DUTIES OF CUSTOMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Whereas it is expedient in some respects to alter the duties of Customs as now by law established in British Columbia, and to make further provision for the levying thereof:

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

I. From and after the passing of this Ordinance, the duties of Customs hitherto chargeable on goods, animals, and articles imported into and landed in British Columbia shall be and are hereby repealed.

II. In lieu thereof, from and after the passing of this Ordinance, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid to the use of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors:

a. Upon all goods, wares, merchandise, animals, and things imported into and landed in British Columbia, and more particularly mentioned in Schedule A hereto, and according to the value thereof, the several *ad valorem* duties in such Schedule set opposite the respective articles therein named.

b. In addition to the *ad valorem* duties leviable on certain of the same articles.

Upon all goods, wares, merchandise, animals and things imported into and landed in British Columbia, the several specific duties of Customs more particularly mentioned in Schedule B hereto, and set opposite the respective articles therein named.

c. And so long as the Proclamation made and passed on the 10th day of December, A.D. 1859, is in force, and the dues thereby leviable shall be levied upon wares, goods, and merchandise transported from New Westminster to any place in British Columbia, there shall be so levied, collected, and paid as aforesaid upon every ton of wares, goods and merchandise, imported into the colony by way of the Southern Boundary, the sum of twelve shillings, and so on for a greater or less quantity, and on cattle, horses, mules and asses so imported by way of the Southern Boundary, the sum of two shillings and one penny per head beyond the specific duties charged on animals in Schedule B hereto.

d. The articles mentioned in Schedule C hereto, shall be admitted into British Columbia free of duty.

III. With the Bill of Entry of any goods, there shall be produced to the Collector of Customs an invoice of the goods, and the Bill of Entry shall also contain a statement of the value for duty of the goods therein mentioned, and shall be signed by the person making the entry, and verified if required by his declaration to the truth thereof, and no entry shall be deemed perfect unless a sufficient invoice of the goods to be entered has been produced to the Collector.

IV. If any person passes, or attempts to pass, through the Custom House any false or fraudulent invoice, or makes out or passes, or attempts to pass a Bill of Entry of any goods at a value below the fair market value of such goods in the country from which such goods were last directly shipped or exported, or in any way by undervaluation, or otherwise attempt to defraud the Revenue of any part of the duty on any goods or things liable thereto, every such person shall on conviction (in addition to any other penalty or forfeiture to which he may be subject for such offence) be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100, and the goods so under-valued shall be and be taken and deemed to be forfeited.

V. And inasmuch as it is expedient to make such provisions for the valuation of goods subject to *ad valorem* duties, as may protect the revenue and the fair trader against fraud by the under valuation of any such goods, therefore the Governor may from time to time, and when he deems it expedient, appoint fit and proper persons to be appraisers of goods at the port of entry, and every such appraiser shall, before acting as such, take and subscribe to the following oath of office before some justice of the peace of this colony, and deliver the same to the Collector. Every such appraisement shall be final:

I, A. B., having been appointed an appraiser of goods, wares and merchandise, and to act as such at the port of (or as the case may be) do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will faithfully perform the duties of the said office, without partiality, fear, favor, or affection; and that I will appraise the value of all goods submitted to my appraisement, according to the true intent and meaning of the laws imposing duties of Customs in this colony; and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent all fraud, subterfuge or evasion of the said laws, and more especially to detect, expose and frustrate all attempts to undervalue any goods, wares or merchandise on

which any duty is chargeable, so help me God.

Appraiser for (as the case may be.)
Sworn before me this day of 1865.
E. F.

J. P. for (as the case may be.)

VI. If no appraiser is appointed to any port of entry, the Collector there shall act as appraiser, but without taking any special oath of office as such; and the Governor may at any time direct any appraiser to attend at any port or place for the purpose of valuing any goods, or of acting as appraiser there during any time which such appraiser shall accordingly do, without taking any new oath of office, and every appraiser shall be deemed an officer of the Customs.

VII. In all cases where any duty is imposed on any goods or things imported into this colony according to the value of such goods, such value shall be understood to be the fair market value thereof in the principal markets of the country whence the same were last shipped or exported direct to this colony, and the Collector and appraiser shall, by all reasonable ways and means in their power, ascertain the fair value of such goods as aforesaid, and estimate the value for duty accordingly.

VIII. The duties hereby imposed shall be deemed to be Customs duties, in all respects subject to the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853, the Supplemental Customs Consolidation Act, 1855, and this Ordinance; and shall be under the care and management of the Collector of Customs for the time being for the colony, who by himself and his officers shall have all the powers and authorities for the collection, recovery and management thereof, as are under or by virtue of the said Customs Consolidation Acts, or either of them, or this, or any other act, ordinance or proclamation, vested in the said Collector for the collection, recovery and management of duties of Customs, and all other powers and authorities requisite for levying the said duties.

IX. Every evasion, or attempt at evasion, of, or offence committed by any person or persons to defeat the payment of any of the duties hereby made payable on any goods or things imported into British Columbia (which shall include its dependencies) will, in addition to the penalties by this Ordinance imposed, be prosecuted and punished in the manner prescribed by the said Customs Consolidation Acts.

X. This Ordinance shall be cited as "The Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1865."

Assented to in Her Majesty's name, this fifteenth day of February, 1865.
FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

SCHEDULE A.
Ad valorem Customs Duties.

Everything not enumerated under Schedules A, B and C, shall be subject to a duty of 12 1/2 per cent.

Alc and Porter, 20 per cent; Axes, 12 1/2; Bacon, 15; Bread, 12 1/2; Beans, 20; Beef, salt, 12 1/2; Billiard and Bagatelle Boards, 12 1/2; Bitters, 40; Blankets, 20; Boots and Shoes, 15; Bread, 15; Bricks, 12 1/2; Butter, 15; Candles, 20; Camphire, 12 1/2; Cheese, 15; Chocolate, 12 1/2; Cider, 12 1/2; Clothing, 15; Coffee, green, 15; Coffee, manufactured, 20; Confectionery, 12 1/2; Cordials, 12 1/2; Drugs and Chemicals, 20; Dried Fish, 30; Dry Goods, 15; Earthenware, 12 1/2; Fish, preserved, 12 1/2; Firearms, 12 1/2; Flour, 15; Fruits, preserved, 12 1/2; Furniture, except that as provided for in Schedule C, 12 1/2; Glass and Glassware, 12 1/2; Groceries, not otherwise provided for, 12 1/2; Gunpowder, 15; Hardware and Ironmongery, 12 1/2; Iron and Steel, 12 1/2; Lard, 15; Leather, 12 1/2; Lime, 12 1/2; Meat, preserved, 12 1/2; Molasses, 12 1/2; Nails, 12 1/2; Nuts and Almonds, 12 1/2; Oils, 15; Oats, 12 1/2; Opium, 50; Pains, 12 1/2; Potatoes, 12 1/2; Pork, salt, 10; Quicksilver, 12 1/2; Rice, 20; Rope and Cordage, 12 1/2; Sugar, 12 1/2; Soap, 12 1/2; Stationery, 12 1/2; Shot, 20; Tar and Pitch, 12 1/2; Tea, 20; Tin and Tinware, 12 1/2; Tobacco, 30; Vegetables, 12 1/2; Do preserved, 12 1/2; Waggon, 12 1/2; Wheat, 10; Window Shades and Doors, 10; Wine, Champagne, 40; Charret, 25; Various, 25; Woodware, 12 1/2; Yeast Powders, 12 1/2; Playing Cards, 50; Harness and Saddlery, 12 1/2.

SCHEDULE B.
Ad valorem and Specific.

Spirits and Distilled Liquors of all kinds, for every gallon Imperial measure, of full strength or less than full strength of proof by Syke's Hydrometer, 6s.

And so on in proportion for any greater strength than proof.

And on the value thereof at the place from whence last imported, 20 per cent.

Chinese Medicated Wine and Spirits, per gallon, 6s.

And on the value thereof at the place from whence last imported, 20 per cent.

Cigars and Cherokees, per 100, 4s 2d.

And on the value thereof at the place from whence last imported, 20 per cent.

SCHEDULE C.
Articles Free of Duty.

All material required for ship or boat building, all kinds of machinery, pig iron, agricultural implements, ool, fresh fish, fruit, poultry alive or dead, seeds and bulbs, and roots of plants to be used in agriculture and not as food, coal, eggs, hay, salt, empty gunny sacks, lumber, printed and manuscript books and papers, baggage and apparel, household furniture which has been in use, belonging to and arriving with bona fide immigrants and professional apparatus of passengers. And also all goods, animals and articles whatsoever, imported for the public service, or uses of the colony of British Columbia, or for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces; or of any person holding any commission or appointment in Her Majesty's forces aforesaid; provided always that all articles so excepted from duty as above mentioned are the property of passengers and officers for use, and not for making a profit by the sale thereof.

A NEWSPAPER.—Mr. Denness has given notice in the House of a bill to alter the mode of taking verdicts in civil cases. The intention of the bill, we believe, is to provide for a three-fourths verdict when the jury, after being locked up for three hours, fail to come to a unanimous result. A provision of this nature will go far to meet a much needed reform in our civil jurisprudence.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE HOPE

H. B. Co.'s Steamer Labouchere, Victoria, V. I., Feb. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir,—Permit me to correct a statement made in a paragraph which you copied from the North Pacific Times on the 15th December last, respecting the accident which happened to the steamer Hope, while the Labouchere lay alongside the wharf at New Westminster. It is there stated that we caused the damage to the Hope by not slackening our hawsers down. I beg, however, to inform you that I did all in my power to prevent the mischief by letting go our hawsers, and after doing so the Hope steamed away again and went to the lower wharf without touching us. I therefore hope you will allow this to appear in your paper on my behalf.

Yours, &c.,
Wm. HENRY HALLET,
Chief officer,
H. B. Co.'s Steamer Labouchere.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

[From Correspondence of the Bulletin.]

COLIMA, January 28, 1865.

It appears to be our fate to be continually kept in hot water. Scarcely had General Douay with his invincible Zouaves left for the State of Michoacan, when all the petty chiefs of Artacoa's army, after the defeat of said general, rallied their troops again and tried to force the Imperialists out of this territory. Julio Garcia and Rojas were bold enough to assail this city a month ago, kept by Gen. Marquez with 1,500 men. They committed the greatest atrocities in our annals, extending their brutality to women and children, and shut off the introduction of provisions. Our situation was critical, and a great stroke had become necessary; it snood, and said bandits lost one half their number in killed and wounded.

We then expected to have peace; but no; the elements of Gen. Uruga's old army were too much guerroye to give their fighting propensities, and now we see them in possession again of Zapotlan, cutting off all communication with the interior. Gen. Marquez, aware of the importance that our intercourse with Guadalupe be not interrupted, ordered all the citizens of Colima to form into National Guards, in which task the foreigners have joined; and thus making sure that we had nothing to fear from any assailing force, he has left with all his regular troops to finish with these raiders.

The war has taken, of late, a very sanguinary character. The Republicans shoot invariably the Imperialists as traitors, and the Emperor has now proclaimed that the time of leniency has passed, and all guerrillas taken should be executed on the spot. At this rate, the Mexican male population will soon cease to exist, and new immigrants will have a chance to inherit their wives and lands.

The newspapers received from the city of Mexico report that the campaign against Porfiria Diaz in the State of Oajaca, has been opened by the battle of Etla, which resulted in the complete defeat of about 1,000 Liberals, most of whom were cavalry, and the French army had proceeded to the very gates of Oajaca, which was well fortified. A division of 800 men was sent to Iguala, which would enable Vicario to take the field again, and Gen. Douay had taken Ziliacuar and Pascuaro from the Juaristas under Erya Palacio and Romero.

Several new decrees had been published in the capital. Matamoros, on the Rio Grande had been made a free port, and the matter was discussed whether it would not be important to open another free port on this coast, a privilege which most likely will be bestowed later on Acapulco. The Emperor had appointed a State Council, and sundry commissions for organizing the Treasury Department, making changes in the tariff and promoting immigration.

The Pope's Nuncio, Monsigneur Meglia, had arrived in the city of Mexico, and was received with honors, but most likely his stay will not be very long, because he has already commenced to conspire against Maximilian. The facts are these: The Emperor seeing that he could not go along with the church party alone, had to make allowances to the Liberals, accepting nearly the whole of the constitution of Juarez, liberty of religions, and confirmation of the *ley de desamortizacion* which confiscated the church property to the State. The clergy became furious, and conspired against Maximilian; they bribed the garrison of Toluca, who proclaimed "religion y fueros." (The last word means the prerogatives of a certain class.) Troops were sent against them, and the ringleaders were shot without mercy—36 officers and one priest. This has of course made the breach with those fanatics complete, and the Nuncio, the Archbishop, and a host of other clergymen, will have to emigrate again, as most of them did under Juarez.

The first division of the Belgian Legion had just arrived in time to protect Her Majesty against a more serious revolution, and Gen. Bazaine, who first thought of opening himself, the campaign against Oajaca, has remained in the capital to watch the result which the independent standing taken by the Emperor will have on the public in general.

There was a report current yesterday in our city that the Indian Lojada, who became a defender of Maximilian from a mean robber which he was, and who assisted the French in taking Mazatlan, had suddenly pronounced against the Emperor, and raised the standard of religion. It would be welcome news if all these scoundrels in Mexico would do so, and give the French a chance to knock their heads off.

The merchants here are complaining that they cannot get their goods up from Mazatlan for want of mules, and want less send them off into the interior for want of security.

CARIBOO GOLD IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The San Francisco Mint returns for the month of January last, give the amount of gold coined from British Columbia production as 2,599.30 ounces. The total quantity coined for the month was 94,901.21 ounces.

NO CANADIAN MAIL.—The Oregon brought no Canadian letter mail, although two steamers have arrived from Panama since the last trip of the California boat to this city. There is gross mismanagement somewhere.

House met at 3 o'clock.—Messrs. Frazer, DeCosmos, Powell, Nes.

Mr. Denness gave notice of a bill to amend the manner of taking civil cases.

The House was adjourned till Monday next, Mr. Franklin

Report of resident Governor, \$1920, stand over in order of question.

Report of Harbor Board. Dr. Dickson's report on property on the site of the master's office, better to leave the present.

Mr. DeCosmos priority of moving site on Government pier was greatly felt by the public. We were now, the buildings were very much better every respect.

Dr. Powell's member, and would be made to desired change.

Dr. Helmcken leaving things as they are, but changes which he would like to see.

Dr. Tolmie's master's office on water front.

Dr. Dickson's Franklin) what Government proposed.

The question of Dr. Dickson's opinion, that the rest of the century portion of the buildings should be present offices.

The community were in such a state of mind, especially to get an evening. He had been got for the government proposed the whole of the town fitted up for the most of not more than the rents were paid to the old post office was also carried.

Colonial Secretary and other officers and Dr. Dickson's traveling expenses Secretary; what travel to?

Mr. DeCosmos thing to be allowed to Dr. Helmcken's rate of National down half a year.

Dr. Dickson's Surveyor of the \$250. Voted Superintendent's pension of post Dr. Trimble's

Between \$250,000.

The Chair towards a Dr. Helmcken's obtaining a item be made and San Francisco as last.

Mr. Fran made for a New West pay 7 per cent attention to paid no

Dr. Helmcken's united he one cent to gain all the With union contribute

Dr. Helmcken's Between Mr. Cook's

Dr. Tolmie's early largely as last year

Mr. DeCosmos's saying this month, \$3 if it was ever, it

Dr. Helmcken's which he Dr. Diez were carried

Between the ch

was \$15 given this

Mails Several thinking time be

Dr. DeCosmos's favored by Dr. To

Mr. Co

800,000 to

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 21, 1865

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16th.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. Franklin, Tolmie, Dickson, DeCosmos, Powell, McClure, Trimble, Denness.

LAW BILL.

Mr. Denness gave notice that on Monday next he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the manner of taking the verdict in civil cases.

THE ESTIMATES.

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

RENT.

Rent of residence for His Excellency the Governor, \$1920. The item was allowed to stand over in order to deal with the whole question.

Rent of Harbor-master's office, \$330.

Dr. Dickson suggested that the Government property on Government street should be fitted up for a Post office and Harbor-master's office.

Mr. Helmecken and Dr. Tolmie thought it better to leave the offices where they were for the present.

Mr. DeCosmos argued strongly the propriety of moving the offices at once to the site on Government street.

Dr. Helmecken again spoke in favor of leaving things as they were, in view of the changes which were likely soon to come about.

Dr. Tolmie contended that the Harbor-master's office particularly should be on the water front.

Dr. Dickson asked the Chairman (Mr. Franklin) what rent he was paying for the Government property.

Dr. Dickson would then state his own opinion, that more rent could be obtained for the rest of the property, after taking the necessary portions for harbor and post offices.

The buildings were much better than the present offices (hear, hear) and the entire community were anxious for the change.

Dr. Helmecken said that more rent could be got for the remaining portion of the Government property than is now obtained for the whole of it.

The rents were voted, and a recommendation to His Excellency to remove the offices to the old post office lot, Government street, was also carried.

TRANSPORT.

Colonial Secretary—Travelling expenses of officers and others, \$1000.

Dr. Dickson said there was certainly no travelling expenses required for the Colonial Secretary; where did the officials wish to travel to? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DeCosmos said it was usual for something to be allowed for travelling expenses.

Dr. Helmecken said probably the magistrate of Nanaimo would require to come down half a dozen times during the year.

Dr. Dickson moved that it be \$500. Carried.

Surveyor General—Travelling expenses, \$250. Voted.

Superintendent of Police—Travelling expenses of police, &c., \$750.

Mr. Trimble moved that it be \$500. Carried.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.

Between Vancouver Island and England, \$25,000.

The Chairman said this was a contribution towards a direct line to Panama.

Dr. Helmecken did not see that British Columbia showed any desire to join us in obtaining a direct line. He moved that the item be made for service between Victoria and San Francisco, and the amount be the same as last year, viz., \$9000.

Mr. Franklin said a proposition had been made for a direct line to Panama, calling at New Westminster, if these colonies would pay 7 per cent on £250,000. He would call attention to the fact that British Columbia paid no part of the present mail subsidy. She should certainly pay one-half.

Dr. Helmecken said if the colonies were not united he would not be in favor of paying one cent towards a subsidy, as we would obtain all the benefit without paying anything. With union, however, he would be willing to contribute a fair share.

Dr. Helmecken's amendment was carried.

Mr. Cochrane here entered the House.

Between Victoria and Esquimalt, \$1371.

Dr. Tolmie thought the amount unnecessary large. He moved that it be the same as last year—\$300.

Mr. DeCosmos said if it was only for conveying the foreign mails three times a month, \$300, or \$3 a trip, was quite enough; if it was for a daily mail and express, however, it was quite a different matter.

Dr. Helmecken said it was for a daily mail, which he thought quite unnecessary.

Dr. Dickson said the letters for the fleet were carried by an order, \$350 voted.

Between Victoria, Nanaimo and Comox, and intermediate places, \$4000.

The Chairman said the amount last year was \$1500, but better mail facilities were given this year. The item was voted.

Mails to Saanich, \$300; voted. Mails to Sooke, \$1000; voted.

Several members objected to the item, thinking that the mail to Sooke might for a time be left to private enterprise.

six times as many letters to go to Sooke as to Saanich, as we hoped to have two or three thousand miners there.

Dr. Dickson moved that it be \$500; lost—and the \$300 vote carried by the casting vote of the chair.

Mails to New Westminster, \$1000; voted. Mails to Washington Territory, \$500; voted.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Residence for His Excellency the Governor. This item was allowed to stand over till the conclusion of the Estimates.

Police Stable, \$250; struck out. Lock-up, Saanich, \$100; voted. Painting of Government Buildings, Victoria, \$295; voted.

Schoolhouse, Nanaimo, \$800. The Nanaimo items were postponed on motion of Mr. Denness, owing to the absence of the hon. member for Nanaimo.

Plastering Race Rocks Light house, \$1000 Struck out; jetty at do., \$1000. Struck out. Painting, fencing, and general repairs of Government Buildings, Victoria, \$2500.

Dr. Helmecken objected to the Government grounds being fenced in, as the street to the west of the Reserve had been made quite impassable by the chain-gang, and people were obliged to drive through the grounds to get past. When the road was repaired he would be quite ready to grant the amount.

Mr. DeCosmos said no one could keep property in order without expending money. He was in favor of paying the amount.

The amount was cut down to \$1500 and passed.

Powder Magazine (renewal of last year's vote) \$3638.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the amount be struck out. The matter was one for the civic authorities to deal with.

Mr. Cochrane said during the time which would elapse before the civic authorities could take it up we might all be blown up. He had it on the best authority that the city was in a most precarious position from the quantity of gunpowder stored in the warehouses. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the amount would be granted, and the magazine erected without a moment's delay. The item was voted.

The committee here rose and reported progress and the House adjourned at a quarter to 5 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, McClure, Tolmie, Dickson, Burnaby, Cochrane, Denness.

LAND REGISTRY BILL.

This bill came down from the Legislative Council with amendments of six pages. The bill will be taken up at a future day.

THE ESTIMATES.

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

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

West Saanich Road Thompson's to Harris, balance due under contract undertaken under partially unexpended vote for 1864—\$2800; voted.

Road from Goldstream to Forks of Sooke and Leach river—contract completed in 1864 without vote—\$2000; voted.

Cedar Hill road—balance of contract undertaken partially unexpended vote for 1863—\$1750; voted.

Burnside Road—to cover contract undertaken under unexpended vote for 1864—\$4000; voted.

East Saanich Road—\$3000 to contract undertaken under unexpended vote for 1864, \$2000 for new work—\$4000; voted.

Metehosin Road—branch to Goldstream—to cover contract undertaken under unexpended vote for 1864—\$3000; voted.

Victoria, Ogden Point and Beacon Hill Road—do do—\$1500; voted.

Road from Craigflower to Naval Hospital, Esquimalt—do do—\$1000; voted.

Road from Craigflower to Burnside Road—do do—\$500; voted.

Road from Maple Bay to Semenos—contract entered into—\$1800; voted.

Albert Head Road—to cover contract undertaken under unexpended vote for 1864—\$500; voted.

Sooke Road Peder Inlet to Sooke—for road under completed contract and for bridges under partially unexpended vote for 1864—\$1900.

Dr. Helmecken said this road was believed to run from the copper mines to Sooke, but unfortunately the road had no outlet; there was no road to its commencement from the Metehosin road. Any money voted should be expended in carrying out the Metehosin road to the mines. He would introduce an amendment to that effect.

The item was voted with the amendment. Extension of Government street, Victoria, \$2000.

Dr. Helmecken objected, and thought the money ought rather to go to the Royal Hospital.

Mr. DeCosmos did not see why Victoria should not have her roads as well as the outlying districts. The item was voted.

Metehosin road, repairs, \$500. Voted. Road from Goldstream to Forks of Leach and Sooke, \$10,000.

Dr. Powell thought the sum quite too large in the present state of the colony, and with the uncertainty of the Sooke mines.

Dr. Dickson would vote the item if it were made a toll road, otherwise he would make it \$5000.

Mr. DeCosmos would like to hear some reason for voting \$5000, or \$10,000. It would be most injudicious to expend this money till we saw what the mines were likely to turn out. He believed a good pack trail was quite sufficient for all present purposes. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Tolmie moved that the vote on this item be postponed till further information be obtained. We had seen wagon roads made to Rook Creek, Boundary Creek, and the Simlikamen diggings, of an ephemeral nature, and we should move carefully in this matter. He thought a good trail was quite sufficient at present. He thought a sum should be voted clogged with a stipulation that the money should not be expended unless necessary.

Dr. Powell moved that \$5000 be voted, not to be expended unless required by further gold discoveries. The motion was carried.

Bridge over Leach river at Lower Forks, \$450. Voted.

Bridge over Millstone river, Newcastle, Nanaimo, \$1000. Postponed owing to the absence of Mr. Bayley.

Repairs to Victoria and Esquimalt road, \$500.

Mr. Cochrane said all along the Esquimalt road there were sections of land which paid \$3 road-tax, and he did not see why that was not sufficient to keep the road in repair. Item voted.

Comox (local) road, through settlement, \$1000. Voted.

West Saanich Road—Lake Hill to Stevens', \$10,000.

Mr. Cochrane said the portion of the road for which the amount was asked was simply a quagmire, which had to be avoided by making a long detour in the woods.

Mr. DeCosmos said he differed very much from many honorable members on the policy of road making. He believed the \$10,000 should be expended all along the road where it was required, and not all laid out on one place.

Dr. Tolmie said the road from Vanallan's to Stevens' was a clay subsoil, and every foot of it required making.

Dr. Helmecken said he disapproved entirely of the policy of mending and patching roads, a bit here and there. That system had been tried and failed completely. If a system of making good substantial roads had been carried out from the beginning we would have had much better roads than now (hear, hear). The item was voted.

Road from Goldstream to Nanaimo, \$23,000. (Cries of no, no.)

Mr. DeCosmos would wish to consider this matter before striking it out. He argued strongly in favor of making the road if the revenue would admit of it. The country must be opened up by roads.

Mr. Burnaby said if the country could not afford to make the Sooke trail into a wagon road he did not see why the money should be voted on this road. He did not believe the people wanted it.

Mr. DeCosmos said the merchants might not want it, but the farmers did.

Mr. Franklin said he had recently from residents of Nanaimo that they did not wish the money to be expended.

Dr. Tolmie moved that the item be amended by voting \$2500 for a trail from Goldstream to Cowichan.

Mr. DeCosmos moved in amendment that \$3500 be voted to keep the trail open between Goldstream and Nanaimo.

Mr. McClure believed that the first duty of the Government was to open up the country by good roads, but roads should be made through the best agricultural lands, and not hap-hazard, as had been done heretofore. He could not approve of expending money on a road merely to keep it open, and there was not traffic enough between here and Nanaimo to keep it open (hear, hear).

Dr. Helmecken said the best road at all was by steamer (no, no). As to the remark of the hon. gentleman on his left (Mr. McClure) that roads had been made at hap-hazard, he thought the hon. gentleman did not show that accurate knowledge of Vancouver Island which he generally got credit for, or he would have shown the great difficulty of making a road in any particular direction (a laugh). The woods were so thick that it was impossible to know where good lands were.

Dr. Tolmie's motion for \$2500 was carried. General repairs to Macadamised Roads, \$700; voted.

James Bay Bridge, \$850.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the bridge be left to the civic authorities.

Dr. Powell said if there was any probability of the city making the repairs he would agree to the motion, but he thought the bridge should be at once repaired.

The item was voted.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Expense of Revising List of Voters, \$500; voted.

Sheriff, for expense of making copies of List of Voters, \$150; voted.

Colonial pay for Marines at San Juan, \$6500; voted.

Contribution to Victoria Fire Department, \$4000.

Dr. Helmecken moved that it be \$2000.

Dr. Powell and Dr. Dickson supported the vote.

Mr. DeCosmos did not believe in the House voting money for the city, but as that principle had been adopted he would support the vote of \$4000. He believed the sum was very necessary.

Dr. Powell said fortunately there had been no great fires in Victoria as yet, but the time might come when the value of a good efficient Fire Department would be forcibly felt by those gentlemen who now opposed the grant.

Mr. Burnaby said this was put down as the amount asked by the Fire Department, and as people generally asked for more than they expected, he thought \$1000 for such company, or \$3,000 in all, was quite sufficient in the present state of the finances of the colony.

Dr. Helmecken said these demands would be increasing year after year, and we would always be asked to pay these amounts; and there would always be found in the House hon. members who would vote these demands. We all understood these things perfectly. He did not see why the firmen should not be content with their present privileges and pay their own expenses if they wished to remain independent companies. If the Government was to be called on for such large sums annually, the department had better be taken into the hands of the Government altogether.

Mr. Franklin said the firmen were taxpayers and an intelligent body of men, who understood the position of the country, and he thought they would be content with the \$3000 proposed to be voted.

Dr. Dickson agreed with the last speaker. If the amount were found to be short at the end of the year the deficiency could be made up. The hon. gentleman paid a glowing tribute to the Fire Department.

The sum of \$3000 was voted. \$1000.

Insurance of Government Buildings, \$1000.

Mr. Franklin thought this an exaggerated amount. He thought it should be left to the Government. Perhaps it included the dredging machine (laughter).

Premium for the discovery of Fisheries, \$4000; voted.

Reward for the discovery of Gold Fields, \$1500; voted.

Repayment of Deposits, \$5000; voted.

From the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE LABOUCHERE.

Later from Stekin, Bella Coola, &c.

The H. B. Company's steamer Labouchere, Captain Lewis, arrived yesterday from a successful two months' trading voyage to the North. She brought down Dr. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. C. W. Wallace and Mr. M. Bate from Nanaimo and a few Indians from the trading posts. Her cargo consists of furs and skins. Captain Lewis has kindly furnished us with the following Memoranda:

Steamer Labouchere left Chateausnah (Russian Territory) on the 26th January. During the month of January at Stekin the weather was very mild with south-east gales and heavy rain every day. There are three miners wintering at the Mouth of the Stekin river, the rest are above. We left Buck at Port Stewart, where he intends remaining part of the winter. The Indians are all very quiet at Stekin. The Russian steamer Constantine called both at Chateausnah and Stekin on her way to Sitka from Victoria, but has not been down since. Left Fort Simpson on the 29th hard gales from the north-east with frost and snow. Arrived at Bella Coola on February 5th. There are two persons there keeping a store besides Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy. Anahum and his party are expected in about a month; the murderers have been seen at Wickaroon river canal. Left the Nimpkish on the 15th at 10 p.m. The Gazelle passed up on the 12th. Passed the Langley, in Johnson's Straits and left the Carolea at anchor in Duncan's Bay, Seymour Narrows. She is manned by Meliakahla Indians. The Captain of the Langley is on board.

CHEMUNUS.—We learn from a settler at Chemunus that there are at present eleven establishments in that district, all employing more or less hands, and much inconvenience is felt at the want of regular water communication. The Fidelity passes within two miles of Horsehoe Bay which is a splendid little harbor, and although Capt. Loudon will always when desired take the steamer there, there is no regular communication that the settlers can depend upon, which is a great drawback to the progress of the settlement. The Government might, in the next mail contract, require the steamer to call at some central spot, say Horsehoe Bay. There are two saw-mills in the neighborhood belonging to Askew and Hayward, and with the agricultural produce of the district, freight should be obtained sufficient to make it worth while.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The brig Sheet Anchor, Robbins, master, arrived in Esquimalt harbor yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. She left San Francisco on the 3rd instant, had light southeast winds up to Cape Clatsop, when she had heavy southeast and west south west gales; lost topsails and jib; had light winds up the Straits till off Victoria harbor yesterday morning when she had a very heavy gale with thick weather, and was obliged to run into Esquimalt harbor. The Sheet Anchor comes consigned to the Hudson Bay Company, at whose wharf she will discharge as soon as she can be brought round.

FIREMEN'S CONCERT.—The annual concert in aid of the funds of the New Westminster Fire Department took place in the Hyack Hall on Thursday evening last, and was highly successful. Governor Seymour and suite, most of the Government officials and members of the Legislative Council, the Volunteers in full uniform, and a number of ladies were present.

A NEW LINER.—The California Steam Navigation Company are building a new steamer to be placed on the route between San Francisco and this city. She will be built on a different model from the present steamers on the line, being only a single-decked vessel, and of light draft, drawing 11 feet when loaded, and consequently will be able to enter Victoria harbor even in its present state. Her tonnage will be 1500 tons measurement.

NEW BOAT FOR THE FRASER.—We understand that Mr. Trahey, ship builder of this city, is designing a new steamer for Capt. Irving, for the Fraser river trade. She is to be a sister craft to the Reliance. Captain Irving is one of the most popular steamboat men in these waters, and his enterprise in establishing a reliable line on the Fraser, deserves the praise and support of the entire community in both colonies.

STRIKING AN OFFICER.—Walter Garwood, boatswain of the Princess Royal, was charged yesterday in the police court with drunkenness and insubordinate conduct on board his ship. Captain Marshall gave the man a good character, and the officer of the ship whom Garwood had struck while intoxicated having accepted an apology, the accused was liberated.

THEFT.—A seaman named Richard Gabb belonging to the bark Princess Royal, was yesterday charged before Mr. Pemberton with stealing ship's stores. Capt. Marshall stated that this was not the first offence, and he was compelled to make an example of the accused. Gabb was sent to the chain gang for one month.

BILL AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—A bill will be given, we understand, at New Westminster by the Members of the Legislative Council on Tuesday week.

VOTED.—The sum of \$1500 placed on the Estimates as a reward to the discoverers of the Leach River mines, was yesterday voted by the House of Assembly.

INTEREST.

Interest on Road and Harbor Loan, 1862, £40,000, at 6 per cent, \$11,640; voted. Sinking Fund on do., \$7,760; voted.

The Committee here rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned at five o'clock.

JACK OF CLUBS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the above company was held on Tuesday at the Bee Hive Hotel, at which it was determined to throw no shares into the market at present. The owners of the grant [Messrs. E. Dewdney, J. E. Edwards, F. W. Laumeister, F. V. Lee, E. Divine, Thomas Harris, Mayor of Victoria, T. McCormick, H. Cooper, Lieut. R. N., L. I. M. Ireland, M. Hilton, A. McDonald, J. Bryant, J. Polmere, and J. Fynn.] intend carrying on the works themselves and from the amount of work already done, and the simple and inexpensive manner in which the drainage of the lake will be carried out we think it will be to their advantage to do so.

The object of the company is to drain the lake, and work the diggings at the bottom, which are supposed to be of great extent and richness. The shallow banks along the east side of the lake prospects well, and the main leads of Williams, Lowbe, and Jack of Clubs Creeks, all are supposed to run into the lake, as every indication shows that at some period the original channels of these creeks, as many similar ones did, flows through the valley to the south side of the lake, but through upheavals and other internal convulsions it has been dammed up, and the water forced back found egress at the north and making what is now called Willow River; by cutting through this natural dam a fall of fifty feet will be at once obtained, and by running a small open cut a distance of a quarter of a mile to tap the main lake, it is assumed that the immense volume of water will force a channel for itself, and the ultimate draining of the lake will be thus obtained.

We may state the size of the lake is about three miles long by three quarters of a mile wide. It is an interesting undertaking, and we shall watch its progress with pleasure.—V. Times.

ACCOUNT SALES OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE COPPER CO'S ORE.

The following Account Sales of a sample parcel of Queen Charlotte Copper Ore sent to England by the Company in the ship Rosedale has been published in the Times:

COPIES OF BROKERS' SALE. Liverpool, 11th October, 1864. The St. Helen's Smelting Co. Limited. To Messrs. GUNSTON, WILSON & CO.

For a parcel of Copper Ore Rosedale, viz:

tons cwt. qrs. Moist 1 2 12 (154 grs.) 3 13 0

Draft 0 3 1 0 2 1 13 3 11 15

Prod. 6 1/2 cwt. 3 8 1 0 @ 25 16 £17 4 4

Expenses paid Gunston, Wilson & Co. Cartage and Portage 0 15 0

Sampling 0 12 6 Petty Expenses 3 6 6

Loading, Weighing, Crushing, Mixing, &c. 0 4 6 15 6

Loss Interest, 2 0

£15 5 10

Account Sales of a Parcel of Copper Ore received ex Rosedale from Victoria, V. I., and sold by the undersigned on account of whom it may concern.

1864. Oct. 11. By Gunston, Wilson & Co. 3 13 0 Gross of Copper ore as per Account annexed, Due Dec. 1. CHARGES.

Freight on 3 13 0 @ 40s 7 6 8 £5 49

Dues and Entry 9 0

Interest on Charges 2 8

Commission 5 per cent 14 6 £4 17 7

£3 7 3

ROBERT C. JANION. Per W. HILL. Liverpool, 16th Nov. 1864.

SUPREME COURT.

Before His Honor Chief Justice Cameron.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL. THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

Copland vs. Gastineau.—Mr. Cary moved for a rule nisi for a new trial on the grounds of new evidence, as set forth in the affidavit of Mr. John Copland, solicitor, the defendant in the former suit. Mr. McCraith showed cause against. His Honor reserved his decision.

THE "SHARK" CASE. An application for a writ of certiorari to compel Mr. Franklin, J. P., of Nanaimo, to produce the records in the case in which the above vessel was confiscated, was opposed by the Attorney General, and refused by the Court.

THE DREDGER AND PUNTS.—Capt. Clarke, of the Sir James Douglas, has had some trouble during the recent gales in securing the Dredger and Barges from damage. Yesterday all the crafts were brought to James Bay, where we understand operations will be commenced until the weather moderates.

NANAIMO.—All differences between the Company and the miners have been satisfactorily arranged and the men returned to work yesterday. Several new buildings are going up. The same sickness at present raging amongst the children of Victoria is now prevalent at Nanaimo.

TELEGRAPH WIRE.—We noticed yesterday

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 21, 1865.

SUPREME COURT

Before His Honor Chief Justice Cameron and a Special Jury.

A. D. BELL vs. C. STREET.

This was an action for assault, false imprisonment, and malicious prosecution, brought by Mr. A. D. Bell, the proprietor of the Vancouver Times, against Mr. Charles Street. The damages were laid at \$10,000.

Mr. McCraith, opened the proceedings.

Mr. A. D. Bell, the plaintiff, deposed.

I entered into negotiations with the defendant in this suit to take the premises now occupied by me in Government street; after carefully considering the matter I thought the amount of rent asked excessive; I took a clerk—Mr. LeLievre—and went to Mr. Street's office next day, Mr. Street had come to talk to him about the office and hoped he would not ask such exorbitant terms; he was a little nettled, as I wanted the office I pacified him, and agreed to take it at \$55 per month, terms to be payment in advance each month, on a lease for eight months; the first month's rent was due on the Monday following; these were the only conditions; I wanted to go into the premises at once; he said, then you want possession now, the rent to begin on the first of the month; I said, exactly; this was between ten and eleven o'clock on Friday morning; he hesitated for a moment and then said, very well, you may have it; I asked him for the key; he said there was no key to the front door, it was only fastened by a brick; after that we entered into conversation about ordinary matters; before I left Mr. Street said he would have the papers for the eight months lease drawn up for Monday; I said the first month's rent would be ready when I signed the lease; Mr. LeLievre was present during the whole of the second conversation; Mr. Parsons was present on the first occasion; the next I saw of Mr. Street was about the middle of the same day in what is now the Times office; I remember previously to LeLievre to get an Indian to clean the place out; the front door generally stood open during the latter part of August; Mr. Street came in and made some remark about the improvement in the premises; he said they were very cheap; I pointed out several repairs which were necessary; he said he would not expend a cent; I said if you won't put it in repair, I will not make good any damages when I leave; he replied it would make no difference, as it would be pulled down; LeLievre asked if there were no keys for any of the doors; Mr. Street said there was one key in his office, and said that LeLievre might go to his office and fetch that key; it might belong to one of these doors; he laid particular injunction on LeLievre to return the key to the office if it did not fit any of the doors at my place; LeLievre brought the keys but I do not remember whether it fitted or not; I paid that day for some new keys for the doors; I thought nothing more occurred at that time; I moved in some furniture on Friday morning from my own house; the door was locked on Friday night; on Saturday morning I put in a large counter and chairs; the next I saw of Mr. Street he rushed into my bedroom on Saturday morning while I was dressing, about half-past eight or a quarter to nine, and said look here, Bell, are you not going a little too fast? I was rather surprised, as he seemed a little excited, and asked him what he meant; He said a man was painting the Vancouver Times on the window of the office; this was done by my directions the day before; Mr. Ring asked witness if that was done in consequence of anything you heard or said?

Mr. Cary objected, he had nothing to do with Mr. Bell's motives.

His Honor sustained the objection; the objection was irrelevant to the issue of the proceedings.

Mr. Bell continued; I said to Mr. Street if you are afraid of your \$55 on Monday please let the Express lighted you? He said what are you afraid of? I said I was afraid of your \$55; you refused to be one; he said, I mean securities for the rent; I replied you never said anything about it; I never agreed to give securities for eight months rent nor did I hear about them; he said you've got to find it, or I'll turn you out of the premises; I said you never proposed such conditions, and I would not have agreed to such.

Mr. Ring here asked witness to explain what he meant by saying that Mr. Street refused to be his security.

Witness—When I started the Vancouver Times, several gentlemen went security for me in the Bank of British North America; I asked Mr. Street to be one and he refused; that was what I referred to.

When Mr. Street said he would turn me out, I said Mr. Street you dare not do it; I was rather indignant, as I was completely astonished by the said he persisted, when I said I could not stay longer, as I was going to Dr. Trimble's breakfast; Mr. Street asked me if I could find security for the rent; I said I should not like to ask anybody else to be security for eight months; he then said, when will you see me? I said during the day, as I thought it best to pay the \$55 that day without waiting for Monday; he said, I'd better get Dr. Trimble's security, at which I laughed and said I'd lay down my money.

Dr. Trimble what he said, I saw no more of Mr. Street till the afternoon; after breakfast I went down to the office and saw that things were being put in order; then went round town after advertisements; I made appointments which I could not keep in consequence of events which occurred subsequently; at the corner of Yates and Government streets, about one o'clock I met Dr. Trimble, who told me I had better go to my office as there had been a row there; Mr. Street had turned up my clerk and locked the door; I went up Government street astonished, but found the door was closed and my plank in the street instead of the office, where he should have been; I went to Mr. Green, my solicitor, and we went to Mr. Street's office; we met him near his office; I took \$55 U. S.

gold coin and tendered it to Mr. Street in presence of Mr. Green; saying, Mr. Street, here is your rent, although it is not due till Monday; at the same time, I told him I should hold him accountable for the damage I had sustained by my office being closed in the middle of the day; he refused the money; I said the premises were mine, and I should go and give them up; we left Mr. Street and walked together towards the Vancouver Times office; we stopped a few minutes opposite the Barrister-Collector office; Mr. Street passed us there and then ran to the Times office and stood in front of the door when I got up to the door; he put his stick, which is a very tough cane, across the door and refused to allow me to pass; by that time some 20 or 30 persons had gathered round; I took the money out of my pocket, turned round and said, these premises are mine, I took them yesterday, the rent is not due till Monday, I tender it now; he refused to take it; I said I was going out; he said, I must go over soon through him, give something of that sort; after half a minute's conversation with Mr. Green, I went up to Mr. Street and put him on one side, with my little force as was necessary; I was standing in front of the door, with one hand on the handle; he stood on my right side; I had a light straw hat on; he had a stick in his hand with four ounces of metal in the end of it; I said to Mr. Street, it is foolish for us as respectable men to fight in the street, I have used force enough to justify you in appealing to the law; I had put my hands on his shoulders and moved him aside, but not before I had asked him to move; I asked him again to give me admission, or I should take it by force; he said, if you do, I'll split your skull; Mr. Green was standing just behind me; I raised my foot and struck the door near the lock, and it flew open; at the same moment I received a blow across the head from Mr. Street with the cane; I had a strap hat on, and the metal of the cane leaped over the hat and struck the side of my head; the metal did not strike me fair or I should not have been here to-day; the cane was broken and the metal flew off; I had handled the cane before in Mr. Street's office, and remarked to him what a formidable weapon it was; the next thing I know was that Mr. Street was inside the office; I went in after him, but did not strike him; I took him up and kicked him out; I would have killed him, but I had made up my mind to take the proper remedy; I took the stick from him and tried to break it, but it was a tough cane, and although it was partially broken over my head, I could not break it; I went across to Wilson's and bought a new coat, as mine was torn; I felt very sick and went to Dr. Haggins', but he was not in; I then went to Dr. Trimble's and was told he would soon be in, so I laid down on a sofa; I felt very low and weak and very sick; I was suffering an acute pain in the head; a little blood was trickling down; after some time I fell asleep, and when I woke at 8 o'clock the pain had ceased; I got a prescription from Dr. Trimble which I took to Langley's and had made up; if my business had not been so urgent, I would have gone to bed.

The Court here adjourned for three quarters of an hour.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. A. D. Bell recalled—Examined by Mr. Ring—I once had a railway accident and lost my hearing for some months, but wholly recovered it again afterwards.

Since the blow on the side of my head I have frequently suffered from headaches since, although I was subjected to them before that. I lost advertisements in consequence of the blow. I can name Anderson & Co. for one. They told me if I called at 2 o'clock I should have an advertisement, which I was prevented from doing, and so lost it. They were going to give me this to show their good feeling, although they did not particularly care about advertising.

I was arrested about 10 o'clock that evening, marched to the goal with a policeman on either side, taken to the gaoler's room, searched, and my money and papers taken from me. I was then locked up in a cell.

Mr. Ring—Had you any company?

Witness—There had been an Indian baggage man, but the gaoler was considered enough to re-duce him.

Mr. Ring—Were there any advertisements in the cell?

Witness—No person who had ever heard there once would have any feeling but one of disgust. They offered me blankets, but I preferred walking about in the nap was laid down, and I was left in the dark. I remained there about 10 o'clock. I managed to collect about \$150 of advertisements in the previous two hours; whether I had other money I do not know. The paper was not quite full, and I was engaged when arrested in procuring advertisements to fill up the paper.

Mr. Ring—Did your paper suffer in public estimation?

Witness—Certainly, but we made that the paper would not come out on Monday, and was questioned whether it would come out at all. I met persons in the street who asked me whether it would come out.

Mr. Cary objected to hearsay evidence.

Mr. McCraith answered, and was told by Mr. Cary not to interrupt him.

Mr. McCraith—Don't lose your temper, but read the law, unless that irritates you.

Having to go the next morning to the Police Court was another interruption to my business. I had to borrow five columns of advertisements from Messrs. Harris & Co., of the Colonist, in order to fill up the paper, and but for the interruption, I should have been able to fill the paper up. I was brought up on Monday in the Police Court, in charge of forcible entry. The case was adjourned to Tuesday. It was then remanded for one week, and I was eventually committed for trial. Mr. Street not only wanted the magistrate to commit me for trial, but to give him restitution as well. The latter was not given, but I was sent up for that on the former charge, and the Grand Jury threw out the bill. Mr. Street accepted the rent about a week after commitment.

Mr. Ring—Did all this interfere with your business?

Mr. Cary—I object to this; it is most improper of the learned Counsel to ask such questions.

Mr. Ring—Of course you object, but instead of your objection I should like to see

you quote something from Taylor on evidence.

Mr. Cary—You wouldn't understand it if I did.

Mr. Ring—That is a most conclusive argument.

Cross examined by Mr. Cary—Dr. Trimble gave me a prescription which I had made up at Langley's; Mr. Parsons was then in my employ; I was in the Police Court during the whole of the enquiry; the lease was to have been signed on Monday; He was to write it; I have told you that Mr. Street did offer in Culverwell's office to reduce the rent from \$65 to \$55, but I wanted \$50 and did not agree; Mr. LeLievre was present when I agreed to take the office for eight months; I heard Mr. LeLievre swear in the Police Court that nothing was said by Mr. Street in his presence about giving security or any other conditions. (The depositions of LeLievre and Parsons were here handed over witness and read.) Mr. Street did not offer sufficient opposition to me when I entered the office to resist my force; I heard sufficient of the conversation between Mr. Street and Mr. LeLievre about the key to be able to state what I have already sworn to; all I remember Mr. Street saying was "don't make a police case of it." I don't remember his saying "don't use force." I placed my hands on Mr. Street's shoulder, and pushed him on one side; the cane which he used was stouter than the one you produce; it had a heavy solid metal head, about 3 oz., a dangerous weapon and I was surprised that any gentleman should think it necessary to carry such a murderous weapon in a peaceable city like this; it was a life preserver in the shape of a walking stick; I had previously had it in my hands and examined it and concluded that Mr. Street used it for walking home at night; Before forcing the door I remonstrated with Mr. Street; I was bailed out and never heard that Mr. Street offered to bail me out; afterwards heard that he had said if he had known I was locked up he would not have minded going bail for me; I told Mr. Street that I should hold him accountable for damages for closing my office; I have not heard and don't believe that Mr. Street offered to deposit \$100 as security for me.

Re-examined by Mr. McCraith—I should have devoted the whole of the afternoon from 1 o'clock to 4 o'clock, to collecting advertisements for the paper; had it not been for the interruption, I am still in possession of the office.

Dr. Trimble's sworn evidence—A conversation on Saturday noon with Mr. Street about the Vancouver Times, but it was some time ago, and I hardly remember the particulars.

Mr. McCraith offered to hand in the depositions as witness, which Mr. Cary objected to, and after considerable argument, the Court disallowed it.

Mr. S. came out of the Times office; he asked if I would go security for the payment of Mr. Bell's rent; I said certainly not, and asked him who told him so; he said Mr. Bell; I went into the office and saw Mr. Street and Mr. LeLievre; Mr. S. said something about letting the offices, and that there was a person outside who would give \$10 more; Mr. Bell told me at my house that he was much shocked at Mr. Street then asking for security; I remember saying that I thought the rent was safe, and the Times was not going to burst so soon; I think something was also said about Mr. Street wishing to become security, but am not sure.

Mr. Parsons—remember a conversation between Mr. Street and Mr. Bell previous to the disturbance about leasing the offices; Mr. Bell asked Mr. Street if the premises were his and what he would take for them; I think Mr. Street said \$55 and then consented to take \$55; I was present during the whole conversation in Culverwell's office, not one word was said about security or guarantee.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cary—I don't think anything was said about a term of eight months.

Witness explained an apparent contradiction in his evidence.

Mr. Sebright Green—I am solicitor to Mr. Bell; I remember on Saturday, September 23rd, Mr. Bell came to my office with Mr. LeLievre, and they had a conversation about the possession of the premises, and I was present when they got into Mr. Bell's office; I went with them towards Mr. Street's office; Mr. LeLievre was with us, we met Mr. Street near the door; Mr. Bell handed Mr. Street the key, which he refused; I recommended Mr. Bell to go and receive possession of the office, which he had before occupied; we turned in that direction; Mr. Street crossed over and Mr. Bell and Mr. Bell standing by the door; Mr. Bell held or beckoned me to go to the door; Mr. Street stood there with a stick in his hand, said to Mr. Bell, don't make a police case of it; I thought he meant don't let us have a street row; I said to Mr. Bell, that the premises were this, and he had a right to go into them; I passed a few papers away, still watching what took place; Mr. Street said something about going over his body; he held his stick across the door; Mr. Bell lifted his foot and pushed against the door; I caught my eye, he forced it open; Mr. Street then lifted his stick and struck Mr. Bell on the head, with all his force; they disappeared inside, and when Mr. Bell came out he had the stick in his hand, but I have not seen him since; the blood was trickling down Mr. Bell's face; I advised him to keep himself quiet; the steps of the assault, I wrote a letter to Mr. Street, threatening an action. (Witness read letter from Mr. Drake to him, offering to pay \$500 to settle the case, and his reply declining same.)

Court here rose, and adjourned to 10:30 on to-day.

Second Day.

Mr. Sebright Green again went into witness box, and was further examined by Mr. McCraith and Mr. Ring, relating to the proposition for compromising the matter, that he wrote a second letter, fixing the sum on behalf of the plaintiff at \$500, which he produced the depositions of the defendant as sworn to before Mr. Pemberton.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cary—As regards the encounter I said something to the effect, "don't use force, and thus make it a police matter." I saw Mr. Bell lift his foot up; he was ready to go forward towards the door; I could not see exactly what he intended, therefore I am unable to say that he forced in the door.

The deposition of Mr. Lyndon LeLievre taken by special commission, and duly attested by the judicial authorities at New Westminster was here put in, and read, which was to the following effect: I have been residing in Victoria, V. I., eighteen months prior to last November, in which month I came up here; I know the parties in this case; on Friday the 2nd of September, 1865, Mr. Bell asked me to go with him to Mr. Street's office in Government street, Victoria, as he wished to have possession of the office which Mr. Street had rented to him prior to this. The office was in Government street, between the Colburn and Chronicle offices, and had been previously occupied by Walton and Barnett. I went as requested with Mr. Bell to Mr. Street's office. Mr. Bell asked Mr. Street to give him at once possession of the office; he had agreed to take from him, in order to have it cleared out by Monday morning, on which day the rent was to commence, and the first month's rent was to be in advance, and so monthly thereafter. Mr. Street at once agreed to this; His words were as well as recollect that will do, or all right; I had been engaged by Mr. Bell as his assistant; Upon the arrangement, I have mentioned being made, I asked Mr. Street for the keys of the office; he replied, "There are none, the doors are open." "Go right in," we went immediately and took possession. By "we" I mean Mr. Bell and I. We got a Swiss and set him to work to clean the office. Mr. Street came into the office when it was partially cleaned out, about two hours and a half after we had taken possession, and remarked that the place was beginning to look better. I again spoke to him about the keys and pointed out several things that were damaged in the office, such as a back door sash gone, broken off, and asked him at whose expense it was to be repaired. He said at the tenant's expense, that he would not spend a cent upon it. But as to the keys, he thought he had one in his back office that would fit; He told me to get it and if it did not fit to return it. The key did not fit and I returned it. He told me I had better buy keys which did. Mr. Bell and I looked up the sash on Friday evening and I took the keys with me. We were in the office that day some four or five hours (together on Friday) on Saturday morning, I opened the office at the usual hour, nine o'clock. Mr. Street called several times asking for Mr. Bell; we bought a counter from the Anglo-American Hotel, and put it into the office of Saturday somewhere about noon, there were three rooms there, two and the office; we took possession of the three rooms, and cleaned them all out; When we left on Friday evening I looked the front door and fastened the back door; these were the only means of entrance with the three rooms of which the office consisted; I fastened the back door with a piece of wood, because the sash on the side of the door where the lock was, was gone; after Mr. Street had called several times on Saturday, he wanted admission; I could not find Mr. Bell; I told him (Mr. Street) I was surprised at the change which had taken place in him since Friday, the day previous; he told me that he had seen Mr. Bell in the morning of that day, and had made a fresh agreement with him; he told me to get the premises, that he was going to look them up; Dr. Trimble at that time came in, and was engaged with Mr. Street how long it would be to Mr. Bell's interests to have the office closed; in the course of the argument Mr. Street let out that he had a man waiting on the outside willing to pay ten dollars a month more rent than Mr. Bell, and the eight months rent guaranteed; he repeated several times, he again requested me to leave the office, and not knowing whether there really had been another agreement made that morning, I left the keys; Mr. Street closed the office but did not lock it; some minutes after I met Mr. Bell at the street; I told Mr. Street that Mr. Bell had the keys; as I paid for them both, handle and sash, I fastened the lock of the front door; Mr. Street merely pulled the door open, and it fastened itself by the sash; the handle was not locked; a few minutes after thinking the office fast Mr. Bell and Mr. Bell were in the office; I went to Mr. Sebright Green's office, and Mr. Green accompanied us to Mr. Street's office for the purpose of fastening the first month's rent; Mr. Bell handed Mr. Street in Government street a few dollars in gold; Mr. Street refused to take it; all this was my presence; Mr. Bell then said something about being greatly put out at not having his office, and Mr. Green said that the office was legally Mr. Street's; Mr. Green and Mr. Bell and myself then came back to Mr. Bell's office, now in dispute; Mr. Street followed us a few steps behind; when within three or four steps of the door of the office Mr. Street made a rush to the door, placed his back against it, and stuck across his chest and neck; Mr. Bell to enter; Mr. Bell turned to Mr. Green and asked Mr. Green if he was authorized to use force in getting into the house; Mr. Green said the office was Mr. Bell's, and he (Mr. Bell) used force; Mr. Bell would become a police matter; Mr. Bell then endeavored to push Mr. Street on one side and in the scuffle the scuffle on the door sash gave away and the door flew open; I did not see what happened immediately after this, except that Mr. Bell and Mr. Street went through the door together in the scuffle, as Mr. Green called me away for a moment; when I returned Mr. Bell had Mr. Street's head in, and was breaking Mr. Street's stick; he drew the two parts away, and then Mr. Street ran out; I went in and perceived the blood running down Mr. Bell's face; I am surprised Mr. Bell did not strike Mr. Street; the whole time I saw them Mr. Bell did not strike Mr. Street; I was surprised how Mr. Bell preserved his temper; I went into the office and remained there, retaining possession continuously afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. A. B. Robertson on behalf of the defendant—I was not present when Mr. Bell and Mr. Street made the first arrangement about renting the property; when I went to Mr. Street's office (Mr. Bell and I) I asked Mr. Street positively for possession of the premises on Friday; he went to bed on Monday; we went there on purpose to get possession; Mr. Street said that he would have the proper papers ready on Monday for signature; this was on Friday when he agreed to give us possession; he made no further reference to the agreement I have just mentioned between Mr. Bell and Mr. Street; Mr. Street never mentioned a single

word on that occasion about a guarantee, or at any time on that day (Friday); Mr. Bell had not told me anything previous to Friday about this lease or about any guarantee; when the money was tendered on Saturday to Mr. Street by Mr. Bell in presence of Mr. Green and myself I did not count the money, I saw it was all gold; it looked like fifty dollars; when I left the office at Mr. Street's request on Saturday I did so because Mr. Street represented to me that there had been a fresh agreement that morning between himself and Mr. Bell; I left because Mr. Street said a great state of excitement, and if I remained there would have been a disturbance between us; Mr. Street stated on this occasion that prior to his coming there Mr. Bell was to have paid the first month's rent in advance on that day, Saturday, and had not done so; at the time the money was tendered, Mr. Green did not discuss the question between them; Mr. Bell merely tendered the money and Mr. Street refused it.

Mr. W. A. Harris, sworn—I remember the 3rd of Sept. the occasion of the dispute with Mr. Bell. I was standing in front of the Colburn office; Mr. Green suddenly exclaimed, "Hollo! Street has got there before them; he has left Mr. Bell and went towards the Vancouver Times office; I saw several persons collected round the door and amongst others Bell and Street; Street was standing with his back to the door with a stick; I heard something about a tender and thinking it a private matter passed on and conversed with Mr. Franklin; looking in the direction of the Times office; I saw Mr. Bell kick his foot against the door; I was too near the wall to say whether the door flew open; I thought not; Street then upon aimed a blow at Bell with his stick; it was done instantaneously; it was as if Bell's foot had struck the door; He raised his hand and struck him heavily on the head; it was a heavy blow; Mr. Bell had on a straw hat; Bell seemed to reel and did nothing for a minute or so; he appeared stupefied. He then seemed to clenches Mr. Street. I think it was the stick that he seized at; my impression is, Bell wrested the stick away and tried to break it by bending; the parties eventually closed and fell against the door and disappeared inside; I thereupon ran up to the door, thinking a serious fight would ensue, and that it was time to interfere; as I entered, the door (which is a double one, there being a sort of passage) flew open, Mr. Bell pushing Mr. Street out; Mr. Street called out to the effect that he would have his revenge, or something of that sort, but I do not precisely remember the words; there was at that time a large crowd of persons assembled outside; Mr. Street left the door and went away; Mr. Bell was down with some friends; I saw blood trickling down Mr. Bell's temples; it was not much, but it was coming from underneath his straw hat; I accompanied Mr. Bell to the police office, where both parties got and laid mutual complaints; nothing resulted from that that I know of.

By Mr. Cary—I fancy Mr. Bell took the stick down with him; it had lost the head, and was broken into strands; I can't state whether the stick was broken before they got into the house; he did his best to break it; I can't say whether the door was open when the blow was given; I don't know whether the door has a handle; when they were before the Superintendent they were both very excited and tried to talk together.

This terminated the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Cary, before calling any evidence, addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, dwelling upon the illegality of forcible entry, and the admission of the plaintiff that he had done sufficient to constitute a forcible entry, and afford the defendant the opportunity of having recourse to law. He urged upon the jury that they must find from the evidence that a guarantee was promised, and that it had been given, and did not belong to the premises. He spoke of the cane which had been represented to be such a formidable weapon with a metal head, weighing four ounces, as a harmless instrument that would not kill a chicken. He ridiculed the intense suffering and the injurious results of the blow, physically and pecuniarily, and said he would show that his client had been rudely thrown aside by the plaintiff before the latter made the forcible entry; and they must remember that the plaintiff had made up his mind to have the key to the door; that he intended under the advice of his solicitor, to be the party to break in; he commented on the pleadings, drew the particular attention of the jury to the sum of \$50 having been paid into Court under the third count, which he argued, was ample compensation for the circumstances, and he left it to his Lordship to explain to them the law to satisfy them as to whether a forcible entry had not been made. Mr. Cary reviewed the plaintiff's evidence, and quoted several legal authorities on the subject of forcible entries. He concluded by explaining to the jury the issues they had to try. It was a guarantee.

John Banks, sworn—I produce an assignment of office from Mr. Street of part of the premises occupied by plaintiff.

Charles Street, sworn—Produced lease of premises on Government street from 11th August 64 for 2 years, held the lease until he assigned to Banks in Nov.

Edward Radwisch, sworn—I have known Mr. Street over 2 years; never saw him carry any other but one stick; it had a horn metal on the head was about five cents worth of metal; it would not kill a bullock. I don't think I could knock you down with it. It was not a bludgeon nor had it a heavy metal head.

Wm. J. Neustadt, sworn—I borrowed a stick last summer from the last witness; it was not a formidable weapon; it was not loaded; it was light; would not knock you down; I returned the stick to Mr. Street; he asked me for it; the handle was loose and would fly off; could not remember if it was a metal head; I am sworn in Nov. 1864.

Mr. Alop, sworn—Had seen stick in Mr. Street's office; it had either a horn, ivory, or bone handle, and was not loaded.

John Black, sworn—Saw a stick at the police office; had been servant with Mr. Street; saw the stick; saw the same stick there; never saw any other stick with Mr. Street; it was a light stick; would not fall an ox, or knock a man down; would be wanted to fall; would rather try to hit a stick down; never knew Mr. Street to carry a life preserver.

Dr. Trimble recalled Mr. Bell after the blow cited and nervous; I do the result of the blow, examine the wound; I saw and tried to make him afraid of the consequence it had happened to; had been injured by a may have prescribed for me; I don't think he the effects of the blow. The court here rose an hour.

Afternoon Session.

Charles Street, sworn—Charles Street, sworn colony; it had not a had a stick with one; was originally gummed; Mr. Bell ever had any of my office; there were other sticks left to my office; there was no stick that between the 1st and Bell was in my office; the interview with Mr. O to me three times about the morning of the Bell in my office, prior Culverwell's office, then in my office; a great about leasing the office he expected by that time own when he would see I told him I would see eight months as the agreed for that term, require a guarantee the paid up to the end of the to the guarantee; this ing; no other subject Mr. Bell did not then, downy stick; I had with Mr. Bell previous morning of the 31st he the office in question, conversation about leasing was named to be a vance; we had an

Mr. Ring here inter- Honor to cause the ju pen, ink and paper l down notes, as it was crated everything in tract case like this with witness.

His Honor said he we I conducted courts vided, and he had di be fitted accordingly; cent voted to enable a thing—not even a pi

Mr. Bishop—Not a Witness—At that wanted the rent red On Friday, he agree On Friday night Mr Government street a misses were still l already agreed to heard Mr. Bell state to examine the ste ing; that was true, was said in Culverw ante; I had a reas then. It was fully n private interviews of day mornings. The between Mr. Bell called one on Thurs verwell's office and less than \$65, and terms of the lease. on this occasion, rent to \$55, and terms. There was this and that on (Friday) in my offic I had altered my references to all we I said so. He said and asked me if he he could take it the morning and if he them I would give told him any one way was open. Not way the door was brick was put, the people might go on don't think keys a case. It is poss something about keys then. Mr. I go in and see the position to let m pleased except a two o'clock Mr. key. I told him I think it would return it. It v Bell was to l having any arra the place in repa be made; I tol thought it migh made, but he w place opposite th Saturday morning ver" being paink de of the door v Mr. LeLievre w are you not goi painting Vancou further stated have possession no difficulty of carried out the papers on that Mr. Bell asked m article which he Express; I said and got some papers and gave he might ha asked me how a told him one wo got me to break ed me if he b but initial me dismissed I would wait at outside the house whom I

Dr. Trimble recalled by Mr. Cary—Saw Mr. Bell after the blow; he was very excited and nervous; I do not think that it was the result of the blow, although I did not examine the wound. I saw he was very nervous and tried to make light of it. He seemed afraid of the consequences of the blow because it had happened on a place where he had been injured by a railway accident; I may have prescribed for him something soothing; I don't think he is now suffering from the effects of the blow.

The court here rose for three quarters of an hour. Afternoon Session. Charles Street, sworn—Examined by Mr. Cary—I never owned but one stick in this colony; it had not a metal head; I never had a stick with one; the head was horn and was originally gummed on; I don't remember Mr. Bell ever having my stick in his hand; never had any other than that stick in my office; there certainly was never any other stick left to my knowledge in my office; there was no stick in my office besides that between the 1st and 31st September. Mr. Bell was in my office the same morning as the interview with Mr. Culverwell; he spoke to me three times about taking the premises; on the morning of the interview with Mr. Bell in my office, prior to the conversation in Culverwell's office, there was no other stick in my office; a great deal passed at the interview in my office; Mr. Bell came to speak about leasing the office for four months, as he expected by that time to have type of his own when he would require larger premises; I told him I would not let it for less than eight months as the adjoining premises were leased for that term, and that I should also require a guarantee that the rent should be paid up to the end of that time; he demurred to the rent and the terms of the lease; but to the guarantee; this was on Thursday morning; no other subject was then discussed; Mr. Bell did not then to my knowledge handle my stick; I had had two conversations with Mr. Bell previously in the street; on the morning of the 31st he spoke to me opposite the office in question, and we had a general conversation about leasing the premises; the rent was named to be payable monthly in advance; we had an interview on the same day.

Mr. Ring here interposed and requested his Honor to cause the jury to be furnished with pen, ink and paper to enable them to jot down notes, as it was impossible they could carry everything in their heads in a protracted case like this unless they were gifted with omniscience.

His Honor said he quite concurred; in all well conducted courts these things were provided, and he had directed the jury boxes to be fitted accordingly; but there was not a cent voted to enable the court to provide anything—not even a piece of tape.

Mr. Ring would also like to see a library. Witness—At that interview Mr. Bell wanted the rent reduced; I agreed to do so on Friday he agreed to take the premises. On Friday night Mr. Gibbon met me on Government street and asked me if the premises were still to let; I replied that I had already agreed to let them to Mr. Bell. I heard Mr. Bell state in the box that he was to execute the agreement on Monday morning; that was true. I do not think anything was said in Culverwell's office about a guarantee; I had a reason for not mentioning it. It was fully understood at the previous private interviews of Wednesday and Thursday mornings. There was no bad feeling between Mr. Bell and myself. Mr. Bell called on me on Thursday afternoon into Culverwell's office and asked me if I would take less than \$65, and also talked about the terms of the lease. He made no agreement on that occasion. I offered to reduce the rent to \$55, and he still objected to the terms. There was no interview between this and that on the following morning (Friday) in my office. Mr. Bell asked me if I had altered my mind—I presumed with reference to all we had been talking about. I said no. He said he would take the office, and asked me if Monday would do. I said he could take it from when he liked. I should have all the papers ready on Monday morning, and if he then came and expressed them I would give him formal possession. Mr. Bell further asked if he could get into the office any other day, as the door was open. I said nothing was said about the way the door was fastened. I told him a brick was put there to keep it open, so that people might go in and examine it. I don't think keys were mentioned on that occasion. It is possible they may have said something about keys then; I delivered no keys then. Mr. Bell said his object was to go in and see the premises. I had every disposition to let Mr. Bell do anything he pleased except taking possession. About two o'clock Mr. LeLievre asked me for the key. I told him I had the key on the back table of my office; to go and try it, and bring it back again; but I did not think it would fit. I fancy he did return it. It was understood that Mr. Bell was to have an opportunity of having any arrangements made for putting the place in repair, and keys would have to be made; I told him of this key because I thought it might save him having one more made, but he was to return it to me; this took place opposite the Colonial Hotel on the Saturday morning I saw the word "Vacancy" being painted on the window; the handle of the door was then removed; I asked Mr. LeLievre where Mr. Bell was to be found—he said inside. I entered and said, "Bell, are you not going too fast? there is a man painting 'Vacancy' on your window;" I further stated that if he wished to have possession on that day there would be no difficulty if he executed the papers and carried out the agreement; I drew out the papers on that morning after the interview; Mr. Bell asked me if I was frightened at the article which had appeared in the Evening Express; I said I came there to talk business and not nonsense. If he would execute the papers and give the guarantee he had promised he might take possession at once; he asked me how many securities I wanted; I told him one would suffice; he said he was going to breakfast with Dr. Trimble; and asked me if he would do; I said I wanted no better, but intimated that whatever he did he must do immediately; we finally agreed that I should wait at my office until he came there to execute the papers and bring his guarantee, whom I took to be Dr. Trimble; the

papers were prepared and I waited from nine to half-past ten, and as he did not come went to his office; I went several times but could not find him; he came about half-past two to my office after I had closed the door of his office; Mr. LeLievre came to my door and asked me to go to the office and arrange the matter; I said they must come to me, I would not go then; after the lapse of one hour I left my office as usual with my coat and walking stick, and met Mr. Green, Mr. Bell and Mr. LeLievre near the corner of Fort street. I saw LeLievre in the disputed office about 1 p.m., and told him not to take it as a personal offence, but I must protect my own interests, and I ordered him to leave as a trespasser; he politely went out. Mr. LeLievre's statement that I told him I had made a fresh agreement with Mr. Bell, is not true. I was in the police court when LeLievre gave his evidence. He stated then that his reason for leaving the office when ordered to do so, was to avoid making a row. When he left, I borrowed a hammer and nails, secured the back door from the inside, and slammed the front door after me, so that the latch caught and would require force to open. I waited an hour and a half afterwards at my office, and was going home when I met the three gentlemen. Mr. Bell tendered me \$55, saying that the premises were his, and he intended keeping possession; I said what about the security, and may have said something about the papers; he said he would give no security; he threatened me with proceedings for turning me out of the office; I crossed the street intending to go home, but seeing them in advance, I hurried on and got to the door, first placing my stick in the celebrated club, across the street; Mr. Bell came up and said he meant to take possession; I told him he could not do so without using force, and asked him if he meant to use force; he said, yes; he said he would kick me in the door and go in; I said if you do I'll break your head. He collared me and we had a severe struggle; he succeeded in getting me on one side; I had not raised my hand to him when he collared me; I resisted with all my might, but could not hold my ground and was pushed aside; it was after that I struck him; I judge that my stick fell upon his head at the same time as he kicked open the door. The stick used was the one I have previously spoken of. Mr. Bell took the stick from me and broke it. The top, which was fastened with a piece of paper, must have jerked off. We had a continual struggle until Mr. Bell, being the stronger, ejected me against my will; I had not the slightest idea until Mr. Bell seized me by the collar that force would be used; I was much excited, arrived first at the police court; we both tried to lay complaints; I was served with a writ the same afternoon but was not prosecuted in the police court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ring—I am not sure whether it was the writ or a letter I received the same day. I was not offered a reduced sum for the disputed premises after the Friday (Mr. Ring here read the evidence of Dr. Trimble with reference to getting possession from a person outside and asked witness whether that was true). Witness explained that what he meant to say was that from the character of the premises there were plenty of others who would give the same rent (Fardon and others had paid). The general favor of LeLievre's evidence was true. I had no advance offered on the rent. Witness was pressed as to the veracity of other portions of Dr. Trimble's evidence, and said they only required explanation. He well knew that the doctor would not state what he knew to be false. I applied for a summons that evening and did not desire a warrant. Mr. Copland advised me that it was necessary for me to lay the information at once to protect my property; I think if the premises had been restored to me I might have got \$65 a month and a guarantee. Mr. Street explained that he did not make a charge of felony or burglary against Mr. Bell in the police court, but simply one of forcible entry. I did not go to Mr. Jones. The arrangement on which I agreed to let the premises was made on Thursday. The final agreement was made on Tuesday. My reason for offering to let Mr. Bell have possession on Saturday was in order that he might complete all his arrangements as he was already occupying the premises. I was disposed to give Mr. Bell every assistance as I did not think he would do anything dishonorable. I did not consider the fact of his having a man there was taking formal possession. Had he put a carpet in I should, Mr. Bell and I were engaged and in contact from the time he collared me until he was put out. Mr. Cary then read the deposition of his case for the defence.

Mr. Cary and Mr. Ring having addressed the court at a late hour in the evening, his Honor summed up, and the jury retired for about twenty minutes and returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff in damages \$375.

CARBOON QUARTZ.—We have been shown certificates of assay from three different offices in San Francisco, of gold-bearing quartz taken from the Rising Sun Quartz Co's ground on the Snow-shoe Quartz Ledge, Cariboo. The certificate of Rehm, Hemms & Company gives to the ton eighteen and fifty-two one-hundredths ounces of gold, and four and fifty-five one-hundredths ounces of silver—value, \$328 71; that of Kellogg, Hewston & Co. gives twenty-one ounces of gold, and four and sixty-seven one-hundredths ounces of silver—total, \$440 13; that of Thos. Varney, who worked carefully twenty pounds of ore, yielded seventy-three and six one-hundredths grains to the twenty pounds, equal to \$315 45 to the ton. We understand the company intend to put up crushing machinery on their claim this season.

WARFARE IN ALGERIA.—A letter from Algeria says that Gen. Deligny, who had gone in search of the great Arab emigration, estimated the amount in number to 20,000 and 200,000 head of cattle, had driven it back into the desert, where it had suffered immense losses from want of water. From 5,000 to 6,000 insurgents were on from hunger and thirst, have already surrendered unconditionally after having lost all their flocks in the midst of the sands. Such of the insurgents who remain about the coast, owing to the facility given to following their track by the dead bodies which they left on their route.

POLITICS VS BUSINESS.

To the Editor of the British Colonist, Sir:—The following conversation took place on Johnson street, yesterday:—"Please sit," said a little girl about ten years old to a grocer, "my mother sent me for two pounds of soap, and half a pound of starch." "Certainly, my child," said the grocer, "Anything more to day?" "No, only my mother told me to ask you if you were a free port man or a union one." "I am a free port man," said the grocer. "What does your mother want to know for?" said the grocer. "My mother says if you're a union man, I am not to get the soap and starch from you." "But why not, my child?" said the grocer. "Because, sir, mother washes for Mr. Barnaby, and she told me that he would not deal with any one who was a union man." "Mr. Editor, I leave you to make your own comments."

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF GEN. BUTLER. Mr. Goldwin Smith writes to the Daily News a very high estimate of Gen. Butler's powers. He has been with him at City Point, and regards him as in all points, good and evil, the model of a revolutionary chief. "Like Napoleon he has walked straight on his wild way, fearless of danger, and somewhat reckless of opinion. I do not worship revolutionary characters, I hate the element from which they spring. I love the calm progress of regular improvement. But revolution has come, and I suspect that in its melancholy annals Butler will occupy a broader and perhaps a less odious page than is commonly supposed. He has struck a medal for the negro soldiers, with 'Erosis libertas promittit' for the motto, and he has made the motto," says Mr. Goldwin Smith, "a practical truth." This is, we believe, a true estimate of Butler. But even in all his speeches, the man whom a great revolutionary exigency has driven to liberate the slaves for ulterior political ends, is a statesman who would care little for his liberty if it were not bound up with the welfare of the American Republic.—Spectator.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This medicine has been constantly increasing in public estimation for years, and is now acknowledged to be the most wonderful remedy in the world. It acts directly on the system, removing all obstructions from the stomach, renovating the springs of life, and purifying the blood, eradicating liver complaints—that manifold source of many diseases—indigestion, loss of appetite, pain in the side, and general debility. It is also a remedy on which the anatomist may place the greatest dependence, and obtain perfect restoration to health. The Hypochondriac and dyspeptic should resort to these purifying Pills, which are capable of converting the gloomy shadows of their life into beaming sunshine, and bringing back those naturally happy thoughts engendered by a good constitution.

Sporborg & Ruff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers, Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

BOARDING SCHOOL, YOUNG LADIES, MRS. WILSON BROWN, CHURCH BANK HOUSE, Victoria, V. I.

Consulate of the United States of America, VICTORIA, V. I., January 26, 1865.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

Caution, Lea & Perrin's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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UNDER-TAKING, THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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Protection from Fire

Patent Special Safety Matches, Wax Vesta and Cigar Light.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes, and a special Vesta of 100, 250 and 500.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

CAMOMILE PILLS.

Are confidently recommended as a simple but powerful tonic and gentle aperient. They act on the operation, safe under any circumstances and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS.

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

Sporg & Ruff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers, Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

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Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBRIDGES, EXPORT MEDICINE & DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST., LONDON.

A high Monthly Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Goods.

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To be had through all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

BURGOYNE & BURBRIDGES, EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST., LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSTIPATION, ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLIC.

ALL PAIN, MORNING AND DISTRESS.

Dr. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 21, 1865.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

FELIX O'BYRNE AGAIN - "Pheloks" is again in luck, having been appointed commissary of the 8th California regiment by Governor Low.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH - The Bulletin has the following despatch: "Salt Lake City, Feb. 8, 2 p. m. - A party of one hundred soldiers, with one piece of artillery, left Mud Springs at 9 a. m. for the East."

FREE OF INDIANS - The Indian troubles in Trinity county, California, seem to be at an end, as the bands that have ranches there have been taken to the Peninsula, opposite Fort Humboldt.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH - The Bulletin has the following despatch: "Salt Lake City, Feb. 8, 2 p. m. - A party of one hundred soldiers, with one piece of artillery, left Mud Springs at 9 a. m. for the East."

SUDDEN DEATH - Capt. Robert Murray was found on Feb. 8th dead in his stateroom, on board his vessel, the brig T. W. Lucas, lying at Pier No. 17, San Francisco.

SOLE TRADER - Victorine Ernest has applied to Judge Dwinelle for permission to carry on business in her own name as a sole trader. Petitioner states that her husband is a sole trader in British Columbia, and unable to support her, by reason of which she asks permission to keep a drinking saloon.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS - Company A, Eighth Regiment, C. V., Captain Smith, recruited at Watsonville, sail on the steamer Oregon this afternoon, for the North.

William Fowler, Sr., one of the earliest pioneers of California, departed this life on the 3rd inst., at the residence of his son Henry, at Calistoga, Napa Valley, the deceased having migrated with his children to Oregon as early as 1843.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

By the Constitution we (Bulletin) have files of the Panama Star and Herald to January 21st, from which we compile the following summary of news.

THE RIGHT OF REFUGE TO POLITICAL REFUGEES - The principal item of interest from Central America, is the excitement caused throughout the different States by the arrival in Costa Rica of the ex-President of Salvador, General Barrios.

From Ecuador. The steamer Tales arrived at Panama on January 19th from Guayaquil and intermediate ports. The rainy season has commenced at Guayaquil.

The road between Quito and Esmeraldas is progressing favorably, more than one-third being already completed. This road will prove of vast improvement to the country, as it opens up an immense tract of territory hitherto closed from communication with any seaport.

It was reported at Guayaquil that the question between Peru and Spain was likely to be adjusted speedily, and that one of the vessels of the Spanish squadron was expected at Guayaquil.

The Ecuador schooner Esperanza, which sailed from Paita on the 19th December, with a cargo consisting of 31,000 bricks of salt for Buenaventura, was totally wrecked on the night of January 2d, when off the coast of Guasama.

The ex-President of the United States of Columbia and now Minister to the Court of St. James, General Mosquera came up passenger from Buenaventura, on the Tolefia. General Mosquera had been engaged for some time in the valley of the Cauca in prosecuting the opening of a road to the Pacific. He was to leave for Europe, via the United States, on the 26th of January.

From Chile. Dates from Valparaiso reach to 1st Jan'y. The Chilean Government had lately been giving its attention to the best means to be adopted for the colonization of the vast tracts of rich country at their disposal by means of immigration, and a decree appointing a commission to report on the best steps

for promoting this purpose had already been carried out. The Commissioners passed resolutions to the following effect: 1. The foundation of an emigrant office with branches in Europe. 2. The acquisition by the Government of lands in the central provinces, to install the emigrants provisionally. 3. A system of contracts between owners of estates and the emigrants by medium of the Central Emigration Office. 4. The assignment of an annual sum by the Government to encourage emigration.

The National Congress terminated their sittings on the 27th December. They approved the public expenses for the year 1865, and had also sanctioned an increase of \$2,000,000 on the estimates for public purposes most of which would be expended on the augmentation of the navy. For this purpose two vessels were being built in England.

The commission appointed to petition the Government to repeal or modify the new custom house laws continued its labors. The ultimate success of which was doubted on account of the questioned inability of the Government to adopt any reform without cognizance of Congress.

A quicksilver mine was discovered lately in Valparaiso, in the Cuadrada de San Agustin, which promised well, although awkwardly situated under several houses.

From Peru. Dates from Lima reach to 13th January. The South American Congress had left Peru to deal single-handed with Spain, and Peru apparently is inclined to surrender at discretion. Negotiations had again been opened. Gen. Vivanco was despatched in the Peru via steamer Chalaco on the 29th December to the Chinchaes. The object in view may be easily guessed. Gen. Vivanco had asked and obtained full powers from his Government to treat and terminate the difficulty; and a newspaper evidently in the information of those behind the scenes informs the public that "it is believed the negotiations will succeed, and the conflict be avoided."

To what extent Peru was to yield to the claims of Spain was not yet known. It was said that Vivanco proposed to admit these claims to the decision of a mixed commission appointed by the two governments, but that Admiral Pareja insists as a preliminary, on the expenses of the Spanish expedition being guaranteed. Peru seemed to have made up her mind to submit - she had nothing else to do.

There had been a heavy surf all along the coast. Considerable damage had been done in Callao to property along the beach. The public baths were by one great roller carried away, and four lives lost.

The French war vessels Cordelliere and Diamant, the English war vessels Leander and Shearwater, and the American war vessel Lancaster, were all, at latest dates, in Callao Bay.

Maximilian and the Church Property in Mexico.

MEXICO, December 27, 1864. MY DEAR MINISTER ESCOBEDO - In order to smooth the difficulties which have arisen on account of the reform law, we propose to adopt a means which, while satisfying the just requirements of the country, should re-establish peace in the minds and tranquility in the conscience of all the inhabitants of the empire. For this purpose, when we were at Rome, we opened negotiations with the Holy Father, as universal chief of the Catholic Church.

The Papal Nuncio is now in Mexico; but to our extreme surprise, he has declared that he is without instructions, and has to await them from Rome.

The unnatural situation in which we have continued, with difficulty, during seven months, admits of no delay. It demands an immediate solution. We consequently charge you at once to propose suitable measures in order that justice may be administered without consideration of personal station; that legitimate interests created by these laws may rest secure; correcting the excesses and injustices committed in their name; to provide for the maintenance of public worship and protection of other sacred matters placed under the safeguard of religion; and finally, that the sacraments may be administered and other functions of the sacred ministry be exercised throughout the empire without cost or charge to the people.

To this end, you will, before anything else propose to us the revision of the operations of the mortmain and nationalization of ecclesiastical property, shaping it on the basis that legitimate transactions executed without fraud and according to the laws which decreed such amortization, shall be ratified. Labor, in fine, according to the principle of free and ample toleration, keeping in view that the religion of the State is the Roman Catholic and Apostolic.

COLLINS' OVERLAND TELEGRAPH -

The steamer Oregon brought up yesterday from San Francisco Mr. Edward Conway, assistant engineer of the above telegraph and Mr. J. W. Pitfield, agent for the company at Victoria and New Westminster, the latter place being his head-quarters. Colonel Bulkeley who has been expected here for some time back is at present in San Francisco, awaiting the opening of the communication with the East, in order that negotiations may be completed about the purchase of a steamer to take him up North. He is expected, in company with Mr. Gamble of the California State Telegraph Company, to arrive in Victoria in the course of a fortnight. The Collins' Telegraph Company have purchased a controlling interest in the California State Telegraph Company; by which arrangement they will be able to connect at New Westminster, instead of running the line, as was at first intended, by way of Fort Colville to Alexandria. The line will now run from New Westminster to Alexandria. Mr. Conway proceeds at once to New Westminster to explore the route from where the line is at present constructed on the American territory to the capital of the neighboring colony. He will then explore the route between New Westminster and Fort Alexandria for the best telegraphic route. Communication will be opened between San Francisco and New Westminster in the course of a month.

SWISS BELL-RINGERS - These talented artists arrived yesterday from Portland, and intend giving a limited number of their novel and inimitable performances in this city. The Blaisdell Troupe, who have had the honor of appearing before the nobility of England, France, Russia, and Spain, and in all the principal cities in the United States, exhibit their skill on 249 Swiss bells, the largest weighing twelve pounds and the smallest four ounces, constituting a perfect chromatic scale, and introduce new and original bell-music, selected from the best operas, together with a variety of other popular airs, and solo performances on the cornet, violin, clarinet, flute, etc. They are assisted by Mr. Rodolph Hall, cornet, bugle, and clarinet player, whose wonderful execution on the magic bugle produced quite a sensation at the Queen's Concert Rooms in London; Mr. Wm. Hayward, considered the best ballad-singer in the United States, and Little Clara, whose clever character representations have drawn forth the highest encomiums wherever she has appeared. All the criticisms which we have yet seen of the performances of the campanologists unite in pronouncing it one of the most attractive entertainments ever presented on this coast. They will appear this evening in the theatre, and we would recommend all who wish to pass a delightful evening to patronize them, as the present intention of the company is only to give three performances in Victoria.

MACE AND COBURG - Arrangements have been made between these celebrated pugilists for an encounter in Canada. The Sporting Life, of Dec. 24th, says: Mace called at our office yesterday and stated that he had determined that Coburn should have another chance, and, in order to accommodate him, Mace accepts the American's challenge to fight in Canada for \$2,000; and an allowance of \$300 for travelling and training expenses. Mace left a deposit of \$25 in our hands to forward to the editor of Wilkes' Spirit to make the match, and we shall send that amount as desired. Montague, accompanied by Mace's principal backer, Captain Hay, leaves England about the 10th of next month and Mace will follow as soon as certain legal proceedings have ended.

ESCAPED - Capt. James Jones of the steamer Jenny Jones, who was recently confined in the debtor's prison, managed on Saturday to elude observation and to slip out of the gaol yard while the gates were opened for the purpose of cleansing out the yard. He is supposed to have made his way to the head of Esquimalt Arm where he procured a canoe and started across the Straits. The Jenny Jones which has been arrested by the U. S. authorities for some alleged breach of the revenue laws lies tied up at Port Angeles.

TELEGRAPH WIRES - We were in error in putting down the number of coils of wire landed by the Hudson Bay Company from the Princess Royal at 150. The Company have imported 1,500 coils of wire, the first instalment of the gigantic line which is to start from New Westminster and span the Rocky Mountains eastward to the Atlantic.

DEAD BODY IN THE HARBOR - The body of a man was found in the harbor alongside Levee's wharf on Saturday morning. It appeared to be that of a seafaring man, being clothed in a pilot jacket, blue serge shirt and muleskin trousers; but the face was so much disfigured as to render it unrecognizable. No clue has yet been found as to the name of the deceased.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE SOUND - We understand that General Miller, of Olympia, is at present in San Francisco, making arrangements for the purchase of a steamboat to ply between Olympia and this city. The General made an offer of \$50,000 for the Amelia, a fine and very fast river boat, but his owners declined to sell her for the Puget Sound trade. He is, however, determined to obtain a first-class boat for the route, if possible.

WATER FRONTAGES - The Government sale of leases of water frontages in New Westminster will take place at noon on Thursday next at the New Westminster Court House. No leases will be granted for less than seven years.

THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE - This quaintly decorated came up before the House in the Estimates yesterday, but the consideration of the difficulty was postponed till the conclusion of the Estimates when the whole question will be taken up.

THE WEATHER - The boisterous weather which has prevailed more or less during the last ten days cleared off on Saturday, and has been succeeded by calm and sunshine. Heavy gales have been prevalent on the coast.

A VICTORIAN PROMOTED - It is rumored that J. C. Ridge, late of this city, has been made a Mexican count. A wag at our elbow says that it is a great promotion, as here he was 'no count.'

HEBREW LADIES' BALL - All the preliminary arrangements are being made for the event, which is to come off on Wednesday evening in the Lyceum Hall, and will be conducted on a grand scale.

COMMERCIAL.

ON THE BARR - The bark Golden Gate, Harrington, was loading at San Francisco for this port, and the Narramissie for Fort Townsend.

FROM THE NORTH - The steamer Fidelity arrived last evening from Nanaimo with twenty passengers, a quantity of produce, and a cargo of coal to R. Brodick. She experienced heavy southeast gales all the way down.

FROM PUGET SOUND - The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning from Olympia and way ports with 29 passengers and a cargo of stock and farm produce.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

[FROM THE S. F. BULLETIN.]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8. We notice a good milling demand for Wheat at prices ruling at \$3.90 a \$4.00 for coast and other inferior kinds, while choice Wheat commands 4 1/2 c p b. The jobbing price of city extra Flour is \$11.25 60 p bbl; superfine \$11.10 60 p bbl, and Eastern at about the same. Chile Flour in bond is held at about \$8.50, and for duty paid \$9.50 in 100 lb sks, according to quality. Barley is in less demand, and prices are drooping. Oats are also in less request, and rates are a trifle lower. The Hay market is depressed, owing to free arrivals during the past few days. Cargo sales have been made this week at \$27.25, which a week ago would readily have commanded \$30.25 p ton. Corn and Cornmeal are in favor of the supply, and the supply of Eastern Milled Meal is running low. Potatoes are quite abundant, within a wide range of price. We note round sales Chile Flour, in bond, for export, on terms withheld.

Flour - 16,000 lb sacks Chile for export, private; jobbing sales of Golden Gate Mills extra, \$12.25 60 p bbl; superfine, \$11.60 60 p bbl. 500 sks coast, 4c. BARLEY - The market is dull at 3 1/2 c p b. OATS - Trade is light; sales of 500 bags at \$3.95 p 100 lb. BRANS - Small white and Bayos sell at 3 1/2 c @ 4 p b. CORN - Moderate sales at 3 1/2 c. BRAN - Sales at \$42.50 p ton. BUTTER - California roll is scarce at 50 c p b. EGGS - Scarce at 50 c p doz. POTATOES - Are in full supply. Common feed qualities sell at 1 1/2 c p b; other kinds rule from 1 1/4 c to 2 c for fair, up to 2 1/4 c for good to choice.

MEMORANDA.

Per str OREGON, from San Francisco - Left San Francisco Feb. 9 at 10 a. m.; arrived at Portland Feb. 13th at 10 a. m.; left Portland Feb. 15th at 3 p. m.; arrived Columbia River bar Feb. 19th at 3 p. m.; crossed at Esquimalt Feb. 19 at 2 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Per str OREGON, from San Francisco - J. D. Hunt, M. Spörberg, W. B. Blaisdell, E. E. Blaisdell, Frank Russell, Miss Clara Jenkins, Miss A. Angelo, Miss R. Smith, S. Thompson, L. Miller and wife, W. Blaisdell, A. McKee, E. Conway, J. W. Moore, P. E. D. C. Co., J. G. Brown, J. H. Taylor, J. G. Bro, G. Suro & Co., W. J. C. Lovell & Co., J. S. M. P. & D. A. B. W. S.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound - Fickett, Webster, Terry, Baxter, Dr. Horton, wife and 2 daughters, J. Adams, Hunt, M. Dent, W. Ryan, J. Gray, A. Brown, Capt. Jones, Drum, Filler, Waterhouse, Nolan, D. O. H. Bothschild, C. Eishin, Mountford, 1 Chinaman, 2 Kitchmen, 4 Stewards.

CONSIGNEES.

Per SHEET ANCHOR, from San Francisco - H. B. Co., F. Newfield, J. J. Southgate & Co., Geo. Promis, Fellows & Roscoe, A. Casamayo, J. S. Drummond, L. Lewis, Watson & Edwards, F. E. E. P. E. D. C. Co., J. G. Brown, J. H. Taylor, J. G. Bro, G. Suro & Co., W. J. C. Lovell & Co., J. S. M. P. & D. A. B. W. S.

Per str OREGON, from Portland - P. O. Dwyer, L. Ross, Southgate & Co., Miller & Vogel, C. H. Ranville, Hutchison & Co., Goldstone Bros., Order, J. P. Couch, H. Sullman, Reynolds & Co., Spörberg & Ruff.

Per str OREGON, from San Francisco - W. Kohl, Wallace & Stewart, Langlois & Co., steamer Eliza Anderson, K. Wong Lee & Co., Caire & Granville, G. Suro & Co., H. E. Co., L. Hoteller, Edgar, L. Ross, M. Backus, Wells, Fargo & Co., Order, J. Southgate, J. C. Keenan, W. Frobrack, Thomas Patrick & Co., G. Promis.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound - 21 sacks feed, 13 do bran, 30 do oysters, 70 do cattle and calves, 5 bbls furs, 27 do eggs, 2 hogs dressed, 271 do sheep, 1 hog, Value \$5,397.88.

Per SHEET ANCHOR, from San Francisco - 9 trunks, 68 kns butter, 1 bbl pepper, 52 do salt, 15 bbls buckwheat, 100 lb lbs flour, 28 pgs brooms, 3 cs shoe brushes, 22 nests tubs, 1 cs blacking, 6 bbls baskets, 1 bbl mops, 45 cs coal oil, 52 do tobacco, 30 do chocolate, 1 do fuse, 2 iron safes, 30 kgs meal, 5 bbls gunnies, 57 cs lard, 108 cs socks flour, 1 cs furniture, 1 do glue, 8 bbls hardware, 4 cs handles, 4 pins nails, 4 cs axes, 1 pg saws, 5 do spades, 1 bx teeth, 2 pgs ploughs, 45 pgs tea, 1 cs liquors, 1 esk claret, 6 cs hoisery, 2 dozen plough wheels, 17 land sides, 19 ploughs, 52 lb bbls apples 40 doz axes, 58 cs yeast powder, 18 cs boots, 4 kgs syrup, 2 bbls sugar, 7 cs oysters, 4 do coffee, 2 doz honey, 4 do cranberries and tomato sauce, 3 cases salted meat, 5 do soap, 7 do soap, 7 cs oatmeal, 5 cs drugs, 4 bales duck, 1 cs cigars, 2 cs cigars, 3 cs copper nails and tacks, 42 handkerchiefs, 1 bbl cotton wick, 20 bbls corn brooms, 1 butt lime juice, 3 cs turpentine, 5 bbls sperm oil, 258 coils manilla rope, 2 stoves, 3 cs mchase, 1 bl hollow ware, 5 cs red wine, 5 do curacao, 15 cs bitters, 1 pg flavouring extract, 1 pun rum. Value, \$20,160.50.

Per str OREGON, from San Francisco - 1 cs gas fixtures, 5 do hops, 2 do paper, 13 do Chinese provisions, 21 do hardware, 24 do butter, 5 do belting, 1 do painting, 7 do seeds, 2 do opium, 1 cask, 1 case, 5 do fruit, 1 washing machine, 62 cs mads, 1 buggy.

Per str OREGON, from Portland - 1140 qr sks flour, 5 cs lard, 22 bxs eggs, 137 do apples, 2 pgs trees, 1 cs mds, 19 do butter, 7 pgs ord. stores, 20 cs dressed beef, 17 gunnies bacon, 4 Value, \$4,653.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Feb 14 - Sch J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan. Feb 15 - Sch J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan. Feb 16 - Sch J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan. Feb 17 - Str Thames, Henderson, Alberni. Feb 18 - Str Fidelity, London, Nanaimo. Feb 18 - Str Anchor, Robbins, San Francisco. Feb 14 - Sch J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan. Feb 15 - Sch J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan. Feb 16 - Sch J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan. Feb 17 - Str Thames, Henderson, Alberni. Feb 18 - Str Fidelity, London, Nanaimo. Feb 18 - Str Anchor, Robbins, San Francisco.

Slip Eagle, Knight, Spanish Brk Architect, Reeg, Fort Angeles Schrt Winged Boats, Peterson, Fort Angeles Schrt Discovery, Rudin, Spanish Brk Feb. 18 - Sloop Native, Jones, Sooke Schrt Alpha, George, Nanaimo

BIRTH.

In this city, February 19th, the wife of William Heathorn, of a son.

In this city, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. J. W. Carey of a son.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 24th of January, by the Rev J. Hall, of the Presbyterian Church, Richard Lewis to Janet, eldest daughter of Alexander Mitchell, Esq., of Calmer Iron Works, Costridge, Scotland.

DIED.

In Williams Creek Hospital, Cariboo, on the 21st January, 1865, of Pyohamia, Charles Bankel, a native of Prussia.

San Francisco papers copy.

In this city, on the 14th inst., Mary, aged 6 years and 20 days, eldest daughter of G. Promis.

In this city, on the 13th instant, Frances Sarah, infant daughter of Capt. J. Swanson, aged 32 days.

SEEDS OF 1864.

No. 5, Fort Street.

JAY & CO.

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

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Arrived Yesterday per Strm. Oregon, AND WILL APPEAR TO-NIGHT.

Positively Three Nights Only,

As the Troupe leave for San Francisco Thursday morning, per the Pacific, to fulfil engagements.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,

Grand Day Concert, Wednesday

AFTERNOON.

Arranged expressly for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, admitting all School Children at reduced prices on that occasion only.

Organized Ten Years ago, in Lancashire, England.

After having played a series of 81 consecutive nights at Maguire's Academy of Music, San Francisco, and previous to their departure for Europe, the Original and only Blaisdell Brothers!

CAMPANOLOGISTS, OR



SWISS BELL RINGERS.

In their select Costume Concerts!

Have decided on a short tour through Oregon, and will appear in all the principal Cities and Towns, commencing their engagements in Portland, at above.

Playing 249 Bells,

The largest weighing 12 pounds, and the smallest 4 ounces, being a complete ORCHESTRA SCALE of seven and a half octaves, made by Messrs A. S. White Chapel Road, London, England, expressly for the BLAISDELL BROTHERS. The only perfect Set Bell, or Chime of Bells ever imported into the United States.

The Troupe is assisted by Mr.

RODOLPH HALL,

SOLO BUGLE AND CLARINET PERFORMER. Fapt of Ned Kendall, and formerly leader of the BOSTON BRASS BAND, second to no one in the world, and the best ever on this Coast.

FRANK MOORE,

SOLO FLUTIST AND CORNET. Formerly of Dodsworth's Brass Band, New York.

WILLIAM HAYWARD,

THE FAVORITE BALLADIST. Whose merits as a Vocalist are too well known in Oregon to need any comment.

LITTLE CLARA,

ONLY ELEVEN YEARS OLD. Balladist and Character Singer. Who has made herself "The Pet of the People," in California, wherever she appeared, by her wonderful impersonations of IRISH, SCOTCH, DUTCH and YANKEE CHARACTERS IN SONG.

Dress Circle, 51. Pitt, 50 cents. Boxes, 85 and \$1.00, according to location. Orchestra Chairs, 25 and 30.

Public Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

On THURSDAY, 23d instant,

There will be offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

CERTAIN

Leases

OF

WATER-FRONTAGES!

In New Westminster.

It is no case will leases be granted for less than seven years.

The sale will take place in the Court House, New Westminster, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For particulars and further information apply at the Lands and Works Office, between the hours of 10 and 4 daily, and at the Court House on the day of sale.

ARTHUR N. BIRCH,

In the absence of the Surveyor General.

Lands and Works Office,

New Westminster, 14th February, 1865.

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