Brisla J B

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Irwin S M Jarvis W T Johnston J, 2 Jones B

Kane J S Keathley J King D W

Livesley S Lindsey G Lange G Lotan J Lewis W Luckey G

Morris W McMillan R McColl Miss Miles H MacDonald J Martin Mrs McDougall W Morancy

O'Brian Miss

Prindle J W
Pressley J H
Penberthy J W
Phillips E
Porter D H Parker H Porter A Perkins H Palmere J

Roe R C Reid D B Robinson G Robbins M N Richot J Rowland M Rislow G S Smith WWE.

Short H Sheppard J Smith J G Scarr R Simson A Sutherland A Smith R Styles G Smeeton S Spencer D Sylvester F J Sulay C

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Williams 8 Wolfe J E Williams J M White A D Willis J S

Young C B Yale G B HENRY WOOTTON,

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# WERE TO THE SHORT BRITISH COLON

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1865. VOL. 6.

NO. 19

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

EVERY MORNING. Sundays Excepted, AT VICTOBIA, V. .

Per Week, payable to the Carrier, -----Advertisements inserted on the most reasonab

THE WEEKLY COLONIST. urnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; \$4 tor six onths; \$2 56 for three months; payable in advance,

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THE LAST DAYS OF SLAVERY In the exciting events of local elections

and the warring of local political principles, we are apt to overlook the revolutionary changes which have happened or are hap-pening in other parts of the world While the inhabitants of Vancouver Island have been striving with might and main, and striving successfully, to change their com-mercial policy, the people of the American republic have been fighting and overthrowing the most infamous idol that was ever set up for worship by idolatrous man. On the ast day of January in the present year the abolition of slavery was decreed by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States—the last great triumph of humanity and freedom was achieved in that bedy which has been foremost in aiding and betting in times of yere the institution rapidly in the destruction of that evil which

war the number of human beings in bondage had increased to 40,000 in the Northern and 657,000 in the Southern States. As time rolled on, however, and the white population increased, slave-holding became unprofitable in the less fertile lands and more inclement climate of the more Northern latitudes, and one by one the Legislatures of this portion of the continent decreed its abolition. With the South it was widely different :- the character of the people -whether we take the leaven of English convictism or the aristocratic feeling of the better class of immigrants-made slavery a desirable institution, and the "sun and soil" were powerful adjuncts' to the cause. Accordingly we find the twig that bad been planted in Virginia, growing rapidly to maturity, and, like the banyan tree, which spreads its branches to the earth, cre-States. The wealth and numbers of the planter class increased, until their power really overshadowed the republic. Slavery its own stronghold, but guarded in every free State of the Union. It asserted its claims wherever it went, and dictated the policy of the country. Fortunately there was another banyan tree, that grew a different kind of fruit. Almost alongside the poisonous production of the Southern States nature band of determined men in the Puritan atmosphere of the North sprang that party which to-day rules and shapes the destiny of the country. Up to the present war, however, this party, although growing tain law and order, is urgent in the extreme. rapidly in power, was still a small minority of the whole population. It required the terrible and flery test of civil strife to melt down the strength of its opponents -- and that year the Abolition party in Congress was not strong enough to carry the constitutional amendment. In April of last year the

the House-94 to 65-on the same amend. ment in June following was not up to the necessary two-thirds majority-the amount required for any change in the Constitution. Since the recent elections, however, additional strength has been added to abolition, and when the subject of slavery came up in January of the present year, public interest became intensified on the action of the House of Representatives. On the 31st of that month, the House was crowded with eager spectators-members of the Senate, foreign ambassadors, judges, and officials of every class, ladies in every hue of the rain bow, and citizens of every vocation. As the ote came on the excitemen

fitful intervals, it was found by the calling of the votes, that many of the democrate, who had opposed the amendment in the previous session, had changed their opinions, and hope lit up the eye of every lover of humanity. At length the proceedings were brought to a close, and it was announced that 119 representatives had recorded their votes in favour of the amendment and 56 against it -giving the desired two-thirds majority and three votes over. Never in any legislative hall rang out more earnest cheers,-never did a political party merit so great a triumph-never in any deliberative assembly has a more important vote been cast. The decision has now only to be ratified by the State Legislatures, and their verdict will be almost unanimous. Slavery is abolished by the American Congress-the disgrace and wrong and infamy of two centuries are now wiped out, and the flag of the United States is no longer stained with the blood of the lashed victim of op-

#### OUR MINING INTERESTS.

pression.

Whatever impetus Victoria trade may receive from the successes which are anticipated the present year in Cariboo, and from the immense rush to the Kootenay mines, of one thing we may be certain-neither Cariboo nor Kootenay will avail us much till which has been well called by the great Westery the "sam of all the villables." It is instructive to go a little back and watch the progress of events which have culminated so Kootenay country will not be of any more antumn; and even then, unless the British Columbian Government is able to push a practicable and attractive road through to statements of individuals who have been in the latter place during the summer, the a short period at the place, in presents in the expenses were undoubtedly dusements—inducements that would have been in Victoria, and dusements—inducements inducements that would have been in Victoria, and dusements—inducements inducements inducements inducements inducements. has, from the earliest days of the American position in this light, and we believe it can Republic, influenced the morals of the nation, be seen in no other, the only dependence peison of social as well as political corruption. in her own golden resources. With an aurif-On the 22d of December, 1620, there erous country, which promises to afford in a landed at Jamestown, in Virginia, the first few months employment to a thousand people. eargo of slaves. Twenty human beings and which is little more than half a day's were sent ashore from a Dutch vessel, as travel from Victoria, we have no reason to goods and chattels forever. From that day, despond. The Sooke mines, if properly rethe evil, like all other evils; multiplied; and gulated, will afford more substantial aid to we find that at the time of the revolutionary the retail traders of Victoria than any other interest that has yet been developed; but these diggings must not be neglected. The men who are willing to become the pioneers in this new gold region must not be left isolated from civilization nor forced to Judge Lynch's code for the settlement of matters of dispute, or the maintenance of law and order. At present, however, this would unfortunately seem to be the prospect in store for them.

The recent action of the House in throwing out the salary of the magistrate at Sooke, has caused his Excellency to abolish what we have maintained from the first, was a needless office; but in withdrawing the magistrate, the office of gold commissioneressentially a Crown lands' appointment-has also been brought to a termination, as since the removal of Mr. Golledge, Major Foster has been filling the double position. This, ating fresh roots and forming new stocks, it is needless to say is, or rather will be, a extending itself over the face of the Southern serious matter, unless speedily attended to. At present there is no representative of the Government at Leech river, and miners having to record claims or take out licenses became a thing not only protected by law in are obliged to call upon the Colonial Secretary in Victoria. Under ordinary circumstances, such an arrangement, or rather want of arrangement, would be productive of very injurious consequences; but at the present time, when hundreds of Chinese are about to commence mining operations without, it is said, taking out licenses, and when had planted her antidote, and from a small a strong feeling is, in consequence, being engendered against them by the other residents of the gold fields, the necessity of having some person to represent the intes rests of the Government, as well as to main-

As if one drawback was not enough, we have the House of Assembly virtually crushing in the bud the attempt of Governor Kennedy to establish mail communication betest was afforded. Yet up to the present tween Victoria and these mines. The very moderate sum of \$1,000 was placed in the Estimates for this purpose; but the House reduced the item to the pitiful amount of Senate, it is true, gave the overwhelming \$300, which will really pay for nothing. We vote of 38 to 6 in its favour; but the vote in pointed out at the time the impropriety of the

reduction, and endeavored to show that it commodating the public on all festive or would have been much better either to have public occasions, and we hope the matter voted the full amount or none at all. As it is, it appears the miners feel that they are The Hall which had been decorated under completely neglected-that there is no pros- the supervision of the committee, presented pect of anything like regular postal commus an imposing rappearance. Festoons of evernication or express accommodation being greens were suspended from the ceiling; the established—and they apply to the Governor established—and they apply to the Governor upper end of the room, behing the orchestra for assistance. His Excellency can only platform, was a large, handsome, national refer them to the Assembly, and to this body the grievance is to be brought. As the vote the grievance is to be brought. As the vote which has caused so much dissatisfaction was only passed by the casting vote of the chairman, we have no doubt the House will not be slow to rectify the error which has been sommitted.

Shortly after 9 bilder his Excensively under whose patronage the ball was given, arrived with Mrs. and the Misses Kennedy, H. Wakeford, Esq., Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. Wakeford. The room

the Legislature. Nothing, indeed, we feel convinced, will do more to restore confidence in Victoria and give increased value to town property than the operations at Leech river the present year. Every protection, therefore, and every encouragement tection, therefore, and every encouragement the recreation, but unintentional bumps and which is in the power of the Government to bestow should be extended to our mining population. This is not all, however, which devolves upon the Legislature and Execusive the recreation, but unintentional bumps and thumps were received and apologised for with good grace, and everything went merrily and smoothly until shortly after 12 o'clock when the company headed by the distinguished patron and his family were tive. At present there are numbers of ushered into supper. We must here award miners in Victoria whose financial condition | due praise to the proprietors of the Hotel and forbids a trip to Cariboo. These men would the committee, for the superior style in which this repast was provided. The viands, which be willing to risk their time and labor in were of the very best, were most tastefully prospecting the colony, if some little en- laid out and the wines and attendance were couragement were held out to them by Go- equally good. Before rising His Excellency almost of infidelity to doubt its existence in Sooke. What is wanted, therefore, especially at the present time, is a resuscitation of that spirit of exploration which was called into being in the latter part of last spring by a dinner, talking "nothing," eating too the energy and liberality of Governor Kennedy. At Nootka Sound considerable quantities of gold, and in large pieces, have at different times been found. At San Juan, Jordan, and a host of other rivers, good pros-

of the Indian tribes in the vicinity. Now, however, when everything wears a peaceful

this popular Saint did not conclude their festivities until the Colonist was already in the hands of many of its readers on Saturday morning, it was not to be supposed that we could furnish more than a general idea of the inaugural ball given in the Lyceum Hall on St. Patrick's Day. The great success of the entertainment, however, entitles it to further and more extended notice at our hands. The room selected by the managing committee was perhaps in most respects, the best which could have been chosen for the purpose; but the inconvenience arising from overcrowding on Friday night must have convinced all present of the necessity of meeting a desider atum which has for a long time reflected upon requirements. An effort was made a few months since to supply this want, but the denly acquired friend Dr. Tolmie, and he movement, for some reason or other, like many others, seems to have been abandoned. A city of this size should certainly possess a duty of 25 per cent—a free port victory public hall or assembly-room capable of ac- certainly.

will again be taken in hand and vigorously carried out. But to return to our subject. being laid out in the Hotel de France. Shortly after 9 o'clock His Excellency Gov-

vernment. Gold has been found on so the memory of St. Patrick. He congratumany places on the island that it partakes lated his countrymen upon having set the sensible example of inviting the ladies to paying quantities in other localities besides join in their celebration and spoke feelingly an open prairie, requiring little work to of the additional charm lent by the enable wagons to run to Mission Valley; folof the additional charm lent by the presence of the fair sex to all festive occasions as compared with the senseless custom of sitting down for several hours to much, and perhaps drinking more. His Excellency's remarks and toast were warmly received. After supper was concluded, Go vernor Kennedy and family left; dancing was then resumed, and the spirit of the dancers never flagged until the programme was concluded, and the merry air of Sir Roger de pects have also been obtained; but there has been heretofore nothing like organization in any of the expeditions which have visited these places. The first locality, Nootka Sound, holds out, if we can judge by the statements of individuals and the merry air of Sir Roger de Coverley sent them home with light and joy-some hearts. The gentlemen who initiated the idea of celebrating the occasion by a ball, and those who were entrusted with carrying it out have reason to feel gratified at having provided the largest and

THE PRECOCIOUS YOUTH .- The boy of the aspect, we think the experiment might be Chronicle will persist in wearing garments tried. Very little of an outlay would furnish too large for him, and will consequently con- seasons of the year. The divide between the provisions to thirty or forty men for testing tinue to stumble. We thought after picking Okanagan and the Columbia being so much the various auriferous localities on the Island the unfortusate youth up once or twice we know of that is, avoiding going too far south, during the next two or three months, and we should have been relieved of any further would occasion no difficulty on account of are certain that were the offer made to-mor- trouble, but we find him getting more and snow and of snews row of free transit and free provisions, the more hopelessly entangled in Mr. McCuls A trail from opposite the Mission comes Government would not be long weiting for a loch's unmentionables. Having arrived at

certain, be more successful than those paid economy concludes he has mastered the suborganizations whose mission is too scientific ject. With renewed confidence he rushes to with no interest at stake, and knowing the or too general. With gold prospecting a spethe field of politics, but unluckily makes country will concede that the road I have indicated is above all others the best, and I. cialty, we should have the party or paries fresh stumbles and meets fresh falls. He think the only one that will admit of prepared, at least, with proper mining appliances, and not, as in the recent exploration, confined to the delving powers of a jack-knife and the washing capacity of a frying-pan. Indicated and the washing capacity of a frying-pan. We think the subject is one demanding the that the farmers across the Sound to tell strongly in the selection of this rouse earnest as well as immediate consideration of should be induced to bring their produce. It is more or less settled along the way at the Government. Twenty-five hundred dol- to the Victoria market. Forgetting that At the Mission they raise at present more than the distribution of the produce of the distribution of the produce of th lars would, if properly expended, provide for the properties in the properly expended, provide for the properties in the properties, the vegetables imported from Washington with every necessary for three months, and the vegetables imported from Washington the properties, the vegetables imported from Washington the properties, and agriculture, and agriculture is required for their own demands, and agriculture, will be not properties the properties of the properties and properties the vegetables imported from Washington the properties, and expenses the properties, and properties the vegetables imported from Washington the properties of the properties, and agriculture, the properties of the properties, and the properties, and properties the vegetables imported from Washington the properties, and agriculture, the properties of their own demands, and agriculture, the properties of the properties, and the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties, and the plunger Black prince, 450 tons of carbase from Olympia I.

This is not the outer face of the properties of the proper lars would, if properly expended, provide his idol Dr. Helmoken had stated that favour of Dr. Trimble's amendment of \$10 a permit. Now for the information of the M'Clure. To make the matter, however, more ludicrous our friend of the Chronicle refers his readers to his report of the debate in order to show that the general feeling in the House was not to afford protection or encouragement to farmers. In that report—if a mass of senseless and disjointed sentences can aspire to the term—the readers will find Dr. Trimble opposing taxing produce, when in reality he was one of the foremost supporters of the proposition. The same liberty is taken with the speeches of the others. Out of a House of twelve members eight spoke or voted for fostering the agricultural interest. So much for the veracity of the political economist our want of public spirit, and of providing a respectable assembly-room adequate to our requirements. An effort was made a few would recommend him to apply to his sud-

will learn from this gentleman that the vege

table impost passed by the House is only

THE ROUTE TO KOOTENAY

The following interesting and valuable communication on a very important topic has been handed to us by an old Fraser river miner, who has had much personal experi-ence in the country of which he speaks:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIET. -Sir.-Communications suggesting the best route to Kootenay have been very numerous of late, and prove the extraordinary interest felt in that region. Courting no controversy, I beg to indicate the best route, so far as my own knowledge is concerned. The road by all means, I should say, ought to start from the Lytton and Alexandria wagon road at Cache Creek; from there to the lower end of Kamloops lake, at Savannah Ferry.
This whole distance, being extensive flats and beaches—in fact a natural wager and

miles above, is a piece of navigation which is not equalled by any other part of British Columbia. From there follows the present trail, with little variation, to the end of Okanagan lake. How little is necessary to make this a good wagon road may be inferred from the fact that General Palmer, the wellknown packer, brought his wagons over the same route in Fraser river times. This, too. would be making a road—an important con-sideration—for all the stock coming from Oregon to Cariboo, as with hardly an exception they come all this way. The Hope route could not benefit the upper country in this respect. A little east of Okanagan lake, and running parallel with it, is a valley running from Shuswap river south to the Mission. From the head of Lake Okana. gan to this valley is an open level prairie, requiring no work except the bridging of creeks or so, to fit it for trains to travel on it. le this valley is another lake, about ten or twelve miles long, on which a boat might be used to begin with. From its lower end is lowing up which, and crossing the divide, there I propose should be the road to the Columbia. The summit of the divide here I think will be found lower than anywhere else; the ascent of the valley is also very gradual. Never having been beyond the Columbia, I can say nothing as to where or what direction the road should take after reaching that river. I know it is objected to this route that it is too roundabout, and consequently so much longer; but any one who has had much to do with packing or travelling in British Columbia will know that distance is but a slight drawback when you have a good road and feed along it. As illustrative, and as a proof of this you have

no risk to the animals, and they kept in comparative good condition; on the other hand, when the packers entered the mines they jeopardized the losing of their stock, and the risk

This route would be good travelling in all

complement of explorers. The gunboats that advanced stage in the science of Govably that way parties would often take it as might be put in requisition for the purpose of ernment which leaches that all imported are a cut-off and be ferried across Lake Okanagan protection as well as assistance. Explorations fitted out in this manner would, we feel can be exported, this student in political certain, be more successful than those paid economy concludes he has mastered the sup-

adduced in favor of this route, but I do not unfortunate youth we may mention that Dr. Wish to intrude too much on your space. I Trimble never proposed \$10 permit, but \$10 a ton—the same rate as that proposed by Mr. than the wish to help to solve this question to the best interest of the country at large, and, so far, serve it, which is the sole aim AN OLD FRASER RIVERITE.

BEARDING THE NEW WESTMINSTER LION -We have the authority of our evening contemporary for the following : "On Tuesday last a meeting of Cariboo miners and others residing in the upper country, was held in the Colonial Hotel, New Westminster. The Hon. G. A. Walkem presided. The result was a resolution in favor of union and responsible government, carried by a ma-jority of nine in an assembly of fifty persons." Before many weeks have passed the New Westminster papers that opened their mouths so wide at the miners' meeting in the Vicpacked meeting of Victorians "may possibly have to record similar meetings attended with similar results at various other points between New Westminster and the Rocky Mountains.

## The Weckly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 21, 1865.

LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1865. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST, SIR,—Most of the good people of Vancouver-Island and British Columbia have, at some time or other, visited this busy hive of commerce and enormous wealth. Coming from the North one is no less forcibly impressed with the bustle and confusion which the arrival of the steamer at the wharf occasions than with the forest of shipping stretching than with the forest of shipping stretching out in one long unbroken curve, and the panorama of buildings extending almost as far as the eye can reach, all giving assurance that the metropolis of the Pacific, with her 112,000 inhabitants, is fully intent upon maintaining a position far ahead of all her competitors. The appearance, situation, pleasurance advantages and deswheels of the situation. sures, advantages and drawbacks of the city are all subjects upon which I might enlarge, but I suspect most of your readers will not care to hear my opinion of the sandhills and sand, nor of the enterprising efforts made to overcome natural disadvantages. Montgomery street is worthy of notice, but those who have not seen this handsome show street must be familiar with it from the repeated descriptions given of it. Seal rock. Cliff and Ocean houses, the drive on the sands, and the scramble on the road for the lead to avoid the dust are all old themes. I will, therefore, fancy myself an old resident and take a HOTELS AND HOTEL LIFE.

There was an old adage in the States much in vogue formerly, when speaking of a man's qualifications, "he's a smart man, but he can't keep a hotel." If one is to accept this criterion as Gospel there must be several very smart men in the city. Four princely hotels have been erected within the same number of years that will compare favorably with the most celebrated establishments in New York. It would be invidious to mention any one of them in particular as they are all well conducted and all crowded from basement to roof. Hotel life is one of the peculiar phases of American society in most of the large Atlantic towns, but in this city, owing to the enormous cost and inconvenience connected with housekeeping, the advantages which they afford are perhaps more universally availed of by private families than in any other place. Although there is very much to be said in their favor as far as luxury is concerned, they partake too much of the character of living in glass houses, at least to our English notions, and for a permanent residence are but a poor substitute for the cherished home and fireside.

The San Franciscans are essentially pleasure-loving people, and patronize the theatren freely, whether there is anything worth seeing or not. It is a matter of no small astonishment that amongst so large a population there should be such a comparative scarcity of good actors. The Keans, of course formed a bailliant exception and course, formed a brilliant exception, and were patronized night after night by over-flowing houses; indeed the whole city was Kean mad fo. a time, so much so that it was difficult to secure seats even a week in ad-• vance; but since their departure there has been a great blank on the theatrical boards, and, with the exception of Miss Matilda Heron, who is now playing at Maguire's, the bills offer a very poor array of talent.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

From theatres, one's thoughts naturally enough wander to fires; and perhaps in no other city in the Union is the fire department so well organized, or so well supported by the public. In truth, the good people here have sufficient reasons to encourage the volunteer system liberally. The fearful con-Sagrations of former times taught a bitter son to thousands, who saw the accumulated wealth of years snatched from before their eyes in as many minutes. Happily there is but little cause for alarm now-a-days the companies are so numerous, and the steam engines used so effective that a fire hasn't a ghost of a chance when they once come into play. A fire alarm telegraph has lately been erected, with communications to all the engine houses, which gives immediate intelligence of the locality and character of the fire, so that the confusion which often existed formerly is now very much medified. THE WAR AND ITS EFFECTS.

The civil war raging in the Southern States seems to be very little felt on the Pacific coast; indeed, if it were not for the high tariff new in force, and the news that is fashed daily over the wires from the East, it would be difficult to believe that the nation was engaged in a desolating warfare with its own kindred. There are hundreds, perhaps own kindred. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Southerners living here whose sympathies are of course in favour of the South, and known to be so; but by a sort of tacit understanding among their acquaintances of Northern birth, political opinions are carefully avoided in their intercourse with each other, and all is apparent harmony on the surface. Underneath, however, lies a deep and bitter spirit of resentment, which must be strongly roused as the guns from Alontraz thunder forth, week after week, tidings of victory over their nearest and dearest friends. There seems to be a general belief friends. There seems to be a general belief, which grows stronger every day, that the present summer will end the strife between North and South, and inaugurate a new war with some foreign power—perhaps with France, perhaps with England—it matters little which, but in any case it is to be the means of uniting all the discordant political elements to one common sentiment, of estab-lishing the much-vaunted Monroe doctrine over Mexico, and spreading the dominion of the stars and stripes from Mexico to

IDAG OF TREATMENT OF FOREIGNERS. O .. In spite of the party feeling which revolutions are sure to engender to a greater or less extent, foreigners as a rule are treated with toleration, to say the least, and in many cases with hearty good will. Englishmen especially, provided they bring with them the requisite oredentials, are freely admitted into society, and receive on all sides the hospiwhich has become so proverbial of this between New Westmitister and the Rocke

pian winters that one is inclined to consider kind welcome. the oft recurrence of wet foggy days as a sort of swindle on the part of the heavens not at all bargained for. Notwithstanding the unin high spirits over their anticipated crops, at \$7.50 per ton. The Company also insure which give promise of an abundant yield, the bark for \$17,000, and supply her with

THE NORTHERN STAMPEDE. The spring emigration for the northern per ton. mines has now fairly commenced; every steamer for Portland goes out black with livering freight, mostly bound for Idaho and Kootenay; indeed so great is the traffic belowing that the boats for Victoria will only brought hefore Mr. Pemberton, and the run at irregular intervals for some time to

THE KOOTENAT TRAFFIC. It is to be hoped that the good people in British Columbia are fully alive to the importance of opening up a good road in time for the return emigration in the Fall, for it is certain that their irrepressible neighbors will exert themselves to the utmost to keep body. The decused was remanded for one the line of travel through their own territory. day, as the woman is in a critical state. the line of travel through their own territory.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, March 14.

SALT SPRING ISLAND MAIL .- Mr. Dennes member for the district of Salt Spring and Chemainus, had an interview yesterday with His Excellency the Governor, at three p.m. accompanied by Mr. Mallandaine and Mr. Begg, who has just returned from the island, and presented a petition trom the settlers praying for an alteration in the system of delivering the letters at present adopted. The Fideliter, it appears, only calls on the inside of the island, and the petitioners, who reside on the north side, or Begg's settlement, are almost entirely cut off from mail facilities. His Excellency promised to attend to the request now again brought before him for postal facilities, premising that he was convinced of the extreme importance of regular communication as facilitating settles

FROM OLYMPIA.—The gunboat Forward, Lieutenant Commander Lascelles, returned yesterday from a visit to Puget Sound, having on board Mr. C. W. Wallace, of the firm of Dickson, Campbell & Co., who was called over to Port Gamble and Olympia to adjust ago by Indians on Which y Island, and whose the trouble in which the unfortunate ship skull was procured from the Askahs Indians Manufacturers of Chemical. Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations. Frigate Bird has become involved during her in Russian America by the late Capt. Dodd lengthened sojourn in the Sound. Mr. Walland sent to his friends.

lace brought Olympia papers of Saturday, with telegraphic intelligence from San Francisco to the 11th, but containing nothing adohusetts in going out of the harbor yesterday ditional from the East of any moment.

meeting of the Deluge Engine Company, The hawser got in between her stern post meeting of the Deluge Engine Company, held last evening, the following gentlemen were duly elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year:—Foreman, Archibald Dods; the anchors and cables left by the dredger in the channel impede the navigation of the COLEMAN ST. William Allatt; Secretary, C. J. Pidwell; harbor. Assistant Secretary, William Nichols; Treasurer, Jacob Sehl; Standing Committee Messrs. Nichols, Stewart and McDonald; Delegate, John Dickson.

UNFORTUNATE.-The scow Matilda, on her way to Burrard's Inlet with a cargo of provisions, &c., for Mr. Moody, of the Burrard's Inlet saw-mills, struck on a rock off Cadboro Bay, on Saturday night, and became a wreck!
She had a large hole knocked in her bottom;
and now lies full of water. It is feared that her cargo will be a total loss, and much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Moody, who has only recently bought the mills, and was about to commence operations.

ADDRESS TO THE BISHOP OF COLUMBIA. A congratulatory address was presented yesterday to the Rev. Dr. Hills, Lord Bishop of Columbia, by the Clergy of the Episcopal church in this colony, and the joint committees of Christ and St. John's churches. The deputation proceeded to his Lordship's Company's service, has gone as pilot on the residence, where the address was read, and a steamer Shubrick, on her trip to Sitka, and suitable reply made, thanking the gentlemen intermediate points. for their cordial welcome. their ad bloods

MAN Lost .- A colored man, in the emout into the woods with his rifle last Tuesday in search of game, and has not since returned. It is feared that he has lost himself or met with some other mishap, and parties have since been on the search for him, but as yet without success. In such that ,950

His Excellency Prince Matsukoff, Governor of Sitka, arrived yesterday from Europe by the U. S. S. Shubrick, en route to the Russian Possessions, and sol work

WITHDRAWN .-- A Government notice appresent. Mining licenses and records are to be effected at the Colonial Secretary's office. Wednesday, March 15.

ADDRESS FROM THE CHEIR OF CHRIST CHURCH.—A deputation from the choir of Christ Church waited upon Bishop Hills last evening, and welcomed the return of His Lordship to the diocese with his lady by pre-senting a congratulatory address. The Bishop received the deputation with his characteristic urbanity, and expressed himself greatly pleased with the progress and efficiency of the choir, complimenting the members on their perseverance and zeal, and adding that during his tour in England he had heard no better music than he had listened to in Christ Ohurch. His Lordship then explained how important a feature the choral service had

During the past season has been unusually wet and cold, and has provoked many growls from the large number of people who come to San Francisco for the purpose of enjoying a mild climate during the winter months. So much has been said in praise of the Californian winters that one is inclined to consider

HIGH FREIGHTS .- The bark Golden Gate pitious state of the weather, the Spring Mining Company to carry a cargo of coal from trade is opening up briskly, the farmers are their mine at Clallam Bay to San Francisco and the expectations of a prosperous year extra moorings during her stay at the mine. seem to be conceded on all sides. We understand that the Vancouver Coal Co. offered the Golden Gate a charter at \$6 00

FOR THE ASSIZES .- The half-breed Lazar evidence of the injured woman having been taken, the prisoner was committed for trial.

Assault.-A man named S. M. Myers was charged yesterday, in the Police Court with violently assaulting a klootchman named Mary, by kicking her about the head and

Thursday, March 16.

SUPREME COURT .- The case of Yong Sam and others charged with gambling, was argued before the Chief Justice yesterday. Mr. Ring, counsel for the defendants, moved for a prohibition to issue to restrain the magistrate from proceeding further in the case, on the ground that he was proceeding on a mis-interpretation of the statute, and referred to a case in East's Q. B. Report's to show that that alone was a ground of prohibition. The Attorney General, on behalf of Mr. Pemberton, opposed the application, and His Honor thought this was a matter to come up before him in a writ of habeas corpus, and accordingly a rule for such writ was applied for, and will come up for argument on Tuesday next, His Honor declining to grant the prohibition

MASONIC .- The remains of the late W. S. Ebey which arrived by the last trip of the steamer Sierra Nevada, were conveyed to the Eliza Anderson yesterday for Port Townsend. A large number of the members of Victoria and Vancouver Lodges followed the hearse to the steamer, the flags of which were at

merning got foul of a cable belonging to the FIREMEN'S ELECTION .- At the regular ancher of the dredger which lies on the bar.

> FOR THE NORTH-The H. B. Co.'s steamer Labouchere will sail this morning on a trading voyage to the Northwest Coast of British Columbia and the Russian Possessions, going by way of New Westminster to obtain her clearance. She will not return pefore June. and 1

> DONATION-The library of the Mechanics Literary Institute has received the following donation of books from C. H. Vereydhen, Esq :- Hume's History of England, complete, 21 volumes; Coleman's European Agriculture, two volumes; the Poems of Crabbe, Heber and Pollock.

REMANDED .- S. M. Myers, charged with riolently assaulting an Indian girl was again brought up in the Police Court, yesterday and remanded for further enquiry stanger

Captain Swanson, of the Hudson's Bay

FORT RUPERT, COAL - We have seen some of the coal from this mine in use. It burns ployment of Mr. Bailey, Saanich Road, went as brilliantly as English cannel coal, emits great heat, is free from smell, and produces we are sure, from His Ex. des on ro eltil

The Provincial Secretary of Canada has sent a communication to the Government passport agent at Hamilton, to the effect that it is not desirable to issue passports in the future to any but natural born British subects. ST. PATRICE S' HATE.

A Canadian who bought a ticket on the Grand Trunk Railroad to go to Montreal and return, the ticket specifying "good for this day and to-morrow," being one day late in WITHDRAWN.—A Government notice appears elsewhere of the withdrawal of the refused to pay his fare a second time, where-resident magistrate at Leech river for the \$100 damages.

A Madrid paper says: "The project of the immigration of 1,000,000 of Irish to Spain, with the view of there settling, assumes each day more probability of success, at least from the information that comes to us. Negotiations about the matter are now going on with the old cabinet."

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Lithia.

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WHOLESALE DEPOT-198. Celeman st., London

HOUSI House met sent, Messrs. Tolmie, Dicki

Mr. Dennes day next he w Excellency the andine exeat re 1861, to 1st M ber of such wri charged.

The resolution Ways and Mean imported into t adoption of the Mr, Burnaby resolutions on the \$4 on cattle as Mr. M'Clure of the whole res a recommittal tax of \$4 on ca Mr. Franklin He thought we sible in the pres (hear, hear,) an views on this gr The motion fo Ayes-Tolmi

Carswell, and The House bill, Mr. Denne Clause 86, p taining what re improvements, perty for such i Clause 87, improvements

Noes - De

the two-thirds value of the thereby, of the Clause 88, reprovisions of af also clause 89 Clause 90 was Clause 91, pi

last four preceany work of any common. &c., was passed Clause 92, on the petition holders and fre Clause 93, p not close up an lished, was pas Clause 94, shall not lay on or less than 30

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public roads, Clause 103. repair of the Clause 104 Clause 10s, cedure in all by the act wi Clause 106.

Clause 107.

be administer shall levy on within its juris amended and On clause 10 borrow money time \$20,000, exceeding at a of the Corpora The commi and the Hous (Tuesday) wh and Means wil

> House met sent-Mesers. Tolmie, Dicks ane and Denn Mr. DeCo with a petition of the inhabit House to imp mported into wagon or care headed by Th sluded a rarge The petition

The House nd Means, Mr Mr. Helmck ove at a fut hether by w

per thousan

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY

number of Writs of Capies ad respondendum and ne exeat regno issued from 1st January, 1861, to 1st March, 1865, and also the number of such writs respectively set aside or dis-

THE TAX ON STOCK.

The resolutions from the Committee on Ways and Means, imposing a tax on Stock imported into the colony, came up for the adoption of the House.

Mr. Burnaby moved the recommittal of the resolutions on the question of the drawback.

Dr. Tolmie seconded, looking on the tax of \$4 on cattle as too high.

Mr. McClure would oppose the recommittal of the whole resolutions, but would move for a recommittal of that portion imposing the tax of \$4 on cattle. tax of \$4 on cattle.

Mr. Franklin supported the recommittal. He thought we should act as liberally as possible in the present position of the colony, (hear, hear,) and try and meet each other's views on this grave point.

The motion for a recommittal was lost. Ayes—Tolmie, Burnaby, and Franklin. Noes— De Cosmos, McClure, Dickson, Carswell, and Dennes.

INCORPORATION BILL. The House went into committee on this bill, Mr. Dennes in the chair.

Clause 86, providing the means of ascertaining what real estate is benefitted by local improvements, and for assessing such property for such improvements, was passed.

Clause 87, providing that no such local improvements shall be undertaken except on the two-thirds in number and one-half in value of the property to be benefitted thereby, of the owners of such property, was

Clause 95, providing for proper notice being given of any by law for opening, closing, or altering any public road, was passed.

Clauses 97 to 102, providing for compensation to owners of lands taken; and for the title of lands taken, and for other matters. connected with the opening and closing of

public roads, were passed.

Clause 103, providing for the keeping in repair of the public streets, was passed.

Clause 104 was struck out. Clause 105, providing for the mode of procedure in all cases of arbitration required by the act was passed with amendments.

Clause 106, providing for Pounds, was

Clause 107, providing that the oath may be administered to any person concerning matters submitted to the Council, was passed.

Clause 108, providing that the Council shall levy on the whole rateable property within its jurisdiction a sufficient sum to pay all valid dates of the Corporation, was amended and passed.

On clause 109, giving the Council power to borrow money, not exceeding at any one time \$20,000, and for contracting debts not

exceeding at any one time the annual revenue of the Corporation, ORAC A
The committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned until to-morrow, (Tuesday) when the Committee on Ways and Means will resume its sittings.

TUBBDAY, March 14. House met at 3:15, p.m. Members pre-

sent—Mesers. De Cosmos, Franklin. McClure, Tolmie, Dickson, Seuthgate, Burnaby, Cochrane and Dennes.

Mr. De Cosmos said he had been intrusted with a petition, signed by some two hundred of the inhabitants of Victoria; praying the House to impose a duty of \$1 on every deep House to impose a duty of \$1 on every door imported into the colony, and \$25 on every wagon or carriage. The list of names was headed by Thomas Harris, Mayor, and included a large number of respectable names.

The petition was laid on the table.

WAYS AND MEANS. The House went into Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Franklin in the chair. Mr. Helmcken gave notice that he would move at a future day that a tax of \$100 be

imposed on everybody who sold opium, whether by wholesale or retail. The motion of Dr. Helmcken for a tax of \$1 per thousand on imported lumber was first

Dr. Helmeken said after the mode in which a protective tax had been placed on cattle, he would not make any motion whatever on lumber. There was another notice of mo-

Mr. Dincan's motion for a tax of \$3 per thousand on lumber was then taken up.

Mr. DeComos said in this matter of levyring and increasing permits on articles imported, the could not see that it interfered in the slightest with the trade of the place. On proposing a pollutar on settle ha did not proposing a poll-tax on eattle he did not contemplate going any further than a tax on lumber, and that only on such lumber as we PARTITISH COLONIST.

Tuesday, March 21, 1865

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, March 13.

House met at 3:15, p. m. Members present, Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, M'Clure, Tolmie, Dickson, Burnaby. Carswell and Dennes.

WRITS OF CAPIAS.

Mr. Dennes gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move an address to his Excellency the Governor for returns of the number of Writs of Capies, ad respondendum anding except regno issued from 1st January. at present.

Dr. Helmoken said his only idea in pro-posing a tax of \$1 per thousand on lumber was to aid our own mills. He was opposed to any approach whatever to protection, and he feared by the course now being taken by the House a policy of Protection was being

Mr. M'Clure said the views of the gentleman came too late; he should have brought them forward when the cattle tax was up. The House was already committed to the principle. (Hear, hear.) The tax on lumber was simply one to protect and build up our mills and aid our own people. If we intended to build up a foreign country and to drive away our own population, the sooner we let them know it the better.

Let a sold have own be sooner was in not better. It was it not better that the colony should grow the hay that it exported than pay Cal-

Dr. Tolmie said the imports of stock to Cowichan and Comox had been gradually in-Dr. Tolmie said the imports of stock to Cowichan and Comox had been gradually increasing, so the hon gentleman need not alarm himself about the population going away. He would remind the hon. gentleman that until Union was secured, we were pledged to preserve the free port. (Hear, last year into the country He had seen expect forming for the same? As for the hon. gentleman's remarks about the inadequate amount of land to raise \$13,000 worth of hay, sidered and particularly were evidently erroneous.

Mr. DeCosmos said to only required 400 complete.

here in order to secure one great end. (Hear, hear,) As to the views of the hon. senior member for Metchosin (Dr. Helmcken) he could not see why the original notice of the hon. gentleman for a tax of \$1 per thousand on lumber, in order to aid our own mills, should not be levied.

bereby, of the owners of such property, was passed.

Clause 89, regulating the restrictions and provisions of aforesaid by-laws, was passed; also clause 89, providing for debentures issued under the preceding section.

Clause 90 was postponed.

Clause 91, providing that nothing in the last four preceding sections shall apply to any work of tender or maintenance, nor to any common, sewer, street lane, side-walk, &c., was passed.

Clause 92, providing for the watering, on the petition of two thirds of the householders and fresholders, was passed.

Clause 93, providing that the Council shall not close up any public road legally established, was passed.

Clause 94, providing that the Council shall not lay out any road more than 90 feet or less than 30 teet wide, was carried, with an amendment by Dr. Helmoken to the effect that private parties shall not be already that the Council shall not lay out any road more than 90 feet or less than 30 teet wide, was carried, with an amendment by Dr. Helmoken to the enterior of the form opinion of the property without leave of the Council.

Clause 95, providing for proper notice

The member for Metchesin (Dr. Helmoken) he coulties of \$1 per thousand to get the two said our own mills, should not the levied. The tax could not only the way postponed.

The present system of permits was the form opinion at an extremely low rate, and be could not see that raising this permit a little would at the provide beat and most proper taxes which at an extremely low rate, and be could not see that raising this permit a little would be levied. The knew one on this island was very limited, and he would therefore oppose any obstacle being throw recommended to the tevel or intuition of countries, and re-exporting it to British Cole on the way of importing hay from other countries, and re-exporting it to British Cole on the way of intoities of the form of the would not a tariff, although a training the permit a little would a tariff, although a training the permit a little would a training the perm was supposed to be an authority on these matters, he had received further information from his hon colleague and others, which had caused him to alter his views; and if the matter were reconsidered, he would be in-

clined to vote against the tax.

Mr. Cochrane said if the tax proposed was simply so much per thousand on all lumber it would not interfere with the free port, but a specific tax on certain kinds of lumber would certainly interfere with the free port. He would therefore oppose the proposed

Mr. Southgate was opposed to the whole system now being followed by the House. He understood the policy of the country now was to obtain union first, and then to adopt a certain fiscal system; and till union was obtained, he would certainly oppose any tax or permit whatever. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'Clure brought forward an amendbon. gentleman who were opposed to a dis-

seminating duty.

Dr. Tolmie said the hon gentleman's motion had only complicated the matter still more, as that would be an injury to the manufacturers who used foreign woods.

Mr. McClure said that could easily be pro-

vided for afterwards. 2001 (191000 2 to 10 2000 The motion of Mr. DeCosmos was lost. Ayes—DeCosmos, McClure, Carswell, Dennes. Noes— Helmcken, Tolmie, Burnnby, Dickson, Cochrane, Southgate,

Mr. McClure's amendment was also put Ayes — DeCosmos. McClure, Carswell, Dennes. Noes — Helmcken, Tolmie, Burna-by, Southgate, Cochrane, Dickson.

TAX ON PRODUCE. Mr. McClure's notice for a tax on vegeta-bles and reot crops and \$5 per ton on hay, was taken up.

Mr. McClure rose to move that \$5 per ton

Mr. McClure rose to move that \$5 per ton on hay be imposed. He urged the necessity of doing something to protect and encourage our farmers. Although prices for agricultural produce last year had been high and were still high, yet there was no certainty about them, and this year might see our markets overstocked with productions from the Sound. At the present time when farmers were preparing to sow their crops it was doubly necessary that they should be encouraged. Such an impost as he proposed would induce numbers who had settled upon the land and were new discontented to go

land, and he thought it was equally unnecessary to tell hon, members that the whole of the hay importations could be with very little trouble raised by the farming population.

Mr. Franklin said a great deal of the hay imported was re-exported to British Columbia.

Dr. Tolmie had been a farmer for many years on the Island, and he would say that no industrious farmer need become a deer stalker. (Hear, hear.) Deerstalkers were so from choice, not from necessity. Industrious farmers were making fortunes here. The Hudson Bay Company were prepared as soon as the season opened to export large quantities of hay to British Columbia, but if a duty were part on they would want a deer.

A message was received from the House of Assembly enclosing copy of bill to extend jurisdiction of Magistrates and Justices in Civil cases. On motion of the Hon. Treasurer the bill was read a first time.

Council resumed consideration of this bill in Committee, Hon. H. Rhodes in the chair. a duty were put on they would want a drawback. He would oppose the tax on hay at present, believing that till we obtained union the free port must be preserved. Union was the great necessity, and we must have that above all things. (Hear, hear.) A discussion of some length here arose between Dr. Tolmie and Mr. M'Clure on the tween Dr. Tolmie and Mr. M'Olure on the hay question, the former arguing that no large quantity of hay could be grown here owing to the limited extent of agricultural land, and the fact that we imported hay from California and exported it to British Columbia showed that a tax would interfere with

pledged to preserve the free port. (Hear, last year into the country. He had seen hear.)

Mr. Franklin, in alluding to this lumber little aid from the husbandman would grow Mr. Franklin, in alluding to this lumber tax aside from the free port question, said it would be impolitic to restrict lumber from coming into the country, as by that means farmers were enabled to construct cheaper houses and fences, and so get their land under cultivation.

Mr. DeCosmos entirely agreed with the view of the hon. junior member for Metchosin (Mr. Burnaby) that we should endeavor to obtain unanimity between the different parties here in order to secure one great end. (Hear, be grown it was almost worthless.

little aid from the husbandman would grow all the buse of the colony, as well as for export to British Columbia. He believed that there was land enough in this colony to grow all the hay required to supply a population of ten or one hundred times the present number.

Dr. Tolmie wished it to be understood that what he said was that the proportion of agricultural land in the island was very small indeed, and as for the wild hay which could be grown it was almost worthless.

be grown, it was almost worthless.

Mr. Cochrane looked on this question as commercial one. The quantity of hay grown on this island was very limited, and he would therefore oppose any obstacle being thrown in the way of importing hay from other countries, and re-exporting it to British Cols.

Secretary, Treasurer, and H. Rhodes. The postal Bill was read the third time and passed, and the Council adjourned to to-day.

could be levied. He knew one man who would undertake to grow all the hay required in the country if this duty of \$5 per ton were put on, and he was satisfied that many others would go into the cultivation of it if they had any protection from the other bill the Hon. Attorney General in the chair.

came down from the Legislative Council. The House then adjourned till to morrow (Wednesday), when the Incorporation Bill will be resumed in Committee.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY did not meet yesterday owing to the unavoidable absence of the hon. Speaker. To-day the Committee on Ways and Means will sit on the mos tion for a tax on Unimproved Lands.

### THE FEMALE INFIRMARY

The ladies of the Female Infirmary Committee beg to acknowledge receipt of the fol-\$34, being the proceeds of a lecture delivered in the theatre by the Hon, S. Garfield in aid ment to place \$1 per thousand on lumber of of the funds of the above charitable institution. The Ladies' Committee, while they unfortunately prevented a large attendance on the occasion, nevertheless desire to express their warmest thanks to the lecturer for his kind and valuable services cheerfully contributed in aid of a good cause. They would also take this opportunity of thanking the lessor of the theatre for the free use of the

It was expected that so worthy an object and the society's known need of funds, com-bined with the admitted eloquence and ability of the lecturer, would command a good audience and realize a handsome amount, but the severity of the weather at that time, and other causes not necessary to mention, opposed the scheme—and it failed.

It is but just to add that the services of Mr.

Garfield were cheerfully and gratuitously given, and that Mr. Cochrane generously declined to take pay for the use of the theatre.

Respectfully,

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, March 13. The Council met yesterday at 3:25 p.m. Present—The Hon. Attorney General (presiding) Treasurer and H. Rhodes. JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES' BILL.

A message was received from the House

The Hon. Colonial Secretary here took his

Sec. ii was amended and passed so as to reserve to private individuals and Express companies, other than the Postmaster-Geneeompanies, other than the Postmaster-General, his deputies and officers, the right to receive, collect, send, despatch and deliver letters by and with the consent of the Governor in that behalf first had and obtained.

See x and xi were merged and passed as follows: It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time te permit any person or Express company to receive, collect, dispatch, carry and deliver letters within this colony for the private advantage of such person or Express company to such terms as to payment of the regular rates of postage.

Even as the idea came to me I beheld Grant pause. He appeared to fully comprehend all. He could see how I was situated, that I was still living, and that my delivery depended on the will of the constrictor. We could see every line on each other's face, so close were we, and I would have shouted, or spoken, or even whispered at him had I dared. But the boa's head was reared within a few feet of mine, and the wink of an eyelid would perhaps settle my doom, so I stared, stared like a dead man, at Grant and at the blacks.

Presently the serpent began very gradufollows: It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to permit any person or Express company to receive, collect, dispatch, carry and deliver letters within this colony for the private advantage of such person or Express company on such terms as to payment of the regular rates of postage, therefor or otherwise as to the Governor grow the hay that it exported than pay Cal- shall seem expedient for the benefit of the

Sec. xxiii was passed with verbal amendments, and the preamble having been con-sidered and passed, the bill was reported

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

The counter amendments of the House ef Assembly to this bill were considered and

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL .- The Council met vesterday. Present-the Hons. Colonial

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, March 15. The Council met yesterday at 3 p.m. Present — The Hons, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer and H. Rhodes,

Sec. XI was struck out and an amendment introduced by the Hon. Colonial Secretary accorded by the Hon. H. Rhodes, was passed making the law of limitation of the place in which cause of action arose apply to actions or suite commenced in this colony. Sec. XVII and the preamble were struck out and the bill reported complete with

amendments. Council adjourned sine die.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE.

Captain Speke, the celebrated traveller, gives the following graphic account of an adventure with a boa-contstricor:

At the earliest possible moment after our camp had been pitched a hunt was set afoot, and Captain Grant, myself and some attend-ants were soon making our way to "the patch." There were no animals there when we arrived, except a few hippopotami, and we were, therefore, obliged to await the coming of some more palatable game. Our patience, however, was severely taxed; and after long delay we were about to "bag" a hippopopotamus, when one of our attend-ants, perched in a tree about half-a-mile lowing communication, enclosing the sum of distant, began waving his blanket. This was a signal that game was approaching. We immediately drew into cover and awaited the

coming of the latter.

We were not delayed long: for presently a long column of animals, from the elephant regret the combination of circumstances that to the hoo-doo, appeared in view, trotting at a good pace to the river. Their flanks were soon presented to us, and each, selecting his object, fired. McColl shot a fine young buffalo cow, whilst Captain Grant was equally successful with a hoo-doo; and several spears, cast by our attendants, stopped the career of two different animals of the herd.

At this juncture, however, occurred an unexpected adventure that finished our sport, at VICTORIA, March 15th, 1865.

MRS. HARRIS,

President Managing Committee Female Infirmary,

Expected adventure that Inhisned our sport, at least for that day. I had sprung forward, immediately after firing, in order to obtain a fair shot at a huge elephant that I wished to bring down on account of his immense tusks.

I got the desired aim and pulled the trigger MADAN:—Enclosed please find the sum of thirty four dollars, the nett receipts from a "Lecture for the benefit of the Female Infirmary," delivered by the Hon. S. Garfield at the Victoria Fheatre, on the evening of the Grant and myself had lain for several hours previous. My feelings may possibly be magined, as I beheld an enermous boa-constrictor, whose hideous head and neck protruded some distance into view, showed that he was about to make a fatal spring. His direction was certainly toward me; and as he flashed from his position like a thunderbolt, I gave myself up, for ere aid could reach me, fold after fold of the monster would have crushed my frame into a quivering pulp. I fell, seem-ingly caught in a whirlwind of dust, and a strange, indescribable scuffle ensued. In the midst of this terrible strife, I suddenly bewould induce numbers who had settled upon the land and were new discontented to go vigorously to work. Instead of men in the outlying districts being driven to destraiking and other pursuits more in keeping with the hunter than the farmer, they would settle down to agricultural vocations and become permanent producers of wealth. The colony wanted, at the present time, a stimulus to home productions, and unless something of the kind were given, the population that were destrous of remaining permanently in the country would be obliged to leave. So far as this article of hay was concerned, the important of the kind were given to the very second to be in the country would be obliged to leave. So far as this article of hay was concerned, the important item to a population like that at present on Vancouver Is-

In a moment I comprehended all. The huge serpent had struck a young buffalo cow between which and him I had unluckily placed myself at the moment of firing upon the elephant. A most singular good fortune had attended me, however, for instead of being crushed into a mangled mass with the unfortunate cow, my lett forearm had only been caught in between the buffalo's body and a single fold of the constrictor. The limb laid just in front of the shoulder, at the root of the neck, into which it had been root of the neck, into which it had been POSTAL BILL.

Council resumed consideration of this bill hardness. As I saw Grant about to shoot a terror took possession of me, for if he re-frained I might possibly escape after the boa released his folds from the dead cow. But, should be fire and strike the reptile, it would in its convulsions crush and drag me to pieces. Even as the idea came to me I beheld Grant

Colomist.

Presently the serpent began very gradually to relax the folds, and after re-tightening them several times as the crushed buffalo ing them several times as the crushed buffalo quivered, he unwound one fold entirely. Then he paused. The next iron like band was the one which held me prisoner; and as I felt it little by little, little by little unclasping, my heart stood still with hope and fear. Perhaps, upon being freed, the benumbed arm, uncontrolled by my will, might fall from the cushion-like bed in which it lay, and such a mishap might bring the spare fold around my neck or chest, and then farewell to the sources of the Nile. O! how hardly, how desperately I struggled to command myself! I glanced at Grant, and saw him handling his rifle anxiously I glanced at the negrees, and saw them still gazing, as though petrified with astonishment. I glanced at the serpent's loathseme head, and saw its bright deadly eyes watching for the least sign of life in its prey. Now, then, the reptile loosened its folds on my arm a hair's breadth, and now, a little more, until half an inch of space separated my arm and its mottled skin. I could have whipped out my hand, but dared I could have whipped out my hand, but dared not take the risk. Atoms of time dragged

I could have whipped out my hand, but dared not take the risk. Atoms of time dragged themselves into ages, and a minute seemed eternity itself! The second hold was removed entirely, and the next one was easing. Should I dash away now, or wait a more favorable moment? I decided upon the former; and, with lightning speed, I bounded away toward Grant, the crack of whose rifle I heard at the same instant. For the first time in my life, I was thoroughly overcome; and, sinking down I remained in a semi-unconscious state for several minutes.

When I fully recovered, Grant and the overjoyed negroes held me up, and pointed out the boa, who was still writhing in his death-agonies. I shaddered as I looked upon the effects of his tremendous dying strength. For yards around where he lay, grass and bushes and saplings, and, in fact, everything except the more fully grown trees, were cut clean off, as though they had been trimmed by an immense scythe. This monster, when measured, was fifty-one feet two inches and a half in extreme length, while around the thickest portion of his body the girth was nearly three feet; thus proving, I believe, to be the largest servent, that was aver anythennearly three feet; thus proving, I believe, to be the largest serpent that was ever authen-tically heard of.

### THE COASTING TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLORIST : Sir,—The announcement in your issue of the 9th, of the coasting trade of this Colony being thrown open to foreign vessels, created some surprise to those interested in the coast-ing trade of the colony—and well it might. For such an act to come in force at the present dull time, when the coasting vessels owned by British subjects can scarcely obtain freight at any price, and several vessels are unable to obtain freights at all, reveals on the part of the Government a total disregard for the welfare of its own population, and an amount of ignorance on the sub-ject that is to my thinking indeed laments able. Heretofore the greater part of the lum-ber from British Columbia to this market has been brought by American vessels, whilst our own vessels have been lying idle in this harbor, and I contend, Mr. Editor, that this celony is far too poor to give away any part of its trade. Many of our small coasters belong to hard working men, who have invested their hard earnings in such enterprises, and as the present time have a hard struggle to make even a living, and to give part of their occupations away is simply taking the very food from their mouths and giving it to those who have already an abundance. I would ask, sir, if with such a law in force, the govask, sir, if with such a law in force, the government imagine for a single moment that any British subject pessessed of common sense will invest money in the shipbuilding or coasting trade of this colony against such odds? It is simply ridiculous to suppose so, when it is so easy to become an American citizen; have a vessel built in Puget Sound, and thus enjoy the privilege of trading in both countries. It is a well known fact that many of the American coasters belong to men who have also large tracts of land in Washwho have also large tracts of land in Washington Territory, which the money they may earn from our coasting trade will go to improve and cultivate, and will not benefit this colony one jot. A most wise policy, certainly, to promote our own industry, and I would advise those who have the shipping interest or the welfare of the colony at heart to terest or the welfare of the colony at heart to protest against such an act, urging that the trade of this colony being insufficient to employ our present number of coasting vessels, owned by British subjects, the throwing open the trade to foreign vessels at the present time is impolitie, unjust and detrimental to the progress of this colony.

Hoping you will find room for this, I am, your obedient servant.

d sedat and ed se bo Saronzu

Victoria, March 11, 1865, to trabeau de not

RECIPROCITY. The ten years' Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Canada expires to day. One of the stipulations of the treaty is that one year of grace and must be given; this will, accordingly, extend the period of reciprocity till March 16, 1866.

## The Weckly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 21, 1865.

THE LAST OF THE STRUGGLE

After all the hay and straw that has been " blowing in the wind," and especially in the eyes of our morning contemporary, who only the other day, unfortunately for his prophetic power, prognosticated a great revulsion of feeling in the House in favor of the free port, the Assembly has committed itself to the principle of protection or encouragement to the farmer. The foreign producer will in tuture be met by a landing permit sufficiently high to give a wholesome check to importations of vegetable productions. The caswal trader who has heretofore landed with his goods and sold them under our very nose without paying license, is now compelled to contribute to the revenue in a proportion that must satisfy the most discontented resident retailer. The evil to our farmers of the incessant importations of small quantities of produce will now cease, and if we are to have continued importations from our neighbors they will be larger in bulk and less frequent in their arrivals. The five dollars charged as a landing permit on potatoes will be virtually a tax of from one quarter to a half per cent per pound during the summer season. On importations of a ton weight at a cent a pound—the average price during ordinary summers-the duty will be a quarter of a cent; but we think the shipments from the Sound, in the one vessel from the one shipper will be more frequently under than over a ton. The ordinary vegetables, such as cabbage, turnips, etc., will pay even a higher rate; for although the permit for each of them is only half the permit on potatoes, the quantities imported individually will not approach anything like half the amount of the latter. On the whole we think yesterday's action of the House will be highly acceptable to the population generally, and to the farmers in particular. To youngster is to break his neck. When our the outlying districts, an encouragement is given that will, we have no doubt, induce every individual to use his utmost exertions the present year to turn every available piece of land to good account; so that when the summer season makes its appearance, we shall have abundance of produce coming in from all parts of the Island to supply Victoria's

We think the most inveterate free-porter will not object to such a result as this. We are sure no merchant or trader will complain at being supplied with produce by our own farmers; and we are equally certain that the retailers will be as well pleased to sell goods these men as to the settlers on Whidby Island. The only difference in the transaction will be that the money which we pay for produce, instead of being, after a few purchases are made, invested in foreign territory, will go to build up comfortable homesteads on Vancouver Island, and place our settlers in a position to have the most modern appliances that science and manufacture can place in fifty merchants, packers and miners. The the hands of the agriculturist. We know this is a state of affairs highly repugnant to some of our enlightened teachers of political economy. We know that our evening and morning contemporaries, who mouth Mill and McCulloch with all the gusto of a charity boy attempting to speak Russian-we know that these geniuses are above such weaknesses. They, with a few inane scribblers, see nothing but wreck and ruin by encouraging the agriculturist-the Indian's cance with the dirty blanket for a sail, represents in their far-seeing eyes the grandeur of unfettered commerce, and as such is to them of infinite more value than twenty dray loads of produce coming from the interior of the Island. Yet these men are political economists. They talk, or rather rave of Mill, Peel, Huskinson, Cobden, and so on, and make about as good use that Small-pox is at present very prevalent of these great men's arguments as a Flathead Indian might be supposed to do with a theodolite. The genius of the Chronicle, in his political profundity, only a lew days ago informed us that if a tariff were levied in Victeria, English or American goods via Vancouver Island to British Columbia would have to pay two tariffs; and the able representative of Mill and McCulloch, in the Times, declares, with a vehemence that is neither politic nor economic, that countries have as much similarity to each other as human beings, and that if a free trader is to be bled in Middlesex he should on the same ground be bled in Victoria—that is, we presume, financially. In perusing the lucubrations of last evening's "political economist," it is like reading the wanderings of a patient in the very height of fever, and it is therefore very natural that the most forcible illustration the writer could use should be about bleeding. Out of the incoherent and disjointed rambling we can gather but the one idea, and that is, what is the custom in one country should be the custom in another. What a pity this great teacher should remain on an unappreciative Island like Vancouver. Why does he not try his hand, as he has taken England for his standard, at converting those very sociish men of business, who control the destimes of the United States, to a free trade policy: America has been ruining herself for the last half century through tariffs-her re-

e given; this will, accordingly, exat deal fit winning at he was all best

sources have been decreasing her population dwindling away-her exports and imports ARRIVAL OF TREASURE have come down to something too insignificant to mention : the fact is plain enough-her people are all fools, and there is no great teacher among them, like our mentor on Yates street, to point out the right path. What we are compelled to say of the United States, applies equally to all the prosperous British colonies -the inhabitants are all laboring under mental aberration, because they do not adopt the policy pursued in England. The political economists of Vancouver Island are, however, thank Heaven, free from this dishonorable abandonment of the habits and customs of the mother country. They are patriotic. They are ready to drop their "H's" with their tariffs, to convert the Legislative Council into the House of Lords, install Gog and Magog in our City Council, and make Mr. Thomas Harris Lord Mayor of Victoria. Nature may have made a mistake in giving the Feejees a hot climate, but we must not let that stand in the way-the inhabitants will have to discard their primitive costume and adopt the " bell-topper," even if it should be a little cracked, get a Bond street outfit, and, like wise political economists, defy the rays of the sun. All this is found in the works or speeches of Mill, McCnlloch, Smith, Huskinson, Bright, Cobden, Bastiat, Ricardo, Cousin, and McLeod. These men point out clearly that nature is a fool, that she gives oil to the Greenlander and fruit to the Kanaka, and that while the inhabitant of the Torrid Zone can get along with no more extensive costume than a pocket handkerohief, the denizen of the Arctic regions is obliged to bury himself in furs. Fortunately we are living in an age in which even nature can be corrected-when habits and customs systems and policies can be made to conform to one great standard. Verily, above all fools is the boy who attires himself in the habits of a full grown man; the garments may suit the person of maturity but the least they can accomplish for the reckless our Cowichan, Comox, and other settlers in | contemporaries and their host of illiterate correspondents attempt again to profane the names of such men as we have mentioned, let them look well to their borrowed apparel. The ass of old made a sorry attempt to age the lion. I do . W. . will In conclusion we would merely say we

have fought for a principle and we have won it. In three short months we have had the satisfaction of seeing the whole politics of the country changed. Yesterday closes the battle. The country will not be ruised. the price of food will not be perceptibly dearer; for we hope to see both the cattle and the vegetable duties postponed in their operations for three months. We are willing the roads remain in their present had condinow as we have always been to go heart in hand with the free port or any other party. The price of beef had gone up and it is extrain whether one more favorable than that operations for three months. We are willing that will sink trivialities for the general prosperity of the country.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATIVE Council -- The Hop. Mr. Holbrook on Tuesday presented a petition against the Union of the Colonies, signed by two hundred and petition will be taken up on Monday next. He also moved that the Government be requested to place a sum in the supplementary estimates for opening a trail between New Westminster and the Sumass. The motion was supported by the Hons. Messrs. Cornwall, Haynes and Ball, and was laid on the table for future consideration. Mr. Haynes thought the trail should be extended to Hope. The Hon. Mr. Walkem gave notice that he would introduce a bill respecting imprisonment for debt. Mr. Walkem brought forward a resolution, which was passed, requesting the Governor to impress on the Imperial Government the hardship of compelling the Colony to pay the sum of £10,704 16s. 7d. for the baildings at the camp. The Ordinance on Supply was read a third time and passed. The Gold Fields Ordinance was also passed.

SHALLPOX .- The New York Express says in that city. In one week forty deaths were reported, which allowing the usual rate of twelve cases of sickness to each death, gives the frightful number of 500 cases scattered through the city. The small-pox hospital is full, schools are being broken up, and public and private charities are besieged by applications for relief.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH-It is expected that the work of shipping the Atlantic submarine cable on beard the steamer Great Eastern, and preparing the vessel for sea, will be completed about the middle of June next. The formidable undertaking of laying the cable will thus have the best time of the vear for its execution.

NIGHT PATROL-We understand that the inhabitants of Quesnelmouth are still under apprehension of an unfriendly visit from the Chilcoaten Indians, and it is therefore considered necessary to keep a night watch always patrolling the town.

DIVORCES IN ENGLAND-A late English aper states that 133 original cases appear at present on the list of the Divorce Court for hearing, besides twenty-seven others standing over by consent of the parties.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE MATILDA The British Columbian in noticing the recent disaster to the above schooner says it is happy to be able to state that the cargo was saved without any loss to the owners thereof Messrs. Moody & Co. of Burrard's Inlet.

British Columbia.

News from Cariboo.

The steamer Enterprise arrived Thursday from New Westminster, with 60 passengers and Barnard's Cariboo Express and Deitz & Nelson's River Express, in charge of Mr. Hughes, with about \$20,000 in treasure. Among the passengers were Messrs. Ormandy and Howlett, express messengers of the Bank of British Columbia, who left Williams Creek on the 20th February, (at the same time as Mr. Poole, of Barnard's Express,) in charge of treasure for the bank, and deposited \$126,000 at the Government Assay Office. New Westminster. The Express party left Yale on Sunday last in cances, travelling alternately by water and on the rotten ice, and reached New Westminster on Wednesday night. The steamer Hope, which had been frozen in at Chilliwhack Slough, broke through the same ice on which they had travelled and arrived at New Westminster shortly after the express.

Ice was disappearing from the River.

From Mr. Ormandy we have the following interesting mining and other intelligence. Williams Creek

The following claims were at work and all taking out good pay, viz.: The CALEDONIA, WATSON, GRIZZLY, MOFFATT, and CAMERON Companies. The first named has been paying steadily since the commencement of the year, and is washing out from 60 to 100 ounces per day. Mr. Blunt, of the Bank of British Columbia went down into their shaft washed out over \$21. The gold brought of evidence. from Cariboo, viz., \$111,000, was nearly all taken out of the above claims during the last three months.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, CANADIAN and ADAMS Companies were at work and expected to pay shortly. Great hopes are entertained of the former claim this season.

Several other claims are preparing to go to changed hands.

vorably. It was within two hundred yards of Richfield. The BED-ROCK FLUME was progressing fa-Lowhee.

Our informant learned that the following

claims were at work and reported to be pay ing expenses :- The EUREKA, MOOREHEAD and VAUGHAN TUNNEL. Lightning.

Lass claim, which struck rich pay in the last summer. middle of last month.

Trade and Provisions.

There was an improvement visible in trade, which had been dull. Stocks of provisions were sufficient for present wants, and now to announce his telurn last evening prices were firm at former rates, but should which must create a brisk demand for bacon. THE WEATHER di mont have

on the creek had been unusually mild and fine, warm sunshine being frequent, the nights cool and frosty. So little snow had fallen at the mines that a scarcity of water is feared in the summer unless rain falls. Snow on the mountains was from 31 to 4 feet deep. The season had been healthy and the Hospital was tenantless.

THE ROADS.

Retween the creek and Milk Ranch there were a continuation of snow drifts which made the travelling very difficult. The Express and treasure had to be carried by abogans (dog-sleds). From Milk Ranch to Lake La Hache the sleighing was very good. A heavy snow storm on the 26th completely blocked up the road at the latter place rendering it almost impassable. The Express party managed however to break their way through. The weather here has been intensely On the 28th February the mercury stood at 25 degrees, and on the let March 37 degrees below zero. People were suffering from frost bite.

From Kanaka Bar to Yale it was imnossible to get horses through and it became necessary to pack by Indians which occupied four days. The Indians charged \$5 each for packing Express matter and \$6 for gold dust.
On Boothroyd's Flat the snow was five feet deep. In the canons there was good walk After passing the suspension bridge some big snow slides from the mountain were encountered, which were very difficult to

On the Bonaparte stock continued still to die off, but in the neighborhood of Lake La Hache they were doing very well, notwith-standing the cold. The Harpers will lose 500 horses out of their 900 head on the Kamon or before the next regular meeting of the —are doing very well at Crow's Bar and duly installed as officers of the Society for Yorke's stock at Cook's B. Yorke's stock at Cook's Ferry, some time since, has lost about two-thirds. He could not get hay, and said he should have to feed his stock on barley. The following extract is from the letter of a

"There is not much doing on the creek. The Grizzly is at work, also the Caledonia, Moffat, Watson, Cameron, and a claim in Stout's Gulch known as the Welsh Boys' Claim—all taking out pay. The weather has been very fine. We expect soon to have arrivals from below."

the severity of the weather mining upon the bars of the Fraser is almost entirely ended. Previous to the "freeze up" as high as \$18 a day to the rocker had been made near Lillooet. The road is well broken

Dodge & Co. would have their sleighs runs ing in the course of a few days. The steamers on the upper lakes had commenced running. Mr. Salesse, a Lillocet trader, died on the 14th instant of disease of the heart, while crossing Pemberton Portage on his remarks that seven years ago he was obl to make his way through the jungle on the banks of the Lower Fraser, and he was sureven a trail, to connect the interior with the capital is certainly hardly creditable to the late administration, and if not attended to Government.

THE HOPE-KOOTENAY TRAIL .- Mr. Ladner arrived from Victoria on Tuesday with cattle and an outfit for the prosecution of his contract to open the above trail, which is to be completed by the 20th ult. We hear that upon the strength of the opening of this trail, Messrs. Reinhart & Co. have made a contract for the delivery of 20,000 lbs. of goods at Kootenay, at 50 cents per pound freight.

THE Assizes-The Court of Assize opened yesterday at 11 o'clock. The Grand Jury was empanelled, and W. Clarkson, Esquire, shosen foreman. Only two cases appeared upon the docket, that of the Indian committed several months ago for breaking into a house belonging to Mr. Kennedy on the opposite side of the river, and that of the Indian more recently committed on the charge of shooting an Indian on the North Road to peared at the time in our columns. The Grand Jury returned a true bill in both cases. The former was found guilty and sentenced to six months hard labor with the addition of one evening and from three pans of dirt a flogging. The latter is held over for want

> QUITE RESIGNED .- Capt. Dodge informs us that the Chief of the Chilliwhacks, who decapitated his predecessor's widow the other day, is quite resigned to his probable fate, taking it for granted that he will be brought down here and hanged.

SALE OF LAKE VALLEY RANCE .- Mr. Hud The New York and Never Swear Com-panies were at work, but from want of water would be unable to wash out this spring — not learned at what figure the property THE Leviathan went round to Birch Bay

vesterday (15th) with the telegraph officials. ANOTHER BARRISTER.-The Hon. Mr. Cornwall was yesterday anrolled as a practicing barrister in this colony.

A BARBAROUS LOOKING CRAFT.-A Bella Coolla cance was landed from the steamer yesterday. It is about 60 feet in length by 2½ feet wide, and is about the most ungraceful looking craft we remember to have On this creek the principal claims were also said to be paying their expenses. Great expectations were entertained of the Aveshure as a memento, we presume of his expedition

Return of Mr. Turnbull. Our readers will recollect that Mr. Turn-bull started out about five weeks ago on a Government exploring expedition. We have Government exploring expedition. The object of the expedition was to exam bull, after a thorough examination, finds that the pass selected by Capt. Grant, R. E., and through which the Hope-Similkameen road passes, is the one most eligible for a road. to us by Mr. Turnbull :

DEPTH OF SNOW .- From Coe's Ranch to Hore 5 feet, thence to the summit of Capt. Grant's trail, 7; thence to the Skaget Falls 6

is becomming very rotten, and travelling is rendered extremely difficult and dangerous. There is no ice below Langley Slough, but between that and Hope the river is still bridged over in some places. MURDER .- About four days ago the young chief of the Chilliwhacks murdered the

widow of the old chief by cutting her head off with an axe. FROST BITTEN .- M. J. Blackman,

Hughes and "Russian John" were frost-bitten on their way up-not fatally,

St. DAVID'S SOCIETY .- The meeting of the members of this society took place on Saturday evening in Golden's Building. It was decided that the society, which has now been in existence for two years, should be reorganized on a fresh basis under the original Constitution and By-laws, and, in order to give special inducement to all Welshmen and descendents of Welshmen to join the society, a resolution was passed dispensing the ensuing year: Richard Lawis, President;
F. Dally and W. A. Harries, Vice-Presidents; Hugh Lloyd Jones, Treasurer; and
T. Ffoulkes Swanwick, Secretary, with a board of management, consisting of five mem-bers. The By-laws having been read over at well known and reliable miner on Williams the suggestion of the President several Creek to a friend in this city, dated February gentlemen present signified their intention to join the Society. Various matters of a jumes Collins business nature were then disposed of and B. Derham Mr. Thomas Gwallter Price, who is about to Moffat, Watson, Cameron, and a claim in Stout's Gulch known as the Welsh Boys' Claim—all taking out pay. The weather has been very fine. We expect soon to have arrivals from below."

From the Columbian.

At Lilloost trade is stagnant. Owing to he severity of the weather mining upon the leave for the East, having undertaken to ex-

FREIGHT TO KOOTENAY .- Three traders here, we learn, have contracted with packers in British Columbia to convey 50,000, 75,000 instructive to the students. as far down as Pemberton, and it was ex- and 150,000 lbs, -in all 275,000 lbs. of goods pected that on the Douglas Portage Messrs. -to Kootenay, early this season, se that as present on Vancouver le- coeffic

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The anniversary of the natal day of Old Ireland's Patron Saint, was observed by the "Sons of Erin's Isle" on Friday for the first time in the annals of the colony, and judging way to Lilloost. These gentlemen complain bitterly of the difficulty of getting down from Harrisonmouth to this city. Mr. Huppert organise a St. Patrick's Society will be most abundantly successful. The day was ashered in by a bright balmy morning, one of prised at being obliged to undergo a similar the first fine days of approaching Spring.

process now. The total absence of any road, A fine green flag bearing the national emblem, the harp, with the metto " Erin go bragh," was displayed over the "Grotto." soon will become a reproach to the present A large number of persons attended at St. Andrew's Cathedral at balf-past ten o'elock to listen to Mozart's Grand Mass, which was performed in excellent style by the choir. A sermon was also preached by one of the Reverend Fathers. In the afternoon the races attracted an immense crowd, who remained in the Park nearly all the afternoon, enjoying the delightful weather. In the evening the inaugural ball of the Society took place in the Lyceum. The hall was tastefully decorated, and was thronged by a numerous and respectable assemb His Excellency the Governor and family being present, as also the Hon. Colonial Secretary and Mrs. Wakeford, several of the members of the Legislature, and a number of our most prominent citizens. The music, by a band of ten performers under the direction of Prof. St. Clair, was excellent, and everything combined to render the affair one of the most pleasant and well conducted of Burrard Inlet, the particulars of which ap- the kind which has been given this season. The St. Patrick's Society has begun under the most favorable auspices, and we may congratulate the gentlemen who have taken the initiative in the movement, on the success, so far, attained through their energy and

A CARIBOO GHOST STORY .- Miners, as a

patriotic spirit.

rule, are not superstitious, the nature of their calling alone tending to make them otherwise; but the following spectral anecdote is perfectly reliable, as parties are now in town who will vouch for its authenticity and truthfulness. Not long since, during some of the coldest weather experienced on Williams' Creek, while the snow lay about three feet deep on the hillsides, some miners accidentally observed on a rather obscure spot on the hill that the snow was regularly trodden or flattened down for a distance of about 200 yards in such a manner as could only be accomplished by some object frequently passing over the same beaten path.
Certain marks seemed to indicate, as did
Friday's foot-print in the sand, that some,
human being had passed that way, but what
could be the object of such human being in
proceeding to a lone spot, and parading for
200 yards through three feet of snow, was a mystery which the bewildered discoverers were at a loss to conjecture. They, however, finally came to the conclusion that some somnambulist must have taken into his somsomnambulist must have taken into his somniferous head to wander thither during the
night when all eyes were closed in repose,
and parade up and down until the cold restored the slumberer to consciousness. It
was accordingly decided that two or three of
the number should determine the matter by estching for the or three consecutive nights sentries were mounted over the beaten track; but, lo! ne apparition was visible—all was still as death. Upon each subsequent guard being posted, He experienced most severe weather, having been out during the recent cold snap. The following items have been kindly furnished lay near at hand was invariably moved to another place. This placed our heroes in a nother place. worse quandary than ever. Was it possil that directly the watchers retired this log could commence cutting capers and have a "break down" jig in the snow? The idea feet; en the summit of the Cascade Range, was somewhat preposterous but still there was no other reasonable hypothesis by which is becoming very rotten, and travelling is whole affair now became sorely perplexing. The idea of watching by daylight of course never occurred in a case where spirits were supposed to be concerned, and it happened that the heroes of our tale were relating their marvellous discovery to some companions, in the hearing of a certain Reverend D--, who to their astonishment at once set the matter at rest by exclaiming "I can solve the mystery at once. While you are all at work I invariably take a stroll up the hill side to a certain log which I carry backwards and forwards so many times a day for exercise."

The explorers decamped.

A CARD.

To Professor C. Gasth Clair, be sended and bas

DEAR SIR,-Before taking your final departure from this colony, we deem it due to on to givé a public expression to our sense of the zeal and assiduity you have uniformly shown in the exercise of your duties as Organist of our Church of St. Andrew, and to thank you most kindly for the many compo-sitions you have written for our choir, and to which we have ever listened with great pleasure. We desire to express our sincere regret at your leaving us, and hope that in the new and distant field you have chosen your success may prove commensurate with acknowledged talents and the good wish the many friends whom you leave behind.

We remain, yours respectfully, Rev. Chas. Seigherz Michael Carey Rev. Father E. Mas Patk. Everett Frank Beegan loney F. Campbell Thomas J. Burnes P. O'D wyer Humphrey O'Sullivan
John O'Dwyer

And 100 others. Victoria, V. I., March 18, 1865.

LAW DEBATING SOCIETY.-The law clerks in this city have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of having discussions and debates on questions of jurisprudence. We commend the young gentlemen ofer all this good move, and we hope their little society will be properly organized so as to last long, and prove really beneficial and that Judge Cameron is to be requested to become patron of the society. Establish a gason of the society. The part of the society of the part of the pa

The motion of

\$1 per thousas

The Av

HOUSE

House met sent, Messrs. Southgate, I Dennes.

Mr. Frankli committee app Supply, reporte ony for the ser bill was read a

The Speaker been licensed hitherto prove therefore been

The House and Means, Mr TAX ON

Mr. M'Clure tion for a tax object which impost on hay couragement could not pos the free port, a port any of the to see our farm people of an own markets small, would ficial effect would build u rural populati say that altho bers in the benefit of the Mr. Frankl city member

country at the that the effec the trade to was not prepared the benefit o The protecti as farmers As an illustr question; b had netted the land wor Mr. Burn because it venue. As

ing done any time pertections to t best securit Mr. Coch One hon. m mercial inte negligent se evidently go argued the r

for the pro Mr. M'C Dr. Trin not wish to mercial. members a and turnip surprise at House on t cattle.

Dr. Helr order. He Dr. Tri flections (

Dr. Hel

tion as it officials a being intre but only t The freig were very \$10 per to perfectly produce i attempte to the rev the farm they wer of cereal to encou and city, in any c of our would 1

e natal day of Old as observed by the Friday for the first colony, and judging vinced, the effort to Society will be most The day was ushny morning, one of pproaching Spring. g the national emthe metto " Erin go over the " Grotto." sons attended at St. balf-oast ten o'elock and Mass, which was style by the choir. the afternoon the ense crowd, who reweather. In the ball of the Society ceum. The hall was ectable assemblage, Governor and family so the Hon. Colonial ature, and a number citizens. The music, mers under the direcwas excellent, and render the affair one and well conducted of

en given this season.

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uspices, and we may

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ugh their energy and

STORY .- Miners, as a

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CARD.

St. Clair be sende on bes ore taking your final dee expression to our sense iduity you have uniformly ise of your duties as Orach of St. Andrew, and to ndly for the many compoer listened with great pleato express our sincere reg us, and hope that in the eld you have chosen your ve commensurate with your ents and the good wishes of whom you leave behind. ours respectfully, erz Michael Carey

ich I carry backwards and

imes a day for exercise."

Ma- Patk. Everett Frank Beegan F. Campbell P. Collins P. O'D wyer Humphrey O'Sullivan John O'Dwyer

100 others. March 18, 1865.

SOCIETY.-The law clerks formed themselves into rpose of having discussions questions of jurisprudence. he young gentlemen for and we hope their little properly organized so as to prove really beneficial and stulents. We understand eron is to be requested to

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday March 21, 1865

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THUBSDAY, March 16. House met at 3:15, p. m. Members pre-sent, Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklis, M'Clure, Southgate, Burnaby, Cochrane, Carswell,

PILOT STATISTICS. STATES OF STATES therefore been made.

WAYS AND MEANS.

and Means, Mr. Franklin in the chair.

TAX ON VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC. Mr. M. Clure in bringing forward the mo-tion for a tax on these articles had the same object which actuated him in advocating an impost on hay, viz., the protection and en-couragement of the farmer. The imposition of 1/2 per cent, per pound on all vegetables could not possibly interfere in any way with the free port, as we could not expect to ex-port any of these things. He did not want to see our farmers obliged to compete with people of another country in supplying our own markets. This protection, although small, would be believed have a most beneficial effect on our farmers, and he hoped would build up an industrious and prosperous rural population among us. He was sorry to say that although we had ten country members in the House every measure for the benefit of the rural districts had hitherto been

Mr. Franklin was sorry to see the junior city member coming forward to build up the country at the expense of the entire commer-cial interests of the city. He maintained that the effect of the tax would be to drive the trade to British Columbia. The country was not prepared to make this sacrifice for the benefit of a few idle negligent farmers.

The protection advocated was not necessary, as farmers could do well enough without it. As an illustration, he would point to the hay question; he had been assured by a gentles man that from three acres of hay land he had netted the sum of \$120. If cultivating the land would return profits like that, he could not see the necessity of protection.

Mr. Burnaby would not support the motion, because it would produce such a paltry revenue. As to the country members not hav-ing done anything he could say that his con stituents had always been up to the present time perfectly satisfied that all measures tending to the progress of Victoria were their

mercial interests of the city; while a third maintained that the farmers were an idle and negligent set (laughter). The country was evidently going to the dogs (laughter). He argued the necessity of the tax being imposed for the protection of the farmers.

Mr. Southgate would ask if any drawback were contemplated?

Mr. M'Clure said the colony suffered under too many drawbacks already (laughter).

Dr. Trimble represented a rural district, and deemed it his duty to advocate the interests of his constituents, although he did not wish to sacrifice the interests of the commercial. He was astonished to hear hon. members advocating a drawback onesbbage and turnips (laughter). He must express his surprise at the former foolish action of the House on the late question of a drawback on

Dr. Helmoken called the hon member to order. He must cast no reflections on the

Dr. Trimble did not cast any reflections.

The action of the House carried its own reflections (laughter). He would support the

Dr. Helmcken could not support the motion as it stood. It would require a staff of officials and would not prevent vegetables being introduced into the country in small quantities, which was the thing to be obviated. The farmers did not want a protection ted. The farmers did not want a protection but only to be put on an equality with others. The freights on produce from the other side were very high and to impose a tax equal to \$10 per ton was quite too high. He thought the best way to reach the matter was to provide that vegetables should not be imported in less quantities than two or three tons, and to levy a permit of say \$2 or \$2 50. If any other means were adopted he looked on it as perfectly certain that a swarm of officials would be appointed and the measure would would be appointed and the measure would produce no revenue whatever. A similar system of licensing casual traders had been attempted but had failed, as from 1863 only 9 licenses had been taken out. While he did not believe that this would do any good to the revenue it would probably encourage the farmers to produce these crops, which they were really better able to do than crops of cereals. As to the motion being intended to encourage a few idle and negligent farmers, he repudiated it entirely. (Hear, hear.) There were such people both in the country and city, but these men would go to the wall

not have any effect in encouraging the farmers. If it were carried it would certainly prevent the articles being taken over in small also os good autherity, should have stated that quantities, but that would be about all. the Puget Sound farmers only sent over their ten times as much; and instead of producing there or four tons of stuff they would be producing their hundreds, thus reducing the principe of food instead of raising it as the hon. gentleman spoke for some time in a most hor principe of food instead of raising it as the hon. gentleman spoke for some time in a most hor.

The effect of his tax would be about all. the Puget Sound farmers only sent over their surplus here, which they sold for whatever they could get. This was certainly a new ten times as much; and instead of producing their hundreds, thus reducing the principle in political economy. The hon gentleman spoke for some time in a most humorous strain on potatoes, Irishmen, St. price of food instead of raising it as the hon. gentleman spoke for some time in a most humorous strain on potatoes, Irishmen, St. Pattick, &c., amid the continuous laughter of the House.

Mr. Cochrane proposed in amendment that another hon, gentleman, settleman spoke for some time in a most humorous strain on potatoes. He thought there was no discipline, and to prescribe such course of feetly unjust, and would simply keep away, all vessels which had only a small amount of freight, which had hon. mover admitted, and would not afford

Mr. Franklin, as chairman of the select committee appointed to draw up Bills of Supply, reported a bill to appropriate \$298.
618 25 out of the general revenue of the colony for the service of the year 1865. The bill was read a first time. from this place. The small craft would go to New Westminster to sell their produce The Speaker read a communication from and there they would buy their goods. (No, His Excellency, stating that no pilots had been licensed under the Act, which had hitherto proved inoperative; no returns had therefore been made. but he believed that the advantages already The House went into committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Franklin in the chair. could be made from 10 sows in five years. (Laughter). This was a fact ; one firm alone had imported as much bacon in one year as \$25,000 worth, while the price of bacon here was never less than 12½c, whereas in San Francisco it was only five cents. As to potatoes they could be raised here and shipped to San Francisco with advantage. Again there were certain vegetables which were sent here as luxuries which could not be produced here at the same period of the year, and it would be unfair to make the people pay extra for these.

Mr. DeCosmos did not agree entirely with either the motion or amendment. If ones half cent a pound was put on vegetables it was equivalent to a prohibitory tariff as was also the proposal of the hon. Speaker to make the minimum quantity one ton, because parties coming over in small boats brought small quantities of various kinds of produce, and would thus be prohibited from doing so. He would suggest that an additional permit might be levied on each lot of stuff imported. He believed that the articles of consumption we required should be produced on our own soil, and he supposed the intention of his hon. colleague's motion was to transfer the foreign producer to our own soil (hear, hear), but he feared that neither the motion nor amendment would meet that end.

Dr. Helmcken said the more this proposis tion of one half cent. per pound were ex-The machinery required would be enormous. He did not expect any revenue to be produced in any case, and as for protection to farmers he did not agree with it in any form. As to putting special permits on separate articles it would involve the same difficulty of creating more officials. The great com-plaint of the farmers was that they could not stituents had always been up to the present time perfectly satisfied that all measures tending to the progress of Victoria were their best security.

Mr. Cochrane said it was evident that the country was going rapidly to ruin (laughter). One hon, member had said that we had ten country members who burked every thing brought up to benefit the country districts; another hon, member averred that the city members were striving to destroy the commembered a man making a similar mathematical calculation as to the money he could make at the end of five years, but at the end of three years he found that, despite the mathematics, he had fewer hogs than he commenced with (laughter). This showed that Mr. Southgate would ask if any drawback As to produce being re-experted from the free port to a country with a tariff it was out of the question, and if the neighboring colony with its tariff could not raise vegetables enough round its capital for its own use he could not see that the imposition of a tariff here would have any beneficial effect.

Dr. Dickson was in favor of imposing luty on certain articles, but would advocate discrimination. He agreed with the statement that dealers here bought imported produce in preference to that grown here, because they had their arrangements made with producers on the other side. He would propose to put one cent per pound on cabbage, one-half cent on potatoes, three cents per banch on celery, three-quarters of a cent on carrots. He was decidedly of opinion that a daty on these articles should be imposed for

for the protection of the farmers.

Mr. Southgate said all this would require bonded warehouse.

Dr. Trimble moved that a permit of \$10

per ton be imposed, and that no quantities of less than a ton be admitted.

Mr. Burnaby said it would be far better to

prohibit all imports of vegetables, &c. alto-gether and let us try for one year whether our boasted farming resources would supply

the country.

Mr. Southgate agreed with the hon. member. He would move a duty of five cents per pound on all vegetables, roots, &c. without exception.

Dr. Powell here entered the House.

Mr. DeCosmos opposed any prohibitory motion whatever. Our policy was not to prohibit the farmers from the other side from coming here, but to put our farmers on an equality with them. Our course was merely to levy such a permit as would have this result (hear, hear). He opposed the amendment of a \$10 permit, especially the prohi-bition of less quantities than one ton, but would suggest that the permit be \$5 per ton on potatoes with a permit of \$1 on other

Mr. Franklin said the importation of potatoes had been an advantage to the farmer, because a sufficient quantity had been brought in to enable cargoes to be shipped to San Francisco and thus had relieved the market and kept up the price.

Mr. M'Clure withdrew his original favor of Dr. Trimble's amendment.

Dr. Helmcken's motion, amended to the effect that \$5 as a landing permit on potatoes be levied was put against Dr. Trimble's amendment of \$10 per ton on potatoes with \$2½ on loads of other produce, and was carried.

Burnaby, DeCosmos, Burnaby, DeCosmos, and the did not think that the charge would interfere materially with our trade, or counterbalance the natural advantages of the nature of the reports to the order and direction of the General Board of Education.

Schools shall be subject to the order and direction of the General Board of Education of the General Board of Educa

Powell, Cochrane, Southgate. (6).

Noes—Trimble, McClure, Dickson, Cars—well, Dennes (5).

The motion for a permit of \$2½ on carrots, turnips and cabbages, no two of these articles, including potatoes, to be included in one per mit, was passed nem con.

TAX ON AUCTIONEERS. Mr. Dennes gave notice of a motion for a tax on auctioneers of 2½ per cent on all

The committee here rose and reported pros

Mr. DeCesmos, in the absence of the hon. member for Lake, moved for returns in regard to the number of licenses issued to

foreign vessels to engage in our coasting trade, &c. Motion agreed to.

House adjourned till to-morrow (Friday) when Ways and Means will be resumed.

Friday, March 17.

The bill to appropriate \$297,618 25 from the general revenue for the year 1865, was read a second time.

PERMIT ON VEGETABLES.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means, levying a permit of \$5 per ton on potatoes and \$2 50 per load on other vegetables, was adopted by the House.

WAYS AND MEANS. The House went into Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Franklin in the chair.

Dr. Trimble's motion for a charge of ten cents per ton on registered tonage on all vessels entering the harbors of Vancouver Island, for light dues, &c., was taken up.

The hon mover said his object in moving this was to raise revenue without interfering

either with the free port or tariff party.

There were 100,000 tons of sea-going vessels entering these ports a year, which would give a revenue of \$10,000. He proposed to exempt from the charge all coasters and traders to British Columbia. The cost of maintaining our light houses, &c., was \$8 000 to \$9,000 a year, so that this charge would be a gain to the revenue.

Mr. Burnaby said we should also except vessels coming here on ballast, 'seeking."

He would not oppose the motion.

Dr. Tolmie would have been pleased to have heard the hon mover's statistics in detail (hear, hear). He knew for a fact that the number of vessels from California had decreased of late by more than half. He knew by vessels from California coming here and dropping a few tons perhaps, Victoria had been very much helped. This, in a great measure, had ceased. He looked on this motion as a direct and severe blow at the free port, which we were bound to main tain till we got union Mr. DeCosmos-We are going to get

Union! Inion! Dr. Tolmie was delighted to hear it, bu time enough when we got it to impose ton-nage dues. This was the worst of all times

to impose such a tax.

Mr. DeCosmos—The hon. mover said 100.000 tons of shipping would give \$10,000, but the hon gentleman should recollect that many vessels would have to pay this charge many times over during the year. The neighboring colony was reducing their charges on shipping in order to encourage direct trade, and it would be bad policy for us to impose fresh charges at the present time (hear, hear). He admitted that vessels were entitled to pay Light Dues, but thought the charge injudicious at present. When we had got Union, of which he never had the slightest doubt in his life, believing that we would get it in a year, we could levy Light Dues and any other charges we thought fit.

Mr. Franklin opposed levying any such

charge at present on shipping; in the present state of the colonies it would be most injurious. The greater part of this tax of \$10,000 would be paid by the San Francisco steamers, and these were now being reduced from three to two; and he had been informed from good authority that even these two would not be continued were it not for obtaining supplies of coal. The tax would also interfere with our trade with the Sound.

Dr. Trimble said everything proposed to lighten the burdens of the people seemed to be opposed in this House. Certain parties seemed to narrow down every issue brought and city, but these men would go to the wall in any case. The trouble with the majority of our farmers was want of means. He would therefore propose an amendment of San Francisco and thus had relieved the would therefore propose an amendment of San Francisco and thus had relieved the sare quantities than one ton. By the other means the revenue would suffer as we would be sure to have a large number of officials. He did not believe the local trade would suffer. As to the country interests the general opinion in the country was that the rise and opinion in the country was that the rise and opinion in the country was that the rise and progress of Victoria was the surest guarantee for the success of the country districts.

Mr. McClure said the whole question lay in a state of luxury unknown to the farming life, while our farmers here were out at ellows.

Dr. Helmcken said he was glad to hear that the rise and progress of Victoria was the surest guarantee for the success of the country districts.

Mr. McClure said the whole question lay in a nutshell: it was simply whether our custom mers lived here or on the other side. He many of the Executive in granting them money enough to carry on the Government.

Dr. Helmcken said on such a day as this when every body ought to be "harping" and other particulars relating therefore propose an amendment of officials. He did not believe the local trade would suffer as we would be sure to have a large number of officials. He did not believe the local trade would suffer as we would suffer as we would be sure to have a large number of officials. He did not believe the local trade would suffer as we would suffe

or the House.

Mr. Cochrane proposed in amendment that \$5 per ton on potatoes and \$2 per load on other vegetables be charged, and no smaller quantities than one ton be admitted. The amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. M'Clure withdraw his original motion. Amendment was subsequently withdrawn. \$50,000 for the Governor's house, which was Mr. M'Clure withdrew his original motion the cause of all this trouble. He thought at

Dr. Trimble only meant that all vessels from abroad should pay. He did not propose to tax small vessels hailing from Puget from abroad should pay. He did not propose to tax small vessels hailing from Puget Sound or Oregon, which did not average more than 20 tons. Vessels would come here if they found it profitable, and would not be prevented by a charge of 10 cents, or even 20 cents, light dues. He saw no use in hon. members always "harping" on the same XI. All schools established under the propositions of this Act shall be conducted strictly around the same of the s string. (A laugh.)

Dr. Tolmie said the tax would seriously interfere with the traders recently placed on from Astoria. The new vessel placed on to

this port would have to pay \$10 per trip.

Mr. M'Clure understood that steamers

were to be exempted; and if the small traders to be exempted; and if the small traders twere also free, he considered that it fixed by the General Board of Education, to

paid by the consumer after all.

Mr. De Cosmos said British Columbia paid
half of our lighthouse expenses; and if we open to the children of persons of all deno-

House met at 3:15, p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Mr. Cochrane said yesterday the commence of the Mr. Cochrane said yesterday the commence at a tax on carrots, and were requested before we drove commerce Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that on Monday from our shores." (Laughter.) We were he would move that the House go into com-mittee to consider the state of the Pilot duties; but he looked on this charge as of a far more prohibitory nature, and would op-

pose it.

The metion was lost.

STAMP TAX.

Dr. Tolmie gave notice that, at an early day, he would propose a motion to impose a stamp on all writings and deeds. (Laughter.) TAX ON AUCTIONBERS.

Mr. Dennes' motion for a tax of 21/2 per cent, on all sales of auctioneers came up.

Dr. Helmeken said as this was a sort of 'high festival," he thought we should not always be "harping on one string." (A laugh) He would propose that the commit-

t ee report progress.

After some opposition the motion was carried, "in honor of St. Patrick."

MERCANTILE LAW ACT. This bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, came before the House. The amendments were read a first time

and ordered to be printed. ELECTION COMMITTEE. The select Election Committee on the con-

tested seat of Mr. M Clure, the junior member for the city, was ballotted for, and the following gentlemen elected: Messrs. Dennes would be held on the 10th alt.

next.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, March 17, 1865. The Council met yesterday at 3:30 p.m.

Present—The Hons. Colonial Secretary (presiding) Attorney. General, Treasurer, H.

ed the champion of the tournament.

Accordingly the players in the first ballet were as follows: Rhodes.

MERCANTILE LAW AMENDMENT ACT. This bill was read a third time and passed and was ordered to be sent down to the House below.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of this bill.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary presented the following report of the Select Committee of

An Act Respecting Common Schools. Whereas, it is expedient that provision should be made for the establishment, main

and Assembly of Vancouver Island, as follows:

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time te appoint not less than five persons who shall constitute a General Board of Education, three of whom shall form a J. A. Fraser and James T. Steele:

II. It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint a Superintendent of Education for the said colony, who shall ex officio, be Secretary of the said Board, and record the proceedings thereof.

The General Board of Education shall be

power and authority to visit and report on the state of the schools within its district, for the

upon non-sectarian principles. Books in-culcating the highest morality shall be selected for the use of such schools, and all books of a religious character, teaching denominational dogmas shall be strictly excluded therefrom.

XII. It shall be lawful for the clergy of

would really make no difference to ocean-going craft at all. The charge was really room religious instruction to the children of

put on light dues here we would be bound in minations, with power of expulsion in case justice to pay half of the revenue to British of gross misconduct. at the discretion of the

General Board of Education.

XIV. The General Board of Education shall have power to regulate the amount of School fees payable for Educational pur-poses in any Common School, so, however, that the same do not exceed fifty centimes per month for each scholar, and shall have ower, if occasion require, to remit the payment of such fees in whole or in part. Previded always that such fees shall be applied by the said beard to such school purposes as

they may see fit.

XV. This act may be cited for all purposes as the "Common School Act 1865." MEDICAL BILL.

The Hen. Attorney General moved the second reading of this bill explaining his objections to some of the provisions of the bill which he thought too severe, although he approved of the general principles of the Bill as set forth in the preamble.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Rhodes, the Council went into Select Committee.

CHESS IN CARIBOO.

Williams Creek, 18th Feb. 1866.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISM COLONIST. Sig.—It may not be uninteresting to your readers, at least that portion of them who are chess players, to receive an account of a chess tournament which lately took place

A public notice was put up by some of the

(chairman,) Franklin, Southgate, Duncan, Cochrane.

The Speaker said the committee would meet on Monday next, when all the members must be present.

The House then adjourned till Monday next. them; the winners of these first games to be again paired off to play a like number of games, and so continue to pair off until only one winner remained, who should be declared the champion of the tournament.

J. A. Fraser vs. D. McNaughton.
J. Elliott vs. B. Bollenburz.
Jas. T. Steele vs. W. Reynbow.
W. Dodd vs. E. Hodgens.
J. S. Thompson vs. J. McLaren. J. A. Fraser vs. John Elliot.

John Adair vs. James T. Steele.

Edward Hodgens vs. J. S. Thompson.

The players were now reduced to three, The Hon. Colonial Secretary presented the following report of the Select Committee of the Council on Education, which on motion of the Hon. H. Rhodes, seconded by the Hon. Attorney General, was adopted as the amendments of the Council to the Bill.

Standing orders were suspended and the bill was read a third time and passed as follows:

The players were now reduced to three, Messre. Thompson, Fraser and Steele. On drawing for partners the lot fell upon Messre. Thompson and Fraser to play together and the winner to play Mr. Steele. In this match Mr. Fraser was again the winner. This gentleman had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game, and had now played three matches without losing a single game. out the victor in the next, but his opponent Mr. Steele proved a tough customer, and after playing five well contested games, they stood two each the fifth one having been a tenance and management of common schools, in the Colony of Vancouver Island and its dependencies.

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor on Her Majesty's behalf, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Vancouver Island as fellows.

I am, yours, &c. A CHESS PLAYER.

The last and deciding game in the chess tournament, played at Williams Creek, Caribboo, B. C., 10th Feb. 1865, between Messra. White, Mr. F. Black, Mr. S.

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## The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 21, 1865.

MR. CARDWELL AND CONFEDER ATION.

It is something for colenists to know the character of the Secretary for the Colonies. which, concentrating the scattered colonial There is always a potency for good or ill in the Minister who superintends, from Downing street, the colonial empire of Great ence will be felt on every portion of the Britain, If he is illiberal, supercilious, or weak minded, the younger branches of the colonial family are bound to suffer; if, on the other hand, he possesses broad views, a willingness to receive suggestions, and a firmness of purpose, there are additional guarantees afforded for a bright colonial destiny. Since the appointment of Mr. Cardwell to the head of the Colonial Office we have had few opportunities of judging of his capacity or disposition. What little could be gleaned from public prints gave us the idea that he was a man of the old routine school, bandaged and bound up by red tape, and about the last official in the world to move out of the beaten track to assist the colonies in the mere mature developments of their strength. Certainly he was the last man to indulge in those glowing aspirations which formed so marked a characteristic of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. Our latest English papers, however, bring out Mr. Cardwell in a light for which, we confess, we were scarcely prepared. Hard and dry and matter-of-fact as he may be, he yet nevertheless shows, in his colonial duties, a something beyond the mere utilitarian views, which have become of late so fascinating to English statesmen. Mr. Cardwell sees in and Oregon telegraph lines to that point, and the colonial empire not a drain on the re- also to examine into the relative practicability sources of the mother country, but something to be nourished to be fashioned and to be moulded into additional pillers for the support of that gigantic fabric which stretches from the Arctic ocean to the Falkland Islands, and from New South Wales to first and most practicable one (and which is Newfoundland. "I believe," says Mr. Cardwell, "that England may be proud to be the mother of such colonies, and that the day may come in the future when they will be both able and willto repay the assistance and protection which they have received from the mother country and when England speaking as the parent of those distant communities, may be glad to have her quiver full of them, for that she will not then be afraid to speak with her enemy at the gate." Entertaining these views, Mr. Cardwell is almost enthusiastic in his co-operation with the North American Provinces in their scheme of federation. Indeed, it would appear, as we have before surmised, that his project is really an emanation of Her Majesty's Government. "In this federative movement." says the London Times, commenting on Mr. Cardwell's despatch to Lord Monck, withe Crown was not merely an assenting party, it actually took the initiative, and used the machinery at its disposal for the purpose of giving an impulse to the movement."

All this explains why the scheme of North American federation met with so unanimous an approval by the English Cabinet and the English press. Indeed it would seem that the Imperial authorities are more solicitous, if possible, for its success than the Canadians themselves. The suggestions of Mr. Cardwell in reference to the Upper House of the Federation not only show that the matter has received a careful scrutiny, but indicate a larger amount of liberality than that evinced by the framers of the measure themselves. In the proposed constitution, the members of the Legislative Council hold their seats for life ; but the Secretary for the Colonies points out the danger of this conservatism. He supposes an instance of the two Houses coming to a dead-lock. With the House of Commons and the House of Lords any serious breach is readily healed by that menace on the part of the Commoners to increase, in conjunction with the Crown, the number of peers; but in the Confederation constitution there is no provision to increase at will the number of the members of the Upper House. The Times suggests the system of a certain ratio of the members going out by rotation, something after the style take to the latter port Mr. James Gamble, of the United States Senate. A second objection is raised against the proposition to in completing the telegraph line to New give the Lieut Governors the pardoning power. " This duty " says Mr. Cardwell, " belongs to the representative of the Sovereign, and could not with propriety be devolved upon the Lieut.-Governors, who will under the scheme be appointed, not directly by the Crown, but by the Central Government of the United Provinces." Beyond another point of discussion in reference to the line of demarcation between the local and federal powers, Mr. Cardwell concurs in the tenor of the proposed constitution. He sees in the aspirations of the colonists nothing tending to lower the influence of the mother country, but rather a noble striving after nationality. "There is no subject of the Queen of Eng-land," says the Secretary for the Colonies "who wishes now to depart from the British Constitution; and it is in a spirit of loyalty to the British Throne, in a close attachment to the British Crown, and in devotion to British in stitutions that the Canadians have desired to

ern coast into one great contederation. We are glad to see such ideas entertained by the Secretary for the Colonies; because, situated as we are, helpless as well as isdlated, our greatest aspiration, whether in material or national point of view, is to be come part and parcel of that Confederacy elements from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will rapidly grow into a power whose influ-American continents a office

#### THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH

The U. S. steam cutter Shubrick, Capt. afternoon, bringing Col. J. S. Bulkley, General Superintendent of the Russian-Ameriparations for the reception of the main party which is to perform the labor during the coming spring and summer. Dr. Fisher will remain at Sitka and gather all the information possible concerning the country and its resources during the winter, and have maps prepared so far as possible from those used by the Russian trading companies. The Shubrick will probably stop at the Stekin river, either on her up or return trip, for the purpose of gleaning information concerning the interior of the country from the miners who have sought the vicinity of the coast for winter quarters. The knowledge of the in terior gained by them in their search for gold may be of great service to the telegraph expedition during the approaching campaign.

Mr. Gamble goes to New Westminster to arrange for the completion of the California of the different routes for connecting this city with the main line by submarine cable. The line is now completed to within from 20 to 25 miles from New Westminster, and its completion to that point is but a question of lew days time. There are two routes provery likely to be adopted) strikes the line about fifteen miles south of Bellingham Bay, crosses Fidalgo, Lopez and San Juan Islands, roule requires twenty miles of cable—one nition of the French and Austrian authorities crossing requiring 13½ miles, being longer in Mexico by our government. The than the entire submarine cable by the first. named route.

Island and New Westminster.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH BILL-The bill providing for the construction of a telegraph line through British Columbia, con-Russia is published in full in the last that "Whereas Perry MacDonough Collins, Selina and Montgomery. Hood has split up. America, has obtained from the Governments of Russia and the United States the right to make and maintain a line of telegraph whereas Her Majesty's Government desires cordially to co-operate in the establishment and maintenance of such line"—be it enacted, &c., &c. The bill then proceeds to grant the required privileges, among thick are the right to erect block houses and siderable portion of his irregular cavalry. through their respective territories; and years, viz., to the year 1903. No exclusive rights whatever are granted. All Government messages are to have precedence, English, Russian and United States messages to be on an equal footing.

FOR THE NORTH.-The U. S. steamer Shubrick, Captain Seammon, will leave early this morning for Sitka by way of San Juan Island and New Westminster. She will and the additional workmen to be engaged Westminster, Col. Charles S. Bulkeley, Dr. Fisher, and M. Pelitz, will proceed in her to the Russian possessions, calling at Stekin. The Doctor, as we have previously stated, will remain for the present at Sitka to make preparations for the exploration northward during the summer, while the gallant colonel will return in the course of three weeks to Victoria, which he will make his head, quarters for the general superintendence and direction of the great undertaking entrusted by the company to his able management. May every success crown the efforts of these gentlemen to carry the evidences civilization through the vast untrodden wilds of this great northern sontinent, and to add the last ligament to the stupendous girdle that will, ere long, encircle the entire globe. Truly this is an age of marvels and wonders.

DEATHUR OF CARDINAL WISEMAN .- This notable Roman Catholic Prelate, who had been lingering for some time, had died at the last advices from England, and was baried with great pomp and ceremony the procession extending over three miles.

form all the northern provinces of the east- ARRIVAL OF THE SHUBRICK.

## Later Eastern News.

CALIFORNIA NEWS, &c.

The U. S. steamer Shubrick, Captain Scammon, arrived in Esquimalt harbor Monday afternoon at four o'clock, and saluted the flag of the senior officer on the station on board the Cameteon, which was duly acknowledged by Commander Jones. The Shubrick left San Francisco on the

7th, and experienced severe weather from the N. W., which caused her to put into Drake's Scammon, arrived in Esquimalt Monday Bay for shelter. On Sunday evening it blew violently from the eastward accompanied by sleet and hail and thick weather. The galcan telegraph line, Dr. Fisher, surgeon of lant little vessel scudded before the gale and the expedition, with a corps of draftsmen and rounded Cape Flattery safely yesterday others; also James Gamble, Esq., supering morning. She brings as passengers Mr. Jas. tendent of the California State Telegraph Gamble, Superintendent of the California Company. Col Bulkley intends making pre State Telegraph Company, Col Bulkeley and Dr. Fisher, on exploring service for the Collins' Telegraph line, M. Pelitz, private secretary to Prince Matchusoff, Governor of Sitka, and some workmen to assist in completing the line from Semiahmoo to New Westminster. and how can over cettim mos

> Our files of San Francisco papers are to the 7th inst.

> NEW YORK, March 4th-It is thought here that the Richmond Whig's statement that the railroad from Augusta to Atlanta is not completed is proof that Dick Taylor's forces were not able to reach Sherman's rear in sesson to interfere with his movements. The rebels have evidently had no railway communication west of Augusta since Sherman passed through.

> NEW YORK, March 5th-The Herald's Washington special says: Authentic information from Richmond has been received that Sherman's advance had reached Favetteville, N. C. The despatch also says that Porter's gunboats had reached that point.

Caino, March 4 - The New Orleans Times, of Feb 25th, says: "The reported expulsion of the American consul from Matamoras appears to be confirmed by his arrival at South-West Pass."

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 25th .- The schooner Jane Doran, that was reported lost off the mouth of the Rio Grande, arrived safely to Victoria, and only requires about thirteen month of the Rio Grande, arrived safely miles of cable—the longest crossing being inside the bar. The latest news from eight miles. The other route is from Seattle Matamoras is that the American flag was to Port Madison, from thence to Port auled down by some unknown party. The Gamble, thence to Port Ludlow, to Port Times is informed that the assigned reason Discovery, to Washington Harbour, crossing for Maximilian delivering his passports to to Port Angelos, and thence to Victoria. The our consul at Matamoras is the non-recog-

is reported that Generals Cararajol and Cor-The company have 35 miles of cable now tenas are marching on Matamoras, where n board ship en route to this portentended Mejis, with four thousand Imperial troops,

from New York direct expected to arrive here rivers. The line of the Central Mississipp early in April with 1500 miles of wire and Railroad is to be given up, which yields Jackmaterial for the Collins line. son, Mobile, and Ohio River Railroad to be The Shubrick will sail to-night or to the new line, which it will be their endea-morrow morning for Sitka, via San Juan vour to hold. Brandon, fifteen miles east of Jackson, will be the point at which they will make a stand against the Federal advance. The railroad connecting at Jackson with the central line running east to Mobile and Ohio the last-named road to be their great line of necting the systems of the United States and communication between Dick Taylor in North Alabama and the rebel General Price in a southern position of that state, while at Government Gazette. The preamble states the same time it will afford a covering for a citizen of the United States of North his old army, and is marching part of it to mand of the remainder. A small part of it was doubtless turned over to Forrest, He was returning all his original cavalry force which are the right to erect block houses and defence posts for the protection of the line. He evidently designs abandoning west Mistanuary let, 1867, and to be completed in country between Mobile and the Ohio rails three years from that date. The grants made road and the eastern boundary of Alabama. CHICAGO, 6th-The latest report from Mexico via New Orleans and Cairo, is that the Imperialists evince an increasing friend-ship for the rebels. The United States Consul at Matamoras received his passports and the consulate was closed. The report further states that the City of Mexico police had

> ng sympathy for the cause of the Union. WASHINGTON, 5th-The following contains some of the most important features in the Tax Bill as passed by both Houses of Congress: On all incomes exceeding six hundred ollars a tax of five per cent; on all ever five thousand a tax of ten per cent. The tax on cigars is fixed at ten dollars per thousand.

een instructed to arrest all persons express-

NEW YORK, March 6th .- A Richmond espatch of the 3d says a telegraph from Fayetteville of the 1st, says that at that time no Yankees had advanced in that direction from Wilmington. We have nothing from Sher-man. He is presumed to be in the mud of South Carolina,

The Herald's Winchester correspondent of the 3d says: A few days ago three Winches ter families, by the names of Sherrard, Lee, and Bunnell, were sent out of our lines on a charge of disloyalty. It is said that they conspired together to get up a sociable ball, to which General Sheridan was to be an invited guest, and that during its progress a detachment of Mesby's gang was to seize the General, take him captive, and convey him to

New York, March 6th-The Richmond quirer of the 3d has a long article showhow Sherman and Grant are to be beaten in detail, and then the independence of the Confederacy is to be secured. Gov. Yance is now actively at work, it says, rallying the

people and organising them to resist. It says Grant has stripped every section of the country, and in Western Virginia has not men enough to protect his Generals while sleeping. Richmond papers are confident in the belief that Grant will move the moment the ground is sufficiently hard to permit him to do so. They say they have everything ready for an advance. Our forces are kept watching nightly for Sherman on James river, while the rebels are kept actively watching for deserters from their lines. A portion of the New York 12th Cavalry, and one of the companies of the 1st North Carolina mounted, lately surprised and captured a company of rebel soldiers near Greenville, N. C., and then dashed into town, destroyed commissary

stores, and captured other prisoners.

The Tribune's Wilmington correspondent appounces the arrival there of eight hundred exchanged Union prisoners, sick, starved, emaciated and naked.

#### CALIFORNIA.

We have files of San Francisco papers to the 7th instant:

A SAN FRANCISCO-BOUND SHIP DESTROYED. A despatch from New York, dated on the 3d instant, has been received by Messrs. C. Adolphe Low & Co., stating that the American ship Susan Howland, bound for San Francisco, was destroyed by fire, which caught accidentally in the after storeroom, off Pernambuco, December 7th; all hands were saved.

No STEAMER ON THE THIRD .- A despatch from New York of the 3d instant, received by a prominent mercantile firm in this city resterday, says: "No steamer sails to-day for Aspinwall." That settles the question of a connection at the Isthmus with the steamer which left here on the 3d .- Bulletin.

CUTTING AFFRAY AT THE OCCIDENTAL MARKET-About half-past six o'clock Saturday night quite a serious cutting affray occurred at the Occidental Market, between John Wellington, the proprietor of an oyster stand, and Alfred Kenyon, who keeps a butter and egg stand, in which both parties were severely cut with cheese knives which they seized in the scuffle. Kenyon received a bad cut on the head, and Wellington was cut about the neck and hands. Wellington was arrested and Kenyon taken to his resi-

A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY FOR BRIBERY. The Grand Jury yesterday presented a true bill of indictment against Alfred II. Cumraings, accusing him of the crime of bribery The indicament sets forth that on the 10th day of October last, being a member of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, and intending to prostitute and betray the trust and confidence reposed in him, did unlawfully and corruptly propose, offer and agree with one John D. Rice, who was acting in behalf of Hibernia Engine Co. No. 15, to receive from said Rice certain bribes and pecuniary rewards to influence and induce him [Cummings] to be more favorable in his action as Supervisor to said Engine Company in a question and matter of the purchase by the city of certain property belonging to said Engine Company. The property stood in the names of John D. Rice, J. J. Conlin and J. P. Newman, in trust for the Hibernia Engine Company, who desired to sell the same to the city. Cummings is Jose Railroad Company. He was arrested this morning and gave bail in the sum of \$5,000, with James L. King and James T. Boyd as sureties. ban

THREE MEN DROWNED BELOW HALF-MOON BAY - Willard Buzzell, Jack Lott and William Divers were drowned on Saturday afternoon at the mouth of Purissima Creek. about ten miles below Halfmoon Bay, by the up setting of a whaleboat. There were five men in the boat at the time, the other two managing to reach the shore with difficulty.

### THE COASTING TRADE.

VICTORIA, March 12th. To the Editor of the British Colonist, Sir :- In your issue of Thursday last you have an article headed "coasting trade thrown open," in which it states: letter of the Attorney General to the Harbor Master states that British vessels have no further advantage over foreign ones than

the flag and the protection it confers."

Now, by the 12 and 13th Victoria, Cap.
29, which alludes to British possessions,
there is an act to amend the laws in force for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation.

Coasting trade in the British Possessions— No goods or passengers will be carried from one port of any British Possession in Asia, Africa or America, to any other port in the same Possession except in British ships.

The Queen in Council may regulate coast-

ing trade of colonies, provided that if the Legislature, or proper Legislative authority of any British Possession, shall present an address to Her Majesty, praying her to authorize or permit the conveyance of goods or passengers from one part of such Possession to another part thereof in other than British ships; or if the Legislature of any two or more Possessions, which for the purposes of this Act Her Majesty shall declare to be neighboring possessions, shall present ad-dresses or a joint address to Her Majesty, praying her to place the trade between them on the footing of a coasting trade, or of otherwise regulating the same so far as relates to the vessels in which it is to be carried, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by order in Council, so to authorize the conveyance of such goods or passengers, or so to regulate the trade between such Possessions as the case may be, under such conditions in either case as to Her Majesty may seem fit.

If this act is not repealed, which I do not believe it is, why do the Government permit.

foreign vessels to interfere with our coasting trade? Will this most unfortunate of British Colonies never get protection? Is it not enough that goods from all parts of the known world are permitted to come in duty free, without interfering with our poor and badly supported coasters, which at present do not get sufficient employment to remune rate them for their outlay?

THE PACIFIC had arrived at Portland with about one thousand passengers bound up

country, to Boise and elsewhere, a boa

PUGET SOUND.

MAIL CONTRACT.—We are informed by Mr. F. M. Sargent, agent for Gen. Miller, that a contrast has been entered into for the Eliza Anderson to carry the mail on the Sound. The steamer will now touch at every port on the Sound, but these places that are easily accessible to smaller craft. The people can now have the satisfaction of knowing that they will be served promptly, and with some regularity.—Pacific Techana. some regularity .- Pacific Tribune.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS APPOINTED .- We have definite information that Mr. Frederick A. Wilson, of Port Townsend, has been ap-pointed collector of customs for the Sound district. Mr. Wilson is an eld resident of the Territory, and has long been identified with its commercial interests, and has a thorough knowledge of its shipping business. Besides he is an unflinching Union man, and the appointment was well-bestowed. - Ibid.

FOR LIGHTHOUSE DUTY .- The cutter Joe Lane has been ordered to the Sound, from the harbour of San Francisco, to do lighthouse duty.

ANOTHER FIRE AT FORT VANCOUVER The quarters of Captain Hopkins, at Fort Vancouver was again destroyed by fire on Monday avening last. This is the second time he has been burned out within a few

SEATTLE .- Two men, named Burgess and Thompson, left their logging camp near Hep-derson's Bay suffering from sickness. They were not heard of for a fortnight, when the body of Burgess was found. Their beats were discovered adrift. Thompson has not been reported.

GOLD QUARTZ. - A company is being formed at Seattle to work the gold-bearing quartz ledge discovered by Mr. F. P. Foster in Pearce county, 35 miles from Seattle. It is to be called the Natchess Quartz Mining Company.

#### MEXICO.

The Paris correspondent of the Times rives a report that France has assured the American Government that there is no truth in the report of the cession of Mexican territory. The transfer is a mere lien on the products of certain mines, as security for French expenses. He also repudiates the ru-mors of the contemplated recognition of the

Southern Confederacy by Napoleon.

The Times' Paris correspondent says the Emperor does not intend to make any interference in our war, and is going to remove all pretext for our interfering with Mexico.

Pope Pius the Ninth has addressed a letter to the Emperor Maximilian on the subject of the Mexican Church. The Pope claims complete freedom of action for the Prelates of the Church, the control of all its property by Archbishops and Bishops, and the exclusion of every dissenting worshipper.

THE NEWS-The news by the Anderson is up to the 9th; there is however nothing startling. Rumor is the principal authority. The capture of Early and his command is still a matter of doubt. The New York Tribune says the troops were captured but one Early. It was rumored that Sherman had defeated Johnson and captured 15,000 prisoners. It is also said that the Federals are representating at Newbern N. C. 40 000 men to aid Sherman, but nothing auther tic is given of Sherman's whereabouts. The result of the elections in New Brunswick have gone against the Confederation scheme: the' we do not anticipate anything but at the worst a very temporary suspension of nego-tiations. The Confederation is bound to be a fixed fact, and not turned aside by any fitful ebullition of the voters of New Brunswick.

TROUBLES OF THE FRIGATE BIRD.—The agents of the British ship Frigate Bird, who went over to Olympia a few days ago to ena deavor to adjust the affairs of the ship and send her on her way, were unable, we understand, to effect any satisfactory arrangement, although they offered to discharge all her liabilities on the Sound. The reason of her detention is said to be that her papers are iu possession of her first officer, Mr. Hamilton, who was lately imprisoned on coming over to this port, and who now refuses to give them up. Mr. James Foley, one of the exploring party under Dr. Brown last summet, is said to have been placed in temporary command of the vessel by the parties at Teckalet, where she now lies.

REFRESHING. - Abuse of England and Englishmen has become so systematical and stereotyped in American journals that it is somewhat refreshing to find any Union paper vouchsafing to accord credit, however meagre, to the policy that the mother country has pursued in reference to the civil war in the States. We find the following remarks in the Oregonian of the 10th:—"It is well understood that Napoleon has had faith in the success of the rebellion, and if England had joined in the act, the Confederate States would have been fully recognized long since; but we owe England the consideration, whatever complaints we may urge against her, to believe that her refusal to act with France saved us from the many perils that would have followed recognition."

CAPTAIN WM: MOORE.-A bankruptcy notice appears in the last number of the Government Gazette, announcing that Wm. Moore, of the steamer Alexandra, has been adjudicated a bankrupt, and calling the first meeting of creditors for Wednesday, March 15th. All persons interested are to send their accounts to Oliver Hare, Esq., the official assignee. New Westminster.

THE SHUBRICK has been transferred from the Revenue service, and is now in fall com-mission as a U. S. man-of-war, carrying the full complement of men for her class.

A LOYAL STAFF. - In the late ballot among the Canadian militia for forces to guard the frontier against a repetition of the St. Alban's braid every employed in the printing office of the Brantford Courier, from the editor down to the printer's devil, was

It has been eads to folly pers out tem shine of the i rama in the d traveller furth of reason, un in a hopeless trace bis step individuals, deur, rush into ruinous if p abandonment. have got their ways somethin would wish to evil hour they they would li sight. The t cannot do it v Vancouver the vasty de under this cat call. She sho it; like child toys, she has in her possess rid of it. The enstein of the character. ment, and less chained to

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CANAL RO troit Board o S. Senate to

APPOINTED .- We at Mr. Frederick send, has been ap-ms for the Sound an old resident of been identified erests, and has a shipping business. g Union man, and bestowed .- Ibid.

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RT VANCOUVER .-Hopkins, at Fort troyed by fire on this is the second out within a few

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RE.-A bankruptcy ast number of the nouncing that Wm. lexandra, has been and calling the first Wednesday, March rested are to send r Hare, Esq., the estminster.

en transferred from is now in full comof-war, carrying the or her class.

In the late ballot nilitia for forces to a repetition of the employe in the ntford Courier, from printer's devil, was

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday March 21, 1865

THE "ELEPHANT"

It has been well said that the road which leads to folly is wide and unobstructed. It. opens out temptingly to the weak, the sunrama in the distance and allures the unwary traveller further and further from the region of reason, until at length he finds himself in a hopeless labyrinth and is unable to retrace his steps. Thus it is that countries like and further from the region of Glamorgan, South Wales, and that he was known by his compatitots by the name of Padrig ab Mahon yn Ngwyr—Patrick, the son of Mahon of Gower, and that he was individuals attracted by imaginary granindividuals, attracted by imaginary gran-

under this category, it has responded to the call. She should for a dredger, and she got it; like children, however, with expensive When this civil war commenced between North and South Wales, Padrig ab Mahon toys, she has no sooner the coveted object was but 16 years of age. He was then a in her possession than she is anxious to get junior teacher in a theological college in rid of it. The dredger has become a Frank- Gower. He was taken to Ireland by his enstein of the most horrifying and intolerable character. It is worse than Sinbad's torment, and less bearable than the dead body chained to the living. It is in fact the clyde' and "Stratholud," he managed to ruinous gift of Eastern potentates—"the escape from his captors and to reach Vatrad elephant." It was a grand conception, no doubt, to improve Victoria harbour, to take There he lived for three years, when he went away the spit and remeve all obstructions to to Brittany in France, where he greatly dis-navigation; and we can easily conceive how finguished himself by his learning and piety. the public mind was wrought up to a pitch which necessitated the purchase of that elaborate apparatus and its adjuncts, which known to Celestine, the Pope of Rome, by waters of our barbor. But what is the dredger doing and what has she done Week after week has elapsed; and although an enormous expenser is being daily entailed upon the country, we are left to look in vain for results. We believe the machine did one day get to work, and we believe some punts were taken towards, the Straits to discharge the mud; but unfortunately, through the stiffness of a portion of the machinery for stiffness of a portion of the machinery for enabling the punt to get rid of its load, the mud was not discharged, and the punt, like the famous army of the French king, returned as it went.

In Mr. Price's History of Wales there is an Irish genealogical song of St. Patrick, composed in the 16th century, which says that the Patron Saint of Erin was the son of Mahon of Gower, Glanmorganshire, South Wales. In the same author's "Travels in Ireland".

so far as we can learn this is about the sum total of the labors of this monster that is swallowing money at the rate of \$20,000 a year. Instead of being a creature of life and activity, pulling and blowing like a Tinatan service. The sum total of the labors of this monster that is swallowing money at the rate of \$20,000 as I have also in "Robert's British Saints," and in the Rev. W. Robert's "Superstitions of Great British in the early ages." Besides the authorities I have given, we have a most substantial proof in the fact that a church have a fine and the saint and so the substantial proof in the fact that a church have a most substantial proof in the fact that a church have a fine and the saint and so the substantial proof in the fact that a church have a most substantial proof in the fact that a church have a fine and the saint and so the substantial proof in the fact that a church have a fine and the saint and so the substantial proof in the fact that a church have a fine and the saint and so the substantial proof in the fact that a church have a fine and the saint and so the substantial proof in the fact that a church have a fine and the saint and so the substantial proof in the fact that a church have a fine and the saint and so the substantial proof in the fact that a church have a fine and the saint and substantial proof in the fact that a church have a fine and the saint and substantial proof in the fact that a church have a fine and the saint and substantial proof in the fact that a church have a fine and the saint and thing but a dark, sullen, lazy mass; and so far from deepening the harbor is simply obstructing if. What, we would like to know, and we are sure the public would like to know, is the meaning of this? Is the colony, after all the extravagance of providing such apparatus, to continue throwing away the public money and receiving no fruits? Every month that passes away sixteed hundred dollars goes with it and so lar it has been sixteen hundred dollars lequandered. If we cannot get the thing into working order, or if we have not the proper latent to direct its operations, let us in Heaven's name get rid with Governor Seymous and sendrit to facili-tate direct trade to New Westminster by deepening the mouth of the Preser; or let us send it to Oregon to cleanse the Columbia river, and thus satisfy the demands of the people of Portland. Let us do anything with it so that it stops the continuous drain on the Colonial Treasury. In the meantime, however for the satisfaction of the public, it would be well for the Government to make a thorough examination fate the cause or causes of the present dead-lock in dredging operations. The machinery, we are told, is all right, and in good working order, -what, then, is the reason for the present idleness?

If there is one thing more than another which the Victoria people have desired in connection with the harbor it is to have it deepened sufficiently to admit the California steamers. Every one in business can see at a glance what an impetus to trade "steamer day" would then give to the place, and what a large saving would accrue to those who have to lighter their goods from Esquimalt to Victoria; yet although we have had the dredger ready for six weeks or two months.

that the owners of the water-fronts were willing to pay half, the dredging expenses. Why has this been kept dormant during the recent debates? At the present time, when the Committee of Ways and Means are exercising their ingenuity to create new taxes, it might be found convenient to bear the fact

the first effort has yet to be made in this be-

half. The whole matter is indeed inexplica-

ble and requires to be cleared up; but there

is another thing which it is equally desirous

should be explained. When the dredging

discussion came up before the House last

session it was stated by honorable members

CANAL ROUND NIASARA FALLS-The Detroit Board of Trade have petitioned the U. S. Senate to construct a ship canal round Judge Cameron is again able to take his seat

PADRIG AB MAHON.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST : Sir,-On the 17th instant the Irishmen of Victoria will meet to do honor to Ireland's Patron Saint PADRIC AB MARON—the honor of having given birth to whom is claimed by Cambria, Scotland and Brittany. Through which the living Homer begged his bread."

shine of the imagination lights up the panot Being a Cambrian myself, I must put forth

individuals, attracted by imaginary grandeur, fush into schemes and policies that are rainous if proceeded in, and difficult of abandonment. Like individuals also, they have got their Frankensteins. There is always something they have done which they would wish to undersome spirit which in an evil hour they have called into existence that they would like to banish forever from their sight. The trouble is, however, that they cannot do it when they would.

Vancouver Island has "called a spirit from the vasty deep," and, unlike other spirits under this category, it has responded to the

He lived among the Bretons for five years. It was during the time that he lived among the Llydawiad (Bretons) that he became

You may naturally ask me, Mr. Editor, if have authorities for these assertions. My answer is yes. Ilw and

There is a very ancient Welsh couplet which says

"Padrig fendigedig oedd Wr odiaeth —cymro ydoedd." Which in English would be:--"Patrick the blessed was as again

Illustrious;—a Cambrian was be."
In Mr. Price's History of Wales there is substantial proof in the fact that a church was dedicated to St. Patrick in his native place, which is known as "Llan Badrig."

Hoping, sir, that the men of Erin will do honor to their Patron Saint, to my countryman, and to themselves on the 17th of March, I will subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

IM OUNELYN Victoria, March 15, 1865. [Our correspondent has dipped deeply into lambrian lore, and has brought even poeti cal effusions of the Cimri into requisition to prove his assertions. With all this, however, we cannot ignore the following forcible genealogical lines of the Irish rhymster, who No. 2011 proves clearly that if St. Patrick was not an Irishman himself his "blcod relations" bore

names that sound unmistakably Milesian His father was O'Callaghan, His mother was O'Brady, His aunt was an O'Shaugnessy ED Con.]

LONGEVITY IN ENGLAND. - The oldest Engishman known was Henry Jenkins, of Brompton-upon-Swale, Yorkshire, who from a deduction of authentic facts is believed to have died at the age of 169. He was sent from his native place, Northallerton, with a horse load of arrows for the use of the Earl of Surrey at the battle of Flodden Field in 1509, and gave proof at the York Assizes that he had known a certain road for 100 years. He had a son living upwards of 100 years old. Numerous cases are on record in England, in addition to that of the venerable Dr. Parr, of persons attaining ages ranging from 100 to 126, and several are now known to be living who have exceeded a century by rom two to ten years.

THE BOARS of the National Lifeboat Institution have saved 432 lives during the past year, besides aiding in the rescue of 97 vessels. In addition to the above, 266 lives have been saved by shore boats, making 698 saved in all. The Society has granted £1500 in rewards for these services. During the past year £14700 has been expended on the various lifeboat establishments of the Insti-

HISTORICAL.-M. Dumas, the delebrated French novelist, has written a letter to a gentleman in New York, stating that he prooces to visit America this spring, with the object of writing a history of the past four years of Mr. Lincoln's presidency.

A STANDING ARMY FOR CANADA, The Toronto Leader recommends the calling out 100,000 men. The cost of the proceeding would only be about \$13,000,000.

RECOVERED We are pleased to see that on the bench O to regree out to , and

A CASE OF HARDSHIP.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST, Sign.—I should be glad if you would through the medium of your valuable paper give publicity to the following statement, and I am only surprised that such jobbery as exists in mining companies here, and the rotten system under which they are formed, should not have been long ago brought before the public by those immediately interested, viz., the miners the weather.

the miners themselves.

On the 22d March, 1864, ten men were sent up to work for the Skidegate Bay Copper Mining Company on their mine on Queen Charlotte's Island. Three men were already at the mine, making 13 in all of us. Several of this number came down after working three months, and I believe were maid. Six man however including manual. paid. Six men, however, including myself, remained at the request of the company on the Island till November last and arrived here after a passage of 24 days on December he island till November here after a passage of 24 days on here after a passage of 24 days and a passage of 24 days and of 24 days kept by the Ohief Justice. As the week of a passage of 24 days kept by the Ohief Justice. As the week of a passage of 24 days kept by the Ohief Justice. As the week of a passage of 24 days kept by the Ohief Justice. As the week of a passage of 24 days kept by the Ohief Justice. As the week of a passage of 24 days and of 24 days kept by the Ohief Justice. As the week of the week o

hustings, let these employers of labor, these capitalists of the country, bear in mind they are going the very way to drive both money and population out of the country; let them remember that whatever unfortunate tradesmen it may suit them to "close out," they should first discharge their indebteds ness to the miners who have worked hard and honestly for them, and not forget that above all things the "laborer is worthy of Only Good Sauce,

I suclose my name and address and remain yours truly,0018 ONE OF THE UNFORTUNATES.

Sporborg & Rueff,

Groceries, Provisions.

Boots and Shoes. 

SEEDS OF 1864

Fort Street.

JAY & CO.

BE ABLE TO SUPPLY RELIABLE prices.
Full descriptive catalogues of seeds, and trees can be had on application.

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## OSTEO EIDON.

PATENT, March 1st, 1862



Diploma 1815.

HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, and CITY ESTABLISHMENT, 36 LUDGATE HILL, 4 doors from the Railway Bridge.

LIVERPOOL: 134, DURE STREET.

BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs G to forward either a partial or complete set o Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 5d. and tils, per bottle. Patent White Ename! for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change color, 5s. and 10s. 5d. per packet; and the Gutta Perchals 3d. per box. Gd. per box.

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

M. LANDALE. Civil and Mining Engineer. MANAGER OF THE PUCA STRAFTS

Colliery, Engineer of the Harewood Railway
etc., atc., Letters left at the office of Allen Francis,
Eeq. V. S. Gonzel, with be forwarded. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES

Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHORA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMA-TISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

A LL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRES
A ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE AND THE and ANTISTAS MODIO remedy, CHEORDYME, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne M.R.C.S. L., (ex Army Medio 2 Staff.) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 38 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it invaluable. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or eaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C. S. England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhosa and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Twe doses completely oured me of Diarrhosa."

From C. V. Ridout, Esq., Surgeon, Egham. "As an astringent in severe Diarrhosa and annispas; modio in Colic and Cramps in the Abdomen, the resist is instantaneous." LL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRES

In ten days it will be twelve months since we started, and we have not yet been paid, and have been waiting for its settlement since the 3d of December last.

I know of no precedent in any colony for such a state of things to exist as what I have just described, and I trust, Mr. Editor, you will lend your powerful aid towards remedying this one of the many hindrances to a man's success in this colony. Let the merchants who formed the company that sent us up, those men whose vaunted philanthropy has been blazed forth in print and on the hastings lat these amployances of labor there.

SAUCE .-- LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PRONOUNCED BY and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF

EXTRACTO ( & LETTE at Madras. To his Brother at

Caution. HAH LOS & Perrins Hall and

Beg to saution the public sgainst spuriou: imit thous of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, ob L. a P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spuntouelmi Tarrows, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the

names of L. & P. FOREID.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations and lieve in tructed their correspondents in the various parts ei the world to advise them of any intringement of their rights. Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

"Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Messrs Crosse and Blackwell, Messrs Barelay and Sons, London: etc., etc., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. n10 lawly Janion, Green & Rhodes,

A I Agents for VICTORIA, V. I. Wednesday, March

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARK CAUTION.

Having received information that certain us principled persons in the United Bingdom lave been, and are, shipping Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Times Iron of interior quality, bearing our Names and I Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof; WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, lav seib

that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked, "TUPPER & COMPANY "61a, Moorgate Street, London;

WORKS LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM: in addition to the Trade Marks, heretofore used, to denote the different qualities of our goods, viz...
Best Best, T. C. Grown, Best Cross daggers, and G. in Circle.

Drugs and Chemical: George Curling & Compan ,

Manaimo on Wednesday for this port, on vente

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, month

PHARMACOPEIA PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Capsules of Copaiba, Cubebs, Castor O.l

and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Re-nowned Specialities.

Lozenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug

Orders confided to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon ap-Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders are placed in the hands of

GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY

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.

These maladies are of so serious and dangerous a nature that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure when every other means have failed, if applied immediately, and not delayed until the patient is beyond recovery. It is a sovereign remedy for sore throat. Settled Coughs or wheesing will be promptly removed by rubbing in this unguent. Mothers should rub it into the cheet of heir infants whenever there is any hoarseness, ightness, or other affection of breathing. Bad Legs, Bad Breasts .- Old Wounds, Sores

mod indiand Ulcers.

And Ulcers.

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

This treatment creates sound flesh, and therefore makes its cures complete. ow of side Gout and Rhoumatisman V . not

To his Brother at Wolles and Engratest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts. This freatment must be perseveringly followed for some time and duly assisted by powerful doses of Holloway's Pills. The essence of these diseases lies in the blood, which has floating arough each vessel the pamerate that is made.

Both the Orniment and Pills should be used in the

Bud Legs (Chindella Glandular Bad Breasts Chapped Hands Swellings Burns Corns (Soft) Lumbago
Burns Chapped Hands Swellings Skin-diseases
Burns Chapped Hands Swellings Stin-diseases
Burns Chapped Hands Swellings Stin-diseases
Burns Corns (Soft) Piles Tumours

Uccre Stin-diseases
Stin-dis

Coce-bay Tistulas Sore Nin-Yawa Chiego-foot Gout Ples Pays Yawa Sold at the establishment of Provissor House WAT, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar London take by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Madicines throughout the civilized world at the following prices:—is, 1%4; 2s. 9d; 4s. 6d; 11s., 22s., and 38s. each Pot. — And Mark Sold 11s., 22s., and There is a considerable saving by taking the

N. B. - Directions for the guidance of patients in very disorder are a fixed to each Pot. htspo:



PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS COLONIST, a mais Did on Olively of Brille

Letas (Free from Adulteration . identio) the mining private sermandance long, was belo lancko's Blok Browe's which do ers aw ar PURVEXONA TO THE COURSE, 199m of

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S V AR I DO'S first-class Manufacture are obtainable if on every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & Blacgoods when they are for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior paparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Main Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

oresima Her Majesty's Table. of behraw C. & B. invite attention to the following —Pick-lea, Tart Funita, Sances of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Call's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeneas. Their Salad Oll is the finest imported.

CRLEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE Caratair's Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Reliah and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whitem Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder, and Paste, ad Mulligatawny Paste,

Dinneford's DIFFILM A GINDSTEA

HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY FYER
years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical
Profession, and universally accepted by the Public people of the state of the stat

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn. Headache, Gont, and Indigestion. and see Mild Aperient for delicate constitution more especially for Ladies and Children Combination to the Combination of the C

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP,
terores an agreeable Effervisoing Draught, in which
terores and agreeable Effervisoing Draught, in which
terores and in hot climates, the regular use of
his simple and elegant remedy has been found
highly beneficial.

Manufactured by

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Sold in Victoria, V. I., by W. M. SEARRY, said of the Chemist, Government street.

And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World

### The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, March 21, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, March 17. Assault Case .- Sam Myers charged with assaalting an Indian girl, appeared again yesterday before the Police Magistrate. The accused was permitted to recompense the injured woman out of Court, and the Magistrate, addressing Myers, said a most unmanly assault had been committed for which he might have been sent for trial, but as it appeared from evidence given that he usually conducted himself as a respectable man and was unaccustomed to commit acts of violence, he (the Magistrate) should make some allow-ance for his having been under the influence of drink, at the time and should therefore impose a fine of \$10, which was very light, in consideration of the injured woman having been recompensed.

ROUGH TIME IN THE GULF .- The Enterprise experienced very rough weather while crossing the Gulf yesterday. It blew heavily from the northward with a high sea, and it was as much as this smart steamer could do to make her way across. She shipped a good deal of water on deck and rolled considerably, much to the discomfort of the passengers, who, as might be expected, were all thrown more or less on their "beam ends."

FOR ALBERNI.-The steamer Thames will leave this morning for Alberni. Superintendent Hankin will accompany her and visit the Ohiat Tribe of Indians, who some time since expressed a desire to see him and hold a council over the state of affairs at the settlement.

CHINAMEN FOR SOOKE-The greater number of Chinamen who have recently arrived in this city intend going to the Sooke and Leech river diggings as soon as the weather will permit. It is stated that from 500 to 1000 will seek employment at these mines during the coming spring.

Saturday, March 18. LEECH RIVER-Barnett the Expressman arrived yesterday in five hours and three quarters from Leech River. The river is still low and the snow is gradually disappearing. Very few are however able to work yet the ground being too hard. The present mild weather will soon make a busy time on the creek. The roads are still very heavy. At the North Forks the trail is almost im-At the North Forks the trail is almost impassable from the depth of snow. Stege has added a stable capable of holding 20 horses to his premises on Kennedy Flat. Williams' pack train arrived at Wolf Creek late on Thursday evening but was unable to proceed further than the bridge. The animals were therefore tied up and the men yesterday went to break the road. Considerable discontent is exhibited all over the creek at the withdrawal of the Gold Commissioner. Rarnett will leave on Sunday morning and Barnett will leave on Sunday morning and a week. Messrs, Kibblewhite and Ashe are making additions to increase the accommos dation of their road-side house at Gold-

THE CHINESE GAMBLERS .- The batch of Celestials recently arrested for gambling were all discharged yesterday upon the application of Mr. Bishop, except Yung Sam, who was held to bail in the sum of \$500 to appear next Tuesday, when the case will come up in the Supreme Court.

Monday, March 20.

Another Miners' Meeting.—In pursuance of a notice that appeared in Saturday's COLONIST, a meeting exclusively of British Columbia miners and others interested in the mining progress of that colony, was held en Saturday afternoon in Golden's Building. The meeting being of a private nature we are unable to furnish a report of the proceedings. We gather, however, that the meeting was of one sentiment with respect to recent legislation in the sister colony, and that the miners are determined that their voice shall be heard at headquarters. Accordingly a committee was appointed to frame a petition, to be forwarded to Governor Seymour for transmission warded to Governor Seymour for transmission to the Colonial Office, setting forth the grievances complained of. This petition, we understand, is to be submitted for approval to an adjourned meeting to take place this afternoon, when measures will be adopted for having it generally circulated for signature in both colonies. The proposed panacea for the existing evils, so far as we are permitted to know, which the meeting is pledged to ask from the Home Government, is the "Union of the Colonies, with one Government and staff of officials." It is in no way surprising that the miners who have made both colonies what they are, who have invested all that the miners who have made both colonies what they are, who have invested all they possessed in their bazardous avocation, should raise an outery when such an unjust pressure is made to bear apon them by the very Government that ought to encourage and protect them to the utmost. What care they about the respective merits of New Westminster and Victoria? whether real estate is more valuable here than there? whether there are twelve inches more water on Fraser river sand-heads than on Orden on Fraser river sand-heads than on Ogden point sheal? Or, in point of fact, whether the commercial emporium of the North Pacific is to be situated on Vancouver Island or in British Columbia? As a class these men are as contented as they are industrious. So leng as they reap or strive with the hope to reap their golden harvest in the country, they are perfectly willing to contribute their due share towards maintaining the Government and carrying out measures of improve ment. But when they see additional imposts levied at the dullest time on their already heavily taxed purses by reckless legislation, framed more in a spirit of hostility to a neighboring colony than in view of

the requirements or emergencies of the counthe requirements or emergencies of the country; and instead of economy and retrenchment, see the same reckless legislators vicing with each other in taking still more money out of the pocket of the honest miner to line those of the officials, they do wisely to bestir themselves and seek the best and surest mode to obtain redress of present grievances, and protection from the recurrence of further pjustice towards them.

THE EXPLORATION COMMITTEE .- This body held a meeting on Saturday last, at which the report of the exploring party was under discussion. At a previous meeting, an introduction to the report, which had been drawn up by a sub-committee, consisting of Dr Evans, Lieut. Verney, R.N., and Mr. Fisher, was adopted and sent to his Excellency to be printed with the report. At the last meeting, however, Mr. Pidwell moved the reconsideration of the introductory remarks, on the ground that he was absent when they were adopted. He then laid before the committee an amendment of his own, which he said he had prepared without being aware of the previous action of the committee. A protracted and rather warm discussion arose, Mr. A. D. Bell and Mr. Franklin, the chairman, supporting the motion for reconsideration, which was finally carried by the casting vote of the chairman. Messrs. C. B. Young, Dickson, and Fisher thereupon indignantly rose and left the room, and the committee. after transacting some details of business, adjourned sine die.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH LEECH RIVER. - Messrs. Mitchell and De Veulle called upon His Excellency on Saturday as a deputation from the miners of Leech river to petition for a larger grant than th t allowed by the Assembly for postal communication between Leech River and Victoria, and to recommend as a person worthy the position of letter carrier Mr. Alfred Barnett, who has been running an express at all seasons between the two places. His Excellency replied, of course, that it was out of his power to grant any sum not voted by the Assembly and advised the miners to petition the representative body on the subject. He agreed with the deputation that \$300 a year was altogether inefficient for the services to be performed. With regard to the appointment of mail carrier he would take care that so far as his knowledge went it would be conferred on the best man. He was at the same time fully alive to the services rendered by Mr. Barnett,

COUNTER-BLAST FROM NANAIMO .- In ou advertising columns will be found a petition from Nanaimo, with 153 signatures, in opposition to the one from the same town recently laid on the table of the House of Assembly. The new petition regards the former one in the light of an insult to His Excellency, and requests him to take such steps as he may think fit to obtain the amounts set down in the Estimates for a court house, gael, &c., which were struck out by the House in compliance with the request of the

PETROLEUM IN EUROPE. - Letters from Italy say that the advent of American coal oil has so reduced the demand for olive oil that there is no profit in the olive orchards, which are therefore in many cases being cut

### COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday, March 15.
FRANCISCO—The bark Glimpse Hall master, arrived from San Francisco yester-day morning, with fifty Chinamen and a cargo of general merchandise, valued at \$41,000.

FOR PORTLAND-The steamer G. S. Wright left for Portland yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, with twenty passengers and a cargo of merchandise valued at \$4104 96.

SAILED,-The bark Golden Gate sailed yester day morning for the Fuca coal mine to load with coal for San Francisco. The bark Massachusetta also sailed yesterday morning for Port Gamble to load with lumber for San Francisco.

Friday, March 17. FROM PORT ANGELOS .- The sloop Tibbals arrived yesterday morning to carry over the crew engaged in this port for the ship Alice Thorndyke now lying at Port Angelos. Two ships were at Port Ludlow ready to sail, one for Spain, and the other, the Union, for France with spars for the

FROM NANAIMO.-The steamer Emily Harris arrived early yesterday morning with a cargo of coal from Nanaimo.

SAILED .- The bark Knight Bruce sailed from Nanaimo on Wednesday for this port, en route to San Francisco. She is in charge of Pilot Titcomb.

### VICTORIA MARKETS.

Business during the past week has not exhibited any marked change: The British Columbia spring trade is still very backward, owing to the very late season. Contracts for freighting to the various up-country towns have been cancelled as it has been found impossible to get the goods through in the stipulated time, and fresh agree ments have had to be made. Goods at the mines are expected to rule high during the spring, owing to the great delay to the forwarders, caused by the severe weather. Some of our packers speak of placing their trains on to Kootenay via Hope as soon as the trail opens.

The arrivals at this port during the week have been the barks Massachusetts and Glympse, from San Francisco, the former with a cargo of \$7,212, and the latter \$41,000; the Domitila, from the Sandwich Islands, with a valuable cargo of cigars, molasses and other Island produce; and the usual traders from the Sound, bringing \$6,400 worth; making in all about \$80,000.

The exports for the week have been the cargo of the Princess Roval, to London, valued at \$130,000, of which \$109,000 was in furs, and the

GRORGE CUETING & CO. ONEY

cargo of the G. S. Wright, to Portland, valued at 84,100; Harried ser to sorme ser o'l

JOBBING BATES.

FLOUR—Extra \$15@16 \$\psi\$ bbl; suyerfine \$14@
\$15 \$\pi\$ bbl; Oregon brands \$13@14 \$\pi\$ bbl.

OATMEAL—\$10 50@11 \$0 \$\pi\$ 100 \$\pi\$

CORNMEAL—\$8 \$\pi\$ 100 \$\pi\$.

BUCK WHEATFLOUR—\$8 \$\pi\$ 100 \$\pi\$s.

RICE—\$10 50@12 50 \$\pi\$ 100 \$\pi\$s.

SUGAR—Raw—10@11c \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$ bbl; Refined,

14@16c \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$ bbl.

COFFEE—23@25c \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$ sk

TRA—37@40c \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$ chest

COFFEE—23@25c p h p sk
TEA-37@40c p h p chest
BUTTER—Best, 45@50c p h p case; Ordinary, 40@45c p h p firkin
HAMS—\$15@22c p h p dozen
BACON—18@25c p h p dozen sides
CHEESE—25@30c p h
CANDILES—23@25c p h p box
WHEAT—\$5 p 100 h
OATS—\$3 50 p 100 h
BARLEY—\$3 50@4 p 100 h; Grd do, \$4 50

100 hs MIDDLINGS—\$4 00@4 50 p 100 hs BRAN—\$3 50 p 100 hs HAY—14 @20 p h p bale ONIONS—\$6@7 p 100 h POTATORS—\$2@2 25 p 100 h

### SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS-

(From the Alta of the 7th.)

MONDAY, March 6, 1865. FLOUR—Sales reported are confined to job-ng parcels of domestic extra, at \$14.75 @ \$15.00 WHEAT—Prices remain unchanged. No sales note have transpired, receipts continuing

light
BARLEY—30 tons Chile, for shipment to the interior, at \$3 25@3 37% p 100 fb, as per quality, and 400 sks choice bay at \$3 40
OATS—Sales of 710 sks at 3c p fb
POTATOES—550 sks Bodegas, 150 de Petalumas, and 300 do Tomales, sold at 3%c p fb
BEANS—Sale of 146 bags small whites at 4%c

HAY-212 bales good quality, afloat, sold at \$31 STRAW-100 bales choice sold at \$13 p ton SALT-60 tons coarse hay sold \$7-an ad-

vance.

RICE—1100 mats China No. 1 sold at 11c, and 600 do do at 10%c p fb. The demand is active and holders at the close are asking 11%@

FISH—250 kits No. 1 Mackarel seld private BUTTER—100 firks choice Isthmus sold at 37c SUGAR-500 bbls S. F. and P. Refinery crushed, for delivery in July, sold at 16c pt

PASSENGERS. Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Botterel, Boran, A Phiney, Mrs F A Wil-son, W H Taylor, Miss Annie Dyer, Coleman, H Taft, Mr Attridge, Dr Valliant, Mr Swis, James Oldfield, Jas Walter, H Bartlett, W H Smith, Mr Fairbanks, Captain Morris, W Reagan, Mrs B F Dennison, O F Gerrick, E S Dyer, and 2 Klootch—

#### MEXPORTS Has

To LONDON, ENGLAND.

Per H. B. C. bark PRINCESS ROYAL—372 pkgs furs, \$109,000; 316 csks oil, \$5,300; 12 bales wool, \$1,370; 40 cks Tailow, \$900; 846 bdls hides, \$1,800; 3,992 ox horns, \$60; 8 pkgs deer do, \$60; 17 pkgs fish oil, \$300; I cs Islinglass, \$20; 40 bbls salmon. \$400; 106 pkgs sandries, \$770; 271 addressed packages, \$10,000. Total, \$130,000.

Per stmr G. E. WRIGHT, to Portland—102 brs iron, 3 bbls currants, 30 cs liquors, 3 bskts do, 20 pkgs furniture, 1 stove, pipes, etc, 37 kegs shot, 1 iron chest, 1 case saws, 1 bx files, 74 plates boiler iron, 49 bxs steel, 25 tons coal.—Value, \$4104 96.

Per bark GLIMPSE, from San Francis octaves brandy, 80 cs claret, 2 cs opium, 2 casks sherry wine, 43 do port, 5 cs preserved dates, 4 boxes pea nuts, 6 do preserved melons, 5 do rice flour, 3 do dried fish, 16 jars salt pickles, 7 bags almonds, 18 bags peas, 1 bx clothing, 800 qr scks flour, 70 cs bitters, 7 do red wine, 16 casks do, 6 cs curacoa. 6 hf csks white wine, 20 bakets chamflour, 70 cs bitters, 7 do red wine, 16 casks do, 6 cs curacoa. 6 hf csks white wine, 20 bskets champagne, 25 bxs tobacco, 100 cs rum and spirits, 4 bbls liquors, 40 cs assorted do; 80 cs white wine, 9 casks glassware, 890 sks flour, 8 pipes gin, 55 hf bbls apples, 13 cs coffee, 20 do pepper, 20 do cinnamon, 10 do alispice, 20 do mustard, 132 fkns butter, 50 kits mackerel, 20 cs yeast powder, 50 cs candles, 79 bxs oysters, 100 kegs syrup, 15 dosen brooms, 5 sacks beans, 85 gunnies meal, 30 kegs pickles, 85 gunnies salt, 179 pgs green corn, honey and peaches, 30 cerrons peaches 50 cs crackers, 5 do cassia, 7 do curacoa, 8 do maraschino, 10 cases prunes, 230 sks coffee, 20 bles gunnies, 20 cs essence peppermint, 10 do ginger, 5 do kennel, 3 bls hops, 103 cs crushed sugar, 291 bxs soap, 12 cases axes, 3 iron safes, 1 bdl trees, 60 cs assorted fruits, 10 cs corn, 20 cs lobsters, 20 do catsup, 60 es coal oil, 25 es furniture, 1 buggy, 32 1-3 bbls cider, 20 cs do, 200 mats tice, 17 bxs cheese, 1 cs bacon, 1 do alcohol, 115 chests tea, 114 cs h'ware, 91 bdls shapes, 91 coils rope, 2 cs scales, 128 kegs nails, 3 pkgs trunks, 5 do dry goods, 19 do boots and shoes, 6 cases clething, 18 cases wine—Value \$41,000.

Per atmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Seund—54 hd cattle, 212 hd sheep, 20 hogs, 20 aks oysters, 2 dressed pigs, 100 doz eggs, 3 calves, 5 sks oats, 1 bx eggs, 30 bxs apples, 30 do bread. Value, \$5730.

Per schr WINGED RACER from Port Angelos —300 bush oats, 150 do potatoes, 6 doz chiekens —Value, \$398. Per Schr LEAH, from Puget Sound.—14 tons hay. Value, \$250.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED. March 13-Stmr Fideliter, Loudon, New West-

ark Massachusetts, McIntyre, San Francisco Schr Leah, Robertson, Port Angelos
Schr Leah, Robertson, Port Angelos
Schr Onward, McKay, Nanaimo
Schr Domitila, Webb, Honolulu
Sip Thornton, Warren, Salt Spring Island
Schr North Star, McCullock, Nanaimo
Stmr Emily Harris, McIntosh, Nanaimo
March 14—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port

Bark Glimpse, Hall, San Francisco
March 17—Schr Winged Racer, Peterson, Port

Angelos
Schr Goldstream, Hewitt, Sooke
Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo
Boat Harriett, Dirk, San Juan
Stmr Emily Harris, McIntosh, Nanaimo
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
March 17—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New West-

Schr Leah, Hillyer, Port Angelos March 18—Str Fideliter, Loudon, Nanaimo Schr Shark, Clark, Nanaimo Schr Industry, Ogilvie, Nanaimo Schr Speedwell, Gleason, San Juan

March 13-Schr Eliza, Carleton, Saanich
Slp Alarm, Hollins, Salt Spring Island
Stmr rideliter, Loudon, Nanaimo
Slp Thornton, Warren, New Westminster
Northern Light, Mountford, Port Angelos
March 14—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port

March 14—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Portangelos
Schr A Crosby, Ketchum, Nanaimo
Bark Golden Gate, Harrington, Port Angelos
Bark Massachusetts, McIntyre, Port Angelos
March 15—Schr Leah, Robertson, Port Angelos
Schr Triumph, Clark, Port Angelos
Schr Triumph, Clark, Port Angelos
Sip H L Tibbals, Peek, Port Angelos
March 16—Boat Harriet, Dirk, San Juan
Boat John Bull, Deak, Saanich
Stmr Emily Harris, McIntosh, Nanaimo
March 17—bchr Alpha, George, Nanaimo
Schr General Harney, Oberg, Port Angelos
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat. New Westminster
Schr Winged Racer, Peterson, Saanich

March 18—Schr Speedwell, Gleason, San Juan Bark Glympse, Hall, San Juan

#### BIRTH.

On March 15th, the wife of W. F. Tolmie, Esq., On the 9th instant, at Woodside Farm, Sooke the wife of Robert Muir, Esq., of a daughter. In this city, March 13th, the wife of Mr. John

On the 11th inst, at New Westminster, the wife of Mr. J. T. Scott, of a daughter. On the 11th inst. at New Westminster, the wife of Mr. Rhodes Seabrook, of a son.

In this City, on the 19th inst. Charles Frederick infant son of William and Ellen Perkins, aged months and 4 days.

In this city, on the 18th inst., James L. Helge son, aged 1 year and 5 months, son of H. L. and Lillian Helgeson, of Metchosin. In this city, on the 13th instant, Mr. Mark Coles, aged 28 years, late of North Saanich and of London, England.

In this city, on the 13th instant, Mary A. Seely, aged 2 months 23 days, infant daughter of Mr. Wm. C. S. and Ann Seely.

In St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th January last, Mrs Sarah Hinton, formerly of Lymington, Eng., relict of the late Rev. Isaac Taylor Hinton, and mother of Mrs. Albert H. Guild, of this city.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

To His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, C.B. Governor of Vancouver Island and its depen-dencies:

In consequence of a Petition purporting to emanate from nearly two hundred persons resi-dent at Nanaimo, having been sent to the honor-able Member for this place for presentation to the House of Assembly, praying that honorable body to throw out (as not needed) various sums named in the Estimates by the authority of your Excel-lency, for the present year, to be used in purchas-ing suitable buildings for public offices, court house, post office, harbor-master's office, & c., and to build a suitable jail, besides making other

to build a suitable jail, besides making other improvements.

We, the undersigned, considering that the wording of said Petition was an insult to your Excellency, as Her Majesty's representative, and also knowing that many of the signatures were obtained by misrepresentations, do most respectfully pray that your Excellency will be pleased to take such steps as your Excellency may see fit, to cause such sums in the Estimates to be reconsidered and amended.

With respect to the urgent necessity of a jail.

dered and amended.

With respect to the urgent necessity of a jail, we respectfully beg to call your Excellency's notice to the fact, that during four ov five nights of the past week, in one of which the thermometer atood 22 degrees below freezing point, two white men and a sick Indian were locked up in the bastion, which is quite open to the weather.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

T Eric Peck Janiana L W Holmes R Beachum J Peterson C K Pryce P Hughes W M Riche E McLeod Jas Davis T Hankin James McDonald A E Nelson Louis Hughes E Byron Da T Jas Thompson Thos Rolland T Jones G Hilton all ol R Smithurst J Starnaup A McAlister W Driver. G Bell G Fea

H Green
H Edwards
T McGuffey
J Furguson
W Nicol
T Butler Charles S Nicol J Fox B. Flynds prigod B. Gibbs jedt at 10000 G. Morton

R Grey A Mayer Louis Page M Esdale Harry Windso G Crawford
G Haineal Airchail D Harris D Cerf to an add at C Coulter potential fa T Hendle R Buckly

R Buckly
F Little
J Marwick
J Johnston
H E Edwards
P Hume
W Lockhart
G Drabbles
Z Collee
J Hamilton W A Ogilvie J Miller B Jones Tivable. J McEvoy J Dolholt

J P Ellis J 8 Williams J Christie J W Pemberthy

J Fear G Nixon S D Sylvester. M D

J R Price

### YOUNG LADIES.

W Taylor P Sabisten J Newton

E Donolly
J Coffery
J Bouck
W Johns
E Kelly

Mrs. WILSON BROWN

Church Bank House,

VICTORIA, V. I.

DR. HELMCKEN, - Speaker Houte of Assembly. ALLEN FRANCIS, Esq. . United States Consul.
HENRY BHODES, Esq. . . H. M. Consul.
mh20 dew

### REMOVAL.

W. Druggist, begs to inform his friends and the public that on and after Thursday next, the 9th of March, his business will be carried on in the Occidental Building, at the corner of Government and Fort streets.

## Ex Recent Arrivals

AND IN STORE.

## GROCERIES!

#### Provisions!

trace his steps. Thus it is that constr 100 Gunnies Extra Clear Oregon BACON; 50 do. Best Oregon HAMS (New): 40 firkins Isthmus RUTTER, (selected): 100 kegs, 5 gallons each, E. B. SYRUP 40 gunnies Table SALT: 1 sdl for syall

30 kegs California PICKLES: 200 boxes CANDLES, Sperm and Adamantine: 50 boxes, 50 pounds each, California Family

SOAP; 20 gross P. & M. YEAST POWDER; 10 cases J. & H. LARD; 50 barrels MOLASSES : 1000 lbs. Green COFFEE: 300 bags BEANS, red, pink and Bayos; 100 kegs Dried APPLES:

50 boxes Chili PEACHES, (dried); 50 bags California PEACHES, (dried) : 30 boxes CORN STARCH 200 boxes Layer RAISINS:

100 kegs No. 1 Sandwich Island SUGAR : 10 bales GUNNY BAGS; 20,000 lbs. Crushed San Francisco (A) SUGAR 20 boxes best Natural Leaf TOBACCO :

20 barrels Zante CURRANTS 50 boxes Castile SOAP 50 dozen fresh PEACHES, in 2 lb. cans : 50 do do TOMATOES, de do to

50 do dos Green CORN; olderdo: 50 do do do best English PICKLES, in pints; ati Los Priorage state 50 dozen Preserved TURKEY, 2 lb. cans: 50 do do CHICKEN, do 50 does do de GOOSE, de todo :b 100 do Steamed Field's OYSTERS, 2 lb cans

40 hoxes SWEET OIL, "Plagniol." 40 do CHOCOLATE, superfine family use 70 chests TEA, "Pouchong," do: 200 boxes assorted SPICES : of the

And a constant supply of FLOUR of all descriptions, from California, Oregon and Chili. ed la neittor n 1 sandi

#### enshing the pant to get rid of if Wines and Liquors.

300 boxes CLARET and SAUTERNE Wines 20 casks CLARET, family use; 50 quarter casks OPORTO, various brands; ALICANTE Red Wine :

10 " SHERRY, do 100 cases and baskets CHAMPAGNE WINE

quarts and pints;

20 cases Absynthe PEKNOD; 20 "Vermouth NOILLY;

Sainsevain's Wine BITTERS 10 " Kirschenwasser and office word 30 " CHERRYCORDIAL, genuine;

20 . HOSTETTER'S BITTERS: 20 . MARASCHINO avanom silding 20 SACHEM BITTERS & dicom

20 boxes CURACAO, in jugs; soon stal 20 Mar Assorted LIQUORS, in fancy De-

60 HENNESSY and MARTELL BRANDY, BRANDY-Honnessy, Martell and Imperial, in

JAMAICA RUM-50 per cent, above proof, in bulk well of et OLD TOM In balk from salt gainequeb HOLLAND GIN-In bulk. or O of the base

For sale, at Moderate Prices and Liberal Terms digh smoonland entrent at tent of the

### L. L'HOTELIER.

No. 7, Wharf Street, Victoria. N. B.—All orders from the country promptly attended to. mh71m

Mining Claims for Sale.

I full interest in the Ayrshire Lad. Half "in the Highland Chief.

THE FORMER IMMEDIATELY below and the latter immediately above the Ayrahire Lass claim, Lightning Creek. Both claims will be sold very cheap, as the owner wants to make a "raise."

Apply at the office of this paper.

mh18 lm

### MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE PUGET SOUND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY offer for sale a lot of
Machinery, which has never been in use, consisting of Planing, Mortiding, Moulding, and Grooving Machines, upright Saw Frames, etc., etc., all
of the best English manufacture.

Apply to Dr. Tolmie, or Ms. Munro, Hudson's
Bay Company's Office, or to Mt. Mackenzie, at
Craigflower, where the Machinery may be seen.
fe23 lm

### House to Let.

THE HOUSE ON THE SAANICE
Road, next to Mr. Finlayson's, hitherto oc
cupied by Mr. Alired Fellows
There is a large Garden and a well of water.

VERY Sund

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EUROPE

events have hap

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