Morgan, R Musters, W C Muller, G M Mills, W McDonell, D R McPherson, H Mason, A Montgomert, C 2 McFarlane, J Moss, G Martin, R Monteiro, J McFarlane, E A Miller, Miss A Mahon, A Malone, A W

Morton, E Noon. C Nemcombe, M Perkins, J Pryor, F. Pointer, N Paine, Mr Pressley, J H Pearke Mrs Plannezzi, Mr Pelancone, L Pike, C Mr. Parmeter, T Price, O Potter, R H

Oliver, W N O'Brien, S Quigley, J

Rath, N Reddish, J F Ross, W J Ross, J Ross, J M Robertson, JJ Reynolds, M Richardson, J Rea, Wm

Snetsinger, J Sixsmith. M Smith, CMH Spiegel, D Saunders, H Smallfield, T Sponenburgh, J Sweeney, J Scott, Wm Smith. W W E Semlen, E A Sinkler, R Schneider, H M Turneil, T Tapson, W

Thomas, R W Taylor, J G Tebbutt, E W Taylor, J Tynan, C or E Turner, Dr Turgoose, J Thompson, F

Vautrin, G Van Bleck, H B Visgen, Mrs Vidler, J

Workman, Mrs Williams, T W RED LETTERS. Cullis, S Hayes, M Peck, E

Marris, T

Hicks, AF

Portway, R C Spillet, J R

Sampson, H PILLS AND OINTMENT FOR.

L CURE OF DROPSY.—The nedicines in dropsy is extraorwith such peculiar effect upon effuids arising from this direful ptibly carried off, and prevented accumulation. The sufferer relistrits, and rejoices in a comconstitution. These admirable ar happy effect on many other ly liver complaints and chronicat upon the constitution generate blood, regulating the secrement to the stomach and kidneys. I of rare balsams, without the adagrain of any noxious substances.

A CARD.

al dealer, Anderson & Co.'s eet, in retiring from the coal opportunity of contradicting has been circulated, to the as been bought out by the ers of this city. The rumor

BY EXPRESS. - A valuable fashionable and seasonable een received at the Victoria of Fort and Douglas streets. a England, consisting of rich th mantles, children's and , silks, poplins, embroidere nets, underclothing, &c. *

CTION .- A. J. Brunn has re ss from London, Self-protecseful article for Colonists. No er should be without one. As s about to remove to a more ore, he sells this and every ing, shirts, gloves, hosiery, t below cost, to save the exval. Call at A. J. Brunn's,

INTS OF CHILDREN.

of fast-growing and scrofulous osed to curvatures and other de-ten desirable to give a tonic with-and an alterative without irri-ich it would be impossible to ation combining so many of the as the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Pills.— Dyspepsia, indigestion, thurn, bilousness, nausea, want of the Philosophers trace the moral mind to the tate of the stomach; the wisdom in the speculation; the uman body is more than the kitnestic establishment—be it ever so d, the whole internal economy is young may smile at the simile, and emendous sacrifice indigestion extim. The day will come when they er their dyspepsia, as thousands emselves have done, when it will be emfort and nappiness if they only omfort and nappiness if they only propnetic words, and hold in readi-tills, a certain safeguard.

BRITISH COLONS

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY. FEBRUARY 7, 1865. VOL. 6.

. NO. 13.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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

Annum, in advance of amoga--- \$1000 For Six Months, - - - - 600 Per Week, payable to the Carrier, -----Advertisements inserted on the most reasonabl

THE WEEKLY COLONIST urnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; 34 for six touths; \$2 50 for three months: payablein advense. NOTIOE:

D. F. French is our only authorized Agent for the

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THE TRICKS OF POLITICIANS.

It has become so much an accepted thing that " all is fair in love, war and politics," that we are not astonished to find the free port politicians carrying out the axiom to the uttermost by ignoring the ordinary rules which regulate society. Every conceivable design to influence this man, coerce that, and intimidate a third, has been and is being resorted to, in order that the popular sentiment may be stifled, and the country retained in that stream which is carrying it so rapidly to ruin. First, we have the old artifice of trying to divide the opposing political party. A cry is raised that "we are going down on our knees to British Columbia"-that " we are humiliating the colony" and "drinking the dregs of abject servility;" like most addle-headed people, servility; like most addle-headed people, And this House pledges itself, in case Her however, these electioneering agents are rather inconsistent; for in almost the same to ratify the same by legislative enactment if breath we are told that the Union and Tariff required. party are striving to force British Columbia Resolved,

of defining the Union resolutions of the into his earnest and immediate consideration.

House. Then we have the other shallow We challenge the Freeporters, one and all, subterfuge of attempting to get up op- to point out in the above resolutions, the wor position candidates. A few individuals "unconditional." We ask them to show one who have been recently indulging word or one phrase that can be construed to in panegyrics on the Tariff have been en- mean "unconditional" or "unconditional efficient crew can be obtained for \$30 a gaged to shout for "Tariff independent of union." We defy them to draw any conclu-Union," and to talk of other candidates be- sion from the resolutions adverse to a union sides those already in the field, in the hope on fair and equitable conditions. On the that some two or three unthinking men may contrary, the resolutions state distinctly that join them and thus get up a " party," and lift the union shall take place " on such conditions a few nobodies into notoriety for the time as Her Majesty's Government may be pleased being. Then we have another class compris- to grant." Will any sane or insane Freeing, when they are all assembled, three indi- porter explain, how a constitution can be viduals, who being also tools of the free port made without conditions? Did ever anybody party talk loudly about the necessity of having hear of a constitution without conditions three or four Union and Tariff candidates, on Did any one except our Free-Porters ever the principle, probably, that in division there attempt to make any one believe that there is strength. As usual with bally-digested could be "an unconditional constitution" !! schemes, these miserable attempts to weaken The constitution of a country is that which the anti-free port party have resulted in com- defines the rights of the people and limits the plete failure, and have overwhelmed the in- power of their rulers." Are there no condidividuals engaged in the disreputable trans- tions, then, in a constitution where the action with ridicule and ignominy. A more people have rights guaranteed to them, or effectual effort has then to be made, and since they cannot create defection in the ranks of folly could be greater than this puerile atthe Union and Tariff party, the free port tempt to bamboozle the electors into the bepoliticians try what virtue there is in the lief that we would be united to British Column pecuniary " screw." Accordingly tradesmen bia under a constitution without a condition ? who are largely indebted, mechanics and What is more, no colony can have a constiartisans who are involved or depending on tution, except "Her Majesty's Government the free port party for employment, are sub- may be pleased to grant it," Washington jected to the "pressure." Fortunately this Territory only obtained such a constitution dation of the very existence of the colony. It is one in which the interests of the working classes are especially bound up, and which is

beware of the danger as well as absurdity of resolved to abolish. promising to split his vote; for the contest hinges on principles not men. To vote for Sproat and De Counts of Young and M'Clure is virtually to render the vote a nullity and turn the election into a farce-for it is voting in the one breath union and separation, free port and tariff. A great principle has to be tested; let the voter, if he votes for free port, separation and ruin, give his suffrage to Messrs. Young and Sproat, and if for union, tariff and substantial prosperity, to Messrs.

THE UNION RESOLUTIONS

DeCosmos and M'Clure.

The advocates of the Free-Port at any and all hazards are making themselves extremely busy in falsifying the intent and purport of the Union Resolutions as passed by the Assembly. That the electors may read and understand the resolutions for themselves, we reprint them. They are as fol-

Resolved, That this House after having taken into consideration the state of the colony, is firmly convinced that it is expedient at the present time to observe the strictest economy in the public expenditure compatible with the efficiency of the public service :

AND THAT THE IMMEDIATE UNION OF THIS COLONY WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA, UNDER SUCH CONSTITUTION AS HER MAJESTY'S GOV-ERNMENT MAY BE PLEASED TO GRANT, is the means best adapted to prevent permanent causes of depression, as well as to stimulate trade, foster industry, develop our resources, augment our population, and ensure our permanent prosperity;

where the power of rulers is limited? What mode of influencing voters cuts both ways, as the Congress of the United States was and the gentlemen who do the financial pleased to grant. And what Congress is to " screw" may find out before they are many that Territory, Her Majesty's Government is days older that there are such things as to every British Colony. British Columbia public feeling and public influence, against did not make her constitution, nor did this which it would not be extremely prudent colony make the constitution we possess. even on the part of the wealthiest men in The Imperial Government holds supreme business to rush their heads. We deprecate and absolute authority over these colonies. the principle of returning evil for evil; but and not the smallest change can occur in our where the interests of the country are hang- constitution without its assent. The Asseming on a thread, it is a duty that devolves bly, therefore, could not do otherwise than upoh every man to see that the thread is not apply to Her Majesty's Government to grant rent asunder, whatever may be the other a constitution. They followed the only consequences. The principle on which course that is known to the British Constitu-Messrs. DeCosmos and M'Clure are prepared tion. We are not two little, petty, independto stand or fall is one which lies at the foun- ent republics, with sovereign power to make and unmake our constitution as we please; but we are subordinate appendages of a great nation accustomed to make colonial constito decide whether the people at large are to tutions for centuries, and we consequently be sacrificed for a few men, one-half of need entertain no alarm to the effect that the whom have interest in neither our soil nor constitution of the united colonies will be nationality. For any person, therefore, to unfair or illiberal. If it be not as liberal as pledge himself to the principle which is put the people may desire, it would soon be made forward by Mesers. Sproat and Young, is so; for 10,000 or 15,000 people would speed-

the colony, lowering wages, and destroying [The Assembly, however, in entrusting Gov. the independence and comfort of every work. Kennedy with the negotiations connected ing man in the place. It is for the small with union, without in any way clogging his trader, the mechanic, the artisan and the movements, have the best guarantee, from laborer of every description to see to it-to his well known liberal tendencies, that the combine themselves into a political power new constitution will be framed with every that will crush out that insidious influence regard to our interests and condition, and which, by making us humiliatingly depend. with the object of securing public approbaent on foreign countries, has been reducing tion. If at any time the word anconditional the colony to beggary. Let every man, has been used by the advocates of union, it therefore, to day, who has a permanent interest had reference to the continuance of the free in the country, shun the paid agents of the port, and to nothing else; and that expensive free port as he would rattle-snakes. Let him luxury the electors in town and country have

THE DREDGE AND HER APPUR-TENANO

The unfortunate Dredge and her appendages have been the theme of frequent comment in the columns of the local press and fresh blunders regarding this mismanaged undertaking still continue to present thems selves. The House of Assembly on Tuesday voted the salaries asked by Government for the officers and men of the Dredge and Tug intact. It is clear, however, that the matter did not receive that consideration at the hands of the members present which its importance demanded or such palpable wrongs would most assuredly never have received their sanction. In the first place a sum of \$2,425 was voted for the Superintending Engineer of the Dredge while the Captain of the Steam Tug is to receive only half that sum. Did the House look at the fact that the latter officer will necessarily have, in addition to the command of his own vessel, to take the nautical management and control of the cumbersome dredge and the four barges? That he must lay out the dredge's anchors and place her in the position desired by the engineer? That he must be held responsible for her safety and that of the barges at night, and consequently after the dredging work is finished for the day he and his men will have the onerous task to perform in all weathers of seeing the six crafts safely moored? And, moreover, that should a gale of wind spring up during the night the master and his crew will have to be on board the dredge and work at her winches? We think not, or surely they could not insult that officer by granting him the paltry pittance of \$100 a month to find himself, while the superintendent whose duties, though important, are less irksome, will draw \$200 out of the public Exchaquer! But the

estimates for a cook, or for provisions for the section request that he may take the same officers and men employed, consequently we board or else leave their work at for their meals, which is simply out of the question. And how we should like in the name of reason is it to be expected that an month without board? Why it would cost the men every cent of the money to find and cook their provisions. We have been given to understand, moreover, that the engineers when they were engaged in England at \$80 a-month, labored under the very natural belief that as the work was carried on by the Colonial Government they would, as in

all similar cases, be found. It amounts simply to this, that unless pro-vision is made for boarding the officers and their men, the work cannot be carried on with any degree of efficiency, as their pay, with the one exception already noticed is wholly inadequate. Economy in the public service is desirable, but parsimony is bad economy in the end, and we hope our remarks may have the effect of causing this matter to be enquired into, and the grievance we have pointed out remedied. While on this subject, by the way, we may point out another mistake made by the House, in which economy might with propriety have been exercised. We allude to the item of \$1400 voted for blacksmiths. We understand that the Engineers have no need of two blacksmiths. When the machinery is in proper order there would not be sufficient employment to keep one man steadily at work.

An ILL-USED MAN-. Verily Mr. Young, like Daniel O'Connell, is a well-abused man. He is charged with "trimming," "changing his colors" and scribbling under false names &c., &c. Being a sensitive gentleman, and exceedingly polite and fastidious in the use of his tongue and pen, he is naturally indiguant that he should be suspected of anything but high and honorable political principles. He is ambitious withal of a kind of literary distinction, and modestly asserts that twothirds of the readers of the Press took the paper chiefly on account of his letters being published in its columns. Now we are assured by the gentleman who edited the paper mentioned that Mr. Young's celebrated communications were not so highly prized—that indeed they were most unmistakable nuisances, and that Mr. Young was, with his scribbling importunities, a greater nuisance than even his letters-about two reams of which, in the form of rejected manuscripts. were obliged to be consigned to the flames Mr. Young is unfortunate in being so seriously afflicted with cacoethes scribendi : but he is doubly so in being so wanton in his use of vulgar personality, indecent expressions, and disgusting profanity. When this gentle-man acquires a knowledge of the English language, eschews "dog-latin" as well as dogrel, and conforms to the habits of civilized life, he may hope not only to be able to write letters that will not require to be corrected forward by Messrs. Sproat and Young, is so, to be simply to add his influence to a cause that is ily make their voice irresistible in Downing in the orthography or syntax, but to come simply to add his influence to a cause that is like their voice irresistible in Downing in the orthography or syntax, but to come forward as a fitting candidate to represent always warring, with that of labor-that is street, where the principle of colonial selfforcing hundreds of able-bodied men from government is acknowledged and acted upon. Victoria city.

THE NANAIMO SCHOOL VOTE. The following petition has been forwarded

To His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, C. B., Governor of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY-The undersigned, forming a provisional ommittee appointed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of this town, to bring the site given by the Vancouver Coal Mining Co. for early as possible, had the honor of addressing your Excellency on this subject on the 24th of August last, and we now beg most respect-

1. From data carefully collected we have ascertained the number of children in this place between the ages of five and sixteen years to be about ninety, of which number there is a preponderance of girls, thereby rendering separate apartments in our new school house imperatively necessary.

2. As we stated in the former address, the site of the proposed school house is presented upon the condition that it be used as such within two years from the date of donation; and in view of the serious want now felt for more and better school accommodation, and of the rapid increase in our school-going population we trust your Excellency may be pleased to extend to us sufficient means to meet not only the present but the future requirements of the town, and that the work of building may be commenced at an early

3. We have with care estimated the cost of clearing the ground, fencing, and making such an erection as we believe this town is entitled to (more so, when we consider that no public money has ever been expended on works of general utility to the town), and we find that the sum of \$800 as per appropriation appearing in the Estimates, to be wholly inadequate for the purpose. We would, therefore, earnestly beg your Excellency to propose an additional sum of \$1700 or the much desired object we are chosen to advance.

We have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient humble servants, MARK BATE, Chairman.

JOHN BRYDEN, JOHN MEAKIN, GEORGE MISENER, JNO. SABISTON. NANAIMO, V. I., Feb. 2, 1865.

ITEMS PROM ENGLISH PAPERS

duces four columns of quotations from Lord Derby's translation of Homer by remarking bat il la snother of the and graceful learning by which our greatest statesmen delight to relieve their sterner occupations, and a wonderful evidence of the perfection of the instruments which the country produces for

the discharge of its weightiest duties. about a Sultan's revenge. A daughter of the late Sultan is married to Mahmoud Jeladeen Pasha, and like other Sultanas tyranized over him. Suspecting him of infidelity with a slave, she ordered the girl to be killed, and had her head served up in a dish at her husband's table. He drank some sherbet, raised the cover, and died either of poison or, suggests the writer, of horror. Turks don't die of horror at anything, or the world would have been rid of them befere this, and the whole story smacks strongly of the " Arabian Nights." At the same time there must be persons in England who could tell a still more romantically horrible tale of one of Mehemet Ali's children, and the harem is, for the women in it, just like a ship. They

cannot get out and the passions ulcerate. We are sorry to learn that Mr. Cobden is in indifferent health. He has not been strong of recent years, and only by great caution and alvery discreet mode of life has he been enabled to discharge his public duties. The late journey to Rochdale, and the exertion of speaking there for more than a couple of hours, have brought on an attack of the old complaint-an affection of the lungs or the bronchial tubes. No serious symptoms have so far exhibited themselves, but his general condition is nevertheless giving uneasiness to his friends. Mr. Cobden has passed the meridian of life, and his services are so valuable that his countrymen naturally feel an anxiety about a public man who, beyond all his contemperaries, has influenced the public opinion of the age. Another distinguished politician Mr. Gladstone, has been confined to his chamber through indisposition. A severe cold has prevented him from attending two of the recent Cabinet meetings; but he is now better, and will shortly be enabled to resume his active and laborious duties. The illness of Lord Derby has nearly disappeared,

and his sojourn is still at Knowsley.

The storms during the last fortnight have produced terrible disasters on various parts of the coast. The loss of shipping at the mouth of the Tyne recently has been very sad, and the loss of life still more melancholy. Vessels have foundered with all hands on board, there and elsewhere; but the greatest calamity of all is the loss at the mouth of the Tay of the Dundee and Newcastle steamer Dalhousie during the gale of the 24th ult. All the passengers and crew, numbering thirty-three or thirty-four persons, were swallowed up by this terrible calamity The vessel was an iron one, and was thought capable of living in any storm to which she might be subjected. The general impression seems to be that the decks had been swept by the storm, the water descending into the engine-rooms, extinguishing the fires, and leaving the steamer at the mercy of the elements. Afl this, however, is mere conjecture, for no one lives to tell the tale. These storms were all foretold, but the precautions of Admiral Fitzroy appear to be too often unheeded in these go a head days.

Muller's farewell to his parents has been published this week, and his father's reply.

Muller's letter is highly sentimental, protests his innocence, expaniates on his sin in leaving Germany without parental consent, ascribes to His Excellency the Governor from Na- to that sin all his troubles, generalizes on hope,"-apropos of his hope that his parents would forgive him,-recounts the story of his accusation not very truthfully, and strikes a savage blow at Matthews the cabman for having "sold him a slave" Twhatever he may mean by that) for the 2000 thalers offered as the reward for the discovery of the true murderer. Muller's father replies in a very different tone from that of the German press in general, from Langen Dembach. The public school premises into practical use as matter is with him so real and terrible that he evidently does not believe that political motives could cause a false verdict and upjust sentence. "How are you fallen!" he says. "We forgive you, and if you are guilty, so shall God also forgive you; and if you are innocent, so shall God soothe your ast hours. I will conclude; my thoughts are beyond my control-God be with you!"

> The county of Radnor has erected a monument in the shape of an Eleanor Cross to the memory of the greatest man it ever produced, Sir George Cornwall Lewis. The "inaugural ceremony" was performed on Wednesday, and Lord Clarendon made a graceful speech, declaring Sir Cornewall Lewis a man who in private or public life never made an enemy or lost a friend. His calm 'judgment and unimpassioned reason created a confidence which was never mistaken, and a man who might bave been Greek Professor in any University of Europe rose so high as a statesman that he " would have succeeded, had he lived, to the highest dignity in the State," by which we suppose Lord Clarendon meant the highest in the State service. The determination of all moderate Liberals to raise Sir C. Lewis to the Premiera ship on the resignation of Lord Palmerston, was manifested.

In the unfortunate wreck of the Aberdeen and London steamer Stanley, Mr. Tegg, of Queen street, Cheapside, has lost more than the half of the new edition of his Websterand-Walker Dictionary, which had been printed in Scotland, and was on its way to the publisher's warehouse.

Father Mooney, of Rostrevor, who performed the " Irish marriage " between Miss Longworth and Major Yelverton, died the other day. The deceased gentleman was subjected to a very severe cross-examination at the trial of the Yelverton case in Dublin, and it is said "he was never himself since."

A new Mahomedan mosque is to be erected in Cape Town for one of the principal LORD DERBY'S HOMER .- The Times intro- Malay congregations. It is expected to prove one of the handsomest architectural orna-

It has been repeatedly stated that the Messrs. Davenport ignore spiritualism as the source of their " manifestations." In a letter to the Spiritual Times, however, Mr. W Howitt declares the Brothers to be "genuthe Daily Telegraph publishes a wild story diums." "The only thing," he says, "which has given me a moment's concern in the fracas which their arrival has occasioned. was to see a card issued in their name which decidedly ignored spiritualism as the source of their manifestations. I am happy to find that this was a hasty act of the manager without the knowledge of the Davenports, and is not likely to occur again."

A very remarkable accident, which cost the lives of three persons, occurred at Aberdeen on the 27th. A number of people were standing on the pier, when a high wave broke over it, and swept off two boys and a man, and injured about twenty others by throwing them down.

At a recent seance of the Davenport Brothers, one of the audience, a gentleman named Draper, asked if he might be allowed to make a stab at the "spirit-hand," when it was projected from the "structure." Mr. Ferguson, amid a roar of laughter, emphatically refused permission. A few minutes after Mr. Draper asked that he might be allowed to try the effect of a revolver on the spiritual hand; but Mr. Ferguson again declined to accede to the request. Of course the audience drew their own conclusions from this incident.

A new drama, entitled "Mr. Briggs; or the Murder in the Railway Train," is drawing crowded houses at a penny theatre in Dundee. One of the scenes represents the interior of a railway carriage, in which Muller is seen to attack and throw out of the window the unfortunate Mr. Briggs. This is the " sensation" of the piece, and brings down the

The Belfast commission to enquire into the late riots has now sat for sixteen days, and there is no sign at present of its bringing the inquiry to a close. Many of the charges make against the military and civil authorities. immediately after the riots have completely fallen to the ground. A report has been presented to the commissioners, from which it appears that there were 316 persons more or less injured. Of these, 298 were male sufferers and 18 female; 299 recovered, 11 died. and 6 persons are still under treatment. The great majority were of course adults, but there were five sufferers under fifteen years of age. One person is now suffering from mania caused by fright.

The Great Western, which had for some days been detained in the Mersey under the supposition that she had on board recruits for the Federal army, sailed on the 28th for New York. It is believed the alleged Federal agents have sailed in the vessel. Messrs. Baring Brothers, the owners of the ship, have lodged a claim against the Government for losses sustained by the detention of the ves-

On the 26th, two sons of Mr. Lascelles, Holly House, Bayswater, were examining a fowling-piece, when it exploded, and the entire charge entered the breast of Miss Lascelles, a young lady of 17. She expired Tuesday, February 7, 1865.

LAND TAXATION.

To the Editor of the British Colonist: a previously specified sum on an inadequate estate as it is conjectured he can pay without absolute bankruptcy, the clauses about agricultural improvements and Courts of Revisors being shams too transparent to dwell upon. Compare a few recent assessment rolls and you will at once perceive that the entire property of the colony is assessed from year to year in the most unequal and uncertain manner, and on no earthly principle more than the whim of an assessor or the necessities of a government, but on the whole at three times its real value. And now to illustrate the working of this unprincipled act. I shall cite a few instances of its opera tions in 1863: In that year, each of four of our residents, owners of real estate, whom I shall designate by the letters P. C. M and D. wholly unconnected with each other, endeavored (three in person and one through relatives) to borrow in London sums in the aggregate amounting to £27,000, being a portion of the value of their real estate as set down in the assessor's roll, for the purpose of effecting such improvements as would The bed-rock for about the first quarter of a mile enable them instead of paying a rental to the government to realize a legitimate rental order, but in each case, when the question of objection was immediately raised, " If on this unproductive property the tax has quadrupled and quintupled with such marvellous rapidity, what will the tax be when the improvements are effected?" The loans were therefore refused.

Again, sir, a London capitalist holds real estate in Australia, the Canadas, and Vancouver Island, and was in that year deterred by the same acts from carrying out improve—
ments on a large scale projected; and again

If the gold found in the river be examined it will
be seen that some of the river above Frederick's Bar.

If the gold found in the river be examined it will
be seen that some of the pieces are much water-B. a London merchant who had invested

The remedy ought to be as immediate as it | longitudinal guilles through which the is obvious, viz., cease to tax individuals, tax rushes with greater force than if the bed of the stream was quite level. Imagine for instance a acres instead, and revise such taxation once in 3 or 5 years. For instance, to begin with the city: tax each street so much a front there they stop for years, perhaps, until some foot within limits; the lot that is covered with empty bottles will then pay the same as the improved lot adjoining, and still no invidious distinction made, while every owner ing a general map of the District, draw on it, starting from the city as a centre, a series of concentric circles or parallel straight lines a of town so much, within two miles of town so much, &c., &c.; tax remote districts so much per acre; the Land Office and Treasury doing the needful. Levy an additional or double tax on all lands abutting upon or within a certain distance of any public thoroughlare made at the public expense, and use this fund separately to complete and repair the main roads, doing away with the present ridiculous Road Act. The actual value of the lands must of course be determined by ascertaining the rental they are capable of producing multiplied by the proper number of years' purchase. If in England the rate of interest for money so invested varies from four to five per cent. per annum, the value of lands of course will vary from twenty-five to twenty years purchase of the rental; and in Vancouver Island, where ten or twelve per cent. per annum is the lowest current rate of interest; ten to eight years the purchase of the rental the land is capable of producing is its highest value. Apply this criterion, elsewhere customary since the time of James II, to the laiest Assessment Roll, and it will be found that the values therein assigned are as fictitious as the burden is unequally borne.

Having thus ascertained the revenue derivable from a general land tax, average the tariff to make up the balance of the amount required for the public service. Unite the colonies and give the change a fair trial, and if the best interests of both colonies will not be thereby rapidly advanced I shall not be the only person mistaken.

With many apologies for this trespass upon your valuable space, respectfully yours, Colonus.

A NEW "LINER"-The fine new schooner L. B. Hastings, built on Puget Sound, and fitted out in this city by Mr. Marvin, has been placed by her owner on the route between San Francisco, Portland and Victoria. She carries a load of potatoes down to San Francisco, the price of the esculent being 31c. at present in that market; thence she will take a load of merchandise to Portland. and load in Gray's harbor with produce for

is announced to take place on the evening of without a public school house the property the 10th February under the patronage of of the Government. If the real interests of His Worship the Mayor. The hand of the by the Government a much larger sum than Rifls Corps and several leading professionals that inserted in the Estimates should be exand amateurs will give their valuable servi- pended on a school house. Hitherto we have

THE SOOKE MINES

LEECH RIVER, Jan. 30th, 1865. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH GOLONIST :-I have noted down a few facts regarding Leech River since I have been staying here from the opening of the mining district; they are entirely from my own observation, and as such may be interesting to some of your readers. Leech River seemed to take its course along the valley formed SIR,—The Real Estate Act of 1860 has done by the junction of two distinct classes of rocks. On and continues to do more mischief to this and continues to do more mischief to this place than most people are aware of. Hither to the working of that act has been to tax all improvers and now even in extremis, there is a disposition to tax all non-improvers. The fact is, either course is equally at variance fact is, either course is equally at variance many places it shanges into microscours and to a many places it shanges into microscours and to a many places it shanges into microscours and to a many places it shanges into microscours and to a many places it shanges into microscours and to a many places it shanges into microscours and to a many places it shanges into microscours and to a many places it shanges into microscours and to a many places it shanges into microscours and to a many places it shanges into microscours and to a many places it shanges into microscours and to a many places it shanges into microscours and to a many places it shanges into microscours and to a many places it shanges into microscours. with the first principles of political economy, and will continue to repel capital from the colony. The cause of non-improvement is want of capital, and to enforce improvement by act of Parliament is as absurd as it is to suppose that the country will be benefited by compelling one pauper to sell to another. People will only make improvements of the slate forms the bed of the river, although in many places it changes into micaceous sandstone or shale. There are also numerous veins of quartz running in the same direction as the cleavage of the slate, which for the most part runs with the slock of Leech, at its junction with the slock entirer, is some 25 to 30 feet deep; going upwards it becomes gradually less deep until about a quarter of a mile from the junction it comes to the surface; from thence it is visible for the rest of the distance up to the head waters suppose that the country will be benefited by compelling one pauper to sell to another. People will only make improvements when they will be gainers by doing when they will be gainers by doing so, and not before. As it is the so, and not before. As it is the so, and not before their necessities polished smooth by the action of water and movements and in rocks and gravel. From the manner in which a previously specified sum on an inadequate these boulders have been thrown about, and in act of legislature, and levy as much black-mail from each individual holder of real these boulders have been thrown about, and in which drift wood is piled up on the rocky banks, the force of water that comes down the river in spring when the snow melts. must be something fearful. The hard slate is in places scooped out like waves, holes are cut or scoured out by whirl-pools, holding gravel and small boulders in sus-pension, and large trees are thrown up nearly 20 feet above the bed of the stream. That the gold of Leech river somes from the mountains of the left bank is certain, from the fact that no creek running down the right bank has been found to yield gold, whereas on the left bank heavy gold has been found in Wolf Creek. This creek certainly runs into Sooke river about 200 yards below the confluence of Sooke and Leech, still it takes its rise in and flows down the same range of slate mountains that run up the left bank of Leech. Heavy gold has also been found in Martin Gulch, this gulch takes its rise semewhere near the North Fork and flows into Leech at Bacon Bar. Gold has been found in other small gulches on the same side of the river; good pay has also been taken out as far up as the Devils The Sooke river from the mouth of Leech until

it empties itself into Sooke harbor runs entirely through a "trap" country, and I believe that nearly all the gold found in it comes from Leech river and Wolf creek. The gold found in the latter creek is exactly similar to the Leech gold. up Leech has not been exposed; numerous shafts have been sunk, but they have not bottomed on account of the water and large boulders. The high therefrom. This practice being common with other colonies their proposals were readily entertained by different London capitalists, the papers were all pronounced in freedrick's Bar good pay has been taken out and freedric order, but in each case, when the question of taxation same up, and was enquired into, this objection was immediately raised, "If on this head-waters of the river the gold undoubtedly becomes scarcer; this is accounted for by the bedrock being harder, but wherever soft bed-rock occurs the gold is sure to be found. I worked for some time on a bare quarter of a mile below the Falls; in places the dirt paid one cent. to the bucket all through; on the rock, if it was hard, there was nothing, unless we struck a transverse crack which would be as good as from \$10 to \$25 to us; if soft we could make from \$2% to \$3 to be seen that some of the pieces are much water-worn, while others again are quite sharp and bear £5000 in real estate in this city, about the the impression of the rock they were former in.

colony \$27,000 m met one year and facilitates this downward tendency for the imore, the experiences of others must facilitates this downward tendency for the very few cross rifles and the uneven rock very few cross rifles and the uneven rock arge boulder behind which in the dead water seveflood greater than usual happens, which turns the boulder two of three times over; the gold is carried down stream until it finds another resting place, where it stops secure until another flood sets it again adrift. Some of the boulders in the will have a direct interest in making his bed of the river one would imagine no force of estate valuable and productive. Again, taking a general map of the District, draw on it. mile apart, and tax the lands within a mile the bed of the stream that I should not wonder at all if some of the gold comes from it, but I be-lieve it is to the mountains of the left bank that we have to go to as the principal source of the gold. There is quartz all over the mountains, the pieces I have noticed being eight feet in diameter. There is not much gravel on the mountain sides, so that it will not be very difficult to prospect a quartz reef, and there is a good range of country to prospect over. It is about three miles from Wolf Creek to Martin's Gulch, and about six miles to the highest point where geld has been found, so that there is a stretch of nine miles of ountry, anywhere on which a man has a chance of striking a rich quartz lead; it only remains for some lucky man to find it this coming Spring; that such will be the case I firmly believe.

THE NANAIMO SCHOOL.

FROM OUR RESPOENT CORRESPONDENT.

Nanaimo, January 27, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST SIR,-The people of Nanaimo, generally peaking, are not a little surprised that the small sum of \$800 only is placed in the Estimates for the erection of a school-house at this place, and the subject is at present causing much comment and agitation. Only those who are aware how we are situated with regard to school accommodation feel the necessity of having proper provision made for the wants of the young in this thriving and prolific community. It is understood the Vancouver Coal Company have given an eligible plot of ground to be used hereafter as public school premises, provided a school house be erected at an early date. Our present colonial school house is scarcely worthy of the name. It barely affords comfortable room for the number of children that attend, which, to say nothing of the serious inconvenience the lack of accommodation must prove, is a great barrier to the progress of the school. Now, what we want in our new school house is different appartments for boys and girls of sufficiently large dimensions to accommodate at least one hundred of each sex, and to do this a sum approaching \$2,000 will be required. We all hope to see a well organized school, both for boys and girls established, and to see it carefully arranged and vigorously and successfully conducted. It is a disgrace to the colony that this town, CONCERT.—Band-Sergeant Harris' concert of nearly a thousand inhabitants should be the place are to be considered and promoted been badly neglected und ill-used by the

Government in this respect. There is satisfaction, however, in knewing that our present rulers are a little less apathetic in these matters, and that they will not not treat us with that indifference and coldness which so marked the actions of our late Governor, who did not visit this town during the last five years of his administration, Truly he gave the place " the cold shoulder."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, January 31. INDIAN SLAYES-A case of a singular nature came before the Stipendiary Magistrate yesterday. Two Indian boys of probably fifteen and sixteen years of age were placed in the dock charged with stealing a demijohn, containing spirits, from the premises of Mr. Eugene Thomas on Yates street. One of the boys admitted the offence and said they were both slaves of Hydah Indians, who forced them to come into town and steal, and

if they failed to bring back plunder they were beaten by their masters. Special officer Levi, who arrested the striplings, stated that wines and spirits had been from time to time hood, and having a suspicion that the boys were bent on mischief he watched them and saw them enter Mr. Thomas's spirit store and deliberately walk away with the demijohn. A short time since a whole case of Martell's brandy had been abstracted from Mason & Balls' saloon on Wharf street, and a bottle bearing the same brand had been found in possession of the Indians, but it could not of course be identified. Mr. Pemberton sentenced one of the boys to three months' imprisonment, and in meantime directed the Police to make further inquiries

WHISKY SELLING .- Jas. Hilbourne alias Hilliard, arrested by officer Shepherd for supplying spirits to Indians, pleaded guilty to the charge yesterday in the Police Court. The Magistrate enquired if anything was known of the character of the accused, Sergt. Wilmer stated that Hilbourne had been a confederate in a previous case of whisky selling, but had escaped punishment. He had reason for stating that the accused kept a whisky shop at the top of Johnson street, where any Squaw could obtain a drink for one "bit." The Magistrate sentenced Hilbourne to pay a fine of \$100, or to suffer six months' imprisonment. The money was deposited a few minutes afterwards by a

tribe to which they originally belonged.

SUDDEN DEATH-A man named Joe Buckley, an old "'58'er," and well known to many in this city, was found dead in his bed vesterday morning in his cabin on Blanchard street. His body was removed to the deadhouse and a post mortem examination will be made to-day. Death is supposed to have been occasioned by intemperance. Deceased was formerly employed in the harbor master's office and latterly has been engaged by the Sheriff to carry round the assessment

DONATIONS TO THE MECHANICS INSTITUTE. of Gastineau vs. Copland. -The Library of the Mechanics' Institute | HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.-Rheuhas recently received the following donations of books: From Mr. E. G. Alston, the hon. Secretary, Tennyson's new poem " Enoch Arden," the only copy in the city. From Mrs. A. Townsend, Junius, 3 vols., Projector, 3 vols., History of Man, 2 vols., Digby's Lectures, Mason on Self Knowledge; also several volumes from Mr. Lindsay and Mr. J. D.

FROM BUTE INLET-One of Mr. Waddington's men arrived in town vesterday from Bute Inlet. Everything is quiet at Bute, the weather calm and mild, and no signs of the hostile Chilcoatens, further than a report from the friendly natives that they are supposed to be hanting on the Memeia river, a Prize Medal short distance from the Homathca. Our informant left Bute on the 16th instant.

FROM THE SOUND .- The fine tug boat Cyrus Walker, Captain Gove, arrived last night from the Sound with the extra hands who were engaged to get the ship Elizabeth Kimball off the rocks and work her to her destination. The Cyrus Walker took the Elizabeth Kimball in towat Dangeness yesterday and towed her to Port Gamble in safety. The ship has been beached for examination at Port Gamble.

A Good RACE-We understand that the preliminaries are being arranged for a face between the two champions of the turf, Wake up Jake and Boston Colt. As these are acknowledged to be the two fastest horses on the Island this race will no doubt create considerable interest.

Not the ALEXANDRA-The steamer seen in the Straits by Capt. Blair of the bark Rival, on Saturday night, was not the Alexandra as suggested by a contemporary, but H.M.S. Tribune, which left Esquimalt for the South Pacific on Saturday night at 8 o'clock.

TREFT-Charles Cruix, accused of stealing forty dollars and also a pair of boots of the value of \$2 50 from an Indian, was acquitted yesterday of the former charge, and having pleaded guilty to the larceny was sentenced to three months hard labor.

MAMMOTH Egg.-We have now in our office an enormous hen's egg, 71/4 inches in circumference; 4 inches long, and weighing 53/ ounces. It was laid on the 28th instant by a hen belonging to a marine on San Juan

THE Sir James Douglas steam tug is being rapidly completed and will probably be ready for her trial trip about the end of this week.erq n of otalifiaso partitle sa fraw

Wednesday, February 1. POLITICAL WAGER .- During the last three or four days some sporting political wagers

have been offered by members while congregated on the stoop of the House of Assembly waiting for a quorum. Yesterday Dr. Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 862 Dickson offered to stake \$500 that in the event of a general election Mr. Franklin would not be elected to represent the city, while holding his present views. Mr. Franklin said he would risk \$100 upon it for the henefit of the Hosnital and the wager the benefit of the Hospital, and the wager was thereupon duly made.

was thereupon duly made.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Police Barracks on the body of the man Joe. Buckley, whose sudden decease we have the police being the proceeded yesterday.

Dr. Davie, who made a ""A triumph of the police being the proceeded yesterday. at the Police Barracks on the body of the man Joe. Buckley, whose sudden decease we recorded yesterday. Dr. Davie, who made a post mortem examination, testified that death resulted from pulmonic apoplexy superinduced by intemperance, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Thursday, February 2. SUDDEN DEATH-It is with feelings of profound sorrow that we have to record the sudden and unexpected demise of Mrs. Almissed by the saloon keeper in that neighbor- ston, the amiable and universally respected wife of E. Graham Alston, Esq., Registrar General of Vancouver Island. Mrs. Alston had been in a weak state of health since her recent confinement, and died on Tuesday night about 10 o'clock, without any apparent suffering or pain. If public sympathy can add balm to a bleeding heart, the afflicted widower bears with him the heartfelt condolence of the entire community in his hour of grief and mourning.

WESLEYAN TEA MEETING-The annual social tea-meeting of the Wesleyan Methoso that the boys might be restored to the dist congregation in this city came off last evening in the lecture-room of the Church, Pandora street. The affair was got up in the most creditable manner by the ladies of the congregation, the tea-tables exhibiting a most tempting array of the "good things of this life" and the evening being enlivened by excellent music, interspersed with a few good short speeches. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and seemed to enjoy the proceedings most heartily.

> BOUND OVER .- Samuel Goldstein was yess terday charged before the Police Magistrate with using threatening language towards Charles Scymon, and was ordered to enter into his own recognizance in the sum of £10 to keep the peace for three months.

HEAVY SENTENCE.-Henry Simpson was fined by the Magistrate at Saanich £100, in default to suffer twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor, for supplying spirits to an

DEATH AT THE HOSPITAL-A man named John Duncan, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years, died on Tuesday of consumption in the Royal Hospital.

NEW TRIAL-The Chief Justice yesterday granted a rule nisi for a new trial in the case

matic Pains .- Many thousands of martyrs from rheumatism have found human life but one long disease, and after consulting all the most eminer men in vain, and trying all sorts of supposed remedies without relief, have grown weary of existence, and have seased to hope for comfort on this side of the grave, until some lucky accident has called their attention to Holloway's Pills and Ointment. These are genuine remedies indeed! Persons bedridden for months with rheumatic pains nd swellings, after the Ointment has been well rubbed nto the affected parts, and the blood purified by the course of these Pills, have found themsalves restored in an incredible short time to perfect health and ease.

Protection from Fire

BRYANT & MAY'S Patent Special Safety Matches. Wax Vesta and Cigar Light.

LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous ight as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties. Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes. Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and apanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500. BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, or b0. 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1,000.

Sole importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor(slide oxes). All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

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PRIZE MEDAL.

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

was awarded to

A. SALOMONS.

35, OLD CHANGE, LANDON. The Cardinipus PATENT JUPON Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed. Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze, For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can

SMITH'S NEW PATENT HARMOZON CORSET (self-adjusting), Obtained a Prize Medal, and is the very best Stay

Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset, Invaluable for the Ball Room, Eque trian Exer-To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of A. SALOMONS,

m4 be a sale of the sale only of the sale only of the sale only of the sale only of the sale on the sale on the sale of the sale on the sale of the sale of the sale on the sale of the

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL AP-

POINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's

ingenuity. — Telegraph, March 31, 1862.

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

Times, June 23, 1862. "Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest qualit. which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—Hustrated London News November8th, 1862

WATCHES, adapted for every class, climats, and coun try, wholesale and retail Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre, Seconds, Key-less, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guiness each.

CLCCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turge, Stable, Railway, Postoffice, Shop, Warshops, Office, and Counting House, from

ce, Shop, Warehouse, Office, 00 guineas to £1 ls. each,	Gold Cases. Silver Cas				
ENSON'S LONDON MADE WATCHES.	Open Fase	Hum- ters	Open Face,	Hun- ters.	
tent Lever, jewelled	£ 8, 12 12 16 16 19 19 24 0 15 15 19 19	15 18 19 18 23 (27 (18 18 23 (7 10 8 10 9 10 9 9 10 10	\$ 6 6 0 8 0 9 10 10 10 10 11 11 13	Company of the Compan
do. 8 jewelsdo, extra, 10 jewels	24 0 28 0			13 1	

Benson's Indian Watch.—A first-class London made ever, Compensation-balance, adjusted r hot cli-

nates:—
Silver Cases, Open Face..£11 11 0 Hunters,£12 12 0 Gold Cases, Open Face..£25 00 Hunters,£30 00 Foreign Warches Warranten.—Silver Cases, at £3 3s. £4 4s..£55s.,£6 6s. each.
Ditto—Gold Cases,£5 5s.,£77 s.,£9 9s.,£12 12s. each. Benson's Illustrated Jatch Pamphlet, Will be sent Post free for Six ... amps: contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices 0 every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select, and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the

world Postoffice Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon Lon-don Houses, must be made payable, and addressed to

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

OSTEO EIDON.

MESSES. GABRIEL'S INVENTION for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially desired.



27, HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, and doors from the Railway Bridge.

LIVERPOOL: 134, DUKE 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 by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Mesers to forward either a partial or complete set o

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle Patent White Enamel for stopping

6d.per box.
GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth. which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents; or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

AMMUNITION

shooting at 500 yards. ELEY'S

ENFIELD

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for

Sporting or Military Purposes,

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 milimetres. Jacobs' Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps

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

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Judson's Simple Dves. Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle, These Dyes will also be found useful for impart-Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory,

Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating

May be had of all chemists, throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies. WHOLESALE DEPOT-19a.C. leman st., London.

The Eastern in is up to the 27th nothing of very is still advancin was by last acco

The Wee

called Pocotalis Savannah, or the latter city an general evident enough to push for he has forwar the assistance of latter general, in is making substa great depot of t fall of Fort Fish of the torpedoe the batteries alo the Federal force the city to giv rumors of evacu ever, too impor quished so easil therefore expe conflict before sion of the of Confederate tions on Cap pended-block ports that hav ance of the blo ton stands p Confederacy r ments and clo this port the ti great commerc cupation of the put a summary the capture

runners has Federal gunbo -A sensation the New You French intri America for th the aid of M the Spanish A may be, as u startling fab good substan one thing is Republics a short time a foreign pow ence of Peri portion of t eral of the kind of bo maelstrom newspapers mission of that they n " sweep the Southern d and that it prudence a of both No after the c pay the carry on th out troub schemes o lian's desig Napoleon The conve ern Mexic poleon as of the de merely pa the Fren Mexico. of the cou panage c under a choosing, afterwar he sends has been

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> WAS I terday ing th paper called which

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

Morton, E Noon, C Nemcombe, M Perkins, J Pryor, F Pointer, N Paine, Mr Pressley, J H Pearke Mrs Plannezzi. Mr Patrick. T Pike, C Mr Parmeter, T Price, O

Oliver, W N O'Brien, S Quigley, J

Rath, N Reddish, J F Ross, W J Ross, J Ross, J M Reynolds, M Richardson, J Rea. Wm

Snetsinger, J Simonton, Dr Sixsmith, M Smith. C M H Spiegel, D Saunders, H Smallfield, T Sponenburgh, J Sweeney, J Scott, Wm Smith. WWE Semlen, E A Sinkler, R Scoble, A Schneider, H M

Turneil, T Tapson, W Thomas, E 2 Thomas, R. W. Tillitt, B. 2. Taylor, J. G. Tebbutt, E. W. Tynan, C or E Turner, Dr

Vautrin, G Van Bleck, H B

Wilson, G Williams, T W RED LETTERS.

Hayes, Miss Peck, E

Marris, T Hicks, A F Portway, R C Spillet, J R Sampson, H PILLS AND OINTMENT FOR CURE OF DROPSY.—The edicines in dropsy is extraorwith such peculiar effect upon fluids arising from this direful bibly carried off, and prevented accumulation. The sufferer respirits, and rejoices in a commonstitution. These admirable ar happy effect on many other ly liver complaints and chronic act upon the constitution generate blood, regulating the secrements to the stomach and kidneys, of rare balsams, without the adgrain of any noxious substances, efficacious.

al dealer, Anderson & Co.'s set, in retiring from the coal opportunity of contradicting has been circulated, to the as been bought out by the es of this city. The rumor

BY EXPRESS. - A valuable lashionable and seasonable en received at the Victoria of Fort and Douglas streets, England, consisting of tich h mantles, children's and silks, poplins, embroidere ets, underclothing, &c. *

TION .- A. J. Brunn has re ess from London, Self-protected article for Colonists, No. er should be without one. As about to remove to a more ore, he sells this and everying, shirts, gloves, hosiery, below cost, to save the exal. Call at A. J. Brunn's.

INTS OF CHILDREN.

of fast-growing and scrofulous osed to curvatures and other detendes in the desirable to give a tonic with- and an alterative without irrich it would be impossible to tion combining so many of the sas the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Pills. — Dyspepsia, indigestion, burn, bilousness, nausea, want of h Philosophers trace the moral and to the tate of the stomach; h wisdom in the speculation; the uman body is more than the kitestic establishment—be it ever so, the whole internal economy is oung may smile at the simile, and mendous sacrifice indigestion exim. The day will come when they r their dyspepsia, as thousands maelves have done, when it will be miort and nappiness if they only repnetic words, and hold in readifills, a certain safeguard.

The Eastern intelligence received yesterday

is up to the 27th ultimo. There is, however,

for he has forwarded one corps of his army to

the assistance of Terry at Wilmington. The

latter general, in conjunction with the fleet,

is making substantial progress towards this

great depot of the blockade runners. The

fall of Fort Fisher and the gradual removal

of the torpedoes, as well as the silencing of

the Federal forces to approach near enough

the city to give rise to the never-ending

rumors of evacuation. 8 Wilmington is, how-

ever, too important a position to be relin-

quished so easily by the South, and we may

therefore expect to hear of a stubborn

conflict before the Federals gain posses-

sion of the place. One great source

tions on Cape Fear river, been sus-

ton stands pre-eminent. Through it the

Confederacy received the bulk of its arma-

ments and clothing, and it was chiefly on

this port the trade that forced Nassau into a-

great commercial mart depended. The oc-

cupation of the river by the Federals has now

French intrigue is in progress in Central

America for the purpose of absorbing, through

the aid of Maximilian's Empire, the whole of

the Spanish American Republics. The rumor

may be, as usual with the Herald, a merely

startling fabrication, or it may be based on

good substantial grounds; be it as it may,

one thing is certain—the South American

Republics are bound to become in a very

short time a Federal union or the prey of

foreign powers. Spain threatens the exist-

maelstrom of anarchy and confusion, we have

"sweep the continent." We are afraid this

Southern desire will scarcely be gratified,

and that it will require the utmost economy,

prudence and peaceful industry on the part

of both North and South, for many years

after the cessation of the present civil war, to

pay the interest on the national debt and

carry on the Government of the country, with-

out troubling their heads about grand

schemes of Southern filibustering. Maximi-

lian's designs or rather the schemes of Louis

Napoleon promise a more speedy mischief.

The conveyance of Sonora and other North-

ern Mexican States by Maximilian to Na-

peleon as a kind of security for the payment

of the debt due by Mexico to France is

merely part of the original plan conceived by

the French Emperor when he invaded

Mexico. He could not well take possession

has been more bold than disoreet. A large

American population have already settled

in Arizona, and the neighboring Mex-

ican territory has always been looked

upon by the people of California as part of their common heritage. They have

in the process of "Americanizing" the coun-

try when Louis Napoleon's Mexican project

brought matters to a summary termination.

The scheme therefore of inducing an emigra-

tion from that State is, to say the least, ques-

tionable, and will only result ultimately in a

contest between the two races. It is possible,

however, that Napoleon's designs are not confined to the North of Mexico, but rather

to the helpless republics south, and that Dr

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY .- A canny Scot

was called as a witness in a case heard yes-

terday in the Supreme Court, and on enter-

ing the box was observed to have a slip of

paper in his hand. The learned counsel who

called him asked a question of the witness, which was immediately objected to by the epposing counsel and ruled out of order by the Court. The witness was then interro-

gated as to the contents of the suspicious document which he held in his hand, and

were put to him.

anned, contrived, and were busily engaged

Federal gunboats.

Leanger spins

renewed the movement of his force from Sayannah. Last week the 15th and 17th corps, under Major General Blair crossed Port Royal Ferry, and with a portion of nothing of very startling interest. Sherman is still advancing towards Charleston, and Foster's command, moved on Pocotaligo, Gen. Howard, commanding that wing of the was by last accounts in occupation of a town army, reported on Sunday that the enemy called Pocotaligo, about fifty miles from abandoned his strong works in our front Savannah, or nearly half way between during Saturday night. Blair's corps now occupy a strong position across the railroad, covering all the approaches east of Pocatathe latter city and Charleston. The Federal general evidently considers himself strong enough to push the remainder of his way;

STANTON. New Yorkf Jan 18-Havana dates are to the 4th. Nothing of interest from Mexico. Blockade runner Princess Royal, from Ber-

muda to Nassau, was lost at sea. CAIRO, Jan 17-Few Orleans dates are to the 11th. A severe gale is reported off the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 31st ult. The British bark John Bull, with a cargo of the batteries along the river, have enabled cotton, was wrecked and is a total loss. Other vessels were considerably damaged.

WASHINGTON, Jan 19-A cavalry expedition of 500 men, which started from Prospect Hill, has returned, having scouted through Loucon and Fairfax counties as far as Warrenton. They found no large bodies of rebels in arms, but brought in eleven prisoners and fifty-two horses. The Union troops

did not lose a man. A special dispatch to the Tribune from of Confederate traffic has, in these opera- Washington says: Gen. Butler has turned over to his successor a half million dollars, the proceeds of taxes on sutlers and other

pended—blockade running. Above all the traders. ports that have hitherto defied the vigil-It is rumored that Senator McDougall, of ance of the blockading squadron, Wilming- California, will resign.

Boston, Jan 20-The Massachusetts Senate voted this afternoon for U. S. Senator with the following result: Henry Wilson, 37; J. A. Andrews, 3.

NEW YORK, Jan 21-The Times' Washington special says the Cabinet was in sesion for several hours, it is supposed on Blair's mission to Richmond

put a summary termination to the traffic, and It is reported that Gen. De Castaguy had the capture of a perfect fleet of blockade taken possession of Durango in Mexico, and runners has rewarded the exertions of the that Marques had taken Colima, Ortega losing all his infantry and artillery. Caravajis is said to be trying to get across the Rio -A sensational announcement appears in Grande into Texas. the New York Herald to the effect that

Sr. Louis, Jan 21-The State Convention. in committee of the whole on the bill of of rights, yesterday passed by nearly an unanimous vote the following resolution:

Resolved. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union, and that all attempts, from whatever pretext, to dissolve the said Unnion or sever said nation ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State; that every citizen of this State owes a paramount allegiance to the Constiintion and Government of the United States, and no law or ordinance of this State in contravention thereof can have any binding

ence of Peru, Brazil is in hostilities with a An ordinance has been introduced confisportion of the Argentine Confederation, sevcating the property of rebels to the State of eral of the Republies are carrying on a Missouri.

kind of border warfare with each other, New York, Jan 21-The Commercial's as if it wanted a more extensive Washington special dispatch says that the finance bill passed yesterday, which authorizes the issue of one hundred and two milnewspapers in Richmond advocating the subions of treasury notes and which will at once mission of the South to the North in order be paid to the army. that they might with their combined armies

The Herald's Central America correspondent makes important developments in regard to an intrigue in progress there to bring about the absorption of the Spanish American republics by Maximilian's Empire thro' French agents.

News from up the Shenandoah valley reports great suffering. The rebel forces are still near Newmarket and Staunton. Preparations have been made to make Harper's Ferry a great military depot.

The Herald's Buenos Ayres correspondent says: The Indians are very bold in their incursions in approaching near the city and driving off a large number of cattle, horses, and other stock.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18th. Forty guerillas made a dash into Bardstown, Ky., yesterday for the purpose of recovering one of their men. They had a heavy fight with the Federals garrisoning that place, and were driven from the town with heavy loss.

New York, Jan. 24-A party of rebel cavalry made their appearance in front of the Union pickets near Newbern, on the night of of the country and make it ostensibly an apthe 14th instant. During their stay some of panage of France, but he could place it them deserted to the Union lines. On the under a stable Government of his own discovery of this the remainder tell back and choosing, and make whatever terms he liked were pursued to near Kingston by a detach-ment of the 12th New York cavalry. Rebel afterwards. We are afraid, however, when deserters are continually coming in at Newhe sends to California for an emigration he

The Union steamer Mystic while recently attempting to land some passengers at Washington, N. C., which for some time had been considered neutral ground, was fired on. Col. McChesney and a general were slightly wounded.

The Herald's dispatches from Fort Fisher say the fleet and army commenced moving towards Wilmington on the afternoon of last Wednesday. There is no confirmation of the report that Terry had occupied the place, but on the day the movement commenced explosions were heard in that direction. It was supposed that the rebels were blowing up their fortifications preparatory tu evacuating the town. A chart of the river had been found, showing where the rebels had sunk torpedoes. Many of these had been ta-Gwin, as the French Viceroy, is merely advertising for fillibusters through his extemporised ambassadors in California. ken up, and a number planted in the ground above Fort Fisher have been removed.

Washington, Jan. 21-The Richmond Despatch of the 19th says: Our most reliable nformation is that the Yankees have attempied to advance towards Wilmington Fort Caswell was at last advices held by our forces. It is feared that it will be rendered useless to us by the enemy blocksding the river at a point between it and Wilmington. Resolutions in the rebel Senate creating the office of commander-in-chief over all the armies of the Southern Confederacy, and recommending that Gen. Johnston be reinstated have been passed. This will if carried by both Houses, make Lee Commander-ins. Chief of all the rebel armies. with a leer in his eye gravely replied "It's a check for my fees!" No further questions

New York, Jan. 23-In addition to the

deserters from Lee's army have passed

through Washington.
Caire, Jan. 23-Forrest is reported to be concentrating his forces at Hueston, Miss., with a view of shortly making a raid into Memphis.

The last lot of exchanged prisoners bring heartrending accounts of the suffering of our men who are still in Libby Prison. Previous to the arrival of a stock of blankets sent by Grant, they suffered mostly from cold. Many were nude of shoes, socks, or under clothing. One hundred and sixty of them, who had been there the longest time, had been induced by the offer of double rations to go out of prison by day and work at mending shoes and clothing for the rebel army in order to save themselves from star

The Herald's special despatch says: it is believed here that the pressure of the peace party at the South is so powerful that it will force the rebel government to entertain any proposition which may be made for negotiations, even if they are not coupled with con-ditions of the recognition of the Confeder-

Eighty bags of California Overland Mail which had accumulated here were dispatched by the Isthmus route on the steamer Ocean Queen. The matter was sent to Kansas, and some of it to Julesburg; but as the Indians hold five hundred miles of the route, the mails were returned to this city. It is thought regular communication will not be resumed before June.

WASHINGTON, Jan 23-The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the nomin nation of Charles H. Dana as Assistant Secretary of War, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Peter H. Watson.

New York, Jan 23-The Post's special dispatch says: The House Military Committee have agreed to report a bill for a slight increase of army officers.

In the House a resolution reducing the duty on paper, passed by a vote of 97 yeas to 40

In the Senate, Lane of Indiana, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the petition of the Oregon Legislature, ask ng for the establishment of an armory and rsenal in that state. The report was agreed

Clark, of New Hampshire, offered the following, which was ordered printed and laid on the table :

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That no pegatiation, terms of settlement, or concession of compromise be entered into, preposed, yielded or made with the rebels, rectly or indirectly, until they have manifested their implicit and unconditional subjection to the authority of the government. And further, that however much peace may be desired, the present war must be waged with all the resources and energy of the government till said submission shall be secured and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws established over the entire territory of the United States, as heretofore claimed.

The title of the above is, "A resolution of negotiations." It is reported that the Finance bill will be

modified so as to favor contraction. Resolutions of thanks to Admiral Porter and his officers and men, and Gen. Terry and his officers and men, for their conduct at Fort Fisher, passed the Senate unanimously. In the House the resolutions were passed unanim

mously. The resolutions tendering thanks of Congress to Gen. Thomas and the officers and men under his command, for the skill and dauntless courage by which the rebel army was signally defeated and driven from Tendessee, was unanimously adopted.

The Herald's Nassau correspondent of the 18th says; The utmost activity prevails in the Anglo rebel fleet plying between Wilmington, Charleston and Nassau. Cotton valued at three and a half million of dollars has been landed at Nassau from the above named ports within the last twenty days. A large number of British trading vessels sailed from Liverpool, London, and the Clyde, laden with supplies for the rebels. Two blockade runners cleared for Wilmington at Nassau on the 14th. They have probably learned before now on arriving at New Inlet, that a change had taken place in the position of affairs there, and they were just in time to fail into the hands of the National forces.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22-The Richmond Whig says that negroes in the prime of life will make better soldiers than white men over fifty. General Johnston in his late speech at Colum-

bia, South Carolina, says he is out of the service and regretted that he could not serve with the rebel soldiers.

The Secretary of War has directed the Provost Marshal of Fredericksburg to release Mr. Foote from custody. It is uncertain whether he will go forward to washington or return to Richmond.

H. S. Foote has refused to be released and in-

H. S. Foote has refused to be released and insists upon a trial to show cause for his arrest.

Capt. Semmes has reached Richmond.

'The Herald's Shenandoah Valley correspondent says: A gentleman of Madison county, Virginia, who recently visited Richmond states that he conversed with government officers, who told him the holding of Richmond for any considerable time was despaired of by Davis and Les. The public archives, not necessary for immediate use were being sent away. Hundreds of families had removed to North Carolina or Georgia. The city is said to be in process of mining. Davis is determined that Richmond shall not fall into our hands said to be in process of mining. Davis is deter-mined that Richmond shall not fall into our hands

mined that Richmond shall not fall into our hands except as a heap of ruins.

A singular article appeared in the Richmond Enquirer of last Thursday, which says, that after every manly effort the rebels may yet fail, and policy and interests may incline them to submit to the United States rather than to England, France or Maximilian. With their military forces they could then sweep this continent and thus hide their shame, while America will become the colossal power of the world. On the other hand some of the Richmond editors, in view of the fact that they have lost all the sea ports of consequence, make great efforts to preve these disasters blessings. They say war is now their sole business. The conscription must be vigorously enforced and every one that can must serve.

A New Orlean's dispatch gives the particulars

A New Orlean's dispatch gives the particulars of Grierson's late great raid in Missippi. It conor Grierson a late great raid in missipple. At confirms the previous reports of his great success.—
They marched 400 miles, lost less than 100 men, captured 600 prisoners, and brought in a thousand contrabands and 100 horses, besides destroying

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 20,-The greater portion of the larger vessels of Porter's fiest re-cently operating against Fort Fisher have returned and are new anchored in Hampton Roads. Our troops are actively engaged in reconnoitering the

The Herse Monroe, Jan 17—Sherman has

five blockade runners captured at Wilmingston.

five blockade runners captured at Wilmingston, it is said there are twelve or thirteen still due from Nassau and Bermuda, their captains being ignorant of the situation.

The News.

The News.

five blockade runners captured at Wilmingston banks of Cape Fear river, sounding for torpedoes and removing obstructions to free navigation.

Charles of Cape Fear river, sounding for torpedoes and removing obstructions to free navigation.

Charles of Cape Fear river, sounding for torpedoes and removing obstructions to free navigation.

The Times' special despatch says that since the first of Janaury over five thousand savannah report that one corps of Sherman's ar-

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Times says Blair obtained most of his papers while in Richmond, and that all idea of any other result arising from his visit is now completely exploded.

The Commercial says editorially that Grant and Sherman were both moving simultaneously with the attack on Fort Fisher, and predicts more news of a favorable character during the week. Letters from the forces before Richmond contain no

Cairo, Jan. 17—The Louisiana Legislature has elected Governor Hahn as United States Senator for a term of six years after 4th March next, when

Smith's term expires. NEW YORK, Jan. 17-Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee informs the Navy Department that a resolution will soon be introduced in the Alabama Legislaure, recommending a return of that State to the

Butler's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War lifts the veil which has closely covered many of the disasters and blunders in front of Petersburg. His testimony produced a profound impression, and summons were issued for Grant and other high officials.

LATER.

[From the Pacific Tribune.] BUFFALO, 26th—The fire ceased last night.
All the buildings on the corner of Main and Court streets were destroyed, and three firemen were killed.

DETROIT, Jan. 27th—A fire occurred at East Saginaw which destroyed property valued at \$75,-

FORTRESS MONROR, Jan. '24-The blockade runners Stag and Charlotte were captured on the 21st, while attempting to run into Wilmington with cargoes of rides and blankets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26-The Times special says every member of the rebel cabinet except Tren-holm resigned. The Congressmen are also withdrawing.

Johnston refuses to accept Beauregard's department. He declines to take the command of any army but his own.

PORTLAND, Jan. 28—The station of the Overland Mail at Julesburg, on the Platte, was abandoned by all except one man, in consequence of the Indian massacres in the neighborhood. Curtis telegraphed to the troops seven days out from Cottonweod, for the purpose of hunting Indians, that there was no need of leaving Julesburg.

The Columbia river is full of ice. The steamer Cascades started Thursday. The ocean steamer is at Astoria. The next steamer leaves San Francisco on Monday.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21-Gold yesterday and to-day is variously quoted from 200@ 206, closing at 206@210. Greenbacks this morning, 491/2 @491, closing about 49 weak. Currency exchange, 90; coin drafts, 2. Jean Pierre Cogers sues François Gartier

for \$5000 damages for the recent assault and battery. The Comanche left for Vallejo at one to-

day with a large number of invited guests, and arrived safely at Mare Island.

Augustus Redhill, a mining Secretary, was

arrested in the sot of picking the poor members at Olympic Club Moons yeste

A systematic course of the sign has bee perpetrator has only just been discovered. Half the wires of the fire-alarm telegraph are up to-night.

The submarine cable of the State Telegraph Company was broken by the ship Western Continent, which caught it while Capt. Tod's company, 8th Volunteers, has

been sent to Alcatraz for garrison duty. David Eaton, superintendent of Ventura mine, was murdered by guerrillas while travelling to Mazatlan. The French troops came upon the guerrillas and killed nearly all of them. Mr. Denew, Superintendent of the Santa Rosa Durango, was murdered by two of hissise vants. Both gentlemen were well knows i: San Francisco. Denew was pro-

fessor . Uity College a year ago. San Francisco, Jan. 23-Martin V. Taylor, formerly of San Francisco, was murdered by the Apaches in Sonora last month.

The steamer Pacific arrived to-night from the North.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24-Gold in New York opened at 198 this morning, advancing to 200 at one o'clock. Greenbacks opened at 501/2 to 503/4, closing at 493/4 to 501/4.

Major General McDowell has received a telegram notifying him that Arizona Territory has been annexed to the Department of the Pacific. He will take immediate steps to protect settlers and open routes of com-

Baum, ex-Superintendent of the Utah Mining Co., and partner of Moses Frank the forger, has turned up in Mazatlan.

An affair occurred last night between John Hamilton, workman in the sugar refinery, and Henry Mitchell, boiler maker, in which both were severely cut and stabbed.

Harding & Mooreman, of Louisville, Kentucky, Manufacturers of the celebrated Cutter whisky, sued Patrick McAran and John P. Kelly for \$20,000 dollars damages for infringement of trade mark, and ask an injunction to prevent them from using their mark. The injunction was granted on

\$10,000 bonds. Receipts of the California Art Union for wo weeks were nearly \$1,400.

W. N. Slocum, of Santa Cruz, has been appointed collector of internal revenue for the second district of California.

A new trial has been granted in the slander case of LaRoche vs. Hutchings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Daniel A. Hill died at Santa Barbara, on Friday. He has resided there forty years, and was the oldest cioneer in California except John Gilroy and Daptain Cooper of Monterey.

Major J. C. Ridge and Barelay Henley, accredited agents of Dr. Gwin, arrived on the last steamer from Mexico, and officially confirm the report that Maximilian has conveyed by trust deed to Napoleon—Sonora, Sinialo, and other Northern Mexican States, as security for the debt due France by Mexico to be restored to Mexico upon payment of said claims. Dr. Gwin is Governor General or Vicercy of Napoleon. Invested with full Plenipotentiary powers, Henley and Ridge are here to encourage American emigration. Gwin has drawn up a code of laws approved by Napoleon, offering liberal terms for the purchase and redemption of mines, guaranteeing civil and religious liberty. Napoleon

guarantees military force to protect the States against internal and external foes.

dalantal

Frank Rivers, for forging Quartermaster's checks, sentenced to four years imprisonment.

CANADA.

Hamilton, C. W. Jan. 26—The Ontario Pork Packing establishment was burned with all its con-tents. Loss \$100,000.

QUEBEC, Jan. 26—In Parliament, the Attorney General brought in a bill for the prevention and suppression of all rebel schemes on the frontier, and of the manufacture and shipment of goods to of the manufacture and shipment of goods for unlawful purposes, and providing for the seizure and examination of suspected vessels. Bill passed to its second reading.

IDAHO.

The Idaho Statesman gives the following

amusing items:

Harpers' Drawer, though chief in picking up oddities in literature, has contained many worse things than the following found posted

on Main street the other day.

Norvovs.—Too strays, December 25th,
1864. Too stray cows three miles below Boysee City, on the south side of the river on O S Dennis and Co Banch horns turns rite down with the pints sawed of a white an brindle cow with no brand that is visuble they have bene hare about 2 month if the oners will Come and prove property and pay damages may take the sade stock

Anticipating a searcity of female help at the ball at the garrison the other night, a fels. low borrowed a set of crinoline and calico. and with the aid of a clean shave, attempted to palm himself off for one of the angelic creatures that flit and spin all the room around. After much difficulty himself and partner in the secret succeeded in getting all the finery on, and the voice tuned to some imitation of the proper key. The two now made their appearance in the parlor when one of the officers of the garrison in search of a partner for a waltz, detected the bogus article and ordered him under escort to the guard house, where he is still ruminating upon what sudden turns may happen in human affairs.

ITEMS FROM BOISE.

ANOTHER ESCAPE. - Emil Bordeneuf-who has been confined in the county jail since last fall, awaiting trial for the murder of J. Selbie-escaped. He cut a hole through his cell, and made his way under the floor and passed out through the hole in the west wall, made by Orow in his escape a year ago.

PORTER HEARD FROM.—Geo. H. Porter passed through Union, Grand Ronde Valley. The people there intended to arrest him, but before they had got ready to do so he had left the town. He was subsequently seen by Mr. Scett, near Burntriver. He did not seem particular about disguising himself or avoid-ing being seen. He stated that he intended to go to Boise City; thence to Salt Lake.

The winter beyond the mountains has been much severer this season than last. In pertions of the Grand Ronde valley snow has Powder liver valley it has been deeper.

Besin fi is from four to use feet deep. Unless the weather becomes milder very soon but few of the immigrant stock will survive the winter,-W. W. Statesman.

WHAT THEY SAY IN ENGLAND.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST Sin—I noticed lately in your report of the discussion of the irrepressible question—judicious tariff v. empty Treasury—a statement made by the hon, the member for Metchesen, which might lead a reader to infer that the mercantile community in England approve of our free port policy and mode of raising a revenue, and it must be admitted that no argument of greater weight can be thrown into the scale on either side; but so far from this being the case, I beg to inform you that I have at no distant period conversed on this subject with numbers of merchants and men of business in England, many of whom have investments here, and invariably found opinions the very opposite obtain. The opinion held by the mercantile community in Eng. land whenever fully informed of the facts, has been, and continues to be this, That itwo elements are wanting to ensure the modere elements are wanting to ensure the moders ate success of this colony, viz, union with British Columbia and a judicious tariff. On those points, thanks to your enlightened advocacy, the public are not only rightly informed but determined, and are now sufficiently convinced that union means strength and respectability, economy, credit; and the capa-bility to execute works of magnitude, whether improving Victoria harbor and the mouth of the Fraser, obtaining postal facilities or overland communication; and that no import duties means no revenue, no employment, immigration repelled from our shores, each on his return spreading the cry of disaster, re-echoed by the cheap press at home from Cape Clear to Canterbury and from Canterbury to Caithness. They now see that our free port experiment has cost us during the last 5 or 6 years £150,000, a sum sufficient to have made the harbor, and made our roads, while at present we cannot afford to sweep our streets or repair our side walks. They see that the principal portion of that sum could have found its way into the pockets of the industrious classes employed, enabling many of them to have commenced business on their own account and permanently attached them to the soil. They notice no sale for lumber at auction above \$6 per m. Three mills unprofitable on the east coast and one stopped on the west, and lastly, that agriculture is, under present arrangements, not attempted because unprofitable; in short, as fer as public opinion goes, we may fairly consider those questions settled.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.—His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified for publie information that passports for British subjects about to enter the United States of America will be granted on Tuesdays and Fridays, at the Colonial Secretary's Office, between the hours of 12 and 2 p.m.

TRADE ASSIGNERS-Messis. J. A. McCres and John Work were yesterday appointed trade assignees in the insolvent estate of A. D. Macdonald, banker.

The Weckly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 7, 1865.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday afternoon from New Westminster with passengers and a small letter Express.

There is nothing of interest from Cariboo; the N. P. Times says:

A few claims were working on Williams Creek, among which were the Grizzly, Moffatt, Camerona Caledonia and Never Sweat. The weather was frosty, but fine, and the sun gave out apparently more heat than in previous winters. The snow was over two feet deep, but dry, and for some distance down the malking was good. ance down the walking was good.

[From the British Columbian.] THE WEATHER—The weather has been mild and soft during the last three days, and the snow which fell on Friday has nearly all disappeared. We understand the river is again clear of ice above but as no express has come to hand we have

CUSTOMS' RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, January 28th, 1865: Duties. £88 10s.; harbor dues, £11 4s. 8d; head money, £9 4s.; tonnage dues, £3 3s. Total, £112 1s. 8d.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[From the N. P. Times.]

GOLD EXPORT DUTY BILL.

Hon. Attorney General, in moving the second reading of the bill, explained its principles. It was to impose a duty upon all gold in a natural state, whether dust or otherwise. The tax would fall upon the persons best able to afford it—viz. those who came to the country and dug out the gold—and it was quite right that they should pay a small toll. It particularly affected the transient population, who otherwise often reaped great benefits without contributing at all to the revenue. The Government would ask the Council to form a separate fund of the sums derived from this tax, to be expected in opening and improving roads. separate fund of the sums derived from this tax, to be expended in opening and improving roads to the mining districts, and in improving their sanitary and social condition generally. To facilitate collection, opportunity would be given to those who had gold assayed to pay the assay duties and obtain a certificate. The rate placed was two shillings per ounce, and so en for aliquot parts of an ounce, In order to assist the miner, and give him good value for his money, the tax was reduced to one shilling and sixpence for those was reduced to one shilling and sixpence for those taking their gold to the Government Assay Office. He thought it probable that the Government might establish Branch Assay offices at the differ-ent mining districts. To facilitate collection the rate was made Customs duty, and was made levi-able under the Customs Act, and to avoid smuggling local magistrates were empowered to impose the penalty of imprisonment. These were the principal features of the bill. Hon. Mr. Walkem had been laboring under the

impression that a much lower rate would have been fixed, and he feared that the tax proposed would produce general dissatisfaction and create much mischief. He was in principle favorable much mischief. He was in principle favorable to the imposition of as large a tax as possible, but thought that is or is 6d would have been enough for the first year. If a man went up the country and put \$10,000 into a claim, and coming down at the end of the season with only \$2000, had to pay 2s per ounce on all he had to show for his \$10,000, he thought it would be felt by many to be a great hardship. He thought grumbling should be avoided as much as possible.

Hon. Mr. Cornwall thought the high tax should be tried first, and then if it did not answer, it might be reduced. He disagreed with the clause providing that the whole proceeds should be spent in the mines. It would be a bad precedent. He thought that the disposal of it should be regulated by the policy and the asset of the second of the second

Hon. Mr. Moberly thought it was most impor tant to improve the roads to the mines. The re-venue could no be increased in any other way, and the money was wanted. At present the suc-cessful miner took all his gains out of the country, and left the burden of taxation upon the unsuc cessful one. The rich men ought to he venue. He was in favor of establishing Branch Assay Offices.

Assay Offices.

Hon. Mr. Haynes supported the bill. It would not touch the poor man, but come only on the rich. He did not think there would be much difficulty in collecting the tax, in fact it would scarcely require a single additional officer.

Hon. Mr. Ball was much pleased to find so many hon. members supporting a measure he had advo-cated from the first. He thought they might safely reckon on an increase of £30,000 to the revenue by it, and when the miners found that their position was to be improved by it they would pay cheerfully. The hon, member for Cariboo West had said they would grumble, but everybody grumbled at paying taxes, and it was to be expected. He did not think the amounts too high, and indeed thought the tax would not really be more than is 6d, as every one would go to the Assay Offices if they were established. He supported both the principal and the amounts of the bill.

Hon. Peter O'Reilly supported the bill, and did not think the amount too high.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary was of the same

Hon. H. Holbrook was in favor of the bill, but did not think mere than £16,000 or £20,000 would be gained by the tax. He disapproved, however, of the whole amount being expended on the miner, and thought it should be bestowed upon the whole colony. He thought also that there was no necessity for an assay office in Cariboo, as all the gold from that region would find its way to New West-

Hon. Attorney General said that it would be Hon. Attorney General said that it would be difficult to smuggle, as there were only two or three passes on the southern boundary line, and they might be easily watched. Possibly a debateable line might be made, some half-mile or so above the Forty-minth Parallel, to prevent people settling there to assist smuggling. It was designed to improve all roads leading to the mines, and therefore the hon, member for Douglas might possibly get some appropriation for improving his possibly get some appropriation for improving his rapids and sloughs.

The bill was then read a second time, and the committal, after some discussion, was fixed for

Tuesday.

The House then adjourned.

GOLD EXPORT DUTY BILL. House in Committee on the Bill, Hon. Mr. Ball an of Committee. The Bill was taken

clause by clause.
Clause 1—Definition of "Gold." It shall mean natural gold, whether mixed with other sub-stances or not, gold dust, and all other gold,

wrought or unwrought, except coined money, plate or jewelry. Passed as read.

Clause II—Levying a duty of two shillings upon every ounce Troy weight of gold, previous to its being exported from British Columbia or its

dependencies.

Hon. G. A. Walkem opposed the rate mentioned.

He held that miners' rights should be as much respected as other persons, and that they should have fair play. The tax in Australia was only is and is. 3d., and why should it be more here. have fair play. The tax in Australia was only lead and ls. 3d., and why should it be more here. There was a deficit to make up, large sums were required, but it was exceedingly unfair to take it all out of the miners' pocket. Why should they in addition to the hardships they have to undergo, be mulcted in a tax equal to 3 per cent. on what they have realized. The miners were the stay of the country. If they were withdrawn from the country, the merchants must leave too. He thought it was like taking advantage of the absence of the only men concerned, to take, and take all they could. It had been proposed to try a high rate of the first year, and if it did not answer, to lower it. That is to say, after the mean had suffered who were here, they would put a lighter tax on those who came fresh to the country next year. It looked to him something like sentencing a man to death and commuting his sentence to imprisonment for life after he was hanged! He moved in amendment that the tax be reduced to 1s. 6d.

There was a deficit, to make up, large sums were required, but it was exceedingly unfair to take it all out of the miners' pocket. Why should they in the Sheriff as Superintendent and gevernor of the gaol at a salary of \$1,000 a year.

Mr. Franklin opposed the motion, thinking that the office of Sheriff should be kept distinct.

Dr. Diokson strongly favored the appointment of the Sheriff should be kept distinct.

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Dr. Diokson strongly favored the motion, that the office of Sheriff should be kept distinct.

Dr. be reduced to 1s. 6d.

The amendment not being seconded, fell to the ground. The clause passed as read.

Clause III. No gold liable for which certificate from Assay Office or Customs Office can be produced. The sum of 1s. 6d. per oz. to be paid on accessed gold.

assayed gold.

Hon. Mr. Walkem in amendment moved that the rate be reduced to 1s.

The amendment was lost for want of a

Clause IV. Providing that the proceeds of the tax form a separate fund to be expended upon the improvement of the mining districts gene-

Hon. Mr. Moberly moved, and hon, Mr. Holbrook seconded, that it be amended to read that the moneys levied form part of the general

Hon. Mr. Cornwall moved in amendment and hon. Mr. Haynes seconded that the clause be ex-

Hon. Mr. Walkem opposed its excision. Motiou put and lost. Amendment put and lost. Clause passed as read.

Clause V. Passed as read. The Committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Wednesday at 1 o'clock fixed for adjourned committee.
On motion the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present— Messrs. Franklin, Tolmie, Dickson, Burnaby, Cochrane, Bayley, Denmes. TAX ON UNIMPROVED LANDS. Dr. Dickson gave notice that on Monday he

would ask leave to introduce a bill to levy a tax of five per cent on all unimproved lands in the Mr. Southgate asked if the hon. gentleman would apply the same measure to city property.

Dr. Dickson said he would not.

THE RESIGNATIONS.

The Speaker stated that he had received the resignations of Amor DeCosmos and Charles Bedford Young of their seats in the House.

Dr. Dickson moved that a new writ do issue. Mr. Dennes seconded and the motion was car-

THE ESTIMATES.

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

JUDICIAL.

REGISTRAR GENERAL. Registrar General, \$2425. Passed.

Chief Justice, \$5820, voted; Registrar, \$1500, voted; Clerk of Writs, \$1000, voted; Messenger and Office Keeper, \$600.—

Dr. Dickson said this was a new office and he thought it could be done without this year as

well as last. He moved that it be struck out. Mr. Dennes thought it was quite necessary. The salary was struck out:

Attorney General, \$2910.

Dr. Dickson moved that this appointment be made provisional and temporary. He could not see why it should be larger than last year. Dr- Tolmie thought it would be well to limit the expenses of this establishment to the same as at

Mr. Southgate would vote for the sum asked for if no Crown Solicitor were appointed.

Mr. Cechrane advocated the same sum as last year, with liberty to do a private practice. It was very necessry to curtail our expenditure, and the late Attorney General had done very well with

the old salary and his private practice.

Mr. Burnaby said in justice to the present official it should be put on record that he should have his fees and power to practice, the appointment to be provisional and temporary.

The salary was cut down to \$1455 with the above provision.

above provision.
Clerk to do, \$1000, voted; Crown Solicitor, \$1500, struck out; Sheriff, \$1000, voted; Stipendiary Magistrate, Victoria, \$2250, voted; Clerk Stipendiary Magistrate at Company voted; Clerk to do, \$485.—

Mr. Bayley pressed this appointment owing to the multiplicity of offices filled by the Stipendiary

The salary was voted.
Stipendiary Magistrate at Sooke, \$1700.
Dr. Dickson moved that the amount be structure.
The appointment was quite unnecessary.

Mr. Burnaby moved that the words " and Gold Commissioner" be added, Dr. Tolmie said we derived no direct benefit these mines, and he thought the salary

should be charged to the Crown Lands, Dr. Helmcken said the hon. gentlemen were not quite correct; this was for a Magistrate not Gold Commissioner. True, there had been only one case tried—a man imprisoned for 12 months

for selling a bottle of grog, (laughter).

Mr. Bayley advocated the appointment.

Dr. Powell here entered the House. Dr, Dickson would withdraw his motion and nove that the House suggest that the appoint

ment shall be of gold commissioner, who shall be justice of the peace and be paid from the Crown Lands revenue. Mr. Franklin advocated the ap-pointment of a magistrate besides gold commissioner. He might also be magistrate for Cowich Dr. Tolmie thought the duties of magistrate and

gold commissioner might advantageously be com-bined, as in British Columbia. Mr. Southgate looked at the possibility of 1500

or 2000 men being there next year, when a magistrate would be very necessary.

Dr. Dickson's motion was carried, and the sal-

Clerk to do, \$485, struck out; Stipendiary Mag strate at Comox \$1700.
Dr. Dickson said in Canada all magistrates rural districts were paid by fees, (hear, hear), and it might be done here. The item was struck out.

Magistrate at Cowichan, \$1700. struck out; occasional assistance to Sheriff, \$250, voted. ods Many Emol/POLICE, and Bas ... 00

Superintendent of Police, \$1940. Dr. Dickson moved that it be struck out, [hear

Mr. Cochrane said we formerly had a Superintendent who acted as inspector also, and setting aside the late proceedings in court, with which we had nothing to do, the police had been very well Dr. Helmcken said the salary of the Stipen-

diary Magistrate was solely for that position; the Superintendent was now both commissioner of police and governor of the gaol.

Dr, Telmie thought there was no need for both officers, (hear, hear), and he was in favor of keep-

ing on the inspector, who was the working man.
Dr. Powell suggested that the Inspector be

Dr. Dickson had made every inquiry and found that the Superintendent actually did nothing. He even had a policeman detailed to be his Secretary. He really was not worth \$25 a year. The Inspector was a good officer, and did all the work.

Mr. Southgate advocated the appointment of the Superintendent, the officer being necessary.

The salary was struck out, only Mr. Southgate

voting for it.

Dr. Telmie moved that a recommendation be made to His Excellency for the appointment of the Sheriff as Superintendent and governor of the

made \$2500 a year, (no, no).

eered civil and religious liberty. Nabuleon

Several of the members said the motion was not | The investment of capital causes labor, labor | THE AUTHORS OF THE FREE PORT order, Mr. Cochrane thoroughly agreed with the moproportion to the demand for labor. tion just made. Import duties are of two classes, viz., those

Dr. Dickson said the motion would only have for the support of Government and those for the effect of adding to the salary of the party now occupying the office.

Mr. Burnaby rose and indignantly called the hon gentleman to order. These salaries were voted solely as a public matter, and the House had no right to take individuals in to consideration. He our port is made the repository, should not neped the House would sustain him in that view,

Dr. Dickson maintained that he was perfectly in order, and that it was impossible and not to be expected members should pay no attention to the fitness or otherwise of individual officials.

Dr. Helmeken, who had been absent a few minutes, said he found that while he was out the salary of the Superintendent had been struck out [no, ne]. Well he must urge the necessity of a Superintendent; whether the House would prefer the old system of the Superintendent reporting to the Magistrate was another matter. He must say that he himself was decidedly opposed to the police being governed by the Executive. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Cochrane moved in amendment that the Superintendent be paid a salary of \$500, the duties to be performed by the Magistrate [hear hear.]

Dr. Helmcken said the Magistrate never had been Superintendent.

Dr. Tolmie said the Inspector would be Super

intendent. He would remind honorable gentle-men that we now had a probability of union, and we should not multiply offices.

Dr. Helmcken said the Magistrate would by the new Justice of the Peace bill have additional duties placed on him. He would move that the du-ties of Superintendent and Inspector be com-

bined at \$1,500 a year. Carried.
Four sergeants at \$2 per day each.
Mr. Cochrane said the pay of the men was decidedly too small in proportion to the salaries of

The item was voted. Six constables at \$1 75 per day—voted; 6 at \$1 50 per day—voted; 2 mounted constables at \$1 75 per day—struck out; medical officer \$250—voted; armorer, \$1.50 per day; it was explained by the Chairman that this officer was necessary to clean the small arms belonging to the colony.

Dr. Powell said the Volunteers kept their own

arms in order. The item was voted. Extra constables \$750struck out: expenses of cleaning and repairing small arms, \$50. Tetal, \$26,600.

GOALS.

VOLUNTEERS \$2540. Dr. Powell said the sum asked for was really more than the Corps required. So far all the expenses of the Corps had been borne by the members themselves, and he conceived the colon owed a debt of gratitude to the Corps for their e forts. He would move that the sum of \$1,000 be voted for the Corps, to be left to the distribution of the Captain. Motion carried.

The committee here rose and reported progress The Speaker read a communication from the Legislative Council. enclosing a bill to amend the Telegraph Act, by repealing the exclusive privi-leges granted to the California State Telegraph Company. Bill read a first time.

POWDER MAGAZINE. Mr. Burnaby gave notice that he would on Monday move a resolution for an address to His Excellency for the erection of a powder magazine. House adjourned.

THE GREAT MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST: Sin,-I believe there is no man, however indifferent about the interests of this colony, who does not feel that the present depressing it has arisen from a neglect of all other interests in favor of a free port or not, justifies extreme anxiety over apprehension and calls for the exercise of the greatest energy and activity on the part of our Legislative repre-

sentatives. The meeting held on Thursday evening hardly answered the purpose for which it was called, namely, the consideration of tariff duties. It illustrated, however, one fact, that there are many intelligent and hard working men amongst us, who are fully convinced that ample means exist within our reach to make this a selfaproducing colony. That we have the resources within ourselves, many luxuries, cannot be doubted, nor is it to be denied that we possess numerous advantages for the purposes of manufacturing, at present wholly neglected. It is to be regretted then that after the existence of this colony for so long a period we look in vain its consumption but its production. The mere acting as a storehouse for goods in tranmere acting as a storehouse for goods in trans shore in safety, and made his way, although situ cannot add anything to the prosperity of with much difficulty, several miles through the colony. The colonists do not derive any benefit therefrom, with the exception of the few who act as commission agents; on the contrary they have hitherto paid to provide the requisite protection for such goods, viz.; Government, police, harbor, pilots, dredging machines, &c., &c., &c., out of their own pockets without any adequate return Now it is evident in all new colonies where a great amount of outlay is required in the products and where they have to contend with the productions and manufactures of a profit; therefore in order to attract capital these investments should be put upon a basis sufficiently substantial to give investors a reasonable prospect of security for the return of their capital with a remunerative interest. Anyone fairly considering the question will at once admit that Vancouver island in its present condition, is not a safe investment upon which a capitalist would advance, nor any sensible and thinking man bestow his

time and labor which to him are capital. The remedies which I may say have been adopted by different nations and I may almost add every nation and every colony, are two-Bounties and Import duties, and these have been always found to work with success, however much they may be reviled by the free porters of this our day. As regards the first—bounties—I do not think that the colony is in a position to adopt this course, nor do I think that they would be a sufficient and safe guarantee for the capitalist. Let us

calls for immigration, and wages uniform in

protection of certain branches of trade. As regards the first I cannot see any just reason why the goods and merchandise of which pay their due measure of taxation. They enjoy all the advantages of our Government and harbor particularly, and there cannot be any reason why they should not bear their share of the expense of that Government and that harbor. Don't be afraid of the restraint you are laying on foreign trade for the benefit of yourselves. The advantages they derive from your commerce, and the wealth they obtain thereby, fully enables them to pay a share of the taxes requistie for keeping up your colonial institutions, and you may rest assured no taxation put upon any branches of imports in this colony would be of sufficient importance to stop a profitable trade. But I consider the second kind of import duties, namely, those for the protection of certain branches of trade as of much more importance to us in our present condition than those for themaintenance of government. Vancouver Island has to contend with the productive labor of a country in close proximity to her, which completely surfeits her market with its produce and manufactures, and in these days of steam navigation the difficulties of transit are so much reduced that it bebecomes necessary, in order to advance the cultivation of our lands and the progress of manufactures, to protect them by tariff duties. Friends of the free port urge upon us that the imposing of import duties will have the effect of increasing the expense of the necessaries of life. This is not fairly urged, as the increase will barely be felt by the consumer, for however much the store-keeper is taxed, whether by direct or land taxation, it adds to his expences, and so ultimately reaches the small arms, \$50.' Tetal, \$26,600.

Dr. Helmeken said before passing the item finally he would move that the salary of the Superintendent be altered from \$1,500 to \$2,000. He had ascertained that that officer was not provided with rations, &c. The amendment of \$2,000 was upon those in easy circumstances, besides the Gealer, \$.1000—voted; superintendent of convicts, \$800—voted; medical officer, \$500—voted; advantages derived from their introduction, namely, investment of capital and stimulous to labor. Our neighbors, the Americans, are \$1 50 per day—voted; cook \$1 50 per day—voted; petty expenses, \$100—voted. advantages derived from their introduction, the great portion of our ready money centres in that country, and we keep her a very nice little ready money market for them.

Let us then keep our market to ourselves, and at once set at work and industriously manufacture what we can for our own use. Keep agriculture and manufacture going and let us see that in their infancy they are not trespassed upon by foreign competition. Thus our settlers and the community generally will the benefitted, and we shall have plenty of money to meet the expenses of colopial government as well as for the advance. ment and improvement of the colony.

J. P.

ASSAULT BY AN INDIAN-A STRANGE STORY. -A resident of Nanaimo named Diggs was assaulted by an Indian a few days ago, while travelling in a cance a short distance from the town, and narrowly escaped with his life. The circumstances of the case, which are rather singular, are as follows: Diggs was seated in the bow of the cance, the Indian being in the stern, when the latter suddenly struck him a violent blow on the head with his paddle, partially stunning him, and at the same time shouting that he would " memaloose him, because he had on some previous occasion caused him to be put in the skokumhouse," Diggs, partially recovering from the blow, and fearing a repetition of the assault, at once plunged into the water, upsetting the canoe in the act. His assailant managed to clamber up on the bottom of the canoe, and called to Diggs to follow him, promising not to molest him; the latter, however, distrusted the rascal, and made his way toward the shore. The Indian, with the canoe, was not only to supply the necessaries of life but shortly afterwards picked up by a passing vessel and brought into Nanaimo, where he stated that the canoe had been accidentally upset and that Diggs had been drowned. His story caused much excitement in the town, where the missing man was well known, and sincere were the lamentations for his for those evidences of wealth which untimely decease. To the great astonishment we ought reasonably to expect to find in it. of his friends, however, the drowned man unexpectedly made his appearance at e'clock the next morning, having reached the the bush to Nanaimo. The rascally Siwash was immediately arrested and placed in gaol, where he will await his trial.

STEAM TO SAN FRANCISCO- The British Columbian of a late date published a statement that negotiations were pending between Governor Seymour and Captain Nicol, of the Vancouver Coal Company, for placing the steamer Thames on the route between San neighboring country, that it is impossible to Francisco and New Westminster direct. We carry on agriculture or manufactures with a learn that these negociations are still going on, and that there is a probability of their being completed at an early day. The Thames is an excellent sea boat, and when fitted up for the trade will be able to carry 80 passengers and between 200 and 300 tons of freight. Should the proposed arrangement be effected we may expect to see the anticipated rush of travel to Kootenay as well as to Cariboo and other parts of British Columbia be carried past our doors; and this is only the beginning of the danger. Let every elector in the city ponder on this startling fact, and vote for union of the colonies, and the preservation of Victoria as the commercial and trading centre of the union.

TRADE WITH PORTLAND - The steamer Ges. S. Wright is being fitted with a hurricane deck, and otherwise made ready for ocean traffic, and will shortly be placed on then see what would be the results if import the line between Portland and these colonies. duties were levied of a character to make the As our trade with Portland consists wholly cultivation of the soil and the process of of produce for the Cariboo market, and as manufacture remunerative. They would be the Wright being a light draft steamer, can these :- capital, which it is so essential for a easily enter Fraser River, it is not improbable young colony to obtain, would flow in, having found a safe and remunerative investment. minster direct, carrying with her the expected day. It has been a safe and remunerative investment. minster direct, carrying with her the expected day. It has been a safe and remunerative investment. Good security for capital causes competition. emigration from Boise to Kootenay. Your, Jan. 23-In addition to the Tucops me scircit engaged in recommitting the

BLUNDER DISCOVERED AND THE HISTORY OF IT TRACED.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST-SIR :- Since in your columns it has been recently shown that in our free port experiment, as those terms have been here hitherto understood, we are without a precedent, and stand alone in the world; that although England is a country of mature age and free trade is her policy, the travellers' boxes are nevertheless scrutinized before the gates of the London or Liverpool docks can close behind him, and that with every nation, not excepting those ruled by the potentates of Africa, duties are the mainstay of Revenue. It may bye-and-bye become interesting as a matter of antiquarian research, or to the editor of Notes and Queries, to know who was the man so bold as to be the first to propose an experiment so novel as to build up a colony wholly free from indirect taxation, and at the same time so plausible as to induce colonists year after year to meet their annual expenditure solely out of the capital with which they embarked in business—which is the plain reading of the Real Estate Act of 1860.

Curiosity is the more stimulated in this matter by the fact that among the earliest appointments of the first Government were a Collector of Customs and clerks; and we know that if the machinery so appointed had then been set in motion, and a ten per cent. tariff imposed, the advent of 35,000 visitors would in the year 1858 alone have given us the handsome sum of £35,000 to commence business with.

But what if our present false position has arisen from a misinterpretation of the earliest litera scripta of the Home Government and Hudson Bay Company, an error subsequently accepted and studiously propagated by an ex-Premier, under whose vast legislation we are now smarting; an ex-bank manager, and the member for Metchosin; and that such was the industry and address with which these gentlemen disseminated their views that their opinions soon became fashionable in the town, and would, I believe, continue to be generally echoed if the press, so ably seconded by the senior member for the city and House of Assembly had not by a combined enslaught dragged the fatal error into day-

But to the question, how did the blunder first arise? and here is the answer.

By the license of exclusive trade west of the Rocky Mountains, granted to the Huds son's Bay Company in 1821, renewed in 1838, and afterwards repealed by the grant to them of Vancouver Island in 1849, it was unders stood as in the case of the charter of 1670, to include " The sole trade and commerce of all the seas, straits, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks and sounds, &c., together with the fishing of all sorts of fish, whales, sturgeons, and all other Royal fishes," and "all mines Royal,"

Vancouver Island was excepted from the terms of this license by the grant of 1849, and the Hudson Bay Company at that early date, in proposing to colonise the Island, issued a prospectus, now out of print, in which it was stated, "That the right of fishing having been relinquished by the Hudson's Bay Company, every freeholder will enjoy the right of fishing all sorte of fish in the seas, bays and inlets of or surrounding the said Island, and that all the ports and harbors shall be open and Free to them and to all pations either trading or seeking shall be nations, either trading or seeking shelter

A free port was thus proclaimed, in contradistinction to a port in which any vessel attempting to trade, or even to seek shelter, would have been liable to immediate seizure, to say nothing of what would have happened had the crew or captain attempted to entrap a "Royal fish."

Free port, therefore, was in 1849, proclaimed by the Hudson's Bay Company in one sense, and we have retained it in another. Still it is gratifying to notice that the Chief Agent of that Company here holds views so enlightened on the subject, and is not among the number of those who would hold us to the blunder we have inadvertently com-

mitted,
I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, A ROYAL FISH.

OBITUARY.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Mrs. Helmcken, wife of the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The deceased lady suffered for some days from a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, and expired on Saturday afternoon last. She was the eldest daughter of Sir James Douglas, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends in both colonies by whom her loss will be severely felt. The sincere sympathy of the entire community is with the bereaved husband and family who have thus suddenly been deprived of their dearest friend.

Possible.-It has been asserted that the Hon. H. Holbrook has visited Victoria for the purpose of making a bargain for our dredger, with a view to placing her on the Harrison river slough. Holbrook is a clearsighted observing man, who looks a long way ahead. He has arrived, no doubt, at the conclusion, that in the event of union with British Columbia not taking place we should be unable to pay for this expensive luxury, and he would, therefore, submit the first offer to take it off our hands. All right, Mr. H., you shall have the privilege of the first bid.

GUTTA PERCHA PENS .- We are indebted to Messrs. M. W. Waitt & Co. for a box of Thompson's patent gutta percha pens. They are decidedly an improvement on the common steel pen, as they are more easily guided over the paper, and are not so liable to scratch or penetrate it. Bookkeepers, and in fact all business men should give them a terday in the Sunceme Court, and on

BROTCHIE'S LEDGE.—The pilots are about o place a conspicuous beacon or buoy for the Government on this dangerous rock. It consists of a long staff painted white, which is to be fixed in a hole bored in a large block of stone resting on top of the ledge. We

were put to hun.

Tuesday, I

MASS MEETIN The Theatre w capacity Thursday zens, brought toge inserted in the da meeting on the que a tariff. A large cupied seats on t

every class and int Mr. Robert Bi pursuance of the a this meeting was c pediency of raisin by tariff. He ca propose a chairman Mr. Trounce pro mendous hissing,

Mr. Elford secon Mr. Fell moved be called to the ch Mr. W. S. S. G. plause.) Mr. Bishop put when a forest of Bishop then calle Mr. Pidwell, on w number were raise Mr. Sproat said purpose of the m

the Mayor shoul meeting, howeve taking the chair. Mr. Layzell me that Mr. A. T. E Mr. Sproat the calling him to audience on su He had nothing up the meeting benefit-night it (shouss of laugh and support of vor to maintain give every spea to give every o wished to speak sion of the at every speaker say one quarter must discontin to do so by He liked good s was anything might rely on

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F THE FREE PORT OVERED AND THE TRACED.

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ENS .- We are indebted Waitt & Co. for a box of gutta percha pens. They mprovement on the coms they are more easily er, and are not so liable rate it. Bookkeepers, and men should give them a

ge.—The pilots are about ious beacon or buoy for the dangerous rock. It conpainted white, which is bored in a large block top of the ledge. We placed in position to-

check for my fees!"

Tuesday, February 7, 1865.

MASS MEETING IN THE THEATRE.

The Theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity Thursday by all classes of our citizens, brought together by the advertisement inserted in the daily papers, calling for a meeting on the question of the imposition of a tariff. A large number of gentlemen occupied seats on the platform representing every class and interest in the community.

Mr. Robert Bishop announced that in pursuance of the advertisement in the papers this meeting was called to consider the expediency of raising a portion of the revenue by tariff. He called on the meeting to

propose a chairman.
Mr. Trounce proposed Mr. Pidwell. (Tremendous hissing, groans and shouts.)

Mr. Elford seconded. Mr. Fell moved that G. M. Sproat, Esq., be called to the chair.

Mr. W. S. S. Green seconded. (great ap-Mr. Bishop put the question to the house, when a forest of hands were held up. Mr. Bishop then called for a show of hands for

Mr. Pidwell, on which about onestenth of the number were raised. Mr. Sproat said as he knew nothing of the purpose of the meeting he would prefer that the Mayor should occupy the chair. The meeting, however, insisted on the gentleman

taking the chair.
Mr. Layzell moved, seconded by Mr. Hall, that Mr. A. T. Elliott be Secretary ; carried. Mr. Sproat thanked the audience for the unexpected honor they had paid him in calling him to preside over so large an audience on such an important occasion. He had nothing whatever to do with getting up the meeting; he did not know whose benefit-night it was. (A voice, Pidwell's) (shouts of laughter), but with the assistance and support of the audience he would endeavor to maintain due order in the meeting, and give every speaker a fair hearing. In order to give every opportunity to every one who wished to speak, he would, with the permission of the audience, make it a rule that every speaker should be limited in time to say one quarter of an hour. After that they must discontinue speaking if requested to do so by the chair. (Hear, hear, He liked good speaking himself, and if there was anything racy going on the sudience might rely on it he would not interfere with their pleasure of listening to it. He hoped the speakers would bow to the decisions of the chair as the mouthpiece of this large and intelligent assemblage. As he knew nothing of the purpose of the meeting, he would call on the concocter of the advertisement to ex-plain the matter. (Loud shouts of "Pidwell come out!" "Concocter," &c., were here

made amid general laughter.) Mr. Pidwell came forward and deprecated the interruption of the proceedings by persens who he said were paid to come there and disturb the harmony of the meeting (confusion). If 50,000 men endeavored to keep him from taking the platform and expressing his views, it should not deter him (uproar). He proceeded to descant upon the disadvantages which the country labored under the country labored the country labored under the country labo der through that mythical institution, the free why the country should suffer for the benefit of foreign importers, who could send their goods to this market without paying taxes, while they were taxed in their own country (hear) .-Whenever the working man's interests had to be advocated there was Pidwell! (cries of oh!) He had been from the first unchanged in his opinions. He had expressed his views verbally and in print, and his sentiments were well known, but it was not his intention at the present moment to make a speech, and he wished only to explain why this meeting was called. Mr Pidwell then proceeded to state the circumstances under which the meeting had been called, amidst constant in-

terruptions. The chairman called upon Mr. Pidwell to move the first resolution, which was to the effect that the present state of depression was owing to unequal taxation, and that a change in the policy of the country was necessary. The resolution was received with loud and

continued cheers. Direct taxation first engaged the speaker's consideration, and he asked the meeting after considering whence our taxation proceeded and who bore the burden to say with him whether the burden did not fall most unequally (cheers). We had a population of about 5000 souls, and the whole of the taxation was contributed by about 500 tax payers, (applause). He then passed the system of taxation in review, and dwelt emphatically on the disproportionate tax borne by our merchants, of whom he said we had but one or two. Who ever heard of productive labor being taxed in a new country? Doesnt every mechanic here and every washerwoman pay a license, (cheers). Look at our land speculators, (applause). What have they done for the good of the country? They have always talked about the advantage that the free port is going to confer, and in the meantime they blow up a 50 lot into a \$50,000 one, (cheers). He instanced other cases of unjust taxation and asked if he was to be put down because he said that certain influential men were the cause of it, (cheers). They mistook the stuff a Cornishman was made of (cheers). We had grievances which in any other colony would have produced a revolution three years ago. How were we to remove those grievances? A voice—Put you in office, (laughter)
He would point out how it was to be done. It was proposed to petition the House of Legislature to alter the system of taxation, so that the producers of the soil should be protected from foreign competition (hear). We are told that a tariff would drive all trade out of the country. He threw down the gauntlet to any man to come forward and discuss the point whether the free port could benefit us to the exclusion of home industry (cheers). Did any country ever prosper without native industry (no.) It had been said we could not stand without British Columbia. If we could not it was high time we tried to do so. (Loud cries of no, no, and uproar.) What would have been said twelve months ago if \$5 a barrel had been levied on flour? and yet owing to the failure of the

leave for England.

rural districts for a population of 100,000 people (hear). We could grow as fine barley and grain on the island as any in the world. well was here called to time, and having read the resolution again, took his seat.

Mr. C. B. Young next came forward amid shouts, hisses, groans, and tremendous uproar. He begged to propose an amendment, but was received with so much disfavor that the chairman had to interpose to obtain him a hearing. He proposed the following amend-

That in the opinion of this meeting the de-pression which has prevailed in Victoria during the present winter can be traced to many causes, but is chiefly attributable to the reduced yield of gold from the British Columbia mines.

The amendment was received with tremendous shouts of no, no, hisses and laughter. Mr. Young said he was not one of those puffed-up demagogues—he was not a politi-cal quack, (hisses and laughter) to stuff the people with his remedies irrespective of their own good. There were many causes for the depression now existing. Most of the people of the colony were ambitious to be landed proprietors, and had locked up their means in land, Many others had hampered themselves by over-trading. These were the two main causes of the depression. But this state of things was not singular to this country. He had lived in California and had seen it worse than ever this was. (No, no, and prolonged uproar.) He could propose means by which the revenue might be augmented, and all needful wants could be supplied. Trades license was most unjust, making the trader who sold \$500 in six months pay \$5, while the one who sold an unlimited amount only \$150. He would propose that every one should pay one per cent. on his returns and thus all would be taxed alike. Then the auctioneers had, by ruining all the regular traders in the city, only paid one-quarter per cent., when they should pay a far heavier rate. There was no tax so insideous as indirect taxation. (Cries of no, no.) He thought every one in the country should contribute to the expenses of the Government. But why should people wish to exchange a burden of only one per cent. for a ten per cent. tariff (hisses)? There were much better ways of raising a revenue than that. There was a great hue and cry about the dredger. Why not collect tonnage dues to pay for harbor improvements (hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman concluded by saying he was one of the people, and had always identified himself with the people; and retired amid cheers,

groans and hisses, Mr. W. S. S. Green came forward amid loud hisses, groans, and cheers to second the resolution. He said the audience could not get over the resolutions (loud laughter).— The amendment said the cause of the present depression was the want of gold)prolonged laughter and shouts of " that's what the matter!") They had been told a tax on what they consumed would bring gold into the country. He would ask if farmers would The men who wielded the pick and shovel would build up this city (a voice—Let the miners alone!) They had been told rents would be cheap if a tariff were put on. Yes, so they would; they might go round Wharf street and find grass growing in the streets (continued hissing, groans and laughter,

amid which the gentleman set down). Mr. Elliott spoke to the amendment. The motion said the cause of the present depression was the short supply of gold from Cariboo. If this was the case it was not the free port that had built up Victoria, but the gold of Cariboo, (loud cheers and cries of "that's a hit!"). Mr. Young had spoken of speculation in land, that had without doubt been a curse to the country. He had also spoken of the evils of overtrading. He (Mr Elliott) maintained that the free port was conducive to both speculation in land and over trading, (applause). Experience taught that if a small tariff was imposed goods would be almost as cheap as if they were duty free. We imported here \$750,000 of produce. He maintained that we could raise all that produce on this Island, and keep the money in the country, (applause). It we produced \$750-000 the colony would profit as much as if we sold \$7,000,000 of goods at 10 per cent profit. (Applause.) He believed that what the colony wanted was a loan of £500,000 or £600,000, and let the next generation pay it off (loud applause,) and if we had protection we would have sufficient revenue to pay the interest. It had been asked what would we do with money? He would bring immigration to the colony to settle up the lands, to improve the country and to be a source of revenue. (Applause.) He did, not wish to run down the commercial interests of the city. They had done great good, but by the imposition of a tariff the merchants would not be injured; it would spread taxation over everybody, from the Governor to the Siwash, and no one would feel it. Mr. Elliott con-

cluded amid great applause. Mr. Fisher of Esquimalt made some appropriate remarks favoring the imposing of a moderate tariff as the means of raising a sufficient revenue for our wants, which were small, but not such a tariff as would give the protection sought to be afforded to farmers. The intexicating poisons which were consumed in such wholesale quantities on this Island were the articles upon which he would levy the heaviest impost. Mr. Fisher concluded by moving the following amendment.

"That it is the opinion of the meeting that the time has arrived when a system of taxation must be arranged on a wider and more equitable basis, not only to meet present exigencies, but to provide for the future wants of the colony.

Mr. Cary, having been called and cheered, said he wished to refer, not so much to the question before the meeting, as to the conduct of those members who had introduced it into the House. Those gentleman had gone there solemnly pledged to support the free port.
(Applause.) The history of this colony was a most singular one. (Laughter.)
Mr. Bishop called Mr. Cary to order, and

much confusion ensued during which Mr. Bishop sat down any leried signis a mi

Mr. Cary continued—The step taken by

(hear). If we had been producers we could have protected ourselves (hear). We had productive land enough in the neighboring election (hear). The country had arrived at one of those crises which all countries were subject to which depended on others for their supplies. He thought that the present Some barley sent to the Exhibition of '62 their supplies. He thought that the present from Craigflower weighed 66 lbs. Mr. Pid- depression was attributable to the overspeculation in sending too much goods to Cariboo. He ridiculed the idea of English. men snivelling at the first cry of difficulty and not facing it boldly. The resolutions introduced into the House did not meet the thing at all. Fancy petitioning the Home Government to annex us poor miserable creatures to British Columbia (loud laughter and cheers). "Have mercy on us miserable creatures, and take us on any terms you like to impose." (The speaker at this point became very emphatic and created much merriment). He had been here since '59 and had never known a hard working and industrious man not to prosper (cries of yes and .no). Mr. Cary adverted to the trades licenses and land taxes, and was interrupted by a scuffle be-tween two gentlinen on the platform, which created some uproar, but was soon quelled, and Mr. Cary proceeded to say that the House had no right to pass the resolutions without consulting the people (hear). He called upon the people not to entertain the question of union with British Columbia, but to maintain their present independent position as long as they could (cheers from opponents of

Mr. R. Wallace spoke against the resolution, saying he could not think any sane man could attribute the present depression to the free port. He would propose the following

amendment: Whereas the city of Victoria has been built and is mainly supported by the trade of

British Columbia;
And whereas it is of vital importance to the future welfare of this city and colony that we should still retain that trade, be it there-

Resolved, That this meeting holds it to be prejudicial and destructive to our best interesrs to impose a tariff as a means of revenue in our present circumstances; and being deeply impressed with the certainty of the ruin such a policy would bring upon our trade and com-merce, we do now pledge ourselves to maintain the free port in all its integrity until the result of the union resolutions lately passed by the House of Assembly is communicated to us by the Home Government.

The amendment was received with mingled

hisses and cheers. Mr, DeCosmos came forward and was received with prolonged cheering with a few hisses. He said the time allotted to speakers was far too short to take up the policy of the country, nor had be come prepared to speak on the topic. He had, however, listened to all the speakers on the various resolutions, but with the exception of the last (Mr. Wallace) he differed from them all. He was not there, however, to argue against the free port nor to argue for protection, but simply to give a few facts. No person would say that Victoria had not been built up by the trade with British Columbia. (Hear, hear) When he came to this colony 7 years as othis town consisted only of Fort Victoria. During that time and for nine years before, the free British Columbia amounted to 50 per cent. of all our trade of between three and four millions, and if we lost that we had only some 30 per cent to live on. We would have nothing to depend on but a little trade with Puget Sound, Nanaimo and the surrounding settlements. We had heard many reasons to-night for the depression at present existing. One gentleman had said very laconically, that it was a want of gold (laughter). What we had to do was to shape the policy of the country so as to keep what we had got and to get more, (applause). He did not believe in a change of our fiscal policy unless we could build up a better (applause). When he last had stood on that platform he had said he was in favor of a free port and also in favor of union with British Columbia on the best terms which could be procured. He had ever since he came to the colony urged that it was not a China trade, not an East India trade, nor a Mexican trade, but our true course was to build up a domestic trade, to add to our population and increase our home consumption. If as Mr. Fisher had said we wanted only a free port, a mere rock large enough to build a town on would suffice, but we had a colopy here of 11,000 or 12,000 square miles, and in British Columbia, won by our common blood and treasure, we had a country of 500s

000 square miles, a territory larger than five of those Eastern colonies now joining in confederation, (applause). Our course in this colony should be to ally ourselves with British Columbia, to build up a broad basis for domestic industry and commerce. He had taken sufficient interest in this country to visit British Columbia lately, and he had found that the policy of that colony was as hostile to us as that of the United States. He would show the audience the possibility of our losing this trade of British Columbia which had built up this colony. He would read a short extract from the last last speech of the Governor of British Co lumbia to the Legislative Council in regard to a a change in the tariff, which Mr. Cary had just said could not be imposed by any colony, The Governor said, "He had now arrived at the opinion that the tariff proposed would be beneficial to the interests of British Columbia, and he would direct a bill to that effect to be laid before you." Now he would show the audience what this proposed tariff was. It was proposed to lay a tax on the invoice value of all imported goods at the place whence they were shipped for British Columbia. A differential tariff in British Columbia would be, for instance, a tariff of 15 per cent. on goods from Victoria, and of 10 per cent. on goods from the Sandwich Islands. What they proposed in British Columbia would have the same effect as this differential tariff.

Suppose \$106 worth of goods shipped from

England on the Gen. Wyndham for New

Westminster, the duty on the English invoice would be \$10, while the duty on the Victorian

be morning or the plaintil's trial for bribers

He read the af egod libel, and sabseque at ar-

said in his speech his paramount duty was to serve the interests of British Columbia, and doubtless Governor Kennedy would say the same of Vancouver Island. Now his seat. great aim was to bring the two colonies into Mr. Bell advanced and said a few words. agreed with the amendment of Mr. Wal-lace. If we could not get union seconded by Mr. W. B. Smith:
with British Columbia he would advocate
That this meeting considers that one of the

the continuance of the free port [applause]. chief evils of the colony is the possession of large tracts of unimproved land in the hands be the ruin of the country. Goods would of speculators, and would therefore respecthave to pass our tariff coming into this col- fully request the House of Assembly to bring ony, to pass the custom house going out, to forward a measure to remedy this evil.

pass another tariff into British Columbia, The following gentlemen were appointed and our trade would be ruined by the restric- by the meeting on the Committee : Messrs. tions. But if the union resolutions passed by the House were maintained he was positive that the colonies would be united before the J. McDonald, McClure, Pidwell, Adam month of August, and that on our own terms. Watson. He would not longer intrude on their patience, but hoped within the next week to then given to the Chairman, and the meeting have another opportunity of addressing them quietly dispersed. at greater length, and of showing clearly the great advantages of a union of the colonies. The hon. gentleman took his seat amid tre-

tion had by consent been withdrawn in favor of Mr. Fisher's amendment. He would first put the amendment of Mr. Young. Mr. Wallace's amendment had not been seconded. Mr. Young's amendment was lost by an overwhelming majority, and Mr. Fisher's Robt. Bishop, solicitor, was requested to act amendment was carried with acclamation.

mendous and continued applause.

Mr. Watson rose in the audience to speak and was called on to the platform. He said pose of the meeting, stating that it was to we had labored under many disadvantages by consider the irregular action of the Official being disunited with British Columbia, and he thought it was time we were united and had some of the advantages which union would confer. He thought that without Trade Assignees over the heads of those aphe thought it was time we were united and union the free port must be maintained (cheers pointed by the creditors at a previous meetfrom free-porters), though he thought the free port an unmitigated humbug. (Loud laughter and cheers.) He had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Wallace's resolution.

his agricultural friends who, he said, from a variety of causes could not attend this meeting, in favor of the proposed change of policy.

He denounced the present system of taxation, especially in regard to unimproved lands, and he earnestly called upon the voters to exereise their elective franchise with discretion, and send men to the House who would look Mr. Wm. Anderson, Messrs. Fell, Marks and to these things. He was in favor of the members being paid to serve. Mr. Brown was warmly received. Ories for M'Clure,

say whether they wished to hear Mr. Frank lin or not; the negative was carried with loud shouts and Mr. Franklin retired.

Mr. McClure was next called forward and loudly cheered. He made a pointed allusion to the injustice of the present system of taxation, particularly as applied to unimproved lands, and announced himself a warm advolands, and announced himself a warm advo-cate of the tariff in connection with union, which he considered was the only means of salvation to the country. He pointed to the salvation to the country as illustrating progress of all young countries as illustrating the necessity of protection, and showed the utter want of analogy between this colony and the mother country. Certain gentlemen, he said, had stated that if the free port were abolished the grass would shortly grow in Victoria's streets; now all he had to say was that even this would be an improvement, as the free port had never yet made grass grow anywhere (loud laughter). It had in fact annihilated vegetation. Even the hay that their cattle consumed was obliged to be ship after ship leaving the shores of the Mr. Waddell's services would be invaluable over-populated mother country with its liv in striking them out.

Mr. Waddell said he knew of claims which ing freight, but to look around on a young country like our own, with its diversified resources, and witness the hundreds of ablebodied men that were obliged to leave the colony through lack of employment, was to see a sight not only disgraceful to our past rulers but criminal. There were gentlemen who believed in obtaining a tariff at once without of a new constitution. The details might with safety be entrusted to the Home Government, and he firmly believed that if His Excellency conveyed the sentiments of the people to the parent Government Union would follow before the and of the recognition of the Judges chambers on Wedners to be held at the Judges chambers on Wedners to be held at follow before the end of the year.

What's the price of coffee ?" &c., and commenced by making an allusion to the last the proceedings of the British Columbia speaker having been sent to England by a and lasted until the speaker took his seat. Mr. Pidwell moved, seconded by Mr.

Scott : consider what mode of taxation will be the and announces that the bill is to come into least oppressive and most acceptable to those operation on the first day of April next and whose duty it will be to contribute, and that they submit their report to a public meeting to be called on or about the 1st of March.

The provisions of the

would be 50 per cent. more, or \$15. This was his reason for advocating a Union and a uniform tariff with British Columbia.

The attention of this meeting was this, that under barrel more and nothing was said about it; the people. There had only been one person the late system of one Governor for both Statesman of note or writer on political econcolonies the interests of the two colonies omy who was opposed to free trade, (cries of were one. But Governor Seymour had oh! Lord Stanley &c). We were in a better

> one, to unite their interests and avoid the concluding with an amendment to Mr. Piddanger of losing the 70 per cent. of our trade which goes to British Columbia, a far more serious matter than the present depression in this colony. He certainly hear, and cries of no! he is a free-porter.)

A vote of thanks, with three cheers, was

MEETING OF MACDONALD'S CRED-

ITORS.

Pursuant to advertisement a meeting of The Chairman said Mr. Pidwell's resoluthe creditors of Mr. A. D. Macdonald, late banker, was held yesterday morning in Smith's Hall. Some twenty-five or thirty creditors were present. Mr. John Wright was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr as Secretary. Mr. Fell explained the pur-Assignee, Mr. Culverwell, in appointing two

ing. The former of these gentlemen Mr. Fell believed was not a creditor of the estate ure in seconding Mr. Wallace's resolution.

Mr. C. B. Brown next spoke on behalf of the latter (Mr. Work) was a creditor, but he believed neither of these gentlemen would consent to act if they knew the irregular way in which they had been appointed. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Fell stated that the hon. Chief Justice had said he would not ratify the appointment made by the Official Assignee till he heard from this meeting.
On motion of Mr. Ladner, seconded by

Loring were requested to act as Trade Assignees

Mr. Ladner moved, seconded by Mr. Jas.

Mr. S. Franklin next came forward amid
a perfect hailstorm of yells which lasted
until the chairman put it to the meeting to
say whether they wished to hear Mr. Frank nees previously appointed, and the substitu-tion of other assignees were most irregular

"| tal to the interests of the cremtors." Carried.

On motion of Mr. Waddell, seconded by Mr. Braverman, it was Resolved That a Comrequest him to set aside the irregular proceedings at the Court House yesterday fore referred to, and generally to act in the matter of the bankruptcy of Mr. Macdonald, for the benefit of the creditors generally, as they may in their judgment deem meet.

On motion of Mr. Loring, seconded by Mr. Marks, Mr. John Waddell was unanimously appointed agent under the Trade Assignees to wind up the affairs of the estate, Mr. Fell remarking that in his belief many claims imported. He could understand the fact of had been put in that were not lawful, and

parties had attempted to prove, which were totally groundless.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Wright, the meeting dispersed.

MACDONALD'S ESTATE-The committee appointed in this matter waited on the Chief waiting for union; but he was of opinion Justice yesterday to receive his decision. His that the one could be as readily gained as Lordship said that no minutes of proceedthe other. As for the cry that they were ings of either of the meetings had been laid giving up these rights by leaving every-before him, and that he was of opinion both thing to the Home Government, he believed that more liberal institutions would those meetings were irregular, and consebe granted to the country in the framing quently he would order another formal mast-Mr. Fell next advanced amidst cries of 11 a.m., appears in our advertising columns.

GOLD EXPORT BILL-From the report of speaker having been sent to England by a caucus meeting as the so-called representa-tive of the people. A storm of hisses arose export duty is to be imposed on all gold exported from that colony. A communication which we publish elsewhere corrects a mis-That a committee of twelve be formed to statement in the New Westminster papers. Mr. Fell again advanced, and a fresh storm and much confusion arose.

The chairman claimed a fair hearing for Mr. Fell, and said he had transgressed the rules of such meetings by putting it to the meeting whether or not they would hear Mr. Franklin, for which he the chairman to summed up by the Columbian:—An export duty of 2s. per ounce upon unassayed and 1s. 6d. upon assayed gold, to be collected by rules of such meetings by putting it to the meeting whether or not they would hear Mr. Franklin, for which he the chairman and to some words of the Bill, "upon the image." man) apologised to them and to him provement of communications and public But he was told that if a meeting refused to hear a speaker there was no alternative but to adjourn the meeting. He thought as readjects calculated in the opinion of the Government of communications and provement of communications and comm sonable men they should hear every speaker whatever his views might be, and if they declined he must vacate the chair, (cheers.)

Crise of "Franklin hear him first." Ories of "Franklin, hear him first."

Mr. Fell was then permitted to speak, and declaimed against the arguments advanced by the protectionists, which he said were as old as the hills and trotted out under new colors to suit the circumstances. He defied former.

Mr. McGrength tended to the archemot selves, as well as to ensure authenlicity.

Langed by Mr. Hing, and argyed that insernach as it was set forth in the pleadings was an speaking terms with him; I seted

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 7, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.

REPORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON AND A SPECIAL

His Honor took his seat Tuesday, at 11,

LIBEL CASE. Smith vs. Higgins & McMillan .- This was an action instituted by Horace Smith, late Superintendent of Police, against the defendacts, who are the proprietors of the Daily Chronicle newspaper, to recover damages laid \$10,000, for an alleged libel in the form of an advertisement, published in the said paper of and concerning the said plaintiff, on the morning of Nov. 29th, being the day fixed for plaintiff's second trial upon a charge of receiving bribes.

Mr. McCreight, instructed by Messrs. Pearkes and Green, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Copland for the defendant.

The following gentlemen drawn from the special jury pannel were sworn :- H. Nathan, Esq. foreman, Messrs. J. Todd, Pearkes, Siffkin, Boscowitz, Langley, Hibben, Keast. Mr. McCreight in opening the case de-

tailed the circumstance out of which the cause had arisen, and read the libellous articles on which damages were claimed, and a number of other articles on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 13, 21, 25, 28th, and 29th of the following month in the same paper, all showing animus against Smith, and which though the plaintiff could not plead them to swell the damages, went to show that the libel in the paragraph of the 29th November was not unin-

Mr. McCreight called Mr. James, waiter at the Colonial Hotel.

James James-I received the note produced six or seven days ago from a person employed in the Chronicle office. I had it until yesterday and gave it to Mr. Smith. It might be more than six or seven days ago.

Mr. McCreight read letter:

Mr. Horace Smith, Sir :- Upon consideration of the complaint you have made against as for the insertion of a paragraph in our paper, and which in your writ and declaralous, we hereby admit that the grounds upon which we published the paragraph were too slight. We therefore beg to apologize for having allowed it to be inserted in our paper. Yours truly, Higgins & McMillan.

Mr. S. Sebright Green-I am Solicitor to chronicle, Nov. 29th. A trial was set for that day—Regina v. Smith. I find a paragraph to this effect:—

THE PAISING CASE The case of Smith comes before the Court to morrow.

There are rumors abroad that Smith when he returned from the North sot (got) & clue, which was kept dark, concerning the bank robbery, antil the suspected parties had crossed to the American side, out of the jurisdiction of our defendants in this case; I had an interview defendants in this case; I had an interview that can be brought forward. OBSERVER. I tried to find out from Mr. Higgins the

author of the paragraph. I wanted to use it during the progress of the trial, and in consequence of which though the plaintiff I addressed to him the letter I now produce: Court House, Jan. 29.

Messrs, Higgins & McMillan.

Dear Sirs.—We are instructed to call upon you for the name of the author of the advertisement signed "Observer," and headed Bribery Case, published in your paper this morning. Unless you furnish us with this name immediately we shall be compelled to take legal proceedings against you, a necessity which we shall deeply regret. An im-mediate answer in the ends of justice is requested. Yours truly. PEARKES & GREEN.

Mr. Higgins said he could not be bounced into giving him up names, or words to that

Also on Decr. 3d I wrote:

D. Higgins, Esq.

Dear Sir—With reference to your conversation with me respecting the action com-menced by Horuce Smith against yourself and Mr. McMillan, I can only say that the ection will be proceeded with; yours truly.
W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN.

I told Higgins the information was mecessary for the defence before the trial enswer but he returned the letter saying he did not wish to take any unfair advantage of it. On the day following Smith's trial I issued a writ against the proprietors of the Chronicle. Mr. Higgins recognised the publication of the alleged libel. Subsequently some person who represented Messrs. Higgins & McMillan, called on me requests ing me to drop the action, provided the name of the author was given up. I refused unless the name was published in the paper. In a conversation afterwards he said that the adwertiser in question was much better worth bringing an action against than a mere news. paper man. He denied that it was Wilmers

I have not seen any apology since that time.

Mr. A. D. Bell—The letter of apology produced is in the hand-writing of Mr. McMillan; I was editor of the Chronicle for over a year; Messrs. Higgins & McMillan were proprietors of that paper; I know of no change

on the management.

Cross examined by Mr. Ring—There were many rumors about the town that Mr. Smith vas suspected of taking bribes.

The court here adjourned for an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Ring moved the Court for a non-suit on the ground that it was not proved that the plaintiff Smith was Superintendent of Police; further, that the libel set forth was not a libel

alice, and the fact had not been traversed, it was not necessary for him to offer proof of it.

The Court held that there was a sufficient

case to go to the jury.

Mr. Ring then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants, and called upon them by the shield of their verdict to protect a prosecution against his clients, who had stood up for right and morals and had done a public service by exposing a hot-bed of corruption in the police. The damages, he said, were laid at the enormous sum of \$10,000 in order to sound well, but the evidence which he would adduce would be sufficient to satisfy them that the smallest coin struck in England or America-"one brass farthing"would be sufficient to compensate the plaintiff for the alleged injury to a reputation which he himself had squandered away. Mr. Ring then gave an outline of his defence, and called

A. F. Pemberton, sworn-I am stipendiary magistrate; I remember the Macdonald bank robbery; it was in October; Horace Smith was then Superintendent of Police.

Mr. McCreight here objected to the admission of evidence tending to establish proof of the truth of the facts charged in the libel as the defendants had not dared to plead justification, under which plea alone such evidence was admissible.

A long discussion ensued between the learned counsel, and the Court finally held that the admission of eyidence of justification without a plea would at this stage of the proceedings be unfair towards the plaintiff. Mr. Ring then drew out a plea, but did not place it on record.

The examination of Mr. Pemberton was then resumed :- It was the duty of Mr. Smith to report to me any clue or information that came to his knowledge regarding any im-

portant robbery.

Mr. McCreight again objected to the nature of the examination. His learned friend, he said, had wasted an hour in arguing the point of evidence of justification, and in spite of the judge's decision was eliciting such evi-

The point was discussed, and the Court held that evidence only of general rumors current at the time, and not of specific charges, could be taken.

Mr. Ring-Was any report made to you. Mr. Pemberton, in October of a clue having been obtained to any serious robbery? Mr. McCreight again objected.

The Court ruled the question out. Mr. Ring continued to press the question

in another form. Mr. Nathan (foreman)-Your Honor, my brother jurymen and myself are agreed as the learned counsel for the defence is only contending for mitigation of damages if he would confine himself to that and not take up much time by asking these questions, it would be all that is necessary.

Mr. Ring-Are you addressing a lecture to the court or the counsel? Mr. Nathan-I am stating the opinion of

the in-short the waste of time.

Ring-Then although you are the amen of the jury I must incur the risk of nding you by telling you that you do not

now your niscs Remberton -Mr. Smith resigned, but

with Mr. Green, solicitor, relative to this case, having previously sent a friend (Mr. C. W. Allen) to him; I told Mr. Green that the suit would be very annoying to us as the party who had inserted the advertisement was prepared to stand the brunt of it, and on our part we were willing to disclose the author if we were held harmless, as I did not wish two parties to be brought in; Mr. Green said he would consult Mr. Smith, and give me an answer; I got a letter that evening, Dec. 3d, (letter produced and read); during the interview Mr. Green made no allusion nor at any other time to an apology, and spoke only of giving up the author of the advertisement; it was then generally suspected that Mr. Smith was guilty of taking bribes; I can produce files of the Chronicle to show that during both trials there was no allusion of a prejudicial nature (except the alleged libel) made against Mr. Smith; I heard from two, in fact, from several parties, that a complaint had gone in to the Governor accusing Smith of receiving bribes in the matter of McDonald's bank robbery; I have a communication in my pocket which I re-fused to insert while the trial was going on; I wrote the letter produced which was left a month ago by Mr. Long at the Colonial Hotel; we expected that the apology if accepted would be published; we would have published it ourselves but did not like to do so before knowing whether it would be accepted.

Cross examined by Mr. McCreight—I knew Mr. Green was Mr. Smith's Attorney; did not think it was necessary to send the letter to him; I acted entirely under the dis rections of counsel; Mr. Green said the name of the party was essential; I told him that the author of the advertisement was much better worth proceeding against than we were; the article on Freemasons in the Chronicle was written in their defence as also in defence of the jury who were called Mr. Smith's inferiors; it did not reflect upon

By the Foreman-The letter from Mr. Green was received three days after the action had been commenced; I positively swear that nothing had been said about an apology

The court here adjourned and the jury were discharged until half-past ten this

> Libel Case-Second Day. Smith vs. Higgins & McMillan.

The hearing of this case was resumed yes terday morning at 11 o'clock.

D. W. Higgins recalled, and examined by Mr. Ring—Through a friend I sent to Mr. Green; nothing was said in any of the interviews I had with that gentleman about an further, that the libel set forth was not a libel per se. The learned counsel dwelt for a long time on a typographical error in the printed libel, and impressed upon the jury that the words "sot a clue," meant something else than "got a clue"—probably sought a clue."

Mr. McCreight replied to the arguments advanced by Mr. Ring, and argued that in asmuch as it was set forth in the pleadings apology. He wanted me to give up the author, but I declined as the matter then

that the plaintiff was Superintendent of Po- I from public motives in putting in the paragraph signed "Observer" I expressed a willingness to give up the name; I also said the author was willing. In point of fact, I subsequently had a conversation with Mr. C. W. Allen of the Express, upon the matter. An article was read by witness from the Chron-icle of December 3d, respecting a requisition then in circulation, praying for an enquiry into the necessity of a change in the administration of the police department.) Mr. Smith the plaintiff is certainly alluded to therein, we considered there had been a failure of justice, and we deemed that as a public organ, it was our duty to urge a further investigation. A variety of paragraphs were here gone through and explanations offered, the witness disclaiming being actuated by any malice in the comments. He considered a change was indispensable in the police in consequence of the corruption and bribery which existed; their observations were chiefly expressions of public feeling. Mr. Ring at this period of the trial considered that he was entitled to ask questions as to the specific acts which formed the substance of the articles quoted. He proceeded to cite egal authority to justify him in endeavoring to negative the malice charged against his client with the view of mitigating damages. Mr. McCreight protested against the course adopted by his learned friend, and the objection was argued at some length, Mr. Ring saying that he was anxious to prove that the plaintiff brought the cumulative articles complained of upon him.

Mr. Higgins, re-examined - I am of opinion that it is my duty as a journalist to expose corrupt practices.

The Bench ruled that the style of examination proposed by the learned counsel was not admissible under the circumstances, as either a plea of justification must be recorded, or proof of personal provocation established. Mr. Stenhouse-I had a conversation with Smith about Macdonald's robbery.

Mr. Ring-What was it? The Court here decided against the reception of this evidence unless the plea above stated was put in.

Horace Smith was here put in the witness box at the request of Mi. Ring, and deposed as follows :- I am plaintiff in this action. I was not aware of any rumors being current in town about my being charged with bribery until I was indicted for the offense.

Mr. Ring—Have you been in the habit of generally receiving bribes? After a long discussion the learned judge

overruled the question, but was understood to say that Smith was at liberty to reply if he

C. W. Allen, one of the proprietors of the Express, sworn—I have had several communications with Mr. Higgins; I have heard rumors about Mr. Smith receiving bribes; I about the rumors; I had a conversation with Mr. Green about this case; I went as a mutual friend; he said that the proceedings would be forgone against Higgins, if the name of the author was given np; I think I told Mr. Green that the proprietors of the Chronicle were prepared to concede the name of the author of the paragraph in the event of the suthor of the paragraph in the event of the suthor of the paragraph in the event of the suthor of the paragraph in the event of receiving a guarantee that no proceedings would be taken; there was no stipulation on the part of Mr. Green about the publication of an apology; I subsequently spoke to Smith; he seemed agreeable to the proposed arrange-ment, and said he would consult with Mr.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCreight-I was certainly under the impression the action would drop, and the cause would go on against the other party; I heard nothing about an apology; there must be some misapprehension on that point.

The Court here adjourned for half-an-

Afternoon Sitting. J. Waddell, sworn, examined by Mr. Ring -Did you bring a letter or communication to the Chronicle office for publication?

Mr. McCreight-Then I object to the question; it is the same thing as before justification. What have we to do with his bringing a letter to the Chronicle office ?

Mr. Ring-Oh, yes, but you will find that you have a great deal to do with it. This cesspool of justification is what sticks in your Mr. McCreight-A cesspool of bad plead-

mr. Ring—And I want to drag you out

of it but you won't let me.

After some argument Mr. Waddell stated that Mr. Higgins refused to publish a com-

munication which he had brought for publication in the paper, or as a hand bill or in any form. It had something to do with Mr.

This concluded the case for the defence. Mr. Ring addressed the jury for the defence at considerable length. He first alluded to the bugbear of justification which had been raised by his learned friend and explained that he had made no attempts to plead or introduce evidence of justification except in a general way. His clients were guilty of printing and publishing the offenive paragraph but were not guilty of a libel. He characterised their procedure as the legis timate comment of public journalists on certain rumors then current, in which they should be protected. Malice had been entirely negatived by the evidence, the defendants having been shown to have refused the publication of other communications concerning the plaintiff; and further that an apology had been tendered to the plaintiff who had not been proved to have suffered one brass farthing worth of damage, and he pressed argently upon the jury to give nominal and not vindictive damages. The character of the plaintiff was subjected to severe castigation by the learned counsel in the

course of his remarks.

Mr. McCreight, in his reply said, one unfortunate fallacy pervaded the whole of his earned friend's argument, and that was the cry of the liberty of the press and the duties of public journalists. He was quite willing to concede the power and usefulness of public journalism. It was perhaps the most pewerful element in the state, and had more to do with the government of the country, particularly a new one like this, than any other estate; but there was a limit to its privileges, and he stoutly maintained that the powers of the press had been prostituted in this instance to inflict an injury on his client by the publication of the libel charged on the morning of the plaintiff's trial for bribery. He read the alleged libel, and subsequent ar-

ticles commenting on the plaintiff 's conduct, and asked the jury whether they, as sensible men, could infer otherwise than that the defendants were actuated by malicious motives, which called for vindictive and not nominal the nature of the defence set up and was frequently interrupted by Mr. Ring, who took exception to his assertions. Mr. McCreight writing of as great evils not call to the contract of the one I am time called witnesses to prove that his client was a rogue. He commented on the letter purporting to be an apology written a long time after the libel, in order to support an allegation in the defendants' plea, and which he said instead of being an apology went so fat as to state that the charges were substantially true. He concluded by urging an exemplary verdict.

His Lordship, in summing up the evidence. said that this was an action instituted by the been their motives he could not tell, but he must say that it had appeared on a most unfortunate day, and he must state that had his attention been drawn to the question at the time he should certainly have made it a case of contempt of court. Anything published for the jury to find whether the plaintiff had of the managers. been injured, and if so what amount would compensate him for such injury, or whether, on the other hand, the defendants had made out a good case in mitigation of damages, and in such case, to assess the damages at any sum they might consider small enough to meet the circumstances.

The jury retired at 20 minutes to 7 p. ta. and at quarter-past 10 i was found that they were unable to agree as to the amount of damages to be awarded, and were consequently discharged. We understand that the plaintiff will move for a fresh trial.

SUMMARY COURT.

Buie vs. Bell.

The action was on a note of hand for \$140, said to be drawn up by the defendant. Mr. When the managers of the Vancantal

note produced. It was given for provisions coal miners on this Island who have nothing

To the Bench-It was written in Barry's

value received at his cabin on my asking him to do so. Cross examined by Mr. Green. The note

account; I have given Bell an account; I swear that I supplied provisions. Mr. Green then addressed the court for the

show that no consideration had been received for the bill, and also that the instrument itself had been materially aftered since it was made. He asked the court for an adjournment for fourteen days to obtain an important witness, who would throw a new light upon the case. The court granted an adjournment until Friday, Feb. 13th.

Skidegate Co, vs. Elliott, Stuart & Co,-A verdict for the plaintiff, \$25. Evans vs. Gompertz.—For the plaintiff,

Huggins vs. McKay.-Judgment for the

pressman, arrived in town last evening from

the Leech River mines. He informs us that the roads are very heavy for travelling in con- present that, sequence of the quantity of snow which has fallen since Friday last. Yesterday he visited the North Forks, and in some places miners were still at work ; but the majority are doing nothing, although the river is very low, the sharp frost at night causing the sluice boxes to be so frozen as to prevent a number from working more than a few hours in the day. Great excitement was created on the river yesterday morning in consequence of a member of the Nil Despe randum Company being missing. He left the creek with another man on Sunday morning for a day's hunting. Having arrived at the top of a mountain they separated, each taking different directions, the one returned on the same evening, the other has not been heard of since. On Tuesday twelve miners turned out in search of the unfortunate man, several of whom Barnett, met on his return from the forks; but up to his leaving the Creek at 10:30 yester-day morning nothing had been heard of him. A large number of miners purposed going out yesterday. The party whose name Barnett was unable to find out, had with him a single barrel gan loaded, but no

further ammunition nor even so much as a

THE NANAIMO STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST: Sir.-In justice to the "bone and sinew" of these colonies, I presume that you will allow charges? The learned gentleman reviewed me, a disinterested person, to make a few remarks on the "Nanaimo strike."

dwelt strongly upon the disavowal of malice made by the defendants, who had at the same ployers and employes, but likewise to the community wherein they exist. It is, therefore, a sad pity to see "master and man" yield to the evil results of a "atrike" sooner than arrange their differences by the force of argument well seasoned with justice.

The Nanaimo miners may have been uncourteous—though just—in their demands.
If so, they should be excused, for the majority of them have not had the advantage of being brought up in the school of refinement. On the other hand, the managers may have plaintiff against the defendants for an alleged thought it beneath their dignity to argue with libel. He here read the declaration and coal miners ! From what I saw myself, while pleadings.) He had no doubt the jury after on a visit to Nanaimo, I was satisfied that hearing the comments of the counsel on both coal mining is not looked upon as an honorax sides upon what constituted a libel felt pretty ble avocation by a certain class of individuals clear on that point. A libel was a slander in that place! Indeed, it was thrown into pecuniarily or morally. His Lordship said that the defendants had admitted the publication of the alleged libel. What could be publicated to the publication of the alleged libel. What could be publicated to the publication of the alleged libel. What could be publicated to the publication of the alleged libel. ples-I merely say that it is possible that they may be.

Nanzimo is a good enough place, and it should flourish for its own benefit, and for the benefit of the colony-I may say the colonies. The Vancouver Coal Company that tended to influence the minds of a jury constituted a clear case of contempt, and he exhausted for many a year to come. It took the present opportunity of informing the costs them from three to four dollars per ton defendants that such a course was altogether improper. He adverted to the privileges and powers of the press, and proceeded to explain to the jury that the subsequent articles alleged to be of a libellous nature might be in Victoria? Transcard to four dollars per ton to bring their coal to the vessel-landing. Besides this, they have a town site granted them by government, which they dispose of in small lots at very high prices. Is that not so, are allowed to be of a libellous nature might be in Victoria? Transcard. taken as proof of malice, but were not of in Victoria? Twelve dollars a ton at presthemselves to weigh in any manner with the ent, and I have not known Nanaimo coal to jury in awarding damages. His Lordship then read over the evidence, and said, with respect to mitigation of damages, the general rule was that the defendants were allowed to go into general rumors current at the time lively and prosperous. But do they? No! but could not enter upon specific charges I know not whose fault it is -- it may be the without a plea of justification. It remained fault of the owners—or it may be the fault

The average earnings of miners at Nanaimo is about \$2 50 a day. Some earn more — many less. Indeed, I know first class miners who left Nanaimo before the strike because they could not earn more than about \$2 a day, while working from ten to twelve hours in foul air, caused by the incessant blasting of the coal. One in particular whom I know to be a first-class miner told me in this city while on his way to California, that he had not since he became a man, worked as hard nor for as little pay! "I will travel," said he, "while I have feet before I will continue to work in so unhealthy a place for a mere living."

Now, sir, do you believe that even \$2 50 a day is a fair pay to a Nanaimo collier, who works ten hours, more or less, in smoke that This was a case arising from transactions blinds and almost sufficates him, and wet, regarding the building of a bridge for Adler being the Barry, at the Forks of Quesnelle in 1862.

Buie appeared in person. Mr. Green of Coal Company succumb to the evils of Messrs. Pearkes & Green defended Mr. Bell, "strike" sooner than give their workmen fair Mr. Buie said, I saw Mr. Bell sign this They know that there are hundreds of good at the time Barry's bridge was built, Provisions to the amount of the note were given; I have asked for payment of the note since I ges," and become what colliers term " turncoats." But let them be assured by me that saloon; the difference in handwriting of the bill I account for by the fact that Bell wrote miners here whom I do not know, and I can answer for the majority, if not for the whole of them, that they will not become turncoats was given for provisions supplied before this No! they will prefer being "broke" in Vicdate; a young man was present in the cabin toria, waiting for the gold mining season than while there are gold creeks in the country. going to Nanaimo and blasting coal for two and two and a half dollars per day.

In conclusion I would advise the manadefence, and stated that he should be able to to terms with their miners, by giving them fair weges for their hard labor. If they do so, they need not fear that their miners will run off to Scoke, Cariboo or Kootenay.

Very respectfully yours, Victoria, January 28.

PETITION ON THE ESTIMATES.

The following petition from a large number of the inhabitants of Nanaimo, praying the House not to vote certain sums placed in the Estimates, was laid before the House of Assembly yesterday:

To the Honorable the Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, V. 1.

LEECH RIVER .- Mr. Alfred Barnett, Ex-The humble petition of the undersigned property owners and other residents of the town of Nanaimo, begs respectfully to re-

Whereas in the Estimates for 1865, the sum of \$1500 is set down for the purpose of purchasing, and \$1500 for improving an erection to be used as Government Buildfound the snow four feet deep. A few ings for this place, and \$485 for Magistrate's clerk, and \$485 for the same person who is to officiate as Postmaster, while only \$800 is set down for a school house which should ac commodate 80 scholars of both sexes—that being the approximate number in this district between the ages of 5 and 17 years, and whereas, in our opinion the said sum of \$1500 for improvements to the building alluded to is unnecessary, and whereas, we consider the appointment of a clerk, &c., to the magistrate appointment of a cierk, &c., to the magistrate to be alike unnecessary, and intended as a sinecure for some indigent gentleman—Therefore we most respectfully request Your Honorable body not to pass the amounts above enumerated for the purposes specified, and your petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray. (Signed)

ROBT. DUNSMUIR MARK BATE. And 120 others.

SALE OF BUSINESS. - The business of Messrs. J. J. Southgate & Co., of Wharf street, wholesale commission merchants, has been purchased we understand by Messrs. match. Great fears are entertained for his Lowe Bros. Mr. Southgate will shortly leave for England.

Tuesday, 1

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HOUSE C

Messrs. DeCosmos, Dickson, Bayley, D AGRICU The Speaker read Excellency asking the state of the Agriculture of t

mates. The commu mittee on Supply. PETITION AGA Mr. Bayley prese habitants of Nanaim \$3,960 placed in the in salaries, &c., in No contrary to the wish to be laid on the tab JUSTICE C

The House went diction to Justices of Dickson in the chai much larger than passed partly through and reported progre
The House the (Tuesday).

House met at 3: Messrs. DeCosmo Dickson, Southgat Mr. DeCosmos STATE

The Speaker re Excellency the Go of the resolutions passed by the Ho earnest and carefu importance of the The House went Franklin in the ch AUDIT

Auditor, \$1,940. be voted for audit Mr. Franklin auditor, who wou up statistics, &c. Mr. Cochrane strictly and sole books and see the properly, nothin Dr. Tolmie sai muneration for t Mr. Southgate appoint a clerk to Dr. Helmcken appointment mi competent Gove might be given, tary, to whose so some addition.
The amount of

> Surveyor-Gen present."
> The amendm the salary struc Assistant thought all the be paid by the colony should Dr. Helmck be right in the

Superintend asked for som Dr. Tolmie deduct a peroperintendent, was paid by present system work and be great improved. Dr. Helme duty he could Government

> The amen Clerk, \$10 Dr. Helme Clerk of the Dr. Tolm Mr. DeCo to keep the Recorder perintendin Dr. Helm we would ask if it we the sake of enter the

> > 12 months

Mr. Soul

steamers come int the steam \$1500 or of every Dr. To \$22,000, now; h Dr. D House w

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evils, not only to the emoyes, but likewise to the n they exist. It is, thereo see "master and man" sults of a "strike" sooner differences by the force of

soned with justice. just—in their demands; e excused, for the majority had the advantage of bethe school of refinement. , the managers may have their dignity to argue with m what I saw myself, while aimo, I was satisfied that looked upon as an honoras certain class of individuals Indeed, it was thrown into political meeting, and that official, that they are "only But bear in mind, sir, that he Nanaimo coal managers of any such absurd princi-

ay that it is possible that

good enough place, and it colony-I may say the ancouver Coal Company cellent coal, which will not many a year to come. It hree to four dollars per ton oal to the vessel-landing.
have a town site granted ent, which they dispose of ry high prices. Is that not Well, what is coal worth elve dollars a ton at prest known Nanaimo coal to for less than \$11. Then Company can well afford ir wages for a good day's that little town of theirs rous. But do they? No! fault it is-it may be the s-or it may be the fault

mings of miners at Nanai-0 a day. Some earn more adeed, I know first class Vanaimo before the strike not earn more than about orking from ten to twelve caused by the incessant l. One in particular whom arst-class miner told me in his way to California, that he became a man, worked little pay! "I will travel." ave feet before I will conso unhealthy a place for

believe that even \$2 50 to a Nanaimo collier, who nore or less, in smoke that sufficates him, and wet, praing till night, (without et that he knows not the nest with his death from a such accident.)

nagers, of the Vancouver accumb to the evils of a an give their workmen fair they in view, Mr. Editor? ere are hundreds of good Island who have nothing tho have not the means of y believe that these needy ccept of their "free passa-what colliers term " turnem be assured by me that There are but few coal do not know, and I can ority, if not for the whole will not become turncoats old creeks in the country. fer being "broke "in Vic-

he gold mining season than and blasting coal for two dollars per day. iver Coal company to come miners, by giving them r hard labor. If they do ear that their miners will ariboo or Kootenay. illy yours, by 28. T. G. P.

THE ESTIMATES.

etition from a large numtants of Nanaimo, praying ote certain sums placed in laid before the House of the Speaker and Gentlemen

Issembly, V. 1. tition of the undersigned

nd other residents of the begs respectfully to re-Estimates for 1865, the

down for the purpose of \$1500 for improving an ed as Government Builds and \$485 for Magistrate's or the same person who is master, while only \$800 is ol house which should ac olars of both sexes—that ate number in this district of 5 and 17 years, and nion the said sum of \$1500 the building alluded to is vhereas, we consider the erk, &c., to the magistrate ssary, and intended as a indigent gentlemanrespectfully request Your not to pass the amounts for the purposes specified, rs will, as in duty bound,

> ROBT. DUNSMUIR MARK BATE.

Ess. — The business of gate & Co., of Wharf mission merchants, has understand by Messrs. Southgate will shortly

Tuesday, February 7, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present— Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, Young, Tolmie, Dickson, Bayley, Denses. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Speaker read a communication from His Excellency asking the House to vote a grant of \$600 to the Agricultural Society, and intimating his intention to place the amount on the Estimates. The communication was referred to Committee on Surply

PETITION AGAINST THE ESTIMATES. Mr. Bayley presented a petition from the inhabitants of Nanaimo praying that the amount of \$3,960 placed in the Estimates to be expended in salaries, &c., in Nanaimo be not voted, as being contrary to the wish of the inhabitants. Ordered to be laid on the table.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE BILL.

The House went into Committee, giving jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace in Civil cases, Dr. diction to Justices of the Peace in Civil cases, Dr., Dickson in the chair.

The bill, which is of great length, being very much larger than the Incorporation bill, was passed partly through and the Committee rose and reported progress.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow (Tuesday).

TUBSDAY, January 31, 1864. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present— Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Dickson, Southgate, Cochrane, Bayley, Dennes. Mr. DeCosmos remained outside the bar of the

STATE OF THE COLONY.

The Speaker read a communication from His Excellency the Governor, acknowledging receipt of the resolutions on the state of the colony, passed by the House, which would receive that earnest and careful consideration which the great importance of the subject demanded.

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

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT. Auditor, \$1,940.-Dr. Dickson moved that \$1200

be voted for auditing accounts.

Mr. Franklin advocated the appointment of an auditor, who would also be occupied in getting up statistics, &c.

Mr. Cochrane said the duties of an auditor were strictly and solely to go over the Government.

strictly and solely to go over the Government books and see that they were correct. He had, properly, nothing to do with statistics (hear hear).

Dr. Tolmie said \$1000 or \$1200 was ample remuneration for the labor required.

Mr. Southgate asked if it were contemplated to

Mr. Southgate asked if it were contemplated to appoint a clerk also.

Dr. Helmeken said it was not. He thought the appointment might very well be given to some competent Government official (hear, hear). It might be given, for instance, to the Private Secretary, to whose salary it would make a very hand-some addition.

The amount of \$1200 was voted. SUEVEYOR GENERAL.

Surveyor-General \$2425—Dr. Helmcken moved that "it is inexpedient to fill up the vacancy at

Present."
The amendment was carried unanimously and

Assistant Surveyor, \$1700—Dr. Dickson thought all the salaries in this department should be paid by the Crown. He did not see why the colony should pay any of it.

Dr. Helmcken said the hon. gentleman might be right in the abstract, but it would not do to put a stop to all sales of lands, &c. The item was passed.

Superintendent of Roads, \$1500.—Dr. Powell asked for some explanation on this item.

Dr. Tolmie said it was the custom formerly to deduct a percentage from all contracts for a Superintendent, who overlooked the contractors, and was paid by the day. He considered that the present system of having one person to do all the work and be responsible to the Government was a great improvement and advantage to the public service.

Mr. DeCosmos here took his seat in the House. Mr. DeCosmos here took his seat in the riouse.

Dr. Helmoken said the appointment was certainly a beneficial one, and if the official did his duty he could save far more than his salary to the Government. He would move however that the item be made provisional and temporary.

The amendment was carried and the item

Clerk, \$1000.
Dr. Helmoken explained that this was for the Clerk of the Land Office.

Dr. Tolmie did not think it necessary to have an accountant in the Land Office.

Mr. DeCosmos said it was absolutely necessary to keep the books of the department in proper order. He did not however see why the accountant might not act as auditor also.

ant might not act as auditor also.

The salary was voted
Recorder at Cowichan, \$600, thrown ont. Superintending Engineer Victoria Harbor, \$2425.

Dr. Helmcken said this was an expense which we would be incurring every year and he would ask if it were necessary to pay \$30,000 a year for the sake of the 8 or 10 ships which could not now enter the harbor. He would be very glad to hire out the whole apparatus to British Columbia for 12 months, and let them have it cheap (a laugh).

Mr. Southgate said the question had been well ventilated, and he was sure 9-10ths of the people were desirous of having the dredging gone on with. He had spoken with the captains of the steamers who had said that they would rather come into Victoria harbor than Esquimalt. If the steamers came into Victoria harbor probably \$1500 or \$2000 would be spent by the passengers of every steamer, who now never came up from Esquimalt.

Esquimalt.

Mr. DeCosmos said the annual cost would not exceed \$18,000. He thought the thing should have a full trial, and let us see how it works.

Dr. Tolmie said he made the cost figure up to \$22,000, but he thought the thing should go on now; he would suggest however that a trial for three months be made.

Dr. Dickson and Mr. Bayley considered the House was pledged to vote the amounts required.

The salary of \$2225 was passed; also Master of Tug, \$1200; two stokers, \$700 cach.

Mr. Goehrane said it was a piece of gross absurdity to give the man who did the blacksmith work of the dredger only the same as the common laborers who shovelled coals into the fires.

Two crew, \$360 cach; Engineer of Dredge,

laborers who shovelled coals into the fires.

Two crew, \$360. each; Engineer of Dredge, \$1067; Blacksmith, \$700; two firemen, \$700 each; four crew, \$360 each; fuel for tug and dredger, \$7200.

Miscellaneous Explorations and Surveys, \$5000.

Gonsiderable discussion arose as to the purposes to which this was intended to be applied, owing to the manner in which it was placed in the Estimates; the item was finally passed, however, also petty expenses, \$240.

HARBOR MASTER.

Harbor Master, \$1500.

Dr. Dickson objected to dividing the offices of Harbor Master and Post Master, and moved that the appointments remain as last year. The mo-

the appointments remain as last year. The motion was carried.

Considerable discussion arose on the salary of the office of Harbor Master and Post Master, the House being desirous of making the salary the same in amount as last year, the fees being ordered this year to be paid into the Treasury. The salaries were voted as follows: Harbor Master and Shipping Master, \$1400, without fees; Boatmen, \$500; Contingencies, \$400.

LIGHT HOUSES.

First Commissioner, \$500; passed. Second Commissioner and Secretary, \$750; on motion the words "and Secretary" were struck out, and the amount reduced to \$500; Medical Officer, and the second structure of the second st

Wates street, V. I.

Postmaster, \$1,940; cut down to \$500 in con-junction with the Harbormaster and passed. Clerk, B1450.
Dr. Helmcken said the salary of the Clerk last year was \$1500, and the \$1455 was a mistake in

year was \$1500, and the \$1455 was a mistake in the Estimates.

Dr. Dickson, in reply to a question from Mr. DeCosmos said the Chief Clerk was required to be in attendance whenever any mail steamer came in and had to take in and distribute the mails. The item was voted, with a recommendation to His Excellency to make the amount the same as last year. Two letter carriers \$2 per day each, struck out. Esquimalt postmaster, \$485. Dr. Dickson said the appointment was entirely unnecessary; he had enquired at the Post office and had learned that only about ten letters a day went to Esquimalt. Mr. Southgate thought the appointment quite necessary.

quite necessary.

Mr. DeCosmos said if he thought the absence of

Mr. DeCosmos said if he thought the absence of a Post office would inconvenience the Navy he would be willing to vote the amount, which was very small. The amount was struck out. Postmaster at Nanaimo \$485. Mr. Bayley pressed the necessity of making the appointment had tarown it up in disgust. It was preposed to eonnect the office with that of Magistrate's Clerk, which would give that official only a reasonable salary. He would state for the information of hon, members that the revenue derived from Nanaimo was over \$12,000, while the amount proposed to be expended was only some \$6,000. He thought the amount put down for Nanaimo was very reasonable.

He thought the amount put down for Nanaimo was very reasonable.

Dr. Helmcken said there was a petition on the table from Nanaimo signed by 120 persons declaring that the appointment was quite unnecessary. He, however, disagreed with the petitioners, thinking that both a Postmaster and Magistrate's Clerk were necessary, the latter particularly if the jurisdiction of Civil Justiess bill were in ferce.

Mr. Franklin argued infavor of the appointment of a Postmaster, as being very necessary in a community of 700 or 800 persons. The amount was voted. Postmaster at Sooke, \$485; struck out.

Extra clerical assistance, \$750, and Petty expenses,

Extra clerical assistance, \$750. and Petty expenses, \$100; passed.

The Committee here rose and reported progress and the House adjourned at 5 o'clock till tomorrow (Wednesday) when the Justice of the Peace bill will be taken up in Committee.

PORTLAND .- From the Oregonian we learn that the cold snap of last week had extended over Oregon, the thermometer ranging from 50 to 100 below freezing point. The Columbia river was frozen over below Fort Vancouver. The steamer Vancouver had been hemmed in on her return to Portland by ice, varying from an inch to two and a half inches thick, and for a distance of six miles her passengers and servants had to clear the passage to enable the boat to progress. Portlanders had been enabled to enjoy good skating on "Crystal Lake." The steamer Cascade, built at Utsalady, W. T., by Messrs. Donahue, Kohl & Aukeny, for the Columbia river trade, made her trial trip on the 23d, and gave general satisfaction. A number of invited guests were on board who were treated to a choice lunch. The steamer is said to have cost her owners \$40,000. The

PUGET SOUND-Our exchanges from the Sound bring us no news of interest. The weather had been cold in the neighborhood of Olympia, affording good skating. The remains of Dr. Warbass which were conveyed Sunday in the Masonic Cemetery with ma-

schooner Crosby was reported at Tanzey

CAPTURE OF CHINESE PIRATES:

her had been cold in the neignbound.

her had been cold in the neignbound.

her had been cold in the neignbound.

It is affording good skating. The resimilar in quality is smillar in quality is smillar in quality is smillar in quality is smillar in quality.

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Grange Marmalade, Meats, Durham Mustard, Grange Marmalade, Meats, Durham Mustard, Grange Marmalade, Sauce of Coffee, Caff's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mustardom Castury, and numerous content of the Times, writing on the 8th of October, says:—4 Her writing on the 8th of October, Says:—5 Her S group. On leaving Ningpo the two vessels proceeded in different directions towards the spot where it was anticipated that a piratical junks that might attempt to escape. The latter, however, appeared to base gained seent of the expedition, and had all disappeared when the two gunboats arrived off Ketsu island, one of their favorite resorts. As, however, the whole Chusan archipelago abounds in cover to which it is well known that pirates habitually resort, it was determined to prosecute the search. On the 9th information was obtained that two piratical lorchas had just put to sea from Sheipo harbor, but they were lost sight of, and during the three following days no suspicious craft could be discovered.

On the morning of the 12th the gunboats again arrived off Sheipoo on their way back to Ningpo, and this time were more fortunate in their visit. The pirates had evidently flattered themselves that the search was over in this direction, and had doubled back to Sheipoo as soon as the gunboats had left it. The latter were still further favored by the darkness, which had already fallen when they arrived. Armed boats were sent off from each, which surprised and captured two junks and twenty-five of the crews after little resistance, the whole affair being over within two hours. On the following morning the Staunch steamed to the bottom of the harbour and brought out another pirate junk, which had been deserted by her crew Having landed the prisoners to be dealt with by the native authorities, the two gunboats steamed out of the bay at daylight on the 14th, but had not gone far when they perceived the mast of a junk peering above a point of land at a considerable distance.

Casting off the junks and anchoring them outside, they steamed as close to the spot as the shallowness of the water would allow, and then sent their boats fully manned and armed in pursuit. The latter, after a pull of about four miles among the islands, came in sight of two vessels beached on the mud in a beautifully secret cove, where they, no doubt, conceived themselves quite safe from discovery. The moment the boats appeared at the entrance, the junks opened a sharp fire with grape and gingall balls from the four guns which each carried in her broadside. The shots, however, were badly directed, and the attacking party were able to land without oss; and take up a position on some high land, from which they poured so hot a fire of musketry that the pirates soon abandoned their vessels and scudded along the mud flats at their best speed, several being knocked over in their flight. On descending to the beach the victors found eight men lying with their throat- cut, and on boarding the junks three others in the same condition.

Another man, who was lying bound, but sive was released, and informed the captors that he and the murdered men belonged

Government Street, VICTORIA. V. I.

The auckly Colonist. Contingencies—Books for Library, 150; Stores, to the crew of a large Foochow junk, which had been taken by the pirates a few days previously, and that 20 others of his comrades were lying bound below. The latter were at once released, and were taken by the Hardy to the spot where they said their junk had been left at anchor. It is needless to say that she was restored to them. Later in the afternoon the two junks were blown up, and the gun boats set out on their return to Ningpo, the Hardy having in tow the Foochow trader, and the Staunch the two junks that had been captured at Sheipoo."

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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

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

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

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

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Per simr OVRUS WALKER, from Port Towns-end-5 tons han. Value \$256.

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Contracted or Stiff Joints.

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

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

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

Diptheria, Sore Throats, &c. These maladies are of so serious and dangerous a nature that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure when every other means have

failed, if applied immediately, and not delayed un-til the patient is beyond recovery. It is a sovereign remedy for sore throat. Settled Coughs or wheezing will be promptly removed by rubbing in this unquent. Mothers should rub it into the chest of heir infants whenever there is any hoarseness, ightness, or other affection of breathing. Bad Legs, Bad Breasts.-Old Wounds, Sores

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

This treatment creates sound flesh, and therefore

makes its cures complete. Gout and Rheumatism.

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

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Orders confided to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon ap-

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" 61a, Moorgate Street, London; I mo WORKS-LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM . in addition to the Trade Marks heretofore used, to denote the different qualities of our goods, viz.

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That all persons manufacturing, selling, or ship ping, or engaged in any wise in the sale or disposof Galvanized Tion, or Galvanized Tinned Iron with our Marks or Brands, in transdulent imitation with our Marks or Brands, in transdulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us will be prosecuted of the goods manufactured by us will be prosecuted words. Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, on the words. Dr. J. Collis Browne's C AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN,

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BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES'

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

Granular Efferyes: Carbonate of Iron,
Granular Efferyes: Carbonate of Lithia,
Granular Efferyes: Citrate of Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Lithia, Fanular Efferves: Citrate of Magnesia, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Oninine:

Quinine: Pepsine Wine, %, %, and pints.
Quinine in %, %, and I-oz. hermeti ally sealed botssalad Oil, "Finest Lucca," quarts, pints a %-pintssalad Oil, "Finest Lucca," quarts, pints a %-pintssalad Oil, "Ginger Beer, and Lemonade Pow
ders, wrapped in tin foil papers. In boxes. Tasteless Sedilitz in one powder, in patent capped bottles in cases

eents—Bouquet, Frangipanni, Jasmin, Jockey-Club, Laveuder Water, Marechale, Millefleure, Patchouli, Rondelitia, Spring Flowers Ver-bena, Wood Violets, and every other descrip-

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Worcestershire Sauce. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE THE Only Good Sauce, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF EXTRACT Of a LETTE from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, To his Brother at Worcester, May, 184 "Tell LEA & PER ans that Leir Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most who leso me Sauce that is made,

iten to cantion the public against spuriou 11988

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CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOLA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMA-TISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,

CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,
COUGH, &c.

A LL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRES
ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPAE
MODIO remedy, CHLORODYNE, discovered by
Dr.J Collis Browne M.R.C.S. L., (ex-Army Medic 2)
Etaff.) the recipe of which was confided solely teastfold to the recipe of which was confided solely teastfold. The medical testimony of civil, hopital, military and naval practitioners pronounces in invaluable. It relieves pain of any kind. soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most relieves in the session of the unpleasant effects of optum.
From W. Vesslius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S.,
England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Comsumption, Asthma, District and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhosa."

From C. V. Ridout, Esq., Surgeon, Egham. "As an astringent in severe Diarrhosa and an antispas, modic in Colic and Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

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

z tracts from the General Board of Healths

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

London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

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

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

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

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

Caution—Chlorodyne—In Chancery.

Caution--Chlorodyne--In Chancery. Caution--Chlorodyne--In Chancery.

It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital Physicians of London that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, Jan. 12, 1554. The public therefore, are cautioned against using any the than Dr. J. Col. Lis Browne's CHLOROD TAE. No home should be without it, Sold in bottles, 2a 9d and 4s 6d, by J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell street. London, W. C., sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp.

Hngland.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 7, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, February 3. J. C. RIDGE IN MEXICO.—Our morning cotemporary has contradicted the statement that the Major Ridge mentioned in our California exchanges as the agent of Louis Napoleon in Sonora is the J. C. Ridge formerly member of Parliament for this city. We are, however, assured by a gentleman long resident in Victoria, that he has positive information from a triend in San Francisco that the parties are identical. Mr. J. C. Ridge left California for England, where he received his appointment under Mr. Gwin, as agent for the French Emperor; he then went to Mexico, from which place he wrote to the gentleman in San Francisco, telling him of his appointment, and on his arrival in that city recently, as announced in our late exchanges, he called per onally on his friend, from whom our informant received the above particulars.

BURNT TO DEATH .- Information reached the police yesterday that an Indian woman had been burnt to death near Lang's ship building yard. On the police going there to make enquiries they were told that the woman's clothes had caught fire, causing her death, and that her body had been removed by her friends and buried.

NEW BAND-Wilson's band, of 8 performers, which has recently been organised in this city, played through the streets last night. executing several pieces in very good style. We understand it is their intention to offer their services on any public occasion when music is required.

NANAIMO. - The steamer Caledonia arrived yesterday from Nanaimo, having been unable to obtain a cargo of coal. The strike of the miners still continued, and efforts were to be made to prevent the miners who went up on the Fideliter from working.

NAVAL .- The Gunboat Forward came in to Victoria harbor yesterday morning from Esquimalt on her way to San Juan Island.

Saturday, February 4.

THE NEW MAGISTRATES .- The appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates at Cowichan and Comox, contemplated in the Estimates, has been negatived by the House, the salaries of \$1700 for each official having been struck out yesterday. The House most wisely considered that all necessary magisterial functions in the rural districts might be most easily and efficiently performed by Justices of the Peace, who would be remunerated, as in the older colonies, by the fees of office. The Sooke magistracy was combined with the Gold Commissionerabin, and His Excelto pay the salary from the Crown Lands revenue, as the Government had stated that the Mining License receipts belonged to that ties shall, when pe fund.

NANAIMO.-The steamer Fidelider, Capt. Loudon, arrived last evening from Nanaimo and the settlements with 25 passengers, including Mesers. C. W. Wallace, Franklyn, J. P., and Captain Nicol. The miners who were still on the strike, held a meeting on Thursday morning and passed a resolution to adjourn until the 1st of March, a committee of six being appointed to see if any terms could be arranged with the company. The miners were not at all pleased at the appearance of the Mexican miners who went up on the Fideliter. These men were to commence working yesterday morning.

HABEAS CORPUS-Henry Simpson, convicted by the magistrate at Saanich of whiskey selling, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 or twelve months' imprisonment, was yesterday brought before his Honor the Chief Justice by writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Cary, instructed by Mr. Copland, appeared for Simpson, and the Chief Justice ordered that he be liberated on bail until Monday next to allow of the appearance of the com mitting magistrate.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—From our report of the proceedings of the House of Assembly, published in another column, the public will learn the particulars of the vote on the salaries asked for the various officials, a matter which has been regarded with no little interest in the community. It will be seen that the offices of Superintendent and Inspector are to be combined, the salary being fixed at \$2000. Several other reductions have also

GRANT TO THE RIFLE CORPS.—The House yesterday voted \$1,000 to the Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be placed at the disposal of Capt. Lang. The amount in the Estimates was \$2,500, but Dr. Powell stated that he believed the Corps did not expect to receive so large a sum.

Geing Home.—Capt. Nicol, brother of the Manager of the Vancouver Coal Mining Co at Nanaimo, came down on the Fideliter last evening en route for England, his term of sick leave drawing to a close.

THE SURVEYING STEAMER BEAVER, having been placed in proper repair, was yesterday taken to Esquimalt to refit.

Monday, February 6. HOUSE TO BE ADJOURNED .- The House of Assembly will meet to-day at the usual hour, presided over by the Chairman of Ways and Means, to pass a resolution of condolence with Dr. Helmeken in his severe affliction. The House will then, as a mark of respect to its Speaker, adjourn for a week.

THE DIRECT LINE-Captain Nicol, with a few friends, will take a short trip outside the harbor this morning on the steamer Thames with a view of ascertaining her capabilities for the line between San Francisco and New Westminster.

POSTPONED .- Miss Belle Divine's Concert and Ball has been postponed to Monday evening, the 13th inst., in consequence of the political meeting to be held to-night in the

IN FOR A SPELL-John Butts on Saturday was enlisted for three months in Pemberton's irregulars for appropriating a case of spirits from Lovett of the Bank Exchange.

THE PRINCESS ROATL made her appearance in the Straits yesterday, and was all the afternoon beating up against a northerly

THE SUPPOSED ERUPTION OF MOUNT BAKER. -Mr. Alexander C. Anderson of Rosebank, Saanich, writes us as follows :- On the evening of Thurrday last, a broad glare of light was visible from this point, its centre bearing south east by east (true). Its greatest inten-sity was about eight o'clock, gradually subsiding afterwards between 9 and 10. Its apparent altitude above the horizon was about 30 degrees. I assume this appearance to be identical with that noticed in your paper as having been observed the same evening at New Westminster " in the direction of Mount Baker." It must have originated considerably to the southward of that moun-

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT NEW WESTNINS res.—We recently alluded to a case of attempted suicide in New Westminster gaol. The following reference to the event appears in the N. P. Times. An inmate of the debtor's prison recently attempted to commit Flour 2311 sacks ... suicide by swallowing four-fifths of a drachm of strychnine. When medical assistance was called, tetanus had already set in, and the body of the unfortunate man was rapidly stiffening. A liberal use of hot coffee, how-ever, had the desired effect, and the poison was dislodged. The man is recovering

APPOINTED TO KOOTENAY .- The Government Gazette of British Columbia contains an official notice that Governor Seymour has been pleased to appoint the hon. Peter O'Reilly to be Gold Commissioner and Police Magistrate for the Kootenay District for the year 1865. William George Cox. Esq., will remain in charge of the district of Cariboo East during Mr. O'Reilly's absence.

ROYAL ASSENT .- The postal service ordinance, passed by the Legislature of the Coal 236 tons Chickens 1 coop ... sister colony has received the consent of the Queen and has been proclaimed accordingly.

JAPAN.-The China papers publish the ext of the short treaty concluded by Ad-miral Kuper after the capture of the forts of 1. For the future the ships of all nationali-ties shall, when passing through the Straits of Skins 6 bdls Shimonosaki, be treated in a friendly manner, and shall be allowed to buy coals, provisions, wood, water, and every other requisite. Moreover, as the harbor is frequently the scene of violent winds and currents, no opposition shall be offered to any one anxious to land during stress of weather. 2. The forts lately destroyed shall not be reconstructed, nor shall new forts be built, nor guns mounted. 3. The town of Shimonosaki, which having first fired on foreign ships might justly have been destroyed, has been spared. A ransom shall be paid for this, and all the expenses of the expedition shall also be defrayed by the prince, the amount to be decided by the foreign ministers at Yedo. I agree to abide by the decision of the foreign ministers at Yedo with regard to the points mentioned in paragraph 3. This agreement, referring only to the cessation of hostilities on this special oecasion has nothing whatsom ever to do with any other questions affecting Choshiu which may require to be arranged between the native and foreign officials.

(Signed) SHIOHIDO BIZEN. MORI IDZIMO.

The oldest newspaper in the world is pub-lished in Pekin. It is printed on a large sheet of silk, and, it is said, has made a weekly appearance for upwards of a thousand

COMMERCIAL.

FROM ALBERNI-The steamer Thames arrived on Saturday, bringing up the men from the only logging camp at the settlement. She will return to Alberni to-day and will bring back the four families still there, leaving only two men in charge of the establishment.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The schooner L. B. Hastings, Sherman master, sailed last night for San Francisco direct, with 60 tons potatoes from Leneveu & Co. . NOTATIVAL

FROM PUGET SOUND .- The steamers Eliza Anderson, Captain Finch, and Jenny Jones, Captain Jones, arrived yesterday from Olympia and way ports, with passengers and freight.

FOR THE SOUND,—The steamer Eliza Anderson will leave to-day, at 11 a.m., for ports on the

FROM NANAIMO-The steamer Fideliter arrived last night from Nanaimo with twenty passengers, forty-five tons of coal, and a quantity of produce from the coast settlements.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Business still continues stagnant. The trade with British Columbia, owing to the closing of the Fraser by the ice, is at a stand still, and the local traffic is unusually quiet.

THE IMPORTS for the past week have only been the usual shipments of stock and farm produce from Puget Sound for city consumption, amounting to \$7,261. The Imports for the month of January amounted to \$218,727, of which \$108,767 were from San Francisco and \$53,474 from

THE EXPORTS for the past month amounted to \$20,177; of which \$15,653 were to San Francisco.

FLOUR—Extra \$14@14 50 p h; superfine, \$12 50@13 do; Oregon brands, \$11@12 do
OATMEAL—\$9 50@10p100 h
CORNMEAL—\$8@9, do
RICE—(Very scarce) \$10@11 do
BEANS—White 5%@5% p h p sk; pink 3% 24 do do BRAN—(Scarce) 3@3%c, do do; Middling, 3%

GROUND BARLEY-4% do BARLEY—\$3%@4 do do
OATS—3% do do
WHEAT—4% do do
HAY—1%@2% p bale
POTATOES—2%@2% p sk
ONIONS—5@6 do do
TEA—37@40 do p chest
COFFEE—22@25 do p sk

BUTTER-42@47 do per case or firkin CHEESE-25 do per case BACON & HAMS-16@25 in moderate quan-

SUGAR-(Raw) 71@9 p bbl; refined, \$14@

IMPORTS

To the Port of Victoria, V. 1., for month ending January 31st, 1865. FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

293 | Lard 53 cs 237 Lamps 38 cs 1468 Leather 1 roll 51 Mdse 683 cs..... 50 Millinery 3 cs.... 424 Matches 1 cs..... Acid 4 cs...... Brooms 92 doz.... Butter 187 cs..... Boots, &c, 176 cs... Bitters 156 cs..... Biscuits 80 cs..... 5368 | Matting 1 cs Barley 249 sacks... Beef 32 bbls..... Bags 1 cs..... Bacon 5 cs...... Brandy 10 cs..... Beans 3 sacks.... Clothing 18 cs Cornmeal 71 sacks. Chickens 4 coops... Drugs 1I cs...... Eggs 7 cs..... Express matter 64 8864 Trees 7 pkgs 421 Tea 233 bxs.... 154 Tobacco 18 cs Trunks 20 nests ... Trunks 20 nests ...
14258 Tubs 11 nests ...
16975 Turpentine 2 cs ...
319 Vegetables 2 sacks
1016 Vinegar 1 cs ...
1619 Wagons 3 pkgs ...
1871 Wagon material
326 73 pkgs ...
5560 Wheat 49 sacks ...
439 Wearing Apparel Fruit 8 bxs...... F.incy Goods 11 cs Furniture 147 cs... Glassware 33 cs... Groceries 429 cs...

Gin 100 cs Hardware 287 cs.. Iron 100 bdls.... Wheat 49 sacks...
Wearing Apparel
5 cs..... Liquors 24 cs..... FROM PORTLAND. Apples 396 boxes.. \$796 Flour 1748 sacks .. Butter 82 cs 2901 Grain 106 sacks .. 52 Lard 28 cs Bags 18 pkgs..... Bacon 240 sacks ...

Total \$ 20,905 FROM PUGET, SOUND. Apples 93 bxs \$240 Hay 108 tons..... Bran 50 sacks..... 270 Hogs 43 hd...... 375 Lumber 33 M..... 397 Potatees 2305 bush 500 Oars 2922 sacks... 11513 Oysters 200 sacks... 1416 Sheep 898 hd..... 25 Vegetables 634 bus 530 Wheat 747 bush...

Groceries 1 cs Total FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA. lotal.....\$ 4,107 FROM ENGLAND.

Champagne 102 cs 1472
Clothiag 17 cs ... 3780
Confectionery 1 cs 60
Candles 4 bes 1472 Pertumery 3 cs...
3789 Pictures I cs...
60 Powder 50 bbls...
18 Paper 40 bls...
50 Pianos 5 pkgs...
17067 Private Effects 2 cs...
2045 Soap 119 cs...
2045 Stationary 11 cs... Candles 4 bxs Iron 689 bars..... Matches 2 cs

Total\$58,474 RECAPITULATION. From England ... 53,474
San Francisco ... 108,767

 Portland
 20,905

 Puget Sound
 31,574

 British Columbia
 4,107

 Grand Total.....\$218,827

EXPORTS o American Ports for the month ending January 31st, 1865, compiled from the books of the U. S. Consulate.

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Total \$15,653 56 TO OREGON.

Ale and Porter . 212 62 Household Effects 200 00
Brandy... 101 75 Iron... 448 90
Coal... 634 62 Merchandise . 800 01
Hardware... 290 00 Red Herrings . 23 50 Total\$2,711 40 TO PUGET SOUND.

Ale and Porter 38 50 Harness 30 00

Belting 41 62 Looking Glasses 82 50

Beet 30 Merchandise 481 14

Confectionery 8 00 Sugar, Tea, ac 575 25

Casks (empty) 103 85 Seeds 35 00

Groceries 81 66

Hardware 280 79 Total\$1,812 46 RECAPITULATION.

Grand Total \$20,177 42 Of the above Exports, \$9,064 were from England: \$6,901, chiefly furs and skins, from this and the neighboring colony; \$3,794 from the United States; and \$378 from the Sandwich

IMPORTS

Per schr GROWLER, from Port Townsend-12 tons hay, 50 bxs apples. Value, \$400. Per ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound —49 head cattle, 247 head sheep, 8 calves, 20 scks oysters, 2 bxs butter, 17 scks wheat, 33 seks oats, 20 half sacks flour, 1 horse, 6 boxes eggs, 1 coop chickens, 50 bxs bread. Value \$4819.

Per stmr JENNY JONES, from Port Townsend -104 head sheep, 20 sacks flour, 7 bdls trees.— Value \$451. Per stmr CYRUS WALKER, from Port Townsend—5 tons bran. Value \$256.

Per sloop LETITIA, from Port Townsend—700 bus potatoes, 350 do wheat, 35 do oats, 200 do turnips. Value \$1335.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Olympia —Capt John Fleming, M Packshun, M McGee, — Carson, Mr McNab, Jas Frins, H Wells and wife, Messrs Knight, Katchmer, Harmen, C Hor-lore, Mrs McCurday, Porter, Jas Katchy, Walker, Pettygrove, P Cronan, McDonald, S E Dyer.

NANAIMO EXPORTS.

Statement of Vessels departed from Nanaimo, V. I., during the month of Jan., 1865. Date. Name of Vessel Master Tons, Cwt. Destination

3 Sch Onward, McKay Schr Alpha, George 4 Sloop Alaım, Hollins, Schr Alpha, George 71 5. Esq'int 4 Sloop Alarm, Hollins. 17 00. Victoria 5 Schr North Star, McCulloch 74 15. Esq'int Star Caledonia, Frain 55 00 Victoria 6 Stmr Fideliter, Loudon 87 10. Victoria 7 Schr Goldstream, Caffery 76 00. Esq'int 11 Stmr Fideliter, Loudon 16 00. Victoria Schr Alpha, George 72 15. Esq int 7 Schr Goldstream, Caffery 76 00.
11 Stmr Fideliter, Loudon 16 00.
Schr Alpha, George 72 15.
Slp Alarm, Hollins 16 10.
12 Stmr Fideliter, Loudon 189 5.
13 Schr Onward, McKay 103 15.
14 Stmr Caledonia, Frain 57 15.
16 Stmr Fideliter, Loudon 12 05.
18 Schr A Crosby, Ketchom 97 05.
Slp Hamley, Dolholt 25 0.
Slp Alarm, Hollins, 15 10.
19 Stmr Caledonia, Frain 54 00.
20 Schr Meg Merrillies, Pamphlet, 64 00.
23 Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt 67 05.
Stmr Fideliter, Loudon 20 15.
26 Schr Alpha, George 69 15.
27 Stmr Fideliter, Loudon 6 10.
Stmr Caledonia, Frain 56 00.
Slp Alarm, Hollins 15 05. . Victoria . Victoria . Victoria Slp Alarm. Hollins ... 15 05... Victoria Schr Meg Merrilies. Pamphlet. 68 00... Esq'mlt Stmr Caledonia, Frain ... 3 05... own use

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Total..... 1473 15

Jan. 30-Bark Rival, Blair, San Francisco Schr Matilda, Everstein, Sooke
Schr Growler, Williams, Port Angelos
Schr Parmiter, Haden, Peddar Bay
Stmr Fideliter, Loudon, New Westminster Jan. 31-Stmr Cyrus Walker, Gode, Port An-

Sloop Letitia, Adams, Port Angelos Stmr Jenny Jones, Jones, Port Angelos Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelos Sloop Northern Light, Montford, Port Angelos Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo Schr Sweepstakes, Keffer, Saanich Jan. 31—Schr J K Thorndike, Thornton, San

Sloop Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo
Feb 2—Stmr Caledonia, Frain, Nanaimo
Schr Laurel, Spain, San Juan
Sloop Eagle, Wright, San Juan
Schr Eliza, Marsdon, Saanich
Schr Meg Merrilies, Pamphlet, Nanaimo
Feb 4—Stmr Fideliter, Loudon, Nanaimo
Stmr Thames, Henderson, Alberni

Jan. 30-Stmr Caledonia, Frain, Nanaimo Stmr Fideliter, Loudon, Comox Schr L B Hastings, Sherman, San Francisco Stmr Thames, Henderson, Alberni Jan. 31-Stmr Cyrus Walker, Gode, Port An-

Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelos Schr Discovery, Rudlin, Comox Sloop Thornton, Warren, New Westminster Jan. 31—Schr Growler, Williams, Port Angelos Canoe Fly, Rutlin, San Juan
Feb. 1—Stmr Jenny Jones, Jones, Port An-

Bark Rival, Blair, Port Angelos Schr J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan Feb 2—Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo February 3—Schr Meg Merrilies, Pamphlet, Feb 4-Schr Eliza, Carleton, Saanich

Stmr Fideliter, Loudon, Nanaimo Slp Letitia, Adams, Port Angelos

SEEDS OF 1864.

No. 5. Fort Street.

JAY & CO.

ARE ABLE TO SUPPLY RELIABLE A RE ABLE TO SUPPLY RELIABIRE
A 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
elimate, and a very large quantity of Prime English
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Full descriptive catalogues of seeds and trees can be had on application.

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THE HEBREW LADIES

OF VICTORIA

Take pleasure in announcing to the public that their

Second Annual Ball

Will take place

On WEDNESDAY, Feb'y 22d, 1865,

LYCEUM HALL.

THE BAND on the occasion will be com-posed of the best talent in the City, being under the direction of

Professor J. Allen.

No expense will be spared in making this, as The Ball of the Season!

TICKETS, (including Supper, - . 26

New Tea and Grocery Warehouse, [BRICK BUILDING] Corner Fort and Douglas Streets:

WHITE & GIBSON BEG RESPECTFULLY TO INTI-mate to the inhabitants of Victoria and sur-rounding districts that they have opened a TEA AND GROCERY STORE

at the above address, where they hope to merit a liberal share of patronage. Their stock is replete with every thing in the TEA and GROCERY TRADE. They have exercised the greatest possible care in the selection of the same, and have been particular in choosing those articles best suited for a Family trade.

JOHN J. COCHRANE.

LAND AGENT, And Stock and Share Broker,

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NEW GOODS

General Wyndham."

LINDSAY & FISHER

WILL OPEN IN A FEW DAYS THE following New Goods, received direct from the manufacturers, ex "General Wyndham," and which they will offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on invoice cost :

PAPER HANGINGS of the newest

PAPER HANGERS or Wall Canvas.

INODEROUS FELT-For lining the floors and walls of Rooms, Counting-houses, Churches, &c The article is admirably suited for giving warmth, and deadening sound, and costs little.

FILTERS - Patent Silicated Carbon Filters, from 1 to 5 gallons.

PLATED-WARE-In Cruet Stands Toast Racks, Spoons, Forks &c., all of the best finish:

BRITANNIA METAL-Teapots of superior finish.

COFFEE URNS-Loysell's Patent-the best infuser of coffee yet in-

FLY-WIRE GAUZE MEAT COVERS-All sizes.

FLY-WIRE GAUZE—For Meat Safes.

DOOR MATS-In Wool, Sinnott, and Cocoa.

" SPRINGS-India Rubber.

SAUSAGE MACHINES—Adapted for family use and for the trade.

CORK SCREWS-Patent lever.

OAK VARNISHES-In 1 gallon tins.

BOILED LINSEED OIL; PAINTERS' BRUSHES:

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, PUTTY, WHITING, GLUE--best London.

WINDOW GLASS: GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS, &c., &c.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

PEPSINE.

T. MORSON & SON. Wholesale and Export Druggists. Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSINE WINE, are enabled to effer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice. ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL. Sold in bottles 4.8, and 16 ozs, and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES, POW-DER, PATENT GELATINE, and all GRANULAE PREPARATIONS, &c.

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