

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1865. NO. 14.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

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(Sundays Excepted.)  
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## THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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## THE ELECTION.

The contest is over; the great political fight has been brought to a close; and the field is in possession of the union and tariff forces. It has turned out, as we expected, the free port and separation party have been badly beaten—so badly that their cause is hopelessly lost. From the commencement it was evident their progress was all up-hill work—public sentiment was against them, and their fight became one unintermitted combat with principle. Money was used on the one hand and intimidation on the other. Poverty was esteemed the most reckless guardian of honor, and indebtedness the means by which conscience could be silenced. The election is over and we do not wish to rake up things that are past but we cannot close our eyes to the successful as well as unsuccessful attempts that were made to corrupt the electors of Victoria. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that poor and industrious men were turned out of work because they did not vote as the majority wished.

Together oblivious to the circumstance that money was paid for the votes of free and independent electors. With all these illegitimate means, however, of carrying on an election, failure was the result. The public heart or conscience was too sound, and bribery and coercion were unacceptible agents in the contest; and here we take the opportunity of recording the gratifying fact, that with all the influences brought to work, the supporters of Union and Tariff stood firm and gave their votes, like men, according to their principles. Never did election in any country absorb more thoroughly the attention of the public mind, and never did men act more nobly than those who voted the Union and Tariff ticket. Non-electors as well as electors threw themselves heart and soul into the cause, and made the streets resound again with the party shout. That the election committee of the free port champions was badly managed, and that the union and tariff committee was a model of exactness and general perfection we are quite ready to admit; but without the enthusiasm which pervaded the masses, no committee could ever have achieved the success which crowned the efforts of the union party. The election is now over, and we neither wish to crow over our victory nor recur to any disagreeable incidents of the contest. Let both parties bury the hatchet, and unite amicably in carrying out those great principles which have met with so thorough an endorsement at the polls. The question of union is now, so far as Vancouver Island is concerned, definitely settled. The stronghold of the free port has given in its adhesion to the resolutions of the House, and all that is wanting is the decision of the Home Government. This, we feel assured, will be received within the next three months. So far as any opposition from British Columbia is concerned, we have nothing to fear. Some show of antagonism will be met with doubtless in New Westminster, but from Hope and Yale, and the mines of Cariboo, the union sentiment will be as powerful as it is in Vancouver Island. Altogether, the result of yesterday's election will give renewed life and vigor to the colony. Men who had given up all hope of a change in our policy, and who were making preparations to leave the Island, will feel reassured, and enter on their duties with a fresh feeling of buoyancy and hopefulness. Every class, from the mechanic to the merchant, will feel the beneficial results of the coming change; and the very parties who have been, and we think, ill-advisedly, opposing the

union and tariff party, will find, before many months are over, that to this class they have been indebted for preserving them from serious, if not, indeed, ruinous consequences.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Friday, February 10.**  
**A STRONG ARGUMENT FOR UNIONS.**—The *Chronicle* publishes the following paragraph, which shows the urgent necessity to both colonies of freeing our coasting trade from the absurd restrictions under which it labors, by a union of the colonies, and also condemns the suicidal course pursued by that unprincipled sheet in opposing so desirable a consummation:—"The British schooner *Coward*, Capt. McKay, left here about ten days since to bring down the workmen and tools belonging to the Queen Charlotte Island Mining Company. The schooner had on board \$164 worth of supplies for the men, the duties on which she proceeded to New Westminster to pay. Finding the Fraser full of floating ice, she sailed to Burrard's Inlet, whence the captain walked to New Westminster and offered to pay the duties. The money was refused by the Collector, who held that the vessel must be brought to New Westminster. The captain remained some days and observing no signs of the ice breaking up, with considerable difficulty obtained a clearance for this port, arriving here on Friday night." What better argument for union than this could be advanced?

**ARRESTED.**—Poor Jenny Jones or his vessel are always getting into trouble. Yesterday the steamer when ready to sail for Olympia, with the U. S. mails on board, was libelled at the suit of Mr. P. McQuade. The mails were thereupon transferred to the *Eliza Anderson*, then about to leave for the Sound. Matters were, however, arranged, and the mails returned to the *Jenny Jones*. Meanwhile the *Anderson* left, and a second writ was served at the instance, we believe, of Messrs. Spratt & Keimier, and the captain placed in duress vice. The U. S. Consul has reported the detention of the mails to his Government.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL TEA MEETING.**—The annual festival of the St. John's Sunday School was held in the Gymnasium Hall, Brroughton street, last night. A large number of the parents of the scholars, and other visitors, were present, and speeches were made by His Excellency the Governor, Capt. Lang, and several clergymen of the Church. The united choirs of Christ and St. John's Churches performed several pieces in the most creditable manner. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the evening's festivities passed off in the most agreeable and successful manner.

**A BANKRUPT FREE PORT.**—The city of Singapore, one of the free ports which have been held up as a model for our guidance in our own case, is bankrupt, according to the *London Times*. Its expenditure exceeding its revenue very considerably. The city is anxious to become a Crown colony, but the *Times* objects on account of its insolvency. Should the commission merchants and foreigners of Wharf street succeed in forcing a continuance of the free port on this country, the *Times* will soon have a similar leader on our own colony.

**TWO AMAZONS.**—Yesterday considerable amusement was occasioned by two females, armed with horsewhips, being observed to enter a certain saloon on Government street. Enquiries were made for a certain individual, supposed to be there, but the proprietor not liking the belligerent appearance of his visitors, indignantly rejected an invitation "to take a drink," and ordered the fair ones to leave in post haste. The disappointed females left, evidently much chagrined at not having an opportunity of indulging in the anticipated manual exercise.

**CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.**—Timothy Roberts, the drayman charged by Mr. Carmichael with mistreating his horse, was yesterday fined \$10 by the Police Magistrate, that being the full penalty allowed by law for the offence. This cruel fellow deserves to be deprived of his license. It is not long since he was shown up for causing the death of a horse by similar brutal treatment.

**THE NEWS FROM LEECH RIVER.**—A report reached town yesterday morning that rich diggings had been struck on Wolf Creek, a tributary of Leech River, and that a nugget of \$49 had been taken out, with others of smaller size. The statement is believed to be quite reliable. It was also rumored that rich gold-bearing quartz had been found on the same stream. A number of miners on the creek were said to be doing very well.

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**—The following gentlemen were yesterday elected as office-bearers in the Victoria Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. Jules David; Vice-President, Mr. James Lowe; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. A. F. Main; Arbitrators, Messrs. W. Pickett, R. Burnaby, H. Nathan, Jr., John Wilkie, F. Weissenburger, Henry Rhodes.

**SUPREME COURT—Culverwell v. Holbrook.**—This case was concluded yesterday, and after hearing counsel and the address from the Bench the jury retired for about an hour, and failing to agree were discharged. We understand that there were six for a verdict for defendant and two for the plaintiff.

**ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.**—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the *Jenny Jones*, with extra hands engaged for the purpose, slipped away from the wharf and was towed out of the harbor by boats, when she set sail for the other side. The Sheriff's Officer and his men who were in charge and had possession of the pistons were put ashore, and we believe alleged that pistols were presented at them. Captain Jones is himself imprisoned for debt and not responsible for the act.

**THE JENNY JONES OUT OF THE FREE PORT INTO THE FREE.**—This unfortunate craft after being forcibly carried out of this port by some one to say the least, very ill advised friends of her owners, reached Port Angeles next morning. She was there loaded by the Custom House officers, and it was found that she had no register, neither had she a manifest, although she had a quantity of goods on board. She was, therefore, liable to seizure for infraction of the U. S. revenue laws. The Collector of Customs wrote over to the U. S. Consul at this port to ascertain why she had not the necessary papers, and to obtain them; but the register is not to be had. As in case of forfeiture one half of any confiscated cargo goes to the officer making the seizure, the probabilities are that the unlucky "Jenny" will be seized and, if the U. S. Court order forfeiture, be sold to the highest bidder, in which case all her previous obligations will be cancelled. We understand that several of the parties implicated in carrying her out of this port have been apprehended here, and some rather startling disclosures in connection with the affair may be looked for.

**SOLD OUT.**—The *Evening Express*, which has been in existence since April, 1863, under the management of Messrs. Wallace and Allen, was sold on Saturday, with the plant conducted with the establishment, to Mr. A. D. Bell, of the *Vancouver Times*. The two papers will be incorporated, and issued every evening, as before, (Sundays excepted). The *Times*, since the commencement of the present election campaign, has manifested considerable vigor, and gives promise as the organ of the free port party, of establishing itself on a substantial and lasting basis. We wish our contemporary every success.

**NANAIMO.**—The steamer *Fideliter* arrived on Saturday evening from Nanaimo and the settlements with about 20 passengers, having in tow the *Yankee*. Company's barge with 110 tons coal. The miners were returning to work again, and it was believed that all differences would be satisfactorily adjusted on the return of Mr. Nicol from San Francisco. From 30 to 40 tons of coal a day were being taken out.

**HEAVY BLOW.**—On Saturday night about 12 o'clock, it suddenly commenced to blow very violently from the southward and westward, and lasted for about two hours. The dredger, which had been moved into position, dragged her moorings, and one of the barges nearly went ashore.

**PRINCESS ROYAL.**—This vessel was brought round to the H. B. C. wharf on Saturday, where she is now discharging.

**TWO BIRCH OATHS.**—Considerable contempt and disgust was manifested on all sides yesterday at the conduct of a certain coffee dealer (who shall be nameless) stationed by the free port men in the polling booth, for the purpose of endeavoring to hinder their opponents from recording legitimate votes by challenging almost every name on the list, and in several cases causing the bribery oath to be put to well-known and respectable men. The challenging artifices is as stale as it is reprehensible. It is the last and most unworthy recourse of a hopeless cause. But to put the bribery oath to any man sensitive of his honor is a direct insult, doubly enhanced by the fact beyond dispute or denial that the free port party themselves were guilty of bribery to an extent quite unprecedented in the election annals of this colony. Independent men may submit to have their qualifications tested without a murmur when occasion may render it fit and proper to do so, but it is widely different in the case of a man (not himself above suspicion) having the audacity to force respectable men to swear that they have not polluted their consciences with gold.

**THE GALE.**—At one o'clock yesterday morning the wind began to blow from the south-east, and in an hour had increased to a heavy gale which continued all night, accompanied by torrents of rain. In the morning the gale slightly abated, but continued to blow with more or less violence throughout the day, with occasional showers of rain, snow and sleet. The crowd round the polls however bore the pelting of the storm with great good humor, the magnitude of the issue involved in the election contest evidently making them quite indifferent to the state of the weather. The dredger and mud-punts, which are anchored on the bar at the mouth of the harbor, dragged some distance from their moorings and one of the latter got on the rocks off the Songish Reserve, but was rescued by the tug. Some fog was expressed that the morning tackle of the dredger was too light, but it proved sufficient to hold her till she was moved into a more sheltered position.

**HONORABLE.**—While we have fired several shots at certain parties belonging to the free port party for cases of oppression that have come prominently to our notice; it is but just that we should record instances of high minded and honorable conduct that have also reached our ears. A drayman, who had got the sack from a certain vindictive Mr. N. in consequence of a Union and Tariff proclivities, was engaged at a Tobacco Store on Yates street. After serving his new master for two or three days, the drayman was called inside and the following conversation ensued:—Mr. N.—By the way, you have a vote, who are you going to give it to?—Ans.—Well, I was turned away by Mr. N.—because I was going to vote for Union and Tariff.—Quas.—But I want you to vote for Free Port?—Ans.—I can't change my principles.—Quas.—Then you mean to vote for DeCosmos and McClure do you?—Ans.—Certainly.

**AN INCIDENT AT THE POLL.**—The following was among other amusing incidents at the poll yesterday:—Colored voter, of strong and uncompromising principles, hustled in by a free port agent in a white mackintosh. The Sheriff—Who do you vote for?—Colored voter—Free port. Sheriff—There is no such candidate. Mackintosh—Here, vote this ticket! Union and Tariff. If any man dares to speak to him, I'll have him taken up. The candidates are Mr. DeCosmos, &c. Voter—Well, I guess I vote for Sprout. Excited free port merchant, seated in window—Yes, that's it; and the other! The other! You know who the other is you will vote for. Voter, (scratching his head).—Well—Merchant—Yes, yes! that's it! Voter—DeCosmos! Merchant collapses, sheriff and polling clerk's titter; cries of "bully for you," &c.

**THE JENNY JONES.**—Captain Jones informs us that he was in no way privy to the flight of his steamer, his last orders to his men were to obey the directions of the Sheriff. A strong feeling was manifested on board against a gang of men being sent by certain parties who had a claim against the steamer, to take illegal possession of her, and Captain Jones applied to Dr. Tozo, of the H. B. C., to know if he could assist him in the matter, but that gentleman could do nothing for him. In the meantime the Captain was himself arrested, and next morning heard that his steamer had left the harbor.

**ALBERTA.**—A canoe arrived yesterday from Alberta having been specially despatched by the Chief Justice to have an interview with the King George Tyees, and ascertain the cause of the departure of all the settlers from the mills. The natives do not understand the move, and have an impression that it is in consequence of an anticipated attack from them. Mr. Harkin, superintendent of police, will return with the canoe, so soon as the weather moderates, and endeavor to pacify all parties.

**GOOD MANAGEMENT.**—Much praise is awarded by the free port party to the business like manner in which Messrs. DeCosmos and McClure's committees conducted the canvass and election. We can also bear testimony to the energy and zeal with which every member of the general and sub-committees, from the highly respected chairman, to the humblest individual, lent his aid. Their hearts were evidently in the cause, and minor differences of every kind were cast aside for the common object in view.

**TERRIBLE DISASTER.**—Amongst the marine accidents occasioned by the gale of yesterday, we have to record the stranding and explosion of our "monitor" on the bar of the free port. The old craft went down stern foremost and sunk in deep water. Nobody was hurt. An effort will be made at some future time to raise her, but the general opinion is that she is too much shaken and strained to be of further public service.

**POSTPONED.**—On account of a severe attack of sore throat, Miss Divine's Concert and Ball, which was to have taken place last evening, has been postponed.

**PACIFIC COAST POSTAL STATISTICS.**—In his recent report, Postmaster Denison says that the Overland Mail service, from Ashcroft to St. Joseph to Folsom, Cal., costs \$750,000 per annum; and that the trips during eight months of the year are to be made in sixteen days, and in twenty days the remaining four months. The Pacific Coast service, via New York and Panama costs \$910,000 per annum. The California and Oregon route is an expense of \$250,000, the contract extending, however, only to July next.—*S. F. New Age*.

**COUNTERFEIT GOLD COIN.**—A ten dollar gold piece, almost perfect in its imitation of the genuine, was taken by Officer Chappel from a Chinese lad. It can be detected by the ring of the metal and weight, the latter falling short of the genuine coin. It is said to be a better imitation than the pieces which were being put into circulation by Farrell. It would be well for persons handling money to scrutinize each piece carefully, as a guard against imposition.—*S. F. New Age*.

**The Girondo of Bordeaux** states that business continues very brisk in the wines of this year's vintage. The whole produce of the Chateau-Lafitte has just been purchased by two merchants of Bordeaux at \$5,000. per tonneau of four casks.

**MORMON TEMPLE AND TABERNACLE.**—A correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, writing from Great Salt Lake City, gives the following description of the projected Mormon temple and tabernacle. "That which strikes every observer of the temple is the very remarkable solidity of the stone work. It appears to be laid there to remain a thousand years, furnishing an unyielding support to the building that is to rest upon it. I saw an outside view of the upper portion. The style of architecture is somewhat novel. The front view shows three towers, the centre more elevated than those at the side. The rear end presents a view of three towers also, the side walls being strengthened with powerful abutments covered with pinnacles. The walls are lofty, and the entire air of the building, as represented in the view I saw, is imposing. There is no excess of ornament. All is substantial, dignified and impressive. The building is not for the use of

brilliant ornaments of the church. The people in their assemblages will meet in another building in the rear—the tabernacle. This is projected on a large scale, and on a very peculiar design. It is to be an oval building. I was told that the interior would correspond to the shape of an egg. At present 52 massive abutments of solid masonry, 10 ft. by 4 ft., show the exterior line of the structure. From the top of these abutments the oval roof will spring. The floor will be oval downwards, seated with rising seats as an amphitheatre. There will be no close-built walls. As the building is intended for vast congregations, ventilation and light are looked to, and the building will be nearly all windows and doors. It covers a space of 325 ft. deep by 175 ft. wide, and is calculated to hold 10,000 people. Here the teachers and elders will enlighten the people, and their united souls will go up. The cost of these buildings must be immense; but all is contributed by the members of the Mormon church in labor and money. Their system of sitting is adequate to the work. When I asked, 'What is the estimated cost of the temple and tabernacle?' I was informed with a smile, 'We do not calculate things in that way. When it is decided to do anything (among us), it is done without a calculation of cost, each doing his part.' I am informed that President Young himself is the superintendent and actual architect of the buildings. Every stone in them he has inspected and measured with a tape line and assigned to its place.

**THE MONT GENE TUNNEL.**—In a highly interesting article by Emile Levat, in the fortnightly *Revue Contemporaine*, we find some curious details about the piercing of the tunnel between Modane and Bardonecchia. It is well known that the whole length of the tunnel, when completed, will be 12,220 metres. The machine used for the purpose is a Combes' perforator, set in motion by compressed air, and consisting of a piston working horizontally in a cylinder, and carrying a chisel fixed upon it like a bayonet, which at each stroke dashes with violence against the rock to be pierced. Each time the chisel recoils, it turns round in the hole, and all the latter is sunk deeper and deeper, the frame or shield, which carries, not one, but nine perforators, advances in proportion. While the chisel is doing its work with extraordinary rapidity, a copper tube of small diameter keeps squirting water into the hole, by which means all the rubbish is washed out. Behind the shield there is a tender, which, by the aid of a pump set in motion by compressed air, leads all these tubes with water. The noise caused by the simultaneous striking of all the chisels against the rock is absolutely deafening, enhanced, as it is, by the sole of the tunnel. All at once the noise ceases, the shields recede behind it, and the surface of the rock is perceived riddled with 80 holes, varying in depth between 30 and 80 centimetres. These holes are now charged with cartridges, slow matches burning at the rate of 50 centimetres per minute are inserted, and the workmen retire in haste. The explosion seems to shake the mountains to its roots; when all is over the ground is found covered with fragments of the rock, and an advance equal to the depth of the holes has been obtained. On the Bardonecchia side this year the average advance per month has been 50 metres; on the Modane side it has not exceeded 39 metres per month, owing to the greater hardness of the rock on that side; there still remains a length of about 3250 metres to be got through. When completed the tunnel will have required the piercing of 1,220,000 holes, 550,000 kilograms of gunpowder, 1,550,000 metres of slow match; the number of bayonets rendered unserviceable will amount to 2,450,000.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

**A FRENCH HERMIT.**—The *Messenger* de Provence gives an account of a hermit who has been living in solitude for three years past in the forest of Maures, near Pinerofan (Var). His garments consist of coarse wrapper confined round his waist by a girdle, and his only food consists of wild berries, roots, and herbs. Who he is, or whence he came, no one knows, but from his language he is generally supposed to belong to a good family, and all believe that he has adopted this austere mode of life for the purpose of meditation, prayer, and penitence. The *Messenger* takes the not unnecessary precaution of adding that from his conversation he does not appear to be insane.

**GREAT STORM IN INDIA.**—Mesulipatam in the Madras Presidency, has been nearly swept away by a storm. On the 1st November a furious gale drove the sea up the river some three miles, flooded the native town, and swept away the eppoy lines, killing, it is believed, altogether about 5,000 persons. Vast quantities of property have been destroyed, and the stench from the unburied bodies of men and animals is expected to breed a fever. All the wells but one were turned salt, and it was necessary to bury the bodies by pressed labor.

**GOODS**  
WYNDHAM.  
& FISHER  
A FEW DAYS THE  
New Goods, received direct  
from Ex. General Wyndham  
will offer wholesale and  
retail on invoice cost:  
KINGS of the newest  
BERS or Wall Canvas.  
FELT—For lining the  
and walls of Rooms,  
dining-rooms, Churches, &c.  
article is admirably suited,  
giving warmth, and deaden-  
sound, and costs little.  
RE—in Cret Stands  
Racks, Spoons, Forks  
all of the best finish:  
METAL—Teapots of  
for finish.  
S—Loysell's Patent—the  
infuser of coffee yet in-  
GAUZE MEAT  
ERS—All sizes.  
GAUZE—For Meat Safes.  
In Wool, Sinnott, and  
S—India Rubber.  
CHINES—Adapted for  
use and for the trade.  
S—Patent lever.  
S—In 1 gallon tins.  
D OIL;  
S;  
PAINTS, PUTTY,  
GLUE—best London.  
MONDS, &c., &c.  
omachic Weakness.  
SINE.  
ON & SON,  
Druggists, Manufacturers of  
SINE WINE, are enabled to  
best substitute for the Genuine  
NOW UNIVERSAL.  
and 15 ozs., and obtainable of  
all Medicine Vendors.  
SINE LOZENGES, POW-  
DER, GELATINE, and all  
PREPARATIONS, &c.  
Chemical, Pharmaceutical and  
Medical Preparations.  
N AND SON,  
Chamption Row, London;  
London), are most carefully  
163  
& FOREIGN  
SOCIETY.  
to the above Society  
of Vancouver Island  
in June, 1863.  
AGENCY THE GOVERNOR.  
PROF OF COLUMBIA  
DEPT—His Honour DAVID  
C. E. EVANS, D. D.  
A. C. GARRETT, B. A.  
WRIGHT, Esq., (of Wright;  
AGENT FOR THE  
y, begs to intimate that they  
be purchased in the fo-  
store:  
MENTS—English, in plain  
in all sizes of type, from  
Welsh;  
Irish;  
Gallo;  
French;  
German;  
Italian;  
Spanish;  
Rus;  
Chinese;  
S BOOK STORE,  
Government street.  
THOMAS,  
AND RETAIL  
LLER IN  
ndies, Beers,  
every Description,  
street, V. I.

THE DESPERATE STRAITS

It is a poor cause that has to resort to personality and abuse for success. The enemies of Union and Tariff, finding their opposition hopeless, have come down to scurrility, in the vain endeavor to sully what they cannot beat.

All this speaks volumes for the interest which Wharf street feels it has got in the maintenance of the free port; but it also shows what systematic efforts are being made to stir public opinion, and make the country subservient to a few men who represent the most temporary interests in it.

Let us not only beat the free port candidates by a sweeping majority, but let us do it in a manner that will crush at once and for ever that party that has been hitherto imposing its ruinous policy on the country.

THE CHRONICLE'S CHANGE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—Please to inform me what kind of influence has been brought to bear on the Morning Chronicle which has caused the Editor of that paper to desert his colors at the eleventh hour and throw himself body and soul into the arms of the supporters of the free port?

BISHOP HILLS.—We learn that the marriage of Bishop Hills with Miss King was to take place on the 3rd January, and the happy pair would leave for Victoria on the 17th January.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Tuesday, February 7.

DISCHARGED UNDER WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—Application was made by Mr. Cary, instructed by Mr. Copland, yesterday, to Judge Cameron for the discharge of Henry Simpson, committed by the magistrate of Spanish to the common goal on a charge of whisky selling. The prisoner was brought up by Mr. McBride, gaoler, under a writ of habeas corpus.

THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society took place last night in the Methodist Church, Pandora street. His Excellency the Governor kindly occupied the chair, and the body of the church was filled by a numerous and respectable audience.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The bandmaster, Mr. W. Haines, was presented last evening with a beautiful baton by the members of the band, in acknowledgment of his services as their teacher and leader.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.—U. S. Consul Francis has issued some twenty passports to American citizens since February 1st, under the new regulations of the Federal Government.

SHIPWRECK IN THE STRAITS.—Capt. Burns, of the steamship Pacific, on his way to this port on Sunday last, picked up three sailors from the wreck of the Fanny, cast away near Shoalwater Bay.

IN MEMORIAM.—On Sunday next Christ Church will be hung with mourning, in memory of the late Mrs. Helmcken, a mark of respect to the family of Sir James Douglas.

FROM ENGLAND.—The Princess Royal arrived in Royal Roads on Sunday evening, 144 days from London. She has a miscellaneous freight, consigned to the Hudson Bay Company, and 11 passengers.

THE LATE AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.—The net proceeds of the Amateur performance given in aid of the Female Infirmary amounted to \$196 25.

THE NEW BUOY ON BROTHUR'S LEDGE.—Capt. Pike was yesterday engaged in superintending the laying down of the new Government beacon on Brothur's Ledge, which now presents a most conspicuous mark to the mariner.

SUPREME COURT.—The case of Culverwell vs. Holbrook occupied the attention of the Court all day yesterday. The defendant was examined at great length.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatic Pains.—Many thousands of martyrs from rheumatism have found human life but one long day, and after consulting all the most eminent men in vain, and trying all sorts of supposed remedies without relief, have grown weary of existence, and have ceased to hope for comfort on this side of the grave.

COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN.—In the cases of fast-growing and choleric children, predisposed to cutaneous and other derangements, it is often desirable to give a tonic without stimulants, and an alternative without irritation. For such it would be impossible to select a preparation combining so many of the above advantages as the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

AT A MEETING of the Germania Sing Verein, held last evening, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing six months: For President, J. L. Jungerman, Vice President, Thos. Geiger, Secretary, J. Sehl, re-elected; Treasurer, Wm. Lohse, re-elected; Librarian, C. A. Schmid, re-elected.

NAVAL.—The gunboat Grappler, having on board His Excellency the Governor and daughter, the Colonial Secretary and Rev. Mr. Dundas, steamed out of the harbor yesterday morning at 10 o'clock to Race Rocks Light-house, and returned at 4 p.m.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HELMCKEN.—The burial of this estimable and deeply lamented lady took place yesterday. From an early hour in the morning flags in all parts of the city were displayed at half-mast, and as the hour approached crowds of sympathizing friends, among whom were His Excellency the Governor, Members of the Legislature, Officers of the Navy, &c., took their way to Christ Church to join in the services for the departed.

THE SPERMAT-YOUNG MEETING.—Bond's Atheum Hall, on Quadra street, was filled last night by an assemblage of electors and non-electors to listen to speeches in favor of the free port. Mr. Arthur Fellows was in the chair. Mr. C. B. Young occupied the greater part of the evening, alternately denouncing Messrs. DeCosmos and McClure, and lauding himself and his course in the House.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.—Mr. J. E. McMillan was understood to have sold out his interest in the morning Chronicle to Mr. W. T. Long, who for some time has been engaged in the reporting department of that journal. We have ever found Mr. McMillan a gentleman of high principles and strict integrity, and we much regret his withdrawal from the editorial chair of our morning contemporary, in which capacity he was the unwavering advocate of liberal and enlightened sentiments.

INDIAN SHOT.—A sailor belonging to the schooner Onward states that an Indian was found on Saturday morning last, on a trail about ten minutes' walk from where the schooner was loaded at Burrard's Inlet, shot through the body. He had left New Westminster on Friday, and had stopped at a camp near the mill on that night, with some whitemen. It is supposed he was shot by an Indian.

SUPREME COURT.—The case of Culverwell vs. Holbrook occupied the attention of the Court all day yesterday. The defendant was examined at great length.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatic Pains.—Many thousands of martyrs from rheumatism have found human life but one long day, and after consulting all the most eminent men in vain, and trying all sorts of supposed remedies without relief, have grown weary of existence, and have ceased to hope for comfort on this side of the grave.

COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN.—In the cases of fast-growing and choleric children, predisposed to cutaneous and other derangements, it is often desirable to give a tonic without stimulants, and an alternative without irritation. For such it would be impossible to select a preparation combining so many of the above advantages as the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

AMMUNITION

DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE CAPS, Felt Wadding to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefauchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

JACOBS' RIFLE SHELL TUBES, Cartridges and Caps for Coles', Deane's, Tranters', Adams', and other Revolvers.

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

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGONE & BURBRIDGES' Castor Oil, selected, in quarts, pints, &c., and 18 pints.

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

TO BE HAD THROUGH ALL DRUGGISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. BURGONE & BURBRIDGES, EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST., LONDON.

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

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS. A ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of this wonderful Serravallo's ARODYNE and AROMATIZED CHLORODYNE, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne M.R.C.S. L. (ex-Army Medical Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to Dr. J. Collis Browne, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist).

CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Wood announced in the Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the original inventor and discoverer of a remedy well known as Chlorodyne, &c., so highly appreciated in India, China, &c.

LET STAGE OF PRESENTATION.—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient. In the next stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging, in this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

FROM A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Cholera, Asiatic Cholera, and Dysentery. It fairly over my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other remedies had failed."

CAUTION.—Chlorodyne.—In Chancery. It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. 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. 13, 1855.

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

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS

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

"A fine sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the work of this is probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No other time-keeper could be fitted with more perfect accuracy than this. It is a triumph of ingenuity."—Telegraph, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exact piece of mechanism we have never seen. It is a triumph of ingenuity."—Telegraph, 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 quality, which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and will repay the trouble of an inspection."—Illustrated London News, November 8th, 1862.

Watches adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail. Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre, Seconds, Keyless, astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 5 guineas each.

JAMES W. BENSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER, 33 and 34 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

OSTEO EIDON

MESSES GABRIEL'S INVENTION for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, and perfectly adapted for all cases of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

W. HARTLEY STREET, CAVERSHAM SQUARE, and GRY ESTABLISHMENT, 36 LUDGATE HILL, 4 doors from the Railway Bridge.

Parties with extremely sore throats, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their throats, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the month, to enable Messrs G. & Co. to forward either a partial or complete set of teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the teeth, 10s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Patent for the method of stopping Front-teeth, warranted never to change color, 6s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gambia Pills 6d. per box.

George Curling & Company, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.

Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old-Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus.

Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil in Bottles. Capsules of Cod-liver, Castor Oil and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialities.

Orders confided to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded, Post Free upon application. Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give detailed instructions, that their orders are placed in the hands of GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY.

Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia. HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Colic, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children Combined with the ACQUILATED LEMON JUICE.

W. M. SEABY, Chemist, Government street. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

UNION AND

The theatre was part of the house of the political Cosmos and McClure Mr. W. H. Huskisson.

Mr. McClure cordially received misrepresentation regarding his misanthropic substance of an Newcastle to sh Union and not.

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Tuesday, February 14, 1865.

THE LAST ARTIFICE.

As the election approaches the Free Port party, like the losing gambler, grow more desperate. At first, when the subject was mooted in the Assembly, they were sanguine, and hailed the contest as an opportunity to show to the colony at large that their sentiments were in the ascendancy. Gradually, however, as public feeling found vent, they appeared less confident—they viewed the issue with all the gravity of men who deemed they had their all at stake. In this serious situation, they looked around for a man whose personal influence they fondly hoped would counteract the disadvantages that surrounded a bad cause, and Mr. Gilbert Malcolm Sprout was at once selected. Here we acknowledge they showed wisdom; for Mr. Sprout was the only man of their party who could hope to make anything like headway against those who maintained the more enlightened views of Union and Tariff. But there was a difficulty—an insuperable one—in the way: Mr. Sprout was going home. He could not, at the outside, devote more than a month's time to legislation; and the mere knowledge that he was about to leave the colony would prevent every honest and intelligent man from throwing away his vote on such a candidate. What was to be done? Mr. Sprout must acknowledge to the public that he intended to leave the colony in five or six weeks. An expedient was hit upon. The gentleman was packed off to Alberni, so that the disagreeable question might not require a response. The contest went on, the free port party relying on the very unsubstantial aid of a name. The intelligent portion of the population were, however, not to be hoodwinked, although every description of falsehood and subterfuge was promulgated to create the impression that Mr. Sprout was hourly expected back. Mr. Sprout was not expected back, and was known to be going home. He was, moreover, never intended to be elected—and here, we think, Mr. Sprout is deserving the censure of the entire community. He knew, before he left for Alberni, that his name was merely to be used to get Mr. Young into the House. The name has been used, but there are few deceived by the ruse—so few, that bribery and the grossest corruption have been resorted to. The object was and is to get as many votes as possible for Sprout out of the Union and Tariff party, and then to leave Young to fight the remainder. The idea of opposing Mr. DeCosmos having been given up, all the energies of the free port party are thrown against Mr. McClure. Every person who can be purchased or coerced into splitting his vote, has been approached—every man whose morality is weak, or whose debts are pressing, has been drawn into the disgraceful net, and by this legitimate means—this honorable method of eliciting public sentiment—the free port champions hope to carry the election. That some union and tariff voters have been bought, and that others have been coerced is true enough; but the great bulk are too sound, too sincere, and too high principled to endanger the cause by splitting up the ticket. All the wiles, all the bribery, and all the intimidations of unscrupulous men have been resorted to in vain. Foreign gold will never buy British principle. It may succeed with a few recreants, or with those who, like the apothecary in Romeo and Juliet, allow their poverty but not their will to consent; but the union and tariff party have few such waifs, and the result of to-day's election will show that the great majority of the voters of Victoria are unpurchasable and fearless in the exercise of the franchise. It will show that the false pretence of running Mr. Sprout to catch votes for Mr. Young is properly appreciated—that a number of foreign merchants have ceased to dictate the policy of the country—and that henceforward public opinion and it alone will rule.

THE QUEEN'S NEW CAMEOS.—The Queen has commissioned Signor Saulini, of Rome, to execute a number of cameos in shell, representing the busts of Her Majesty and the late Prince Albert. Some of these beautiful works, exquisite in conception and in art, have arrived in London, where they will be set in gold, and presented, as others have been, either to members of the royal family or to distinguished ladies, personal friends of the Queen. One not uncommonly meets with German ladies who wear on their left shoulder decorations presented by their sovereign, and perhaps Her Majesty in this touching way has instituted an order to perpetuate the memory of one in every manner so worthy of her deep affection. The likenesses of Prince Albert is inside, that of the Queen outside, and both are admirable specimens of the artistic skill of Saulini. Already by command of Her Majesty six cameos have been cut in pietra dura (onyx), four in shell, and five more in shell have yet to be completed. Those in pietra dura require long and patient labor, each occupying from three to four months in the completion.

THE MAGNESIUM LIGHT.—A singular circumstance was communicated to the French Photographic Society at its last sitting by M. Pined. The magnesium light is so powerful, that when placed at a short distance from a sensitive surface it will melt its surface. An experiment was made in this way, and produced a bubble at the sitting. Photographers should be particularly well adapted to this treatment.

AMERICAN VIEW OF KOOTENAY.

The following article from the Portland Oregonian shows the American view of the Kootenay mines, and the attempts which will be made to induce and retain the traffic with these rich gold fields to flow through American territory. The most energetic efforts of the united colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia will be necessary to obtain our full share of the golden harvests which will be reaped from the Kootenay country.

NEW NORTHERN GOLD FIELDS.

There is no doubt that the great rush of prospectors the present spring will be towards the new mines discovered on the waters of the Columbia river last year. A gentleman just from California says the crowd who are waiting there to move, as soon as the spring opens, all name Kootenay as their destination, and there seems no doubt that extensive mines have been struck lately outside of the district known as the original Kootenay region. The whole mountain region to the north abounds in very rich and extensive gold mines, extending far into British Columbia. A person who has just come down from there speaks of an extensive mining district some 170 miles north of the old Kootenay district, where diggings are being worked equal in richness to the best known in Cariboo. These lie near the main Columbia, above Colville, and it is said a piece of gold weighing as much as six hundred dollars has been taken out, with many of smaller value, and that one man lately brought down forty pounds of gold taken from there. In view of the fact that so many are intending to visit that region in the spring, we will give some account of the present route and the facilities preparing to assist future travel. The road at present most traveled starts from Walla Walla, leaves Colville to the left, and probably is three hundred and fifty miles in reaching the Kootenay mines. The whole route is over a rolling country, well watered, abounding in good grasses, and with sufficient timber, and not through mountains at all. This route is long and tedious by land travel, but is far preferable to any other, although our neighbors of British Columbia would have the world believe that the route lies through Fraser river, via Cariboo, and over the terrible mountain ranges that separate the northern coast from the great inland basin to the east. All the facilities are also offered by this route that can be expected, as the people of Walla Walla and vicinity have always on hand thousands of Cayuses, and a traveler can procure an outfit at any of the towns on the Columbia with reliable certainty. Capt. Len White, well known on the Oregon rivers as a most energetic steamboat man, has gone to Colville already, for the purpose of placing a good boat on the Colambir river above that point; and in this connection we will say a word about the navigation of the Columbia. Every one knows that at present we have steamboat and railroad connection all the year to Walla Walla and Umatilla, and it is possible to run still above Walla Walla some forty-five miles to White Bluffs, with a slight improvement of the river, at all seasons of the year. From White Bluffs there is a good wagon route over a rolling country well grassed and watered, direct to Colville in 150 miles, while the river bends far to the North and traverses 300 miles between the two places. This distance and the existence of several rapids and falls in the river will make it unprofitable ever to undertake its navigation, but above Colville it can be navigated for two hundred and fifty miles, without a break. The Columbia there forms a succession of great lakes, offering every advantage to be made available to enterprise, and become a great route of travel. Capt. White is intending to build a steamer at Colville, to run on this unbroken water course, and it is hoped that by July, he will be running; and connecting with the road from White Bluffs, he will be able to transport prospecting parties far up the Columbia, to the very vicinity of the mines lately discovered. These mines are supposed to be on the Columbia, about where a line from Kootenay to Cariboo would strike that river, two hundred and fifty miles south east of Cariboo and one hundred and seventy miles from Kootenay.

Oregon is interested in these routes of travel not less than are the travelers themselves. The road all the way to Colville lies through our own territory. The mines offer for the present at least a profitable market for our surplus products, and travel benefits any country in many ways incidentally. Before closing this subject, we must say that mining is not the only inducement offered on the upper Columbia. The climate is said to be beautiful, and those desirous of permanent settlement can find a great deal of valuable unoccupied ground in the Colville valley, which is fifty miles long and ranging from a half mile to two miles wide. Already the settlers of Colville, principally composed of French and half breeds, have begun to find a market, and a profitable one, too, for their surplus of vegetables, wheat, and oats produced, and the promise for another year surpasses the profits for the last. There are other valleys besides Colville to be settled, and the future of the Upper Columbia will no doubt figure largely in the history of the Pacific coast.

THE FLORENTINE COVENTS.—The secularization of the Florentine conventual establishments, should the Parliament consent to that measure, will alone bring in a goodly sum to the State—the revenues of the Carmelite nuns of St. Theresa, 397,000l.; of the brotherhood of the Holy Annunciation, 618,000l.; of the barefooted Carmelite nuns of St. Mary Magdalen, 661,000l.; the Dominicans of the Angiolini, 695,000l.; the Augustines of the Holy Spirit, 478,000l.; the brotherhood of the Holy Cross, 492,000l.; the Scolopians of St. John the Less, 580,000l.; the long-mantled Sisters of St. Mary, 624,000l.; the Montalvans of Boponi, 850,000l.; the Dominicans of the new Order of St. Mary, 431,000l.; the Order of Malta, now the Hospitaliers of St. John, 1,200,000l.; or, in all, 6,936,000l.

It is stated as a new discovery that wonderful effects may be obtained by watering fruit trees and vegetables with a solution of sulphate of iron. Under this system beans will grow to nearly double the size, and will acquire a much more savory taste. The preparation is particularly well adapted to this treatment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday at half past 2 p.m., with 40 passengers, \$10,000 in gold and a Cariboo letter express. Capt. Mount reports the river clear, only a very little floating ice being met with; the water is extremely low. The steamer Hope started up the river for Harrison mouth on Tuesday morning to connect with the Henrietta. The Reliance had not come down.

CARIBOO.

[From the N. P. Times.] Letters received in town by the Express which arrived on Monday morning, state that much anxiety was felt at the Mouth of Quesnel, on account of a rumored raid by the Chilcooten Indians. Other letters, however, from Mr. Cox state that there was no ground for any apprehension on this score. Mr. Cox had started for Kootenay, and would consequently miss the steamer appointed to leave for that District. From a private letter from Cariboo dated Jan. 19th, we have been permitted to extract the following items: "The Cariboo claim filled up about three weeks since, and work will not be resumed till the spring. The Caladonia is now taking out from 80 to 100 ounces per day. Christmas passed very quietly. There was the usual number of foot-races, balls, &c."

From other sources we learn that the neighborhood of Lillooet is good as far as Alexandria, except some drifting near the 93 mile house. Stock reports are bad on the Thompson River, but doing well on the Fraser above Big Bar. Snow at 70 mile house about 12 inches; on Pavilion Mountain about 15 inches. Mr. Jones arrived in this city on Tuesday, having left Williams Creek on the 16th ult. The weather on the creek was delightful, with 15 inches of snow on the ground. The markets were well supplied, and prices had undergone little change. There was a good supply of excellent trout from Jack-o'-Clubs Lake, some of these fish weighing as much as 15 lbs. apiece. The following claims are reported at work: New York, Watson, Caladonia, Grizzly Moffat, Never-sweat, Prince of Wales, (sinking a new shaft), Elliott, (prospecting), Adams. Work had been resumed in the Red-rock Flume.

A grand ball came off on the 8th on Lowhee Creek, which was well attended. Quite a number were there from Williams Creek. The deepest snow on the mountain was 2 1/2 feet. At the mouth there was a little snow, barely enough to cover the ground. It is understood that stock on the Bonaparte has been driven back towards Kamloops, and is doing well.

From a private letter we learn the following:—The Watson washed out in two hours 14 ounces. The High-low Jack is taking out from 60 to 80 ounces per day. The Bonaparte has got a "prospect" of \$4 to the pan! They were preparing to "wash up" in the Ayershire Lass, on Lightning, when good results were expected. A dispute about the right to water, between the Grizzly and the Caladonia, was tried before Commissioner Cox, and resulted in favor of the former. The Caladonia's claim, however, is not likely to be able to command a full supply of water. We have private letters to the 19th, stating that the snow had fallen to a depth of 2 feet, and that 15 claims were at work.

NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.—The party engaged in making the poles for the telegraph line, between New Westminster and Mud Bay, are now at work on the opposite side of the river, having advanced nearly as far as Brown's clearing. The poles are cut and laid the whole way through, and the wire arrives, will be put up. At latest accounts the wire had been brought some distance beyond Whatcom. It is probable that the cable will be laid across the river as high up as Brown's clearing, in order to avoid the anchorage. Another month will, we trust, complete the line to this city.—N. P. Times.

ON THE WAY.—A large sum is on the way down from the Cariboo branch of the Bank of British Columbia. The Comanches have got a "prospect" of \$4 to the pan! They were preparing to "wash up" in the Ayershire Lass, on Lightning, when good results were expected.

THE BUREAU INLET MILLS.—These mills are again in active operation. The present owners, Messrs. Moody & Co., have made some improvements, and are prepared to meet a rapidly increasing demand for the superior lumber of Burrard Inlet.—Columbian.

THE "LEVIATHAN".—The Governor's steam tug Leviathan was putting itself in the river on Monday, apparently nothing the worse for the recent disaster.—Id.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 4th: Duties, \$253 19; Harbor Dues, \$12 10 10; Head Money, \$11. Total, \$277 9 10.—Id.

COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS.—Mr. Frederick Townsend, lately manager of the New Westminster branch of the Bank of British Columbia, has received a very complimentary address, on the occasion of his leaving the city, signed by the Honorable Colonial Secretary, Chief Justice, Attorney General, Treasurer, and other members of the Legislative Council, the Ven. Archbishop Wright, and all the principal inhabitants of New Westminster. The address and signature in full are published in the local papers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

This body has held several meetings of late, at which the Gold Export bill, the Decimal Currency bill, Trustees' Relief bill, Gold Laws Amendment Act, and Bankruptcy bill, were under discussion.

GOLD EXPORT BILL.

This bill was carried through committee and its third reading fixed for Monday next. One of the clauses provides for setting apart a portion of land two miles in width extending along the boundary line, upon which any person found with gold in his possession, and failing to give a satisfactory explanation, would be guilty of an intention to smuggle. And also that no person should have a right to squat or reside upon said land without permission from the Governor. A new clause was introduced by Hon. Mr. Brew to provide for the arrest of any person who was found conveying gold towards the coast or boundary of the colony and who could not show satisfactorily that he did not intend to evade the law. An amendment to the effect that after the duties had been paid the remainder of the gold seized be divided between the informer and the seizer was finally carried. On the 24th inst.

DECIMAL CURRENCY BILL.

A rather amusing debate occurred on the value to be attached to the sovereign. The Columbian reports that Hon. Mr. Holbrook opposed clause 2, which fixed the value of the sovereign at \$485. The sovereign was really worth more than that, and he would not be in favor of an American coin. In all countries the value of the sovereign was regulated by the rate of exchange; the exchange between here and London made it worth over \$5. The effect of reducing it to \$4.85 would be to drive every sovereign out of the country, and he would not be flooded with American gold. He referred to Constantinople, which had been overrun by Russian coin, from a similar cause. He agreed with the hon. Treasurer that so long as we were a Crown colony we had better retain our present system of currency. He would propose that the value of the sovereign be \$5. Hon. Mr. Walker was astonished to hear an hon. member and one who was an extensive merchant in this city, advocate raising the value of the sovereign in this colony. He contended that the fact of our making the legal value of the sovereign \$4.85 would not affect its commercial value; that would be regulated by the state of the money market or the rate of exchange. His

hon. opponent seemed to forget that although he might be in favor of \$5, yet in paying money out of the colony he would be compelled to lose fifteen cents on every one of them. Hon. Messrs. Homer, Cornwall and Brew supported Mr. Walker. The Governor in Council was finally given the power to change the value of the pound sterling in case of emergency. Hon. Mr. Brew moved, seconded by Mr. O'Reilly, that a clause be introduced after clause 2, making the following coins a legal tender at the following values: crown, \$1 25; half-crown, 62c; florin, 50c; shilling, 25c; sixpence, 12 1/2c; threepence, 6c. The motion was supported by Messrs. Homer, Holbrook and Cornwall, upon the ground that although it might create an importation of these coins, as argued by hon. Mr. Walker and others, yet that was not a serious objection, as silver coin was frequently very scarce. The motion was then put and carried. The bill passed a third reading.

THE KOOTENAY TRAIL.

The British Columbian Gazette of Saturday last publishes the following official report of explorations for a new route to Kootenay: New Westminster, 21st January, 1865.

Sir—I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor, my arrival at New Westminster on 20th inst. I arrived at the mouth of North Fork of Kettle river, which puts in at the Grand Prairie, on the 16th ult., but in consequence of the thick brush and deep snow I did not attempt to explore that stream, but travelled on to Stasipostan Lake, according to the instructions given to me. Here I found a canoe and proceeded up the lake to the head, making notes, &c., of the gaps or low places on the eastern side of the lake. I found the lake terminate at the foot of very high and abrupt mountains, and its tributary continues northward for about 5 miles through canons. The lake is bounded on the west and east sides by a high range of mountains, and on the north by McDonald's Mountain. Finding no pass by which I could get through to the Columbia, I had to return, the weather the time being extremely cold and stormy, accompanied by deep snow.

Feeling not satisfied with the information possessed by me, I travelled into Colville for the purpose of having an interview with Mr. McDonald regarding the route in question.

I arrived at Fort Colville on the 22nd ultimo. The following day Mr. McDonald sent for the Chief and one of the oldest Indians, who knew the country well. They made a sketch on the floor, in one of the rooms in the Fort, of the course of the Boundary Creek and Columbia river, at the foot of Arrow Lake. The following is Mr. McDonald's interpretation of the Indian's description: "The route follows up Boundary Creek about 8 or 9 miles, then stretches over to the North Fork of Kettle River called Nachurnum; on leaving the North Fork head to the back of the largest mountain in the neighborhood, which mountain heads the rocky cliffs of Lake Nachurnum; thence across a flat low divide to the head of a small stream; continue down the said stream to the Columbia River, at a point about 15 miles above the mouth of Kootenay River. The above mentioned route passes through a beautiful country, with plenty of grass and water for camping purposes."

My opinion of the above Indian statement is highly favorable and I have but little doubt that a trail may be carried through at little cost; but on the account of the extreme severity of the weather, I regret to state that it is now quite impracticable to explore the route in question, on account of the softness of the snow.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, J. JENKINS.

To the Hon. A. N. Birch, Colonial Secretary.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD.—The imports of gold in the ten months ending September 30 this year amounted to £13,847,154, against £16,272,906, in the corresponding period of 1863 and £16,164,465 in the corresponding period of 1862. The great decline in the delivery of gold this year has occurred in the case of Australia, which only sent us to October 30 £2,563,388, against £5,986,712 in the corresponding ten months of 1863, and £5,201,831 in the corresponding ten months of 1862. The receipts of gold from the United States also declined to £5,551,854 to October 31 this year, against £6,141,063 in 1863, and £7,893,014 in 1862 (corresponding periods). On the other hand the receipts of gold from Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and the West Indies, amounted to October 31 this year to £4,600,874, against £3,374,677 in 1863, and £1,318,398 in 1862 (corresponding periods). The total exports of gold to October 31 this year amounted to £10,438,672, against £12,399,078 in 1863, and £12,208,069 in 1862 (corresponding periods). To Russia we have exported no gold this year; while in the corresponding period of 1863 we exported £2,707,857 in that direction. France has taken gold from us to the 31st of October this year to the extent of £5,474,594, as compared with £2,769,547 in 1863, and £4,103,689 in 1862 (corresponding periods). To Spain the exports of gold to the 31st of October this year were £1,385,791, as compared with £1,005,069 in 1863, and £1,153,131 in 1862 (corresponding periods). In the first six months of this year gold only went to Turkey to the extent of £414, although in the corresponding period of 1862 £1,027,629 went in that direction. To Egypt the exports of gold to the 31st of October this year are set down at £1,681,846, while they amounted to £2,067,723 in 1863, and £1,206,402 in 1862 (corresponding periods).—Times.

JOHN MITCHELL AGAIN.—In the police court at Richmond, on the 22d ult., the Hon. S. Foote, member of the House of Congress from Tennessee, and Mr. John Mitchell, were charged in a warrant sworn out upon them by William H. Fowle, with being about to break the peace of the commonwealth by engaging in a duel with deadly weapons; and the Hon. William G. Swan, member of the House from Tennessee, was charged with being the bearer of a challenge from Mitchell to Foote to fight a duel with deadly weapons contrary to the laws of the commonwealth. All the parties were bound over in heavy bail to keep the peace for twelve months.—Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 28.

USEFUL HINTS.—To prevent the water in cisterns from freezing, put a lump of salt—the common agricultural salt will do—in the cistern once a week. A small quantity put in the closet trap the last thing at night will prevent much trouble and expense. Water freezes at 32 degrees, but salt and water will not freeze till the air is 25 degrees colder. If the cistern should be frozen, it is quite sufficient to put salt therein.

THE PROTECTOR OF BROTHER IGNATIUS.—A correspondent of an English paper states that Brother Ignatius, the Norwich monk, has a beautiful black and tan retriever, named Lion, which a lady sent from Scotland to protect him in his wanderings, and which is always near him; except when he goes into the chapel, which Lion never tries to enter.

Important from Kootenay!

New Creeks Discovered

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.

From the North Pacific Times.

Early on Monday morning, Mr. Allison, of Osoyoos Lake, arrived in a canoe from Yale, bringing dispatches from Kootenay. Mr. Allison was ten days coming from Osoyoos Lake to this city. He reports much snow on the road as far as Hope; from that point the road was comparatively clear. The cattle in the valley of the Similkameen were in good condition, with the exception of a few which were brought in from American Territory and were very poor on their arrival. The following important news from Kootenay we extract from letters received by Mr. Haynes, from Mr. Young, Constable of the Kootenay District, to whose courtesy we are indebted.

"Although the weather has been at times very severe, a great deal of mining has been done in the past month, and some companies are washing yet. Very encouraging prospects have been obtained in Gold Hill Tunnel, now up wards of 200 feet; in the hill, and good prospects on other parts of the hill. This hill is now all taken up for more than a mile above town, and several companies are commencing fresh tunnels.

"A great excitement is at present raging in this camp, relative to reported fresh gold discoveries on several creeks emptying into the Columbia River. Numbers of men have been leaving town every day for the last week. No less than 300 men are now out in that direction.

Yesterday, I recorded twelve claims on a creek, called by the discoverers Canon Creek, and described by them as a large creek, emptying into the Columbia river, on the other side, about thirty miles below Spellmancheen, and about 200 miles from this place. Siwash McDonald, the prospector, and a party, are on a creek some miles below this, and are reported to have found diggings. The poorest horses fit to travel are selling here at present from \$100 to \$150 each. There are not more than 300 men remaining in this camp.

Provisions are already becoming very scarce. Flour is now selling at \$65 per cwt., and very little remaining in the place. It is to be feared there will be a great scarcity of provisions here in the spring, before fresh supplies can be brought in. Owing to the severity of the weather in the early part of the month, many of the packers who were on their way to this place with large quantities of goods, alarmed by a heavy snow storm stored their goods at Pen d'Oreilles and other places on the road, and returned with their teams. Those who came through had a hard trip. One who arrived here a few days since, out of forty loaded animals, only succeeded in eight packs. The weather has moderated lately, and efforts are being made to bring up some portion of the goods stored below, which are already much needed here. Three or four trains are expected in yet."

LETTER FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.

We would recommend every elector to read the following letter. Unless we are united to British Columbia, we may expect to see the rush of immigration which is sure to flow into that colony, carried past our doors by a direct line of steamers to New Westminster, and two-thirds of all our trade swept along with it. This is bound to come unless we obtain Union.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 8th Feb, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir.—A few items at this season of the year from British Columbia may be of some interest to your readers, especially the mining class wintering in your city.

It seems that the Governor of British Columbia is causing a revolution with commercial circles on your Island. His opening speech on the 12th of January to the Legislative Council must have been the cause of this sudden change in your commercial and financial arrangements. But dread not, Governor Seymour does not wish to interfere with your Island policy. His policy is to carry out the great work set before him in this colony—direct steam communication with San Francisco and Panama, direct importation of goods, telegraphic communication with all quarters of the globe, &c. It will be useless to enumerate here his entire scheme however, as the most of your readers have already carefully read over his opening speech.

The telegraph line is out through to this city and only wants the wire to complete the living spark. The wire is up to within four miles of the boundary, and it is expected to reach here by the first of March. A line to Cariboo and Kootenay is under consideration, and I have no doubt but the work will go on immediately.

I hear you are complaining of hard times, but why complain? British Columbia still furnishes hardy miners to her shores and to her mines of wealth, which extend from the forty-ninth parallel to sixty, north. Cariboo alone, this week, sends down to the assay office here a ton weight of gold. It will take years to prospect the immense wealth of this one creek (Wahlam), and again there is Kootenay, and the discovery of new creeks near the great bend of the Columbia, or the Gold Settlement. Miners are hurrying from all directions to these new mines. The prospects for these creeks far exceed anything in Cariboo; and the most part of the creeks are already staked off; and it is hard to say how many thousands of men will be there this summer. One thing should not be forgotten, that is an early supply of provisions to the diggings.

The diggings on the Lower Fraser this winter, through the extreme low water, given a great chance to the advantage that here, therefore, could not be worked to advantage. The miners from Yale upwards are doing well. Some, I have no doubt, will clear from two to three thousand dollars in about six weeks at the present rate of washing. There is no less I should say than two hundred miners from Yale to Lytton, and plenty of room for a few thousand more. Mining on the Lower Fraser to men with little cash would, I consider, be far better than Cariboo. I know of no season who have made not less than five dollars per day on the bars and benches of the river. A good many are also mining on the bars between Yale and Hope, and making from three to five dollars per day.

The steamer Hope is making regular trips to Harrison and Dugan, and connecting with the Yale craft at Harrison mouth. The beautiful steamer Reliance is still at anchor above Jeffrey Bay, few days' rain would now enable her to come to port.

The weather at Yale, Hope, and New Westminster has been beautiful for the last week, but at the latter place it is more like summer weather now; winter—everything has the appearance of mid-summer. Shops and stores, and also dwellings, are in great demand, and things in general are looking up.

Tuesday, February 14, 1865.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 14, 1865.

Later Eastern News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PACIFIC."

DATES TO FEBRUARY 2.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—John R. McBride, Member of Congress from Oregon, has been appointed Chief Justice of Idaho Territory.

CAIRO, Jan. 29.—Guerrillas attacked our pickets back of Memphis on Thursday, January 28th, but were driven off with the loss of their leader and several others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Professor Henry states that the partial burning of the Smithsonian building will not interrupt the regular active operations of the institute.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—By the steamer Havana we have advices from San Salvador to the 10th January.

The re-election of Senor Duin as President is reported. The Government had set at liberty John Bradshaw and Thomas Reynolds, who were arrested while on their way to take in connection with others, possession of the California steamer. The tribunal declared they had no right to inflict punishment.

CITY POINT, January 23.—One of my staff has just returned from Fort Fisher with despatches from Gen. Terry, from which I extract the following: "On the 16th the enemy blew up Forts Caswell and Campbell, and abandoned them as well as their works on Smith's Island, and those at Smith's and Reeve's Point. Each place was occupied by the navy. The whole number of guns captured amounts to 162. A large number of small arms also fell into our hands, besides quantities of ordnance and commissary stores. Our casualties prove smaller than at first reported. They foot up, 12 officers and 107 men killed; 45 officers and 490 men wounded."

GRANT. NEW YORK, January 27th.—The Herald's Winchester correspondent gives an account of the cavalry reconnaissance up the valley to Berryville and Berry's Ford, on the Shenandoah, which was found to be very high and impracticable for crossing. The smaller streams, flowing into the Shenandoah, were also high, and the command returned to camp, via Milward and the Winchester turnpike, without finding any enemy. The fragment of Breckenridge's army that escaped Stoneman and Burbridge, are at Lynchburg. Rosser's cavalry command is divided and stationed at Staunton and Woodstock. Wickham's brigade of Rosser's division, which made the recent raid on Beverly, retreated up Cheat Mountain Valley, on Rifle's river. They crossed the Mountain, through Big Run Gap, to Staunton, where the prisoners were sent by the railroad to Richmond.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A Charleston letter to the Richmond Dispatch says that Sherman has commenced his movement against Charleston and Branchville. The enemy are firmly established on the railroad, either at Branchville or a point near Augusta.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 25.—The steamer McClellan arrived this morning from Fort Fisher, reports that our gunboats are gradually feeling their way up the river. They were some 4 miles above Fisher when the McClellan left. Our troops were quietly resting, organizing for further operations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Admiral Porter in a report to the Secretary of the Navy says: "We picked up a telegram from Lee to his subordinates here which says that if Fisher and Caswell were not held he would have to evacuate Richmond."

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The steamer United States reports that the national forces near Pocotaligo had captured 2000 rebels and their artillery.

The Herald's Newbern, N. C., correspondent states that an important bridge on the Weldon Railroad over the Roanoke river, was almost entirely swept away by late freshets. This is a very serious interference with the transportation of the rebel army supplies. It is said that months will be required to repair it.

The Herald's correspondent, in his account of the rebel demonstration on the James says that the notorious pirate Semmes, is reported to have commanded the expedition. The rebels believed that all our ironclads were at Wilmington; and that we had few wooden vessels in the river. They intended to force their way through and destroy the enormous amount of shipping and supplies collected at City Point and Bermuda Hundred. There is no doubt that the rebels intended a co-operation with their land force, as extensive movements have been observed in Lee's army around Petersburg. The fleet consisted of 3 ironclads, 3 wooden rams, and 2 smaller wooden vessels.

President Davis has issued a proclamation appointing Friday, the 10th of March next, as a day of public fasting, humiliation, and prayer and thanksgiving, and for invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God. He earnestly invites all the soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spirit of penitence, reverence, and prayer.

NEW YORK, January 28th.—The Herald's army of the James correspondent says the attempted rebel naval raid on James river ended in complete failure. Their fleet returned back towards Richmond, after suffering the loss of a ram, blown up by a Union shell. The rebels landed some troops on Farrar's Island, in the James river, for the purpose of co-operating with the fleet. These were driven off by the Union forces. A cavalry reconnaissance on the Charles City road, on Wednesday last, developed the fact that the rebels who made an advance there, simultaneous with gunboats on Tuesday morning, had also fallen back.

The Examiner says: "The expedition of the iron clads down the river had been designed to break the enemy's pontoon bridges and thus destroy his communications, and to take advantage of the ascertained fact that he had withdrawn most of his naval forces from the river, probably to Wilmington, leaving but one iron clad and some wooden vessels in the channel above Varina. There was also reason to suppose that the recent freshet had washed out a portion of his line of obstructions, and thus opened a way to an attack on his pontoon expedition. It is understood to have originated and been

planned by Gen. Lee in view of the circumstances referred to."

NEW YORK, January 28.—Sherman has issued an order in reference to negroes within the lines of his army. Young and able-bodied men are to be encouraged to enlist in the military service. The South Carolina Sea Islands, and the abandoned cotton and rice fields on portions of the Florida and South Carolina coasts, are to be set apart for the settlement of the old men, women and children.

Gen. Saxton has been appointed Superintendent of their location on these islands, and all the rebel obstructions have been removed from the main channel to Savannah Harbor. It is now open to navigation.

The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says if Sherman succeeds in getting possession of Branchville, the fall of Charleston will soon follow.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The Herald's Cape Fear River correspondent gives details of the important success of our army and navy. Besides all the arms and ammunition captured in the forts, immense supplies of rebel provisions have also been secured, with other property of great value. The rebel troops in front of Terry made a slight demonstration on last Monday. It amounted to nothing. Deserters report that two divisions of Gen. Lee's army recently passed through Wilmington on their way to South Carolina. Terry's army is in fine condition, and is being rapidly prepared for further operations. Porter's gunboats are gradually working their way up toward Wilmington.

CAIRO, Jan. 28.—The steamer Eclipse exploded its boiler at Johnsonville, Tennessee, yesterday. There were one hundred and sixty persons on board, thirty-nine of whom were killed and missing, and sixty-nine wounded. All the guns of the Ninth Indiana Battery were lost.

The Herald's St. Albans correspondent gives the outline of a reported rebel project in West Mississippi of an extraordinary character. It is to the effect that General Kirby Smith, commanding the rebel trans-Mississippi Department, including all the rebel territory and troops west of the Mississippi river, has been for some time negotiating for the transfer of all his forces to the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico.

The Herald publishes a rebel army poster which it says it obtained from the most authentic source. The figures accompanying the organization show the full strength of the rebels to be only one hundred and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty men of arms. This is their full strength. Their forces are scattered from the James to the Red river, and from the Atlantic to the Indian Territories. It is shown very conclusively that the only army upon which the rebels can depend is the Army of Northern Virginia. This is the only organization which the enemy has destroying of the name, and the only army which we now have to overcome.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Times' Paris letter says: The secessionist papers are trying to create an excitement over the Mexican resolutions of Winter Davis, but the late successes of the Federal arms have modified their tone. All show that they desire Seaward to remain in office, and carrying out his policy of non-interference and conciliation.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 28.—The weather is bitter cold at the front, and there is danger that James river will be closed by ice.

ROANOKE ISLAND, Jan. 26.—We learn that a large number of Union prisoners have been brought from Georgia to the contrary. Gen. Singleton did not leave that city until Saturday last, and arrived here to-day. This evening he was in consultation with the President. He mainly confirms Blair's story that the rebel leaders are not at present prepared to negotiate on the basis of submission to the Union.

Rumors were in circulation last night in and about the Evening Exchange room that rebel peace commissioners were on their way to Washington.

CAIRO, Jan. 30.—The Magnolia from New Orleans on the 24th, reports all quiet along the river. A steamer had arrived at New Orleans from Mobile Bay, bringing a rumor of the evacuation of Mobile. The report was received from the flagship on the 20th.

A Natchez letter to the N. O. Delta has the following from the trans-Mississippi Department: "The enemy are fortifying Grand Ecore, and had an entire division stationed there. One division of rebel cavalry has been sent to Texas with orders to be dismounted for infantry service. Kirby Smith's headquarters are still at Shreveport, La., but there is no considerable body of troops garrisoned there. The main body of Price's old army are reported at Fulton on the upper Red river, near the borders of Indian Territory, suffering all the horrors of cold and nakedness, having come back from their recent campaign very poorly supplied with the necessities they anticipated getting. Egan's and Parsons' brigades are stationed at Camden, Ark. They compose all the troops of Price's army that have returned to the place from where the Missouri expedition originally set out. Desertions are very frequent from their demoralized forces."

The Memphis Bulletin says: The steamers Chippewa and Annie Jacobs, two of the fleet which went up the Arkansas river to Fort Smith, were captured and burned at White Oak, and one or two others were damaged, but very fortunately escaped.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—A special dispatch to the Evening Telegraph from Washington says: It is known in the best informed circles that Commissioners from Jeff Davis, consisting of Vice President Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and Gen. G. W. Smith, have arrived at Annapolis with full power to arrange a settlement of our difficulties. It is believed from the understanding between Blair and Davis, that the terms will be entirely satisfactory to the Administration and Congress, and will chiefly consist of an amnesty to all offenders and the withdrawal of the Confederation proclamation.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—The American, of this afternoon, publishes the following dispatch: "Up to noon to-day we have no official confirmation of the rumor, though the assertion was varied this morning by the equally positive announcement that peace commissioners, consisting of Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, had arrived at City Point and were expected to reach Annapolis to-day. They are not spoken of as commissioners, but as representatives of the rebel Government, but as citizens representing the people, on their way to Washington to confer with Lincoln on the subject of peace, precisely in the same capacity that Blair visited Richmond."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Nothing can be obtained confirming the report that rebel Peace Commissioners have arrived at City Point en route to Washington.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says: The Navy Department has received confirmation of the report that a telegraphic wire was discovered after the explosion at Fort Fisher, leading across Cape Fear river and about two miles into the rebel lines. There is but little doubt that the wire was purposely exploded by the rebels.

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

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Herald's correspondence, dated near Petersburg, Jan. 28th, says: The rebel ram movement on the James, which was deeper in design, than was supposed. The rams were to move down the river, and as they did and destroy our pontoons. Signal rockets were to be sent up by Warren, and intelligence to be conveyed to Lee that the pontoon part of the business had been accomplished. After destroying the pontoons, the rams were to proceed from the north side. Simultaneously with the above was to commence a dashing attack on Ord's lines on the north side of the James. Lee having massed a heavy force in front of them for this purpose, designing to attempt, by overwhelming numbers and a sudden attack, to destroy that part of Grant's army.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The World's special dispatch mentions the beginning of a new campaign by Sherman, which will be brief but grand. It says: The attainment of the ultimate object of their attention will create for them more prestige and glory than the capture of a hundred ordinary cities. Every available soldier in Sherman's army has left Savannah, Beaufort and Port Royal. The destination is still a mystery to the enemy. No matter where they may now be treading, eventually they will be seen in the vicinity of Charleston. Sherman has not given his programme to print, and his troops evince no curiosity in the matter.

Deserters from Hardee's army, report that the enemy depend almost solely on the resistance made beyond the city to save it from capture.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30th.—The Times' Savannah correspondent, under date of the 19th, says: The last of Sherman's army will leave Savannah tomorrow. The first and third divisions of the corps were at Hardeeville, S.C., when last heard from.

The Port Royal News South, of Jan. 23d, contains an account of the occupation of Soltakehar, S.C., by our troops. It was thought that the rebels would make a stand at Ansepoop. Part of Porter's fleet had joined Dahlgren in Charleston harbor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—In the rebel House last Thursday, Jan. 28th, there was an interesting debate on the will to enroll slaves in the army.

During the debate Davis was severely denounced by the members.

Turner, of North Carolina, said he looked upon the bill as a project to arm the slaves.

The President declared himself in favor of it. When he puts them in the army of teamsters and cooks, he can make them drill or perform any other duty. He would be willing to surrender the slaves for independence. The only objection he had to making soldiers of the slaves, was that they would not fight on our side. They would prove the enemy's best allies to accomplish our overthrow.

Turner said the country had too often and too long been deluded and deceived by the President's claims and projects of his emancipation schemes. He has proved successful; yet the President presses new and dangerous schemes, with unabated confidence in his own judgment. He must not look for unlimited support either from Congress or the country in what he proposes, with such schemes of arming the slaves. The country was beginning to learn that all the Abolitionists were not in the North. Our own President had proposed abolition in such a way as created suspicion as to his soundness. Turner said it was time Congress should express an opinion about arming the slaves, and stamp upon it the indelible stigma of public sentiment.

Leach, of N.C., said he was unalterably opposed to such a measure. He believed that the day on which such a policy was adopted would sound the death knell to our cause; it would make another South Carolina of our late rebellion.

Others from South Carolina and elsewhere expressed similar views, and the question was not disposed of.

Rebel papers say that General Kirby Smith, commanding the rebel trans-Mississippi Department, has requested that he be permitted to transfer his troops from Richmond, directing him to transfer his troops to the east side of the river.

The hatred of Davis among his own people grows more bitter daily. It is admitted that his humiliation was a design of Congressional action in taking another at the hands of the traitor. An Union raiding party had gone up, from Showan, N.C., in the direction of Weldon, said to number from 6000 to 10,000 men, including cavalry and infantry.

Beauregard contradicts the reports that Union meetings have been held in Georgia.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—In the House, Ross, of Illinois' Copperhead, offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress and the country are due President Lincoln for removing General Butler from his military command. Tabled by 97 to 43.

The House passed a resolution declaring that Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee, are not entitled to Representatives in the electoral college, and therefore, no such votes shall be received or counted for President or Vice President.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The Times' special dispatch says: The Ways and Means Committee have received a report of a sub-committee, on the tax bill. They have not materially altered the schedule of the old bill, except as to the tax on sugar and manufactured petroleum. They have not changed the latter and only imposed a very slight tax on crude.

CHICAGO, January 31.—The Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery passed the House this afternoon, by a vote of 116 to 97.

The Times' special dispatch says: The Ways and Means Committee have received a report of a sub-committee on the tax bill. They have not materially altered the schedule of the old bill.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 27.—Advices from North Carolina state that the Weldon and Gaston bridge has been carried away by a heavy freshet.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The Herald's Washington special dispatch says: The War Department has been notified of the arrival of rebel Congressman Henry S. Foote within the lines of Sheridan's army at Winchester.

The Herald's Fort Fisher correspondent says that the capture of Terry's army in the fight at Fisher were 691. Of these 11 officers and 77 men were killed, 39 officers and 472 men wounded, and 92 missing.

EUROPEAN.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 27.—The Hibernian, from Liverpool has arrived: Historico, the well known legal writer in the Times, publishes a long letter denouncing the instructions of Benjamin to the rebel Secretary of Navy as to the treatment of neutral vessels by rebel cruisers. He hopes that whatever else these instructions may accomplish, they will at least secure this, that no Confederate cruiser shall ever again hail from an English port. It is stated that the British Government has officially announced its accession to the International Sanitary Association of Geneva, for securing better treatment of the sick and wounded in war.

The United States steamer Sacramento arrived at Cadiz on the 3rd. She had been in collision with a British brig. The latter was damaged. Nothing is said of damage to the Sacramento.

In the Spanish Senate, Calderon Calanters attacked the Ministry for the abandonment of San Domingo. Marshal Narvez replied that it was in the interest of Spain the step was proposed.

The Turin Journal denies the statement that at the meeting of the Italian patriots it

had been decided to instigate an insurrection with the Italian Government. Had that been the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the September disturbances at Turin with the Minghetti Cabinet, it would have been charged with having violated the laws, but charges it with want of energy and forethought, and with having caused by the nature of the facts the reports which had produced considerable sensation in Turin.

It is stated that the Prussian Government will submit bills to the members for the further development of the naval power of Prussia, and for the opening of a canal to connect the German ocean with the Baltic. The difficulty with Bhooteah was expected to be settled without much difficulty.

PORTLAND, Jan. 30.—The Peruvian from Liverpool the 19th and Londonderry the 21st has arrived.

Capt. Corbett, who commanded the Sea King alias Shenandoah, has been committed for trial on a charge of violating the foreign enlistment act.

It is asserted that the Emperor Napoleon has nominated Prince Napoleon as Regent of the French Empire in the event of his death.

The steamer Columbia from Liverpool and the West Indies sunk off Brest, France. Thirty-one lives were lost; only three saved.

Schofield and Bright had been addressing their constituents at Birmingham. The former expressed regret at the intention of the Americans to terminate the reciprocity treaty and place gunboats on the lakes. With regard to non-intervention, he said he was not prepared to join in a policy which would overlook the injuries one nation might inflict on another.

Baxter, M. P., had been delivering addresses in Scotland on the American question. He eulogized Lincoln, was emphatically in favor of the North, and had perfect confidence in the ability of the North to bring the question to a most satisfactory solution.

The Liverpool Post says: Extensive orders for army clothing for the rebels had been executed at Liverpool. 20,000 uniforms were made for the rebel artillery.

The Vienna Presse asserts that the relations between Austria and Prussia continue excellent, but nevertheless Austria is determined to withdraw from the alliance rather than permit Prussia to annex the Duchies.

It was rumored that Russia and the Pope had quarreled over the Encyclical letter. M. De Sartiges has communicated to Antonelli the resolutions adopted by the French Government against the Encyclical letter.

The Cardinal was summoned to Rome to answer for rebellious language under penalty of being deprived of the emoluments of his rank. It was stated that the Cardinal refused to leave Naples.

Paraguay had declared war against Brazil. A decree was issued announcing the rupture of the treaty.

The London Times of the 16th refers to the rumor that the rebels contemplate emancipation as a means of receiving European recognition, and points out the fatuity of such a step as that of accepting the protection of any Government in Europe rather than submit to the North. It regards the idea so visionary and thinks no European power is likely to accept such an improbable offer.

The loss of the new blockade runner Selia, off Liverpool, was a most distressing affair. Only 12 of the seamen were saved out of nearly sixty persons aboard. The life boat which went to the rescue was also lost with seven of the crew.

The British war ship Bombay was burned off Montevideo. Ninety-five of the crew were supposed to be lost.

The Pope's encyclical letter was the leading theme of discussion in France. The Prefects had been ordered to report its effects. The Government was said to contemplate a serious step in the matter. It was rumored that there had been a difficulty between the French and English military authorities at Arden.

Cardinal Wiseman had a serious relapse.

PANAMA.

Our files of Panama papers, per steamer Golden Age, are to the 14th instant: J. C. Taylor, the newly appointed British Vice Consul to Aspinwall had arrived. The incumbent of that office, E. M. Giffard, had been promoted to the consulate of Vera Cruz.

The Spanish Government has determined upon reinforcing the Pacific squadron by the iron clad frigate Numancia, just finished in France, which is completely fitted out, and has already started for her destination.

The W. I. and P. S. Company's steamer St. Thomas arrived at Aspinwall on the 6th instant, having been obliged to put into St. Thomas for repairs.

The Barbadian, of the same line, arrived on the 7th, having been sent from Carthagena as a spare steamer.

The Cristobal Colon is also at Aspinwall loading, and the Bolivar is hourly expected. This makes four large steamers of this company that will sail from Aspinwall for Liverpool within the next few days, and they will be able to take away every pound of freight that is ready for them. The news will be welcome to the shippers on this coast who will also be glad to learn that such arrangements are now being made as will guarantee shippers of merchandise on the coast against any detention of their freight at Aspinwall in future.—Alta.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, January 26.—In Parliament, last night, the Attorney General brought in a bill for the prevention and suppression of outrages on the frontier and the manufacture and shipment of arms for unlawful purposes and providing for the seizure and examination of suspected vessels. He also gave notice to persons proving unworthy of the hospitality of this country to remove from it. The bill is copied, partly from the Imperial Act, and partly from an Act of Congress passed at Washington in 1838. The bill passed to a second reading.

TORONTO, Jan. 27.—The British case was decided this morning. The Judges' unanimous opinion was that the prisoners should be given up.

The Herald's Washington special dispatch

says it is reported, that in consequence of the readiness manifested by the Canadian authorities to refund the money stolen by the St. Alban's raiders, and their intention of taking efficient measures to prevent raids in the future, the Secretary of State will soon rescind the passport order.

TORONTO, C. W., January 28th.—In the Burleigh case it is understood that no further action can be taken, so far as the courts are concerned. There is no appeal to the Privy Council provided. The matter of extradition now rests entirely with the Executive generally. It is thought that there will be no hesitation or delay in handing over the prisoners to the U. S. authorities.

CALIFORNIA.

The Pacific Mail Steamer Golden Age arrived at two o'clock on the morning of the 20th, in thirteen days and eight hours from Panama, having left that port at 6 p.m. of the 15th.

Mrs. Mattie Heron Stoppel, who visited California in a professional capacity some ten or eleven years since, arrived on the Golden Age.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. J. H. Spooner, a well known resident of San Francisco, and for about a year and a half past in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., died suddenly this morning.

FAREWELL BENEFIT.—Mr. Charles Kean's farewell benefit will take place at Maguire's Opera House to-morrow evening.

SNOW SLIDE ON THE SIERRA.—A terrible accident occurred at Silver Mountain about one o'clock to-day. As John H. Williams, Superintendent of the I. X. L. Mining Company, and Christopher Nelson, Harry Mercer and Iver Hanson were going to their claim they were suddenly buried in a snow slide. Hanson was taken up alive about four o'clock. The bodies of Williams and Nelson were found. Up to five o'clock Mercer was not found.

An affair occurred on Sanelito Ranch, Maria county, between Richard Johnson and Franklin Taylor on Monday evening. Johnson shot Taylor with a load of number four shot, inflicting a severe wound, whereupon Taylor shot Johnson in the stomach with buckshot, from the effect of which he died in an hour.

A boy named Wyrmski had his leg cut off by the market street cars last evening.

In the case of M. Castle vs. C. Strassman, plaintiff sold defendant goods to be paid for in gold. Defendant paid in greenbacks, and suit was brought to recover the difference between greenbacks and gold. Judge Pratt decided that plaintiff could have refused to accept greenbacks, but inasmuch as they were received, it was equivalent to waiving the specific contract.

It is rumored that Corbett, postal agent for this coast, has been superseded by G. C. Harrison.

Last night, during a male in a Jackson street crib, a Cariboo miner named Woods, shot a woman through the arm. Anna Dillon split open the face of the miner's companion with a spittoon. All hands were arrested.

The discharged volunteers had a meeting yesterday, and resolved to join in the reception of Sickles.

Currency bills, to-day, 90@95; coin bills, 2@2 1/2; legal tenders, 49 1/2@50; firm; gold, yesterday, 200@203.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Internal Revenue Collector Patch has been found defaulter for \$20,000, caused by speculations in greenbacks, and his bondmen intend making it up to him to balance his account for the current month.

Judge Hoffman yesterday ordered that Michael Hayes be discharged from custody on taking the oath of allegiance.

Since sending the first report I learn that Collector Patch's delinquency was not due to the appropriation of funds to his own uses, but that he had exceeded the amount of disbursements authorized by Congress to be made in his office. Congress will be requested to make an appropriation to cover the amount of unauthorized disbursements, which were principally for salaries, &c.

Mexican Sea Island Cotton Co. incorporated to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—A Jew named Schmidt, an insane man, arrived from Mexico recently and stopped at the Wm. Tell House, on Bush street. This morning, while standing in the bar room, he suddenly drew a Derringer pistol and shot a man named Francis Louwers in the back, the ball entering his lung below the heart, inflicting a wound which will probably prove mortal. Schmidt immediately went to his room and shot himself, following up the action by driving a knife into his heart, killing himself instantly. He had been considered harmless heretofore. Louwers was an entire stranger to him.

The great foot race between Mart J. Lewis and David Sires, 100 yards for \$500, came off to-day at 2 o'clock, and was won by Lewis in nine seconds, beating Sires badly.

The rumors of a strike by the workmen at the Almaden mines proves to be unfounded. The only trouble was caused by the workmen refusing to sign leases for premises occupied on the company's grounds. The dispute was compromised by the workmen agreeing to pay rent and acknowledge the company's ownership to the land.

The body of James Cantingham, Norwegian sailor, was found floating in the Bay yesterday.

NAPOLBON IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Nearly all the papers have editorials on the news from Northern Mexico. Most of them consider it a strong step against the United States Government. The World thinks intrigues will be set on foot to add California to the new empire. The Tribune sees nothing very dangerous in Gwin's movement, and thinks the occupation of Mexico will be only for a few years. The World thinks Gwin's movement is not in the interest of Jeff Davis, and says it appears to be a counter move on the party at Richmond (?) against Maximilian.

Napoleon and Dr. Gwin are in favor of a reunion of the North and South on the basis of the Monroe doctrine. (?)

The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1865. PROTECTION. The following to the London colony of Victoria... The general election... The elections can... have resulted in... are taking the... by rotation... and who have... strenuousness to... by the loss of the... election. Three... been made of can... tests: first, that... proposed Land I... gave you in my... form of the const... by reducing the... elected and elect... with the inc... thirdly, a revision... most protection... may be involved... in, whole or in... sugar, to such an... we can produce... Secretary, Mr. I... this policy, which... the coming sessio... I have in my... the growing or... colonial industry... general soundness... of Free Trade, it... stances of a you... which are as yet... that an industry... run alone; that... on imports "an... never have man... natural advantag... fully producing... import, if we ca... that this start... of duties. Mr. J... can, Russian, an... ways quoted for... goldfields' cons... cannot be prote... to it, and are a... rest. If the m... would only raise... goods, boots a... while the pur... must remain the... market of the... say that this m... section, but th... would soon br... industries must... that as in En... these new ind... in the mode o... see hundreds o... also; that men... employment... cigar manufact... come into ex... ported tobacco... tions at a n... industry...

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 14, 1865.

PROTECTION VICTORIES I NAUSTRALIA

The following Melbourne correspondence to the London Times gives a picture of colony of Victoria very analogous to that of our own, and shows that our recent arguments in reference to protection in new countries are fully borne out by the experience of the larger and more prosperous colony alluded to.

The general election for the Assembly is nearly over. With very few exceptions the Government candidates have been returned. The elections also for the Legislative Council have resulted in avowed Government supporters taking the places of former members retiring by rotation under the Constitution Act, and who have now paid for their late obstructiveness to the Government Land policy by the loss of their seats when seeking re-election.

Three principal demands have been made of candidates during these contests: first, that they should support the now proposed Land Bill, a sketch of which I gave you in my last letter; secondly, a reform of the constitution of the Upper House by reducing the property qualification of elected and electors by one half, in conformity with the increased value of money; and thirdly, a revision of our tariff, to secure as much protection to colonial manufactures as may be involved in shifting our present duties, in whole or in part, from tea, coffee, and sugar, to such and foreign manufactures as we can produce in the colony.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. McCallloch, has announced this policy, which will be proposed early in the coming session. I have in my later letters informed you of the growing cry here for "Protection to colonial industry." Without denying the general soundness of the argument in favor of Free Trade, it is inapplicable to the circumstances of a young country the industries of which are as yet nascent and undeveloped; that an industry must be nursed until it can run alone; that unless encouraged by duties on imports, an infant industry like this can never have manufactures at all; that our natural advantages will admit of our successfully producing many things which we now import, if we can only once get a start; and that this start can be best effected by the aid of duties.

Mr. John Stuart Mill, and American, Russian, and Indian precedents are all ways quoted for this position, and even the goldfields' constituencies—whose industries cannot be protected at all, are now converted to it, and are "loud for Protection as the rest. If the miners are told that Protection would only raise the price of their picks and shovels, broys and shoes and general clothing, while the purchasing power of their gold must remain the same as before in the general market of the world, these people at once say that this might be the first result of Protection, but that competition in the colony would soon bring down prices, that new industries must be found for our youth, and that as in England and other countries, these new industries can only be established in the mode contended for. The people here see hundreds of boys about the streets; they see, also, that two or three hundred lads and men are employed in M. Pott's tobacco and cigar manufactory, which could never have come into existence but for our duty on imported tobacco and cigars, and thus our Protectionists at once infer that the whole of the new industry is an unmix'd good.

MR. SPROAT'S ADDRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sir:—In view of the importance of the coming contest it surprises me somewhat that no elector has deemed the address of Mr. Sproat sufficiently worthy of public comment. There can be no doubt that the views of an aspirant for legislative honors deserve some recognition. Unexpressed disapprobation would be quite sufficient answer to that gentleman's opinions as a private individual, but when he comes forward as a public character a little more notice should be taken of them.

Brought forward by the Chamber of Commerce—himself a member of that body, it was but natural to suppose that he would come out boldly and advocate the class of interests which that Chamber was organized to protect, at the expense of the general prosperity of the colony. No tax on unimproved land, which would touch the pockets of landowners and speculators; no adjustment of the grossly unfair wholesale liquor license, compelling Wharf street merchants to bear a just proportion of taxation; no union with British Columbia; but maintain the free port if you ruin the country was the sense of the resolutions passed by the Chamber of Commerce and presented to the House. As the nominee of the Chamber of Commerce one would have thought that Mr. Sproat would have come out as the uncompromising agent of unselfishness. Unfortunately, however, honesty was not the best policy. It would not have done openly to deny as the free port party did at the public meeting held at the Theatre, "that taxation should be arranged on a more equitable policy," as such a course would not only insult the common sense of the community for which he cares but little; but also ensure his own defeat, which he would not like at all. It was necessary that he should, by a studied vagueness, endeavor to impose upon the electors, and by appearing all things to all men, seek by any means to catch some. The probability, however, appears to be that he will disgust all who value straightforwardness in a candidate, and that he will be thrown back upon the safe keeping of that peculiarly constituted body which calls itself the Chamber of Commerce. That Mr. Sproat is not straightforward must be evident to every one who has read his address. It fills a column of the Waikato paper, and yet he hides his opinions so carefully that nobody can tell from reading it what his principles are, or, indeed, whether he has any. The first subject he treats of is that of union, and this is the way he goes about it: "Union, in itself a difficult question, has become more involved by the introduction of unfortunate elements." What these unfortunate elements are Mr. Sproat does not attempt to tell us, although it is evident we cannot begin to get rid of them before we know what they are.

THE AMAZON. One of the Peruvian steamers sent to explore the Amazon has arrived at the Port Mayo, having solved the problem of the navigation of the grand pathway which unites the Atlantic with the virgin and very rich mountains of Peru, and which opens a route for direct communication between Peru, Europe and the eastern coast of the continent. Mayo is situated ninety-five leagues from Lima. The Morano, which is the steamer arrived at Mayo, draws seven feet of water, and from Mayo to the mouth of the Pichio, where a port is to be established, is a navigation of from eight to ten days, judging as yet, however, with only an imperfect knowledge of the rivers explored. These eight or ten days are employed in going up rivers and only five in going down. Small steamers may easily go higher than Mayo. A little consideration will serve to show the importance of this news, that vessels of considerable size have been able to penetrate the American continent to the foot of the Andes, at a distance of ninety-five leagues from the coast of the Pacific. The Morano, after having crossed the Atlantic from England, has ascended seven hundred leagues of the great river Amazon, and two hundred leagues more of the Ucayali and the Pichio, rivers which, until now, have never been navigated, save by the canoes of the Indians. The banks of these rivers are inhabited by tribes of savages, who may be easily conciliated by the adoption of proper measures to that end. As regards the mountains explored, they are rich beyond conception.

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Worcestershire Sauce.

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EVERY VARIETY OF

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Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

The Infallible Remedy.

Holloway's Ointment.

Contracted or Stiff Joints.

All the medicines in the London Dispensaries would barely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints; whereas if this invaluable ointment be effectually rubbed into such parts twice a day, the effects will be immense.

Paralytic patients even can derive advantages from this fine remedy when other means fail.

Scorbutic Humours.—Scald Head and Skin Diseases.

Scorbutic humors arise from an impure state of the blood, and in most cases the liver and stomach are the organs at fault. The Pills will speedily restore these to a healthy action; while the Ointment, if well rubbed in, at least twice a day, will soon cure any case of skin disease.

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Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze. For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass.

SMITH'S NEW PATENT HARMONON CORSET (self-adjusting).

Obtained a Prize Medal, and is the very best Stay ever invented.

Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset, Invaluable for the Ball Room, Equine's trian Exer cise, and Warm Climate.

To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of

A. SALOMONS, 35, Old Change, London.

Any One can use Them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on

Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of

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

These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to 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—19, Oldman-st., London. W. H. & Co.

California.

Steamer Golden Age

arrived on the morning of the 14th and eight hours from that port at 6 p.m. of the 15th.

Mr. Stoppel, who visited professional capacity some time ago, arrived on the Golden Age.

Mr. J. H. Spooner, a student of San Francisco, and a half past in the emerald & Co., died suddenly.

Mr. Charles Keon's will take place at Maguire's on the evening.

The Sierra.—A terrible accident at Silver Mountain about 10 p.m. As John H. Williams, the I. X. L. Mining Company's men, Harry Merston were going to their suddenly buried in a snow taken up alive about four miles of Williams and Nelson to five o'clock Mercer was.

Mr. Vymski had his leg cut off by a horse last evening.

Castle vs. C. Strassman, defendant goods to be paid for in greenbacks, and to recover the difference and gold. Judge Pratt refused to allow the plaintiff to be paid in gold, but inasmuch as they were equivalent to waiving it.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 14, 1865.

THE NOMINATION.

An assemblage of some 600 or 700 persons collected on Saturday morning in front of the police barracks, to take part in the nomination of candidates for the representation of the two seats for the city, vacated by the resignation of Messrs. A. DeCosmos and C. B. Young, the senior and junior members.

At 11 o'clock Sheriff Naylor mounted the platform, and after going through the usual formalities, called upon the electors to propose their candidates.

Dr. Dickson, M. L. A. for Victoria District, proposed Mr. Amor DeCosmos as a fit and proper person to represent the electors of the city of Victoria.

Mr. Charles Gowan came forward to second the nomination of Mr. DeCosmos. Mr. Gowan said that he could not expect much of a speech from him, but he would say that he had known Mr. DeCosmos for the last seven years, and he had always acted for the good of the colony, and so long as he continued to do as he had done, he would support him through thick and thin.

Mr. Burnaby proposed Mr. Charles Bedford Young as a fit and proper person to represent the electors in the House.

well as one of the best abused men in the colony. Three years ago Mr. McClure advocated the very principles he now proposed, and he had the manliness to stick to them then at every cost, and now the same principles were adopted by the majority of the people.

Mr. N. M. Hicks seconded the nomination. He had known Mr. McClure for several years and had always found him honest, consistent, and upright.

Mr. Dickson seconded the nomination. No other gentleman being proposed, the Sheriff called on the candidates to address the electors.

Mr. DeCosmos accordingly came forward, and was received with loud and prolonged cheers. He said he had stood several times on that platform, but had never looked on such a sea of intelligent faces.

Mr. Charles Gowan came forward to second the nomination of Mr. DeCosmos. Mr. Gowan said that he could not expect much of a speech from him, but he would say that he had known Mr. DeCosmos for the last seven years, and he had always acted for the good of the colony, and so long as he continued to do as he had done, he would support him through thick and thin.

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organs of the free port party; did they find anything approaching argument in the Vancouver Times? (shouts of no!) Nothing but personal abuse. He (Mr. DeCosmos) had been abused with being ambitious; he was ambitious to see the colony prosper; to see Victoria flourish; to see our harbor improved; to see one grand country for us and for our children (applause).

Mr. C. B. Young next made his appearance, and was received with mingled applause, hisses and groans. He said he appeared to tender up his charge (A voice—Well done, good and faithful servant! Laughter.) and to show that he had stuck to his pledges of free port and the school question like a man and a Briton (applause).

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logic, had argued that with a union but position should be reversed; that we should be the non-representative body and British Columbia the representative one. Now, this was simply absurd.

Mr. DeCosmos proceeded to show still further the advantages of union, and the disadvantages of separation; he also showed the absolute certainty of a tariff being forced on the colony by the country members at the next general election, in spite of all the city could do.

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Mr. Burnaby proposed Mr. Charles Bedford Young as a fit and proper person to represent the electors in the House.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—57 hd cattle, 31 hogs, 2 cows, 2 calves, 70 sheep, 10 lambs, 75 bush oats, 1 horse, 3 bxs butter and eggs, 1 chest and trunk, 20 sks oysters, 1 barrel table.

Per bark ARCHIEBUT, from San Francisco—25 pkgs agricultural implements, 2 anchors, 15 bbls gunny bags, 5 cs blacking, 2 do bread, 24 doz brooms, 1 cs brushes, 200 bxs candles, 708 pcs carriage materials, 20 pkgs do, 8 cs coffee, 15 lbs coffee, 20 cs do, 11 coils cordage, 1 bl cork, 1 cs drugs, 2 bls duck, 50 hf sks do, 50 hf bbls apples, 10 lbs peaches, 4 cs furniture, 2 cs glassware, 1 cs glue, 30 cs hardware, 2 bls hops, 85 cs macaroni and vermi, 1 cs machinery, 10 kits mackerel, 49 bxs malt, 65 sks meal, 50 kgs nails, 2 pkgs nuts, 130 oz seal oil, 5 bales paper, 1 cs pearl barley, 1 bbl hf peas, 10 bbls plaster, 230 cs preserves, 28 kgs do, 118 hficks butter, 20 cs lard, 2 bbls cheese, 1 cs hams, 5 kits quicksilver, 1 sk rice, flour, 40 bxs saleratus, 11 bls sardines, 122 bales salt, 1 cs seeds, 4 pkgs ship chandler, 481 bxs soap, 10 cs spices, 19 bbls brandy, 30 cs liqueres, 195 bxs starch, 1 crate do, 2 bbls syrup, 95 kgs do, 280 chests tea, 30 bxs do, 10 lbs do, 1 cs tinware, 14 bxs tobacco, 10 trunks, 5 bbls vinegar, 25 kgs do, 30 cs wine, 504 bks do, 121 pkgs woodware, 25 cs yeast powder, Value, \$31,782 87.

Per FLYING MIST, from Port Angeles—53 tons hay.

Per STEAMER ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—57 hd cattle, 31 hogs, 2 cows, 2 calves, 70 sheep, 10 lambs, 75 bush oats, 1 horse, 3 bxs butter and eggs, 1 chest and trunk, 20 sks oysters, 1 barrel table.

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