

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

The most unhappy of the "ills" that flesh is heir to is probably the disease known as Hypochondriasis. The patient feels dejected, takes the most gloomy views of life, and, in fancying himself the victim of a thousand horrible maladies or infirmities, is tempted to put an end to his existence.

Diggings!

F. J. BARNARD. We know that a resolute is near at hand, and that dyspepsia is simply bidding her time, with all her dejection and mournful forebodings.

from Fire

Prize Medal 1862. MARY'S Safety Matches, Cigar Light.

ON THE BOX.

affords an instantaneous on matches, whilst it is dangerous properties. near slide boxes, and a 50 and 500. Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in Japan tin boxes, or 000. Tandelicor (slide in London will resolve PEL ROAD, LONDON, E.

Arrival of the Wright

is already tearing up the south side of the railroad. (Signed) A. LINCOLN.

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The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, April 11, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THURSDAY, April 6, 1865. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present, Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, Powell, McClure, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Burnaby, Southgate, Duncan, Carswell, Denness.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that a committee be appointed to wait on His Excellency in regard to placing a sum on the Supplementary Estimates to defray the expenses of a delegate to the Imperial Government on the question of Union and the Crown Lands. In moving for the appointment Mr. DeCosmos said he was simply anxious to carry out the views of the House in regard to the Crown Lands, and to settle the question as speedily as possible. As to the feeling of the colony had been fully explained by the action of the House. The agitation in the neighboring colony by the miners and others showed the feeling there, and he would therefore impress on the House the necessity of taking steps to place the matter before the Home Government. He did not wish to throw obstacles in the way of the Executive, but rather to strengthen its hands. (Hear, hear.) As to the Crown Lands, he wanted to know whether the claim was imaginary or real and what Her Majesty's Government intended to do. If we had nothing to expect, the sooner we knew it the better. He would therefore move that the Committee be appointed.

Dr. Dickson seconded the motion. Mr. Duncan had no objection to the motion provided the hon. member would make it in the plural "delegates." Mr. McClure had no objection. Mr. Burnaby thought before accepting the motion the House should have something more distinct before it. It should be decided by the House whether the Governor or the House should appoint the delegates and what line of policy these delegates should pursue. Dr. Tolmie moved that the words should be "a delegate or delegates." The motion was altered to "delegates" and carried.

Mr. DeCosmos, Southgate, Carswell, Denness, Duncan, McClure, Franklin, Trimble, Tolmie, Burnaby, Dickson, Powell, and the Speaker, appointed Messrs. McClure, Burnaby, Dickson, Southgate, Powell, and Dr. Helmecken as a committee to wait on His Excellency in regard to the question of Union and the Crown Lands, and to report to the House on the 20th inst.

Dr. Helmecken gave notice of a motion to impose a tax of one half of one per cent. on all real estate in the city of Victoria, in order to repay the indebtedness of the city and for other purposes. Mr. DeCosmos looked on the motion of the hon. member as an insult to the city members. They at least should have been consulted on the matter. Dr. Helmecken said the hon. member might accept the notice as an insult if he chose. (Dr. Helmecken) had no intention whatever of offering any insult. Moreover, he was a member of the House, had full privilege to move what he pleased, and he would remind the hon. member that the city members had not hesitated to tax agricultural products without consulting country members (hear, and laughter).

Mr. DeCosmos rose to reply, when he was interrupted by Dr. Tolmie with loud cries of "question, question," and "order" from the chair. Mr. DeCosmos said the hon. gentleman might try a question "all the sound of Givrie's trumpet, he would not prevent him from making the remarks he intended. He thought he was perfectly in order in rising to look after the interests of his constituents. Dr. Dickson gave notice of the following resolutions:

Resolved—That this House does not concur in the Dispatch to His Excellency the Governor from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the 16th September, 1864, a copy of which His Excellency has transmitted to this House, as prohibiting the payment from the Crown Revenues of the colony of other salaries and charges than those of the Governor and Colonial Secretary, and therefore does not recognize the necessity of providing from the Colonial Revenue for such expenditures as were by the resolutions of this House regarded as chargeable to the Crown Revenue.

That as the said Dispatch is believed by this House to have been written before Her Majesty's Secretary of State was informed of the discovery of the gold fields at Sooke and Leech river, and of the new sources of crown revenue thereby opened up, and which are beyond the control of this House, the House cannot doubt the willingness of Her Majesty's Government to defray these out of the charges involved in the collection of such additional crown revenue; and while recognizing the necessity of the services of a Gold Commissioner, who in the opinion of this House should be invested with the powers of a Justice of the Peace within the gold district, this House believes that the Governor will be justified in paying the expenses resulting from such an appointment from the crown revenues.

That an address from this House be presented to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that copies of all correspondence between His Excellency and Her Majesty's Government, on the subject of the collection and disbursement of the crown revenues, may be laid before this House.

Dr. Helmecken said as the resolution imposing one half per cent on all goods landing had been looked on by some in the light of a tariff, he would move in amendment that the landing permit be \$1.50 on the first \$100 worth of goods landed, and 50 cents on every subsequent \$100. The original resolution was withdrawn, and the amendment carried.

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not to destroy what was absolutely necessary. (Hear, hear.) This proposal was necessary, and if the House did not vote it the people of Victoria would have to defray the expense of the service by subscription. The names on the Victoria petition were a good guarantee for the desirability of the measure. So far as the hon. gentleman's motion of \$300 was concerned, it was merely playing with the question. Dr. Trimble thought the sum of \$700 exceedingly small, as the expressman would have to employ some one to distribute the letters for him at the mines. Mr. Carswell said two-thirds of the merchants of Victoria looked to Sooke as the only source of business during the summer, and he was sure they would not grudge the amount asked for.

Dr. Dickson's amendment for \$300 was lost, only the mover in the affirmative, and the \$700 was voted. Mr. Helmecken moved a resolution that the sum had already been voted in the \$10,000 for education. Mr. DeCosmos said the \$800 was not strictly voted, but the Executive had power to appropriate the \$10,000 in any manner they deemed advisable. He, therefore, would move that the whole expense of education should be paid from the \$10,000. Dr. Helmecken withdrew his motion, and Mr. DeCosmos's motion passed. The \$800 was struck out.

Mr. Bayley said he had presented a petition from Nanaimo against this vote, but since that time he had presented a more numerous signed petition for the amount. The building was decidedly necessary, and to justice to the inhabitants of Nanaimo, the House should vote the money. It was a very small sum to vote for putting up permanent buildings in a growing town like Nanaimo, which contributed some \$12,000 to the revenue. But there was no use in his spending half an hour in a fine flowery speech trying to convince all these hon. members (a laugh).

Dr. Helmecken thought after all that a lock-up was perhaps necessary, as he believed that although it was not usual to keep anyone in prison for more than twenty-four hours where there was a stipendiary magistrate, that official was so often absent for a week or two that a lock-up was perhaps requisite, especially as the wind and snow blew freely in at the present time (laughter). In fact, he was not sure that the lock-up was not more necessary than the magistrate (hear, hear, and laughter). The item was voted.

Dr. Helmecken said if the House would allow him to divide all the debates, and set them all right (hear and laughter). The fees were voted in the Estimates. Mr. Burnaby—Where was the Executive had therefore sent down for additional salary. He would therefore suggest that the House should adhere to its former course, and the Executive could send down the amount for fees in supplementary estimates. Dr. Dickson said if the House would allow him to divide all the debates, and set them all right (hear and laughter). The fees were voted in the Estimates.

Dr. Helmecken said the fees of Attorney General had certainly not been voted. Although criminal actions might be diminished, still there were civil actions to be brought, and fees would be necessary. Mr. DeCosmos agreed with the Executive explanation, which was that the mode proposed by the House would be a more costly one than that proposed in the Estimates. He maintained that the matter had already been settled by Bill of Supply. The item was struck out nem con.

Mr. DeCosmos said there was no more public business to be done by the present Attorney General than by the former one, who performed all the duties of Crown Solicitor without any additional expense to the Government. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Helmecken said the fees of Attorney General had certainly not been voted. Although criminal actions might be diminished, still there were civil actions to be brought, and fees would be necessary. Mr. DeCosmos agreed with the Executive explanation, which was that the mode proposed by the House would be a more costly one than that proposed in the Estimates. He maintained that the matter had already been settled by Bill of Supply.

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to submit the following as the result of their deliberations, and to recommend that immediate steps be taken, with the view of carrying the suggestions into effect. 1. That it is desirable to discountenance, as far as possible, the holding of agricultural lands in an unimproved state, for purposes of speculation, as such lands are limited it is necessary they should be made available to the largest number of settlers. 2. Because large tracts of unimproved land are now so held by speculators, which retard the construction of roads, and otherwise inflict injury on the actual settlers. 3. Because it is of great importance to have the lands brought under cultivation as a means of furnishing the colony with its subsistence, and rendering it independent of foreign countries. 4. That in order to induce the settlement and improvement of wild lands only 150 acres should be allowed to each adult person, all in excess of this which is not under cultivation or actually used for grazing purposes, should be subjected to a tax of three per cent, on the assessed value, and the sum thus obtained be appropriated to the construction of roads and bridges. 5. That all unenclosed land should be regarded as unimproved and be liable to taxation.

All of which is respectfully submitted. JAMES DICKSON, Chairman. The reports were ordered to lie on the table, to be taken up on a future day. The House went into Committee on Supply, Mr. Franklin in the chair. The Supplementary Estimates—item, road through Cedar District to Nanaimo, \$3,150. Mr. Duncan said the road would only accommodate some three or four farmers, and he considered it was quite unnecessary. Dr. Helmecken said the Colonial Secretary's letter stated that there were 17 farmers.

Mr. Duncan said the Colonial Secretary had only recently come to the country and was not well posted on the facts. He (Mr. Duncan) was thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of this case, and knew that there were only four farmers, who did not cultivate more than an acre of land among them. The road was proposed solely for the accommodation of one or two private parties. Mr. Franklin said he had already done a great deal for the farmers, and we had been premature in spending money in country roads, on the roads, we had already made were falling into disrepair. Mr. DeCosmos said the item was a new one, and therefore strictly a Supplementary Estimate. The town and district of Nanaimo was the most flourishing settlement in the colony, and should be afforded every encouragement. He was not aware of the circumstances connected with the item, but was prepared to accept the statement of the Executive and vote the amount.

Mr. McClure said this item showed the entire ignorance under which the House labored as to the requirements of the rural districts. One hon. gentleman had said there were only four farmers to be benefited, while the Colonial Secretary stated there were 17 farmers. The hon. member for Nanaimo was absent, and he would therefore move that the item be postponed. Dr. Tolmie agreed to the postponement, as he thought the fullest information should be obtained. Mr. Burnaby said the Vancouver Coal Company had offered to make three miles of the road, an advantage to the colony which should not be lost sight of. Dr. Helmecken said hon. gentlemen had better not be in such a hurry to vote away money. We had the ways and means to find, and he would state that the House had not yet raised enough to pay expenses.

Dr. Dickson had no objection to the postponement of the item in order to enable hon. gentlemen to post themselves thoroughly on the matter, as he had done. There was no doubt that the road was solely for the benefit of two large speculators, and would not benefit the farming community. Mr. DeCosmos objected to the remark about speculators. It did not matter whether parties were engaged in developing the mineral or agricultural resources of the country, they were alike worthy of encouragement (hear, hear). The item was postponed. Reimbursements for Lighthouses, \$15,148 95.

Mr. Duncan moved that the item be postponed. Dr. Helmecken said he was still of opinion that the colony did not owe the money, and he did not see that it was necessary to pay it at all. He did not wish to be called on to pay it. The matter had already been settled when the colony was taken off the hands of the Hudson Bay Company. Mr. Franklin said the money had never been voted by the House to be paid from the Crown Lands revenue. Dr. Helmecken said the hon. gentleman must remember that certain occurrences had taken place before he came to the colony (laughter).

Mr. Burnaby rose to move that this House was not at present in a position to vote the sum. Several members objected that the motion was an acknowledgment of the debt. Mr. DeCosmos said if the hon. gentleman would add to the resolution that the general revenue had never been made chargeable with the amount it would reach the desired end. Mr. Burnaby amended his motion to the effect that the House was not prepared to vote the sum. The motion, as amended, was passed nem con.

Reimbursements to Crown Revenue of money applied to general purposes, \$4,066 20. Mr. Burnaby said the resolutions of the hon. junior member for Victoria District bore on this item, and the sum could not, therefore, be taken up to fill the general question of the Civil List, and the Crown Lands was dealt with. W. F. TOLMIE, Chairman. The Committee ordered by the House to report upon the best means of promoting the agricultural interests of the colony, beg leave

to submit the following as the result of their deliberations, and to recommend that immediate steps be taken, with the view of carrying the suggestions into effect. 1. That it is desirable to discountenance, as far as possible, the holding of agricultural lands in an unimproved state, for purposes of speculation, as such lands are limited it is necessary they should be made available to the largest number of settlers. 2. Because large tracts of unimproved land are now so held by speculators, which retard the construction of roads, and otherwise inflict injury on the actual settlers. 3. Because it is of great importance to have the lands brought under cultivation as a means of furnishing the colony with its subsistence, and rendering it independent of foreign countries. 4. That in order to induce the settlement and improvement of wild lands only 150 acres should be allowed to each adult person, all in excess of this which is not under cultivation or actually used for grazing purposes, should be subjected to a tax of three per cent, on the assessed value, and the sum thus obtained be appropriated to the construction of roads and bridges. 5. That all unenclosed land should be regarded as unimproved and be liable to taxation.

last year, the House did not obligate itself to pay any portion of the Civil List, but in 1864 it did obligate itself to pay a portion. All the House had pledged itself to do was to pay certain salaries which the Executive had advanced out of the Crown Revenue. The details of this \$34,000 would require to be laid before the House. Dr. Helmecken said that formerly both the Crown and General Revenues had been sent down to the House, which voted supplies from the whole amount without discriminating between the two. This was the first time this claim had been brought against the House, and it was impossible to get it in detail owing to the absence of the auditor. On the last occasion he had moved that the House was not liable for that sum, but he had since learned that the \$13,000 for which the House had become liable was included in that sum.

Mr. DeCosmos said he had found certain portions of the press in this colony industriously circulating the idea that the House was attempting to repudiate its debts. He, therefore, took this special occasion to deny most emphatically that this House had any such intention. (Hear, hear.) Had the important despatch on the matter now before the House been before them when the estimates first came down, the matter would have worn a very different aspect. Dr. Helmecken agreed with the hon. gentleman's remarks about the despatch, which certainly should have been laid before the House in the first instance. He would call the attention of the House to the fact that he had not yet received the accounts of the expenditure for the last year. We might at present have a large debt hanging over our heads and know nothing about it. This had never been the case previously, and ought not to exist now. (Hear, hear.) Previous administrations had always sent down the accounts with the estimates, with far fewer officials than now—(hear, hear)—and whatever the system of keeping the accounts might be, he could not see why there should be any such delay. He hoped that in future the accounts would always be sent down as formerly. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Burnaby moved that the House could not deal with the item till the details of the sum are laid before them, and the Executive are hereby requested to do so. Carried. Salaries—Treasurer, \$2,910. Dr. Helmecken had very few words to say on this question. On a former occasion he had recommended the acceptance of the Civil List and the Crown Lands, and he did so now. At present the Treasurer was receiving no salary, nor was the Chief Justice. He need not say that the Colonial Secretary had taken on himself this course, that was to order the Treasurer to pay nothing but the Governor's and Colonial Secretary's salaries, out of the Crown revenue. The whole colony was becoming entangled by this question of the Crown Lands Revenue, and would be so till they and the Civil List were accepted. He would recommend that the House vote the Civil List provisionally, (hear, hear, and so, so) solely as a means of uniting the colonies (hear, hear) but with the distinct understanding that if the colonies were to be kept separate, the colony would pay no such Civil List, but have full liberty to pay such a list as it could afford. It was only a question of time as to the union of the colonies, and this Civil List would only be for two years at most. We must either vote the Civil List or not; we were already in debt \$13,000 on the Civil List, and we might as well accept the balance.

Mr. Burnaby said the question raised by the hon. gentleman was of such importance that he would move the postponement of the debate. Mr. DeCosmos would like to make a few remarks. He was not aware that the Executive had ever made the proposition as to taking on the Crown Lands conditionally, as proposed by the hon. Speaker. The mode of voting a Civil List was to do so during the reign of the monarch, and for a certain time after the demise of that monarch. He did not believe, in view of a union, that this would be wise. As the Executive was not empowered to pay certain salaries, the House would not allow these salaries to go unpaid, but would pay them temporarily out of the general revenue. This was a very different plan from that proposed by the hon. gentleman, which would simply saddle this colony with a Civil List which it could not possibly pay. He did not wish to press the subject any further at present, but would go into the matter on the next occasion. The committee here rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till Monday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Friday, April 6th. The Council met yesterday at 3 p.m. Present—The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, R. Fialysson, and H. Rhodes. LAW OF EVIDENCE. This Bill was read a second time. The Council then went into committee, the Treasurer in the chair, and the Bill, which is a copy of the British Columbia Act, regulating the admission of evidence of aboriginals and natives of half-blood, passed through committee without amendment. The Standing Orders were suspended, and the Bill passed the third reading.

NAVY OFFICERS DEMISSION.—Commander Charles Frederick Palmer, of H. M. S. Virego, has been court-martialled and dismissed from the service; and Master Colman Mark Hammond has been reprimanded and deprived of two years seniority, for hawarding the loss and stranding of the ship, and for neglecting to enter the particulars of the occurrence in the log. HANDSOME PRESENTATION.—Dr. Guthrie, the celebrated Edinburgh divine, will shortly be presented with a sum of money exceeding \$5,000.

Dr. Helmecken said the hon. gentleman might try a question "all the sound of Givrie's trumpet, he would not prevent him from making the remarks he intended. He thought he was perfectly in order in rising to look after the interests of his constituents. Dr. Dickson gave notice of the following resolutions: Resolved—That this House does not concur in the Dispatch to His Excellency the Governor from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the 16th September, 1864, a copy of which His Excellency has transmitted to this House, as prohibiting the payment from the Crown Revenues of the colony of other salaries and charges than those of the Governor and Colonial Secretary, and therefore does not recognize the necessity of providing from the Colonial Revenue for such expenditures as were by the resolutions of this House regarded as chargeable to the Crown Revenue.

That as the said Dispatch is believed by this House to have been written before Her Majesty's Secretary of State was informed of the discovery of the gold fields at Sooke and Leech river, and of the new sources of crown revenue thereby opened up, and which are beyond the control of this House, the House cannot doubt the willingness of Her Majesty's Government to defray these out of the charges involved in the collection of such additional crown revenue; and while recognizing the necessity of the services of a Gold Commissioner, who in the opinion of this House should be invested with the powers of a Justice of the Peace within the gold district, this House believes that the Governor will be justified in paying the expenses resulting from such an appointment from the crown revenues.

That an address from this House be presented to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that copies of all correspondence between His Excellency and Her Majesty's Government, on the subject of the collection and disbursement of the crown revenues, may be laid before this House. Dr. Helmecken said as the resolution imposing one half per cent on all goods landing had been looked on by some in the light of a tariff, he would move in amendment that the landing permit be \$1.50 on the first \$100 worth of goods landed, and 50 cents on every subsequent \$100. The original resolution was withdrawn, and the amendment carried.

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Friday, April 11, 1863

Later Eastern News

MOVEMENTS OF SHERMAN AND SCHOFIELD—ATTACK ON MOBILE—HIND

MAN KILLED.

New York, March 21.—The Herald's Sixth Army Corps correspondent of the 18th, just gives a report brought in by deserters that a force of Union cavalry occupied the Barkeville Junction of the Richmond and Danville and Richmond and Lynchburg Railroads.

The Commercial's Hatcher Run correspondent of the 18th says: Our troops have been under arms thirty-six hours expecting an attack. Movements for several days within the enemy's lines gave rise to this expectation. The early evacuation of Petersburg is looked for.

It is reported that Sherman and Schofield were moving on the Weldon Railroad. Our troops are in fine spirits.

The Herald's Wilmington correspondent of the 15th says: All the refugees, deserters, and prisoners brought in by Sherman are being brought to that place.

On the 14th Sherman left Fayetteville, marching towards Goldsboro. Before leaving, the extensive arsenal was destroyed, being the largest in the South; every corner mill, several residences, and six small steamers were also destroyed.

The rebels will make a stand, if at all, at or near Goldsboro. Johnston having united with Bragg and Long, and reinforcements having come from Richmond, make a combination which they hope will defeat Sherman and Schofield combined.

Washington, March 21.—Passengers who arrived today from City Point say news from Sherman reached there Sunday. He had occupied Goldsboro without resistance, having connected with Schofield.

Correspondence between Davis, Lee and Grant, concerning military convention to settle difficulties, is published. The only new fact is that Davis closed his letter with the words: "enter into such an arrangement as will cause at least a temporary suspension of hostilities."

New Orleans, March 13.—The Picayune extra says: On Saturday last an attack was made on two batteries defending Mobile by the monitors, which silenced the batteries and drove the men from their guns.

Gen. Hindman, while en route to Mexico, was shot by some persons unknown, but supposed to be rebels, between Oak Hill and the Rio Grande. He had a number of wagons and ambulances, and considerable plate and coin, and when killed was in advance of the train.

CLASH—SHIP GENERAL BURNETT, off Bridgeport, March 4.—I have the honor to inform you that I took advantage of the late rise in the Tennessee river, crossed Elk River Shoal with the flag-ship and the General Thomas and went down to Muscle Shoals.

General Roddy's camp, and drove him off, penetrated Elk River, and making good success in encouraging loyal feeling on the south side of the river. The citizens are coming in and taking the oath.

From interviews I have had with prominent men, I think there is no doubt but that Alabama will return to her allegiance to the Government.

(Signed) M. C. FORREAR.

New York, March 20.—The Times' Paris correspondent says that at a rebel council held in that city it is understood a decision was come to authorizing Page, commander of the ram Stonewall, to attack the U. S. fleet in the harbor of Ferral. Our Spanish fleet is composed of the Niagara, Sacramento, and the Ironsides.

The Stonewall carries a 300-pounder and a cuirass, which leads to some apprehensions as to the result, as our vessels are not cuirassed. The Spanish authorities, however, have mounted a heavy battery, and are determined to have their neutrality respected.

The Herald's special says: It was reported in Washington yesterday that Jeff Davis had abandoned his position of President of the Southern Confederacy, and handed the reins of the sinking Government to Lee, with the understanding that the latter, as Supreme Dictator, would make one last desperate effort with such resources as are left within his control.

The rebel authorities are in anticipation of an attack by Grant, and were placing in the entrenchments every man and boy capable of handling a musket.

The Government records had been packed up preparatory to removal. enormous prices were demanded by those who had produce to sell. There was great suffering among the poorer classes, many of whom were actually starving.

The prices of everything had more than doubled since Sheridan's wholesale destruction of the canal and railroad. Flour was selling at \$1.50 per barrel; meat, \$1.00 per pound; whiskey, \$4.00 per gallon; other things in proportion. Board at the hotels was \$1.00 per day. Common board of laborers was \$1.00 per day.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A gentleman from Richmond reports that the rebels admit that the damage done by Sherman amounts to \$50,000,000. He estimates the strength of the army in Richmond, in entrenchments, at 60,000, including the Home Guards, and emergency men of Richmond. He does not believe Johnson has over 45,000 men, though he has drawn several divisions from Richmond. Deep gloom prevails in the city; everybody seems to think the day of reckoning has come.

The Richmond Examiner says: The description of negroes goes on with difficulty. The guards stationed at every camp let the negroes escape.

Great panic prevails among the blacks, and there is much reluctance among the whites upon the question of arming the slaves.

The Dispatch of the 21st reports that Kirby Smith has 25,000 negro troops organized and armed.

The Examiner says: There are in this city between 5,000 and 6,000 women and children, belonging to men who have fled from rebel conscription to the North. As provisions are scarce, commodities in Richmond, it is proposed to send them North.

Confederate money several watches and other trinkets were found on the body of one of Sheridan's officers killed near Ashland.

New York, March 23.—The Herald's Kingston North Carolina correspondent says: The rain Newse destroyed by the rebels, had a crew, exclusive of officers, of 90 men, who surrendered. On the rain were 21, hermetically sealed cans of powder, which contained 20 pounds, and two 88-pounder rifles. The rebels before leaving Kingston, distributed torpedoes all around the place, some of which have done execution among our troops.

The Whig of the 21st says: A party of Georgia cavalry made a charge on Fort McAllister, near Savannah, and captured a working party of negroes engaged in dismantling the works. The fleet opened on the Georgians and drove them away.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Richmond Examiner of to-day contains the following: Headquarters, March 20.—To Breckinridge: General Johnston reports that about five p.m., on the 19th, he attacked the enemy near Bentonville, routed him, and captured three guns a mile in the rear. He failed on receiving fresh troops, but was forced back slowly until six p.m., when receiving more troops, he apparently assumed the offensive, which was resisted without difficulty until dark. This morning he is entrenched. Our loss was small. The troops behaved admirably. The dense thickets prevented active operations.

New York, March 22.—The Times' Paris correspondent says the excitement about the relations between France and the United States, is increasing.

A private letter from Nassau says thirty-five blockade runners lay in the harbor with nothing to do; fifty warehouses are full of goods for which there is no sale. cargoes received from England three months ago are arriving, and being sent back in the same vessels.

New York, March 24.—The Tribune's special says: News of the occupation of Goldsboro is confirmed by the statements of a trustworthy party who arrived direct from Newbern.

Sherman's forces were disposed to march towards Mehabet's Station, on the railroad to Raleigh, to destroy an important bridge across the Neuse. The centre had arrived at Goldsboro. The right on the 21st formed a junction with Schofield's forces at a point eleven miles east of Goldsboro.

The Herald's special dispatch says: The report of Johnston to Lee that he had met the enemy near Bentonville and routed them, is regarded as referring to the cavalry flankers of the extreme left of Sherman's army, who were surprised. Sherman may have sent a small force in that direction for the purpose of cutting the railroad connection between Goldsboro and Raleigh, thus drawing Johnston away from Goldsboro, while it was being occupied by the main body of Sherman's army.

Information has been received that the occupation of Goldsboro was effected on the day of the reported battle at Bentonville. Johnston's dispatch states that the Union troops subsequently assumed the offensive, thus admitting that his success was only temporary and unimportant.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Postmaster General has invited proposals for carrying the mails by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships between San Francisco and ports in the Chinese Empire, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Japan. This service is in accordance with the act of Congress which provides that no bid shall be considered amounting to more than \$500,000 per annum, for twelve round trips, nor unless the same is from a citizen of the United States.

EUROPEAN.

New York, March 23.—The Australasian, from Liverpool the 11 and Queenston 12th, has arrived.

The Actra reached Queenston about noon on the 10th. The news by the Actra of the fall of Wilmington was not unexpected, and the effect, therefore, was not so great as it otherwise would have been. The Confederate loss had only a shadow of decline in consequence. At Liverpool and Manchester there was an increased firmness in common trade.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: The news by the Actra is of a character generally to 'tax' the faith of those who believe that the Confederates will maintain their cause in the future. Lee's communications are threatened on all sides. Grant, as if preparing for a rush, has contracted his lines, and is awaiting all of General Thomas' infantry from the West.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil inquired if demands had been made by America for compensation for the damage of the Alabama and other cruisers.

Mr. Layard said no demand of the kind had been made within the last six months.

Mr. Bright asked whether the Government had not received and presented numerous claims from Englishmen?

Lord Palmerston, in reply to an inquiry, said the Government had no intention to repeal the Aberdeen act relative to Brazil.

Efforts were still in progress through Portugal to re-establish friendly relations with Brazil.

Duke de Morice died on the 20th ult.

In the French Senate, during the debate, an address by the Marquis de Bussy, among other offensive remarks, strongly expressed a wish that the Federals and Confederates might fight out to the complete ruin of both rather than the French army in Mexico should be made prisoners by the conclusion of peace. Loud disapprobation was manifested.

The Bank of France has gained 20,000,000 francs during the argument between the Pope and the French Minister. The Pope ignored the Convention of September, and denied the invitation to form an army.

The Times editorial thinks if the Confederate Government remains firm and there is no renewal of the conflict the Washington Government will endeavor to draw back States by negotiations with each one separately, and that Mr. Lincoln may be more conciliatory to them than to the Richmond Government.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 23.—The Shenandoah has arrived. She has destroyed eleven large

ships since leaving the Cape; Affairs in New Zealand are less peaceful.

The French Minister of Instruction has tendered his resignation, but Napoleon refused to accept it.

In the absence of later news, which was anxiously expected, the fall of Charleston continued to be eagerly canvassed.

The Times says: The next operations are expected with similar interest. The Federals have recovered military occupation, but if the South is still prepared to stand out till the end they have made little progress towards the conclusion of the war.

In another editorial the Times says: The Confederates' exhaustion has brought us to that turning point which places us within sight of the final scene, and the part we shall be called on to play in it, if the Federal Government maintains the quarrel with England in the hope of getting claims which she does not acknowledge. The question we have to address ourselves to is simply whether they can go to war with us with full prospects of success. If they can they certainly will.

The Times argues that the Washington Government will show its wisdom by not attacking immediately after the conclusion of peace, but it will become English statesmen to see that the quarrel is not allowed to hang over till it ruins American conveniences and opportunities.

New York, March 21.—The City of London, from Liverpool the 8th and Queenston on the 9th, has arrived with one day's later dates.

M. Demontholon has been appointed French Minister to Washington, and M. Dano to Mexico.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon has fully declared that he will maintain the Emperor of Mexico.

The London Star repudiates the rumor of a possible war between England and the United States.

The London Times' city article alludes to the probable shipments of gold to New York owing to the dullness in exchange consequent on heavy supplies of Federal bonds to the Continent, and the arrival of Savannah cotton at New York.

CALIFORNIA.

DATES TO MARCH 30TH.

Corporal Owen Mullen, of Company E, Second Infantry, went in a state of intoxication yesterday while in a state of intoxication. He was sitting in the kitchen with a child in his arms, when his pistol discharged, instantly killing his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mullen, who was walking on the porch outside. Mullen says the pistol discharged accidentally.

An auctioneer, known as Dutch Sam, was this morning convicted of assault and battery, for soundly thrashing T. A. Hilton, who had published a scurrilous article about him in a black mail sheet called Our Masses.

The cabin fare per next steamer has been fixed at \$175 and \$125.

In the O'Byrne case to-day Collector C. F. James and Wm. Sherman, of the Union State Central Committee, testified to his loyalty, and that he had been very active in organizing Loyal Irishmen Clubs for the support of Lincoln and Johnson.

Both of these witnesses had recommended O'Byrne to Gov. Low, and believed him qualified for the position. J. B. Clements, Nicholas Brodegrand and Geo. F. Knox also testified to his loyalty during the campaign.

The City Hall Bell will be rung by telegraph to-morrow for the first time. The contractors expect to turn the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph over to the city authorities on the 6th April.

A private telegram from New York, 24th instant, confirms the general telegraphic advices that the rebel steamer Shenandoah was at Melbourne.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The Eastern line has been out of repair since yesterday morning. The latest gold quotations were those of Saturday, the 25th. Those purporting to be of later date are bogus.

Private telegrams were received announcing that the President has appointed Dr. L. C. Gunn to be Assessor of Internal Revenue, vice Fay. Cullen Curtis has received his commission and has qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties as Revenue Inspector for the entire Pacific Department.

The jury yesterday evening convicted Capt. Faul, of the ship Great Republic, but recommended him to mercy. This morning the mates, William Coe and Lott Walls, withdrew their plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. The Captain has been convicted of one offense. The first mate of two and the second mate of three. Other indictments have been found against them by the Grand Jury.

Pedro Louis, a Spaniard, last night stabbed a Chinaman in Sullivan's Alley with a large dirk knife, inflicting a severe wound.

The First Regiment of Washington Territory Volunteers having served on the term of their enlistment have been disbanded.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at 7 1/2 o'clock this evening.

In the O'Byrne case to-day, J. B. Painter testified that he had business with O'Byrne relative to the purchase of some printing material, in part payment of which O'Byrne gave acceptance orders payable in September. They had other financial difficulties, which finally ended in a law suit, wherein O'Byrne obtained a judgment of \$180 against him. The case was here adjourned until Monday.

George Dingle says the California Steam Navigation Company for \$30,000 damages sustained at the time of the explosion of the steamer McLane.

Knight & Co.'s saw mill at Scottsville, Amador County, burned down last night.

Private telegrams speak encouragingly of the domestic whisky market. One party instructs his agents to hold at three dollars per gallon.

The friends and co-religionists of the late Samuel Marks have contributed \$25,000 cash to clear his estate of all encumbrances, and to place his family in comfortable circumstances. His life was also insured for \$10,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Nothing of special importance was elicited in O'Brien's case to-day. Two witnesses testified that it was their impression while he was at Victoria, and after his arrival in California.

Peter H. Kessler, a freemason, was held in \$200 bail to-day.

A telegram from New York intimates that Gonsoulski's plan, will sail for California by the next steamer.

The propeller Colon, which was released by military authority, has been released and will be turned over to the Peruvian Government, by whom she was built.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the Old-Fellows is to be celebrated on the 26th of April, by a picnic and appropriate ceremonies, at some point on the San Jose railroad.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, March 21.—The news from Venezuela, dated Caucasasia, February 24th, describes the country as in a most wretched state of anarchy. Most of the provinces were isolated from the capital—all mail communication having been destroyed by the warring factions. Only two of the Legislatures of the Republic—one in Paris, and the other in Lima—were in a state of existence.

El Fousia, the organ of the Falcen Government, says that in the Valle Upar they are shedding blood, nobody knows why. In Trujillo, called the sovereign state of the Andes, many believe that independence is disorder. In Maracaibo they have conceived the idea of an independent republic.

New Secretaries of War and of the Treasury were appointed.

The Eastern States live without prosperity, and debility ruins them.

MEXICO. The Paris papers announce Maximilian's protest against being excluded from succession to the Austrian throne. He expects to leave Mexico and return to Austria.

New York, March 22.—The Herald prints official documents going to show that there is a complete rupture between Maximilian and the Catholic Church. Among them is a letter from the Pope to Maximilian, in which the former utters warnings and gives advice, all of which are disregarded by the latter.

The archbishops and bishops of Mexico also protest against the acts of the new Emperor, and appeal for a suspension of the measures against the Church. Their protest is also unheeded, and a new decree of religious intolerance and a confirmation of the reform laws of Juarez is pronounced.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, March 24th.—A despatch from Halifax says the Government of Nova Scotia is abandoning the hope of an early union of the Provinces, and will submit a scheme for the federation of the maritime Provinces only, and proceed with certain public works that have been left in abeyance while the larger scheme was pending.

The Globe newspaper of to-day says the result of the action of Nova Scotia will be that the Canadian Government will be specially called upon to adopt a new line of policy upon the whole subject.

Later Eastern News.

ALBEMARLE CANAL: Schofield's forces, moved out from Kingston, entered Goldsboro on the 21st, meeting little resistance, and capturing a large amount of stores, including forty railway cars, two locomotives, guns, etc. A portion of Sherman's forces, which moved from Fayetteville, met the enemy on the 21st at Mount Olive, where quite a large engagement ensued.

The enemy was overpowered and flanked, and retreated in confusion towards Raleigh, while Sherman entered Smithfield, half-way between Goldsboro and Raleigh. Sherman, Schofield and Terry are in hourly communication with each other, and are pressing the enemy closely. The prisoners taken admit that Raleigh must fall. Sherman's wagon train had arrived at Kingston. The railroad and bridges will be repaired, so that the cars will run from Goldsboro and Raleigh to Newbern, in a few days. The utmost enthusiasm prevails in the army, and they are sweeping all before them. Terry's forces captured a number of cars at Forestown, and the depot near Goldsboro.

A despatch from Newbern, N. C., of the 21st, says: Parties from the front state that cannonading was heard all day Sunday, and there were indications of an engagement at Goldsboro between Sherman and the enemy. It was reported at headquarters that a brigade of the enemy, with artillery, on that day were endeavoring to cut their way to the outer lines, and deliver themselves up; and the cannonading might be a conflict between themselves.

Great quantities of supplies have gone forward to Sherman. A rebel officer says that Sherman is executing a two-fold move, each of which will bring forth great results if successful, of which there is not much doubt.

The Raleigh Progress gives the following account of the battle of the 15th: It seems that the fighting commenced on the 15th at noon and continued briskly until night. On Thursday morning the battle commenced furiously and raged all day. Hardee with about half of his corps, was enticed between Black creek and Cape Fear river, at no great distance from the confluence of these streams, but at a point higher up than that at which the enemy crossed the former stream. Here he was attacked by a corps of Sherman's veterans. Our works were charged three times, and each charge resulted in great slaughter. We do not understand the position of Bragg, but we are informed that his troops were driven back, which made it necessary for Hardee to fall back to prevent being flanked.

REAR ATTACK ON MOBILE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18th.—The grand movement against Mobile is commenced by General Benton, Third Division, 13th Corps, and Colonel Bortram, 1st Brigade, and corps General Vicks and Stokes' brigades are also moving in the direction of Bonsey.

GEN. LEE'S VIEWS ON THE WAR. NEW YORK, March 25.—Among witnesses before the rebel Senate Committee to inquire into the condition of the Confederacy, was General Lee. He said it would be bad policy evacuating Richmond, as the Virginia troops would not go into the State of North Carolina. They had not got troops to last until summer. If the war was to be carried on, the least of the evils would be to arm 200,000 negroes, but that they should be free, it would depend on circumstances whether they

received from General Meade, signed by General Grant.

The enemy attacked my front at about 4:30 a.m., with three divisions under the command of General Gordon. By a sudden rush they seized the line held by the third brigade at the foot of the hill to the right of General Steadman, and overpowered the garrison, took the Fort. They established themselves upon the hill and turned the guns of the Fort upon us. Our troops on either flank stood firm. Afterwards a determined attack was made upon Fort Haskell, which was checked by a part of McLaughlin's brigade, with great loss to the enemy. The first brigade of Harisun's division in the reserve was brought up, and a check given to the enemy's further advance. One or two attempts were made to retake the hill, but were only temporarily successful, until the arrival of the second brigade, when a charge was made by the troops of the first division on their flank, and the enemy were driven out with the loss of a number of prisoners, estimated at sixteen hundred. Two battle-flags have been brought in. The enemy lost heavily in killed. The whole line was immediately recrossed and guns retaken.

regret to add that General McLaughlin was captured in Fort Steadman. Our loss is otherwise not heavy. Great praise is due to General Harisun for the gallantry he displayed in handling his division with skill on his first engagement.

(Signed) J. G. PARKER.

CITY POINT, March 25.—To Secretary Stanton.—The number of prisoners received by the Provost Marshal is 2,000, taken by the 9th corps, and 500 by the 2nd corps. There may be more brought in.

(Signed) GRANT.

CITY POINT, March 25, 7:30 p.m.—To Secretary Stanton.—I am not yet able to give the results of the day's battle accurately, but the number of prisoners captured proved larger than at first reported. The slaughter of the enemy at this point and in front, was not less than 3,000. Our loss is estimated at not more than 800, and perhaps something less.

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FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE OF MOUNT OLIVE. NEW YORK, March 25.—The Times' special dispatch says: The engagements on the 16th between the enemy and one division of Sherman's army, were of a very significant character. It is thought that it was Johnson's design to concentrate all the forces of Bragg and Hardee against one or the other of Sherman's wings, in the hope of crushing them before Schofield's column would have effected its junction with either force.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE COMBINED ARMIES OF TERRY, SCHOFIELD, AND SHERMAN.

The Times' special of the 25th says: Lieutenant Morgan, an escaped Union prisoner, left Fayetteville on the 16th, the first day of the reported battle, at which time Sherman's army was crossing Cape Fear river and moving. A skirmish occurred on the 16th between the second division of the Fourteenth Corps and a small body of rebels.

Fortress Monroe, March 25.—The following, from Newbern, has reached here via Albemarle Canal: Schofield's forces, which moved out from Kingston, entered Goldsboro on the 21st, meeting little resistance, and capturing a large amount of stores, including forty railway cars, two locomotives, guns, etc. A portion of Sherman's forces, which moved from Fayetteville, met the enemy on the 21st at Mount Olive, where quite a large engagement ensued.

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FALL OF RICHMOND!

Gen. Alford, of the U. S. Army, who arrived in this city by the Sierra Nevada yesterday en route to Washington, informs us that just before leaving Portland he received a private telegram from San Francisco, stating that a great battle had been going on for three days between Grant and Lee, before Richmond. The contest was of a most obstinate and bloody nature, but the advantage lay decidedly with the Federal forces, who drove the enemy back, at all points, carrying the most important portions of Lee's lines.

The steamer was delayed two or three hours to take on more freight, and just as she moved off into the stream, a messenger from the telegraph office rushed down to the wharf with a second dispatch, shouting that Richmond was taken. The steamer however had not under way, and no further particulars were obtained. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the statement is correct, and that the Confederate capital has at length fallen.

CALIFORNIA.

The O'BYRNE COURT OF INQUIRY.—The Military Board of Inquiry in the case of Quartermaster O'Byrne, met at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, all the members present.

J. L. Laird, (Proprietor of the Continental Hotel), sworn.—Mr. O'Byrne came there in 1863, and engaged rooms for himself and family. In 1864, he notified O'Byrne that he must pay his bill, or leave. He paid twenty-five dollars, leaving a balance of one hundred and eighty dollars, for which he gave his note. The note has never been paid, nor has he any assurance that it ever will be, except Mr. O'Byrne's promise. In answer to a question by defendant, witness stated that Mr. O'Byrne had deposited with him an article of value worth seventy-five dollars as security, which he (witness) still retains.

D. F. Moses, sworn.—Knew O'Byrne two years ago in Victoria, where he represented himself as an Englishman, and was received by the authorities as such. Witness was under the impression that he was in sympathy with the South, but could not say positively. On his arrival there, O'Byrne represented himself as a correspondent of the London Times, and was at first field in favorable estimation, though subsequently he became less popular. Witness was positive that O'Byrne was regarded as an Englishman by the authorities of Victoria.

Henry Andrews sworn.—Was employed in the office during O'Byrne's connection with that paper. Do not recollect hearing him express himself with regard to national difficulties. Was under the impression that he was in sympathy with the rebellion. The ground of my impression was that he would not vote, as he was not a citizen.

Board adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning. MORE CONVICTIONS IN THE GREAT REBEL CASES.—The trial of Lot Wall, first mate, and William Coe, second mate, of the ship Great Republic, jointly indicted, and also the former on another indictment, charged singly, in the United States District Court, resulted yesterday in the conviction of both the defendants. Wall was found guilty on his single indictment, of cruel and unusual treatment of the Portuguese sailor, Coe, who was convicted on the joint indictment for assault and battery on the Scotch boys.

The Hon. Henry Edgerton is quite ill with typhoid fever. One of the counsel employed for the defence, in the McCarty libel case, the trial of which was commenced over a week ago, remains in a precarious condition. Mr. J. McDonald, proprietor of the Eclipse steamer, on Pacific coast, between Kearney and Montgomery, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon.

THE GREAT COLUMBIA RIVER.—Messrs. Middames and Boole are building a tug propeller for service on the bay at the mouth of the Columbia River, and up the river. Her length is 100 feet, breadth of beam, 20 feet, hold 9 feet. She will have 28 horse power, with 26-inch stroke, exerting a power approximating to 160 horses.

BOARD OF HEALTH TO BE CREATED.—The new Health Order, provides for organizing a Board of Health, of which the Mayor shall be president, and the members be selected by the Board of Supervisors from among their members, the body of the citizens, and the medical men of the county, "who are citizens."

THE NAU REPORTER.—The persistent excitement prevails in this country to an alarming extent. Parties from one end of the valley to the other, are seeking for gold. Honorable GEORGE STONOR FRENCH.—Mr. French has been elected the representative of the University of Washington Territory, by the Board of Regents of that institution.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of Phillip Gross, a German stevedore, was found yesterday morning, floating in the bay, near the wharf. He was found by the crew of the ship "The Virginia," which was carrying a cargo of goods to the State of North Carolina.

ENGLISH MAIL NEWS.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE has given way on the question of pensions to ex-governors of colonies. Mr. Cardwell announced on Thursday that the Government was prepared to bring in a bill on the subject, and we trust it will be a liberal one. No economy can be more famous than that which prefers inferior men to those who govern, because inferior men cost money. The governors are rapidly becoming ambassadors, and must be taught that fitting representation is for them a duty as well as a thrill.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of the Most Noble Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, K. G., P. C., D. C. L., of Chamber, Notts, and of Portman square, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate by two of the executors and trustees, viz., the Right Hon. William Edward Gladstone, P. C., and the Right Hon. George Warren Dawson de Tabley, power being reserved to Lord Robert Clinton (the testator's brother) to prove hereafter. The personality was sworn under £250,000. The will is of considerable length, and there are six codicils. His grace has charged his estates with liberal annuities for his younger sons, as also for his grace's brothers, Lord Robert and Lord Robert Clinton, appointing his son, the present duke, residuary legatee. To each of his executors, he has left £200, and to his eldest son, a legacy of £200.

The Morning Post was lost in an action for libel on February 10th, and was awarded to pay £1000 damages to the plaintiff. The case, arose out of the extraordinary legal proceedings respecting the Egmont estates in Ireland. The late Earl of Egmont left the estates to a friend of his. The present Earl, on coming to the title many years afterwards, challenged the will, and it was for some comments on the conduct of the plaintiff, who was mixed up in the cause, and while the matter was still in dependence, that the action of yesterday was brought.

The inquest on the persons killed by the fall of the flooring of the Roman Catholic School at Westminster, was concluded Feb. 18th. A witness deposed that the broken beam, which caused the mischief, was Baltic timber, and not, as the inspector for the district stated, American timber. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. There is a falsity attending English water reservoirs just now. A canal burst recently near Birmingham, and a reservoir burst near Wolverhampton, which is situated between two lines of railway. The water, which is said to have been swollen by recent thaw, broke through the embankment and swept away a great number of cattle and sheep from the adjacent fields, which were flooded to some depth. The destruction of property was very great.

The French Government has demanded explanations from the Governor of New Caledonia as to his treatment of missionaries in Lifu. It is not, says M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the object of the Emperor to impede Protestant missionaries, but rather to encourage them. The acts of violence of which the London Mission recently complained are indignantly disavowed, and the mission apparently may be re-established.

FIRE AT SANDRINGHAM HALL.—A rumor spread with great rapidity in town on Thursday afternoon, to the effect that Sandringham Hall, Norfolk, the seat of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, had been totally destroyed by fire; but the following are the real facts. A fire was discovered at an early hour in one of the sleeping apartments in the upper portion of Sandringham Hall. The furniture within the apartment was consumed, but the flames were fortunately confined to the room in which they originated. The damage done is but of very trifling extent.

DEPARTURE OF ALLIANCE FEDERAL RECRUITERS FOR AMERICA.—A number of Welsh miners from Merthyr Tydfil and other localities in North and South Wales, sailed on Wednesday from Liverpool to New York, in the human steamer City of Boston. Having very good reason for believing that the simple Welshmen had been entrapped by Federal recruiting agents, the local police instituted inquiries among the miners, but they were unable to elicit any information which would justify them in interfering with the departure of the steamer. There is, however, very little doubt, but that the men have been engaged for mining operations of a character the reverse of peaceful, and that on arriving at New York they will be treated like the passengers of the ship Great Western, which sailed from Liverpool a few months ago.

Telegraphic communication between Bagdad and Calcutta was opened on 29th January. As the communication between Bagdad and Constantinople is complete, all India is now in communication with all Europe. The Sheffield "Telegraph" has been breaking up gangs of gamblers and burglars, who have committed several daring outrages, in that town. On Saturday, two men were brought before the bench, on a charge of committing the daring outrage on Mr. Burnby, coal agent to East Fitzwilliam, which was of such an atrocious character as to excite a general terror in the public mind.

FIRE AT COLBERTY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, six men went to work in No 10 pit, at the Ball Wells Colliery, Dudley, belonging to the Earl of Dudley. Shortly afterwards the bulky passing heard groans from the pit, where the men were working, and gave an alarm. Assistance was procured, and on going down the pit it was found that a large mass of coal had fallen, so large that the bodies were not recovered till late on Thursday evening, when they were taken to the mortuary, and the men who had been working in the pit, were taken to the hospital.

THE RAPAHANNOCK.—The trial of the Rumble for an alleged breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, was brought to a close on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," which was received with loud cheers in the court.

ITALY.—The Government has appointed to select a locality for the establishment of a military post for the Southern Italian provinces, has fixed upon the port of Saranto.

FRANCE.

The Epoch says: "It is rumored that an English firm has offered to advance to the Government 600 millions of francs on the guarantee of taxes to be collected in advance, and that a representative of the firm has arrived here to specify the conditions on which the loan will be granted."

AUSTRIA.—The official Wiener Zeitung of Feb. 10th says: "In reply to the false rumors now current, we state that the military tribunal of Buda having condemned the landed proprietor Medecky, and the bailiff Banity, to be hung for high treason committed in Hungary, this sentence has been commuted by His Majesty to twenty years' imprisonment. Paul Almasy and five other individuals have been condemned to fourteen years' imprisonment, and Linden to six years' imprisonment and loss of his nobility."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.—Warsaw, February 10th.—The Government of Poland has received the official instructions of the Russian Government for the re-organization of the Kingdom of Poland. Under these instructions the Imperial Commissions for special purposes and the existing provincial governments are suspended, and the different branches of the public administration will henceforth be only departments of the respective Ministers at St. Petersburg. The whole of Poland is to be divided into 27 departments each under the direction of a Prefect.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Diseases of Women.—Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to female life. Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for those special diseases; he has, after vast research, succeeded in compounding his celebrated Ointment and Pills, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which had defied the usual drugs prescribed by medical men, and still more satisfactory is it, that the malady is relieved completely and permanently.

IRELAND.—Mr. McKenna went through the town of Tralee, on Monday, canvassing; but he was soon interrupted by a mob, which swelled to a formidable multitude, evidently intent on mischief. The mob assumed a riotous character, stones were thrown, and some persons were knocked down, among whom was a resident magistrate. The military were called out in aid of the police, a squadron of Hussars dashed through the crowd, followed by 200 infantry, and order was restored. The Killarney, The O'Donoghue's party burned Mr. McKenna in effigy. In Cork the people behaved better, but the excitement is intense. There are in the city about 3,200 electors, of whom 1,900 are said to be liberals, and 1,300 conservatives. The latter can turn the scales. Mr. Maguire has gone to London to get free from Dangarvan. Mr. Murphy is nephew to the late Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, and he has many cousins among the high Catholic families. Mr. Maguire's strength is among the active and prosperous men of business and the people, who regard him as a great benefactor of the city. Most of the priests are neutral.

TOLERATION IN MEXICO.—The following imperial decrees have been promulgated by Maximilian, and explain the difficulty existing between himself and the Church of Rome. IMPERIAL DECREE.—Maximilian has issued the following decree concerning religious matters in Mexico: "By Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico: Having consulted our Council of Ministers, we hereby decree the following articles: Article 1. The Empire protects the Catholic Apostolic Roman Church as the religion of the State. Article 2. Free and ample toleration is extended throughout the territory of the Empire to all religions which are not opposed to civilization and good habits. The establishment of a new religion will, however, require authorization by the Government. Article 3. As circumstances may require, instructions will be issued to the police regarding the exercise of religion. Article 4. The Council of State shall be informed of any abuses committed by the local authorities against the exercise of other religions, and against the liberty which the laws guarantee to their ministers. This decree shall be deposited in the archives of the Empire, and published in the official journals. Given in the Palace of Mexico, 26th of January, 1865. MAXIMILIAN. By order of his Imperial Majesty: Petro Escudro, y Exhaucac, Minister of Justice."

JAPAN.—We learn by telegram from Shanghai of Dec. 26, that two Japanese have been executed for the murder of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird. This act of justice has had unfortunately no deterring influence over the natives, for two French sailors have since been murdered. The political aspect of affairs is very unsatisfactory. The Mikado is reported to have repudiated the late convention, and Prince Nagato has commenced rebuilding the batteries in the Straits of Simonsaki. Under these circumstances, the British forces are still kept in the Bay of Jeddo.

NEW ZEALAND.—Melbourne, Dec. 24.—Advice from New Zealand, announces that Sir George Grey has accepted the resignation of the Fox Ministry. A new Cabinet has been formed under Mr. New Zealand. It is said to intend removing the seat of Government to Wellington. The Government has announced that prompt steps will soon be taken to put down the native rebellion.

J. A. ISAIAH, M. D.

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BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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

"As a sample of English clock work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest ever been seen in this country. No other clock of the kind could be fitted with more perfect accuracy. The clock is a masterpiece of art, and its construction is a credit to the skill of the workmen who have made it."—Illustrated London News, 11, 1862.

"Benson's watches, there seems to be no other watch should get the trade into our own hands."—Times, June 26, 1862.

"Benson's watches are of great beauty, and they only follow with the accuracy of spirit and accuracy of workmanship."—Illustrated London News, 11, 1862.

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BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Mrs. WILSON BROWN, Church Bank House, VICTORIA, V. I.

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

Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

SEEDS OF 1864. No. 5, Fort street.

JAY & CO. Worcester's Sauce.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcester's Sauce.

Caution. WOBESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

AMMUNITION. TARGE. ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps.

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, April 11, 1865

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Wednesday, April 5

DEQUAZING CHARGE.—Charles E. Wilcox, recently employed as cook at Healy's hotel, Clover Point, was yesterday brought before Mr. Pemberton, charged with having committed an offence of a most revolting nature against the person of a little girl named Ann Georgina Healy, aged only six years.

Friday, April 7

LEACH RIVER.—From Mr. Alfred Barnett, who left Leach River yesterday at 10 a. m., we learn the following:—A number of companies are at work between the mouth and Bacon Bar with varied success, some taking out good pay. The Bacon Bar Co. have been working during the week, but have not yet washed up. At the North Forks the snow, though melting fast, prevents miners from working.

THE COURT OF ASSIZES re-opened yesterday, and was occupied all day with the case of Regina vs. Yung Sam, charged with keeping a gambling house. Mr. Ring was counsel for the defence.

Saturday, April 8

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to have to state that a serious accident occurred to Capt. J. Nagle, of this city, yesterday, by which he sustained a fracture of the bones of his right leg. Capt. Nagle was driving out towards Cadboro Bay in a buggy, with a son of Mr. D. Shirpey, when a portion of the harness gave way, and the horse becoming frightened, dashed off at full speed, throwing both of the occupants out of the carriage. Capt. Nagle's foot got caught in the wheel, and was twisted round, breaking both bones immediately below the ankle joint.

ASSIZES.—Regina vs. Legacy.—Peter Legacy, the half-breed, was yesterday arraigned on an indictment, charging him with stabbing and wounding an Indian at Hill Side farm. The case was recently investigated in the Police Court, and will be fresh in the memory of our readers.

Monday, April 10

LEACH RIVER.—From Mr. Alfred Barnett, who left Leach yesterday at 10 a. m., we learn that matters on the creek remained pretty much the same as at last advices. Fresh companies continue to be formed for working coal, which is a decided rise in value. The strength of this telegram we hear of a large closing out sale of 619 bbls Old Bourbon whiskey at enhanced rates.

ON THE WAY.—The schooner Alfred Grady left Portland for this port on Thursday. Previous to her departure, a thief got on board and stole several bags of flour destined for this port. He left his boots as a memento of his visit.

COMMERCIAL

BOAT FOUND.—The captain of the sloop Foam picked up near the mouth of San Juan harbor on March 31st, a ship's boat, supposed to have belonged to the bark Narramissie, which left Port Townsend on the 25th ult., lumber laden for San Francisco.

The bark Anaethyst, Captain Trask, arrived in Port Townsend on Saturday last, from Bellingham Bay, with coal for San Francisco.

The N. S. Perkins passed up the Sound the same day to load at Port Gamble for the Sandwich Islands.

FOR VAN DIMMER LAND.—The British bark Hunter, lumber laden, for Tasmania, is now in Port Townsend, bound out.

THE JOB LANE sailed from Port Townsend on Saturday for Port Angeles and San Francisco.

VICTORIA MARKETS

Business during the past week has considerably improved; the trade with British Columbia has been brisk, large quantities of provisions, and other goods having been sent up, en route to the mines. The weather for some days has been warm and dry, and the farmers are availing themselves of it to make up for the backward season by pushing on their spring work with great rapidity.

Considerable sales of barley, oats and other grain have been made during the week at present rates. Flour, onions and potatoes have advanced in price, and will probably continue to do so for some weeks.

THE IMPORTS for the week have only been the cargoes of the steamship Sierra Nevada, from San Francisco, and Portland, valued at \$16,993, and the Eliza Anderson, from Puget Sound, valued at \$6,959.

THE EXPORTS of coal from Nanaimo for the month were 2,406 tons, of which 600 tons went to San Francisco.

FLLOUR.—Extra (rather scarce) \$17.50 @ 18.50 per bbl; superfine \$16.50 @ 17.50; Oregon brands \$15 @ 17 per bbl.

CORNMEAL.—\$10 @ 11.50 per 100 lb; CORNMEAL.—\$7.50 @ 8.50 per 100 lb; RICE.—\$10 @ 12.50 per 100 lb; BEANS.—white—\$5.50 @ 6.50 per 100 lb; pink and red \$3.50 @ 4.50 per 100 lb.

POTATOES.—\$3.25 @ 3.50 per 100 lb; ONIONS.—(See rec) \$9 @ 11 per 100 lb; WHEAT.—\$1.50 @ 1.75 per 100 lb; OATS.—\$3.50 @ 4.50 per 100 lb; BARLEY.—\$1.75 @ 2.25 per 100 lb; GRD. DO. \$4.50 @ 5.50 per 100 lb.

ADDINGS.—\$4.50 @ 5.50 per 100 lb; BRAN.—\$3 @ 3.25 per 100 lb; HAY.—1 1/2 @ 2c per lb bale; TEA.—30 @ 40 per lb chest; COFFEE.—22c @ 25c per lb pk; SUGAR.—Raw—9 1/2 @ 10 1/2c per lb; refined do 13 1/2 @ 15c per lb; BUTTER.—50 @ 55c per lb case or firkin; Ordinary, 42 @ 45c.

BACON.—\$18 @ 22c per 100 lb; HAMS.—\$15 @ 22c per doz; CHEESE.—22 1/2 @ 25c per case; CANDLES.—25c per lb pk.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.—[By Telegraph to the Oregonian of March 31.] The market for Flour and Wheat shows increasing firmness, with sales at full figures. Oats and Barley are saleable at yesterday's prices.

MEMORANDA.—Per stmr G. S. WRIGHT, S. J. Lewis, Master, left Victoria, V. I., March 31 at 10 a. m., arrived at Columbia River April 1 at 10 a. m., detained forty-eight hours by rough seas, crossed on the 3d at 10:30 a. m., arrived at Astoria, at 12 noon, left Astoria at 3 p. m., got aground in the Columbia and anchored in the Willamette river on account of fog, arrived at Portland on the 4th at 6 a. m.

Per stmr SIERRA NEVADA, Connor, from San Francisco—L. Grennan and wife, Mrs. Ellen Stansbury, H. Couiter, Wm. Fraser, S. M. Nolan, J. R. Homer, H. P. Walker, J. Miller, G. L. Bridges, M. Wherry, Decker, Parilly, W. P. Thompson, M. Guite, J. E. Edwards, G. R. Dingle, G. N. Deves, G. Baum, A. Newell, Miss Belle Stewart, two Sisters of Charity, H. M. Curry, J. Hunt and wife, J. Greenbaum, E. L. Bridges, Walter Powers, B. Goodrich, Mrs. Zech, N. May, Mrs. C. Nolan, D. McBride, A. Ewen, B. Botter, Grooper, J. Girto, Geo. Williams, Tim Gleason, E. Morgan,

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—E. Russell, Captain L. White, N. Crosby, Henry Cook, Richard Hughes, Franlet, J. G. M. Ward, W. Lafont, Reynolds, Sims, Miss Nett, J. W. Brown, G. H. A. Pinney, Capt. Mayhew, Mrs. Richards and children, J. H. Winslow, W. Allison, Captain Thain, James Sack, S. J. McCallister, J. Walker, Bate.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—7 bxs eggs, 3 do onions, 75 hd cattle and calves, 3 hores, 1 bxs bacon, 150 sheep, 15 sacks oats, 60 sacks shorts and bran, 35 doz eggs, 18 doz beef, 2 dressed hogs, 1 coop chickens, 1 bbl beef, 2 hogs, 1 bag. Value, \$8,958.72.

Per stmr GENERAL HARNY, from New Westminster—50,000 feet lumber to R. Brodick.

Per stmr FLYING MIST, from Port Townsend—25 tons hay. Value \$625.

Per G. S. WRIGHT, from Portland—79 bxs apples, 33 bxs eggs, 153 sks wheat, 800 sks flour, 3800 lbs bacon, 4 pair buck horns, 1 bbl leather, 378 gunnies bran, 17 gunnies onions, 3 bxs honey, 1 do sundries, 61 sheep, 61 sks middling, Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

Per stmr SIERRA NEVADA, Connor, Astoria—Stmr Emily Harris, McIntosh, Nanaimo; Stmr Alpha, George, Nanaimo; Stmr Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster; Sloop C. S. Skidder, Henderson, Port Angeles; Sloop Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo.

Per stmr Sierra Nevada, Connor, Astoria—Stmr Emily Harris, McIntosh, Nanaimo; Stmr Alpha, George, Nanaimo; Stmr Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster; Sloop C. S. Skidder, Henderson, Port Angeles; Sloop Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo.

Per stmr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angeles—Ship Trigate Bird, Weeks, Port Angeles; Ship Parmiter, Healdin, San Juan; April 3—Stmr Diana, McCulloch, Comox; Stmr Emily Harris, McIntosh, Nanaimo; Stmr General Harnay, Oberg, New Westminster.

Per stmr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angeles—Schr Goldstream, Hewitt, Nanaimo; Stmr Fiddler, London, Nanaimo; Boat Hamet, Dirk, San Juan; Boat Theodor, Thornton, San Juan; Schr Casarwith, Alexandroff, Sitka; Stmr Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster; Sloop O. S. Skidder, Henderson, Port Angeles; April 4—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles.

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IMPORTS

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—Apples 60 cks... 630; Leather 2 rolls... 151; Alcohol 1 cks... 28; Liqueur 54 cks... 1024; Beans 30 cks... 329; Lard 10 cks... 674; Bacon 24 cks... 9415; Mustard 2 bbls... 60; Barley 20 cks... 102; Merchandise 83... 6205; Boots/Shoes 277... 12867; Matches 1 cks... 125; Bacon 1 cks... 90; Millinery 1 case... 128; Frandy 5 cks... 355; Nails 5 cks... 138; Beans 60 cks... 1831; Oats 386 sacks... 1125; Bitters 85 cks... 603; Opium 2 cks... 450; Brooms 65 doz... 268; Oysters 50 bxs... 450; Barley 125 cks... 948; Paints 2 cks... 100; Books 6 cks... 1694; Paper 24 cks... 689; Coal Oil, 105 cks... 738; Pepper 20 cks... 86; Candles 150 bxs... 861; Powder, Yeast 32... 1690; Cheese 21 cks... 769; Private Effects 1... 140; Clothing 40 cks... 778; Ship Chandlery 1... 450; Corn 20 cks... 297; 4 bales... 450; Dry Goods 2 cks... 1038; Sugar 561 bbls... 8216; Drugs 24 cks... 769; Saddlery 2 cks... 302; Express matter... 20390; Soap 300 bxs... 623; Eggs 4 bxs... 108; Spirit 115 cks... 572; Glass 20 doz... 272; Hams 29 cks... 819; Fruit 150 cks... 1334; Salt 135 bags... 489; Flour 1932 sacks... 16485; Starb 25 cks... 62; Groceries 557 cks... 4223; Trunks 70 nests... 479; Glassware 38 cks... 1068; Tobacco 138 cks... 3634; Grain 95 sacks... 710; Tea 440 chests... 170; Gas Fixtures 1... 40; Vegetables 365; Gin 5 pipes... 555; Bush... 350; Hardware 308; Vinegar 10 kegs... 18; Hops 7 bales... 441; 2 cks... 1590; Horses 1 head... 1000; Wine 482 cks... 4568.

FROM PORTLAND.—Apples 193 bxs... 392; Grain 55 sacks... 120; Brandy 8 cks... 272; Hams 29 cks... 819; Bacon 397 cks... 9425; Lard 19 cks... 233; Barley 25 sacks... 160; Private Effects 4... 190; Bran 2139 sacks... 2081; Oats 381 sacks... 1500; Eggs 85 bxs... 838; Suet 145 cks... 492; Flour 1454 sacks... 6227; Sundries 2 pgs... 28; Glass 20 doz... 272; Hops 7 bales... 441; 2 cks... 1590; Iron Rails, &c... 1 cks... 100; 6 pgs... 4230; Sundries 28 cks... 1450; Merchandise, 5 cks... 600.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Lumber 63 M. M. 927; Staircase 1 cks... 40; Shingles 23 M. M. 650; Oil 420 gals... 453; Skins and Furs... Wool 12 bales... 245; 42 cables... 4930.

FROM VALPARAISO.—Barley 3590 bags... 383; Beans 1206 bags... 383.

FROM SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Fruit 11 cks... 20; Sugar 1613 kegs... 15466; Dry Goods 1 cks... 234; Hides 637... 1900; Coffee 241 bags... 4076; Molasses 492 kegs... 2689; Pulu 65 bbls... 447.

RECAPITULATION.—From San Francisco... \$184,511; From Portland... 24,394; From Puget Sound... 29,240; From England... 9,486; From Honolulu... 24,832; From British Columbia... 1,453; From Valparaiso... 25,000; Grand Total... \$284,871.

EXPORTS.—Statement of Vessels departed from Nanaimo, V. I., during the month of March, 1865.

March 1—Stmr Fiddler, London, 15. Own use; 2—Stmr Alpha, George, 16. Victoria; 3—Stmr Alpha, George, 17. 05. Own use; 4—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 5—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 6—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 7—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 8—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 9—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 10—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 11—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 12—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 13—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 14—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 15—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 16—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 17—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 18—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 19—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 20—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 21—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 22—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 23—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 24—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 25—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 26—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 27—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 28—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 29—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 30—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use; 31—Stmr Eliza Anderson, 18. 10. Own use.

Per stmr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angeles—Schr Goldstream, Hewitt, Nanaimo; Stmr Fiddler, London, Nanaimo; Boat Hamet, Dirk, San Juan; Boat Theodor, Thornton, San Juan; Schr Casarwith, Alexandroff, Sitka; Stmr Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster; Sloop O. S. Skidder, Henderson, Port Angeles; April 4—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles.

Per stmr Sierra Nevada, Connor, Astoria—Stmr Diana, McCulloch, Comox; Stmr Alpha, Holling, Nanaimo; April 6—Stmr Sierra Nevada, Connor, San Francisco; April 8—Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo; Stmr Emily Harris, McIntosh, Nanaimo; April 7—Schr Discovery, Ruddy, Comox; Schr General Harnay, Oberg, Burrards Inlet; April 3—Schr Shark, Clark, Nanaimo.

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to the Citizens of Victoria,

to the Citizens of Victoria, VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I BEG TO INFORM YOU THAT I have this day sold and transferred my interest in the Red House Grocery Establishment, on Yates street, to MESSRS. FELL & CO., Coffee and Spice Merchants, of this city.

From the long experience that Messrs Fell & Co. have had in the Tea, Coffee, and Grocery Business, I feel confident that they will give general satisfaction, and in thanking you for past favors, I have therefore much pleasure in recommending my successors to your kind notice, and remain, as ever, Dear Sir, Yours respectfully,

G. A. BAYLEY, Referring to the above communication from Mr. G. A. Bayley, we beg to assure his former customers, and the public generally, that from our long experience in the Tea, Coffee, and General Grocery Business, we shall be enabled to give full satisfaction to all those who will kindly favor us with their patronage.

WE HOPE IN THE COURSE OF A FEW DAYS TO FAVOR YOU WITH A CIRCULAR EXPLAINING MORE FULLY OUR BUSINESS VIEWS; IN THE MEANTIME ALLOW US TO SUBSCRIBE OURSELVES YOUR MOST OBLIGED SERVANTS, FELL & COMPANY.

John Taylor & Co., 512 and 514 Washington St., SAN FRANCISCO, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Assayers' Materials!

LADD & OERTLING, AND BECKER & SON'S superior Assay and Bullion Balances, Gold Scales, Melting and Muffle Furnaces, Crucibles, Muffles, Ingot Moulds, Cupel and Crucible Longs, Acids, Chemicals, &c., including a full and complete assortment of goods in this line required by Assayers, Mining and Mill Companies.

Druggists' Glassware, and Druggists' Sundries, Photographic Stock, and all other articles of the kind. Goods carefully packed for transportation through the interior or coastwise. San Francisco, March 15, 1865.

Spratt & Kriemler, IRON AND BRASS Founders and Machinists, Albion Iron Works, VICTORIA, V. I.

Dinneford's FLUID MAGNESIA! HAS BEEN DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the most EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, COLIC, AND INDIGESTION.

ACIDULATED LEMON STRAW, it forms a agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which the excellent qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

DINNEFORD & CO., 172 New Bond Street, London, Sold in Victoria, V. I., by W. M. SEAR, Chemist, Government Buildings.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARK CAUTION. Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been, and are shipping Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Sheet Iron, of inferior quality, bearing our Names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof, we HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked as follows:—

TUPPER & COMPANY, 61a, Moorgate Street, London, W. ADDRESSES: WOODS, LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM.

AND NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. All persons manufacturing, selling, or shipping, or engaged in any way in the sale or disposal of Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Sheet Iron, with our Marks or Brands, in its actual imitation of the goods manufactured by us, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Office—Langley street, and to the Citizens of Victoria, VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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