

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

VOL. 6 VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1865. NO. 20

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

EVERY MORNING  
(Sundays Excepted)  
PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR  
BY J. H. BURNETT  
No. 101 WATER STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

## THE WEEKLY COLONIST

AGENTS:  
Nanaimo: John McEwen  
New Westminster: Davidson & Co.  
Yale: Diets & Nelson  
Queensville: Barnard & Express  
Vancouver: Van Winkle  
Richfield: Barker & Co.  
Gamerontown: Ointan  
Ontonagon: W. B. Burrage  
Comox: L. E. Fisher  
San Francisco: G. Algar  
Clement's Lane, London: G. Street, 30 Cornhill

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Our European news by the late mail is more than usually interesting. Two great events have happened, and almost about the same time, which are likely to be warmly appreciated by the English public. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to four and a half per cent., and Her Majesty has at length emerged from that close retirement in which she has lived since the death of Prince Albert. The first of these events will, no doubt, be hailed with joy by the commercial and trading classes generally; although it would seem that the recent financial crisis has impressed monetary anxiety with a slender belief in the stability of law. The idea is becoming prevalent that money in a few years will fetch increased interest, and that the foreign market will continue to be a source of anxiety to our country. The growth of rapid communication—whether it be steam or telegraphic—between England and the rest of the world, tends of course towards this result. The case is thus put by writers on the subject: "Before roads had been made London might be paying famine prices for corn which in Cornwall was unsaleable from its superabundance." Formerly Brazil might have been willing to give twenty per cent. for money, while Lombard street was offering three, but as there was no communication between them three remained the English rate. The future is, therefore, dreaded by men whose incomes are fixed—or whose existence is wrapped up in the consols. To the nation at large, however, a grander destiny than ever is before it. Greater and greater is becoming the demand for capital, and while England stands to the world in the position of the Rothschilds to the more poverty-stricken Governments of Europe, her influence and power in every quarter of the globe will, as a necessary consequence, day by day increase.

Another collision has taken place between the King of Prussia and his dutiful and patient subjects, the members of the Lower Chamber. These gentlemen, now that the glory of those great victories over the Danes begins to look more faint as the events themselves recede, are gradually relapsing into their former relations with the Prussian monarch. In the debate on the address to be presented to the King, the members took a decided stand against the kingly prerogative of maintaining a larger standing army than the people are disposed to pay. Bismarck, the minister, declares that the King will not yield one inch on the military question, and the representatives declare their determination not to sanction the expenditure asked, and as an indication of their temper, probably, have refused two addresses that were drawn up for presentation to his Majesty. It would seem, indeed, their intention to present no address at all. The King, with his newly organized and largely increased army believes, no doubt, that he has sufficient power at his back to browbeat the members of the Lower House, and consequently takes a very high and supercilious stand on his question. They have, however, been other kings who made similar blunders—who relied too much on the power of their standing armies to carry them through every description of chicanery and breach of faith; but history gives the Prussian monarch a rather disheartening picture of the results of these attempts, and we may yet have to chronicle that Bismarck and his royal master had made an ignominious exit one day from the city of Berlin, never to return.

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## British Columbia.

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From Dr. River. The steamer Hope arrived from Harrisburgh on Tuesday evening, bringing an express for Dietz & Nelson. There is no news of interest. The steamers are running on the lakes, and Mr. Dodge has a large force of men at work improving the road across the Douglas Passage. The steamer Hope arrived on Friday from New Westminster with 40 passengers and a small River Express. She brings no later intelligence from Cariboo. The Bank of British Columbia had \$129,218 on board.

St. Patrick's Day. Yesterday passed off without any public recognition whatever. Customs Receipts for week ending March 18th, 1865.—Duties, \$642 11 11; harbor dues, \$19 1 10; head money, \$24 16; tonnage dues, \$15 4. Total, \$701 13 11.

The barkentine Constitution, from the Sandwich Islands via San Francisco, arrived on the 14th, bringing a small mail from the former place. 18th—Cleared, Alice Thorndike, Carver, with lumber to Montevideo; and a French ship, loaded with spars for Bordeaux. 19th—Sailed bark Mitchell, for San Francisco.

FRANCIS GALE OF THE FISHERY COAST.—The following is from a recent number of the European Times: "In defiance of the warning of an impending earthquake, which was announced, when it came, to some of the severest earthquakes that has been witnessed on the British coast for a number of years. The steamer Lelia, a blockade runner, left the river and was overtaken by it; she was wrecked with a loss of 44 lives. The most distressing and shows the intensity of the storm. One of the most prominent catastrophes is the loss of the Brazilian Packet of Land's End, all on board having perished, and another, the loss of the Columbian, a new steamer belonging to the West Indian and Pacific Company, which foundered off Brest, all being lost but three seamen. The Columbian had a number of packages on board for merchants and traders in this city."

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## THE LOSS OF THE BARK INDUSTRY.

From Captain Lewis of the Geo. S. Wright, we learn that this unfortunate vessel, full particulars of whose loss we published in our last issue, has gone to pieces, not a vestige of her remaining when the Wright crossed the bar on Saturday morning. The unhappy persons who were reported as having taken refuge in the rigging are therefore all drowned, making the total loss seventeen lives, and saved seven. The Oregonian has the following paragraph in regard to the wreck:

More About the Wreck.—Three of the sailors who left the wreck of the bark Industry on Friday last are now in this city, and from them we learn sufficient information has been obtained to add new hopes that the survivors on the wreck, Captain Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Marks, Mr. Dean and three seamen would yet be saved. These unfortunate persons, through the efforts of Captain Lewis, seem to have been provided with a quantity of subsistence to serve the purpose of life whilst they should be compelled to remain in the masts of the ill-fated ship, for safety from the angry breakers. An effort was being made yesterday, in strength of the hope for their relief, to charter the steamer Geo. S. Wright, whose commander appears willing to do all in his power, and make a bold attempt to reach the sufferers. Mayor Rainey, Captain B. E. Smith and others, were informed with a view to making arrangements for this worthy object. There seems no doubt that if any thing can be done in the matter, it should be done immediately. The opinion is that some persons will not be contented with their heads and an exposed nerve every human being to be sacrificed for their rescue. The thought of a woman perishing in such a situation would be hard indeed. We are not inclined to doubt that our people will take prompt action in the matter, and do whatever can be done for the unfortunate ones remaining to be saved.

This vessel has been long in the Oregon packet line, and was always considered one of the best. Captain Paul Corne has commanded her for many years, and only a small time since gave command to his chief officer, Mr. Lewis, who was acting as master at the time of the disaster. Those who were fortunate enough to escape from the wreck give Captain Lewis great credit for his cool manner, and having known him for some time we feel assured he did all that mortal could do, for those under his charge, while he had an opportunity. It is another of those unhappy incidents on the Columbia bar that can only be prevented by the use of steam tugs. Captain Lewis of the Geo. S. Wright, coming in the day following the disaster, still all that was possible to save those still clinging to the wreck; but as will be seen by his statement in the marine report, it was utterly useless to attempt it. Our merchants had a very valuable cargo of merchandise aboard, but we are unable at the present writing to give with any certainty the losses.

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Additional Particulars.—The following additional particulars are given by the Oregonian: Per steamer George S. Wright, left Victoria, V. I., March 14th, at 11 a. m.; arrived on the Columbia river on the 15th, at 6 p. m.; lay off and on for some hours; crossed the bar on the 17th, at 11 a. m.; saw the bark Industry in the breakers; arrived at Astoria at 1 p. m.; left Astoria with men and boats for the purpose of rescuing part of the crew remaining on the wrecked vessel. Found it impossible to render any assistance, as the surf was breaking entirely over her; saw three men in the rigging; supposed to be the last remaining on board. Left Astoria on the 18th, at 6 p. m., arriving in Portland on the 19th.

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Single Copies, 10

Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

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AGENTS: John Meakin, Nanaimo; Clark & Co., New Westminster; Dietz & Nelson, Yale; Bernard's Express, Quesnelle; B. C. Lytton; Van Winkle, Richfield; Barkerville, Camerontown; Clinton; Comax; W. R. Burrage, San Francisco; L. P. Fisher, San Francisco; F. Algar, Clement's Lane, London; G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.

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A SELL.—We see in the Victoria papers a notice of a meeting of Cariboo miners held at the Colonial Hotel here, at which a resolution in favor of union was carried by "a majority of nine in an assembly of fifty persons." Some wag has been selling our contemporaries, as no such meeting took place.

FOR THE NORTH-WEST COAST.—The H. B. Co's. steamer Labouchee cleared for the north-west coast on Saturday with a general cargo of the value of \$8,000 in round figures.

THE U. S. REVENUE CUTTER "SHERRICK" left on Saturday for Sitka. She carries Col. Buckley and staff, who go up in promotion of the Russian American Telegraph line.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE FEDERATION.—We clip the following from a Canadian exchange:—"A letter has been received in Quebec from the Governor of British Columbia, concerning the Confederation scheme, and saying that British Columbia was ready to be included."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Yesterday passed off without any public recognition whatever.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending March 18th, 1865.—Duties, £642 11 11; harbor dues, £19 1 10; head money, £24 16; tonnage dues, £15 4. Total, £701 13 11.

THE TELEGRAPH CABLE LAID.—Tuesday, the 21st March, 1865, is a day long to be remembered in the history of this colony—a day which will take its allotted place in our annals as that upon which the telegraphic cable was submerged across the Fraser. On Tuesday, shortly before noon, the work of submerging the cable was successfully performed under the direction of James Gamble, Esq., Superintendent of the California State Telegraph, and the time occupied in the work was precisely "seven minutes."

LETTER FROM PORT ANGELOS.—The little steamer during the whole operation, the star spangled banner, the while, proudly waving from the main peak. No greater or more graceful compliment could have been paid to the Telegraph Company and to the enterprising nation to which they belong. We were first apprised of the completion of the work by having the following dispatch placed on our table as we sat down to lunch:—

Opposite New Westminster, March 21st, 1865, 11:45 A.M.  
To the Editor British Columbian:—  
We have to announce that the cable is laid and working. It was laid in seven (7) minutes.

It will hardly be necessary to explain that this dispatch was merely transmitted from the opposite bank of the river a battery having been taken over for the purpose of testing the cable. The line crosses, as we have already indicated, from Albert Crescent to the south west corner of Mr. Brown's ranch. We learn that a party commenced yesterday to work from this end of the line, and should the weather prove at all favorable they will probably meet the other party in the course of a week, so that it is not unreasonable to hope that in ten days or a fortnight from the present time we shall be enabled to place before our readers regular telegraphic dispatches from California and the East.

Mr. Conway starts to-day with a party to explore the route for the Collins line from this city to Hope.

## WRECK OF THE INDUSTRY.

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.  
Mr. C. B. Heald, one of the passengers on the ill-fated bark Industry, gives us (the Oregonian) the following particulars of her wreck upon the middle sands of the Mouth of the Columbia: On Thursday, March 16th, Captain Lewis, of the bark, seeing the Pacific go out, and the pilot boat in sight, lying to for him, as he thought, undertook to cross the bar. The wind was unfair—we are told by experienced sailors—and probably the pilot boat was unable to go out. Mr. Heald says the pilot boat was near them—almost alongside. He says the captain undertook to follow verbal instructions from the pilot and tacked ship three times. The bark was then launched, but was immediately swamped, and the first mate drowned. He was probably jammed between the boat and ship and injured, as he made but few efforts to save himself, though he had one leg over on oar. Before he went down he recognized his comrades on the bark, and waved his hand in farewell to them. The boat was tight, but the sea was too heavy to launch her again. They now waited for the moon to rise, thinking the sea would go down; but it grew worse, and at 9 o'clock took to the rigging. During night the upper works, cabins, etc., of the bark were carried away, and the boats lost. Weather was clear and pleasant; did not suffer from cold; no wind, but a heavy sea. From 6 to 8 o'clock, A. M., the sea was smooth, but no boats in sight. They made two rafts—one of the pumps, and another out of the spars. The first one launched had on it five persons in all, who were drifted over into south channel and picked up by a life boat from the fort, manned by soldiers, to whom our informant records every praise for their gallant efforts to rescue the unfortunate men on the wreck.

There were washed on and lost, a girl aged twelve years, whose father and mother were still on the wreck, and a man, were dead when the lifeboat reached them, two men only being rescued. Ten persons remained upon the wreck. Captain Lewis, six of the crew, Mr. and Mrs. Marks, from Callao—he had lately lived at Walla Walla, and was returning with his wife and daughter—and a passenger. The lifeboat put them on board a sloop from Astoria. The steamer Wright Capt. Lewis, came in at 11 o'clock Friday morning, without a pilot, and was therefore unable to render any assistance. The Wright returned the same evening to the spot with several pilots on board, and Captain Lewis says there was no possibility of rendering assistance. There were then three persons in the rigging, and one, no doubt, washed off and drowned. The persons saved were John West, sailer; James Peterson and an unknown one, both sailors; Silas Wightman and Charles B. Heald, passengers. The persons drowned were C. Winer, 1st Mate; Stewards named unknown; Matilda Marks and two Chinamen, passengers. On the wreck were left Captain Lewis, Green, 2d Mate, and five sailors, names unknown; Mr. and Mrs. Marks, returning to Walla Walla. If there were only three persons on the wreck Friday morning there must have been fourteen drowned up to that time. Mr. Heald speaks in the highest terms of the officers and crew of the unfortunate vessel during the trying events of the shipwreck. All measures for the preservation of the vessel and lives of those on board taken with coolness. His statement is that the bark expected a pilot, when the boat came near them; and he appears to think that a pilot could have easily come on board when the vessel first anchored, but Mr. Heald is not a sailor, and owns that he does not feel competent to say what should or should not have been done. Those who knew Edwards, who was in charge of the Pilot Boat, will not readily believe that any fault can be attached to one so fearless of danger and prompt in the discharge of duties. The report from Pilot Edwards will throw light upon the matter, and show facts connected with the wreck not apparent to a landsman.

Additional Particulars.  
The following additional particulars are given by the Oregonian:

MEMORANDA.  
Per steamer George S. Wright—Left Victoria, V. I., March 14th, at 11 a. m.; arrived off the Columbia river on the 15th, at 6 p. m.; lay off and on forty-one hours; crossed the bar on the 17th at 11 a. m.; saw the bark Industry in the breakers; arrived at Astoria at 1 p. m.; left Astoria with men and boats for the purpose of rescuing part of the crew remaining on the wrecked vessel. Found it impossible to render any assistance, as the surf was breaking entirely over her; saw three men in the rigging, supposed to be the last remaining on board. Left Astoria on the 18th, at 6 p. m., arriving in Portland on the 19th.

Captain Johnson, of the Oregon, informs us that while crossing the bar at about nine o'clock on Saturday evening, he saw the wreck plainly. Looking with his glass, he discovered no person on the rigging—sup-

## THE LOSS OF THE BARK INDUSTRY.

From Captain Lewis, of the Geo. S. Wright, we learn that this unfortunate vessel, full particulars of whose loss we published in our last issue, has gone to pieces, not a vestige of her remaining when the Wright crossed the bar on Saturday morning. The unhappy persons who were reported as having taken refuge in the rigging are therefore all drowned, making the total loss seventeen lives, and saved, seven. The Oregonian has the following paragraph in regard to the wreck:

MORE ABOUT THE WRECK.—Three of the sailors who left the wreck of the bark Industry on Friday last are now in this city, and from them, we learn efficient information has been obtained to add new hope that the survivors on the wreck, Captain Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Marks, Mr. Bean, and three seamen would yet be saved. These unfortunate persons, through the efforts of Captain Lewis seem to have been provided with a quantity of subsistence to serve the purpose of life whilst they should be compelled to remain in the masts of the ill-fated ship, for safety from the angry breakers. An effort was being made yesterday, in strength of the hope for their relief, to charter the steamer G. S. Wright, whose commander appears willing to do all in his power, and make a bold attempt to reach the sufferers. Mayor Failing, Captain B. F. Smith and others, we are informed were making arrangements for this worthy object. There seems no doubt but that if anything can be done in the matter it should be done immediately. The supposition is that those persons will not be able to contend against their hardships and exposure, and survive very much longer, and there being no ray of hope lingering it should nerve every human being to some exertion for their rescue. The thought of a woman perishing in such a situation would be hard indeed. We are not inclined to doubt but that our people will take prompt action in the matter, and do whatever can be done for the unfortunate ones remaining to be saved.

This vessel has been long in the Oregon packet line, and was always considered one of the best. Captain Paul Corne has commanded her for many years, and only a small time since gave command to his chief officer, Mr. Lewis, who was acting as master at the time of the disaster. Those who were fortunate enough to escape from the wreck give Captain Lewis great credit for his cool manner, and having known him for some time we feel assured he did all that mortal could do, for those under his charge, while he had an opportunity. It is another of those unhappy incidents on the Columbia bar that can only be prevented by the use of steam tugs. Capt. Lewis, of the G. S. Wright, coming in the day following the disaster, did all that was possible to save those still clinging to the wreck; but as will be seen by his statement in the marine report, it was utterly useless to attempt it. Our merchants had a very valuable cargo of merchandise aboard, but we are unable at the present writing to give with any certainty the losses.

"FOOD FOR THOUGHT."  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST, SIR:—"Food for thought," says the New Westminster organ, on looking over the Estimatist. Yes, food for the thoughtful miner, say I, when sticking in the mud on the trail between Cottonwood and Van Winkle, with a heavy pack on his back, imagining as he rounds a stump that he spies a dry spot to step upon. Vain thought! You may just as well follow the mule trail right along, as you will only tear your blankets and bruise your limbs by trying to make a cut-off. And when you think that this has been the same old thing since '61, and more money spent on twenty miles of road than would have made it all the distance to the Creek. And when you look at the figures put down for nothing—\$12,500 for a street in New Westminster—you will agree with me, it is "food for thought." Again, \$30,000 for the Chilcooten Expedition—result, about half a dozen Si-washtes who gave themselves up—you will repeat, "food for thought." Again, \$2,100 for silver plate to the commanders of the Expedition, bought in San Francisco by the Governor's order—"food for thought." Yet Westminster at a time when many of us in Victoria cannot pay our way up the Fraser to try Cariboo again where we have spent our all and impaired our health—"food for thought!"

A POOR MINER.  
THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.—In the European telegraphic intelligence published in the Colonist of Saturday mention is made of the appointment of Sir Frederick Bruce as British Minister at Washington vice Lord Lyons. The Hon. Sir Frederick William Adolphus Bruce was until recently Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Pekin.

## Arrivals, STORE, SERIES!

near Oregon BACON;  
CURED HAM (New);  
BUTTER, (selected);  
each, E. B. SYRUP;  
ALT;  
PICKLES;  
ES, Sperm and Adamantine;  
each, California Family

YEAST POWDER;  
LARD;  
SSES;  
FREE;  
red, pink and Bayos;  
PLES;  
ACHES, (dried);  
PEACHES, (dried);  
STARCH  
AISINS;  
wich Island SUGAR;  
BAGS;  
San Francisco (A) SUGAR  
rural Leaf TOBACCO;  
RURANTS  
OAP  
ACHES, in 2 lb. cans;  
MATOES, do;  
en CORN, do;  
English PICKLES, in

TURKEY, 2 lb. cans;  
CHICKEN, do;  
GOOSE, do;  
Field's OYSTERS, 2 lb cans  
T OIL, "Plagniol,"  
OLATV, superfine family use  
"Pouchong," do;  
SPICES;  
at supply of FLOUR of all  
from California, Oregon and

and Liquors.  
ET and SAUTERNE Wines  
ET, family use;  
OPORTO, various brands;  
ALICANTE Red Wine;  
SHERRY, do  
ets CHAMPAGNE WINE  
ats;  
e PEKOD;  
in NOILLY;  
in's Wine BITTERS;  
swasser "  
RYCORDIAL, genuine;  
ETTER'S BITTERS;  
SCHINO;  
EM BITTERS;  
CAO, in jugs;  
LIQUORS, in fancy De-  
ESSY and MARTELL  
messy, Martell and Imperial, in  
M—30 per cent. above proof, in  
bulk;  
N—In bulk.

rate Prices and Liberal Terms,  
by  
HOTELIER,  
of Street, Victoria.  
from the country promptly  
mh7 1m

Claims for Sale.  
in the Ayrshire Lad,  
in the Highland Chief.  
MER IMMEDIATELY  
e latter immediately above the  
e Lightning Creek. Both claims  
cheap, as the owner wants to  
of this paper. mh18 1m

HINERY  
R SALE.  
ET SOUND AGRICUL-  
MPANY offer for sale a lot of  
has never been in use, consist-  
ing of, Moulding, and Groov-  
right Saw Frames, etc., etc., all  
in manufacture.  
olmie, or Mr. Munro, Hudson's  
Bice, or to Mr. Mackenzie, at  
the Machinery may be seen.

use to Let.  
E ON THE SAANICH  
Mr. Finlayson's, hitherto oc-  
ed Fellows  
Garden and a well of water.  
MR. THOMSON,  
At the Gas Works.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, March 21.  
House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, McClure, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Burnaby, Duncan, Bayley, and Dennes.

THE CONTENTED ELECTION.  
Mr. Dennes, chairman of the committee on the contested election, handed in the report to the effect that Mr. McClure was possessed of the necessary qualification.

THE NANAIMO PETITION.  
Mr. Bayley presented the petition from Nanaimo praying for the voting of the sums put down in the Estimates. Petition laid on the table.

SCHOOL BILL.  
The Speaker read the amendments of the Legislative Council to the School Bill. They were read a first time.

INDIAN LIQUOR TRAFFIC.  
Dr. Trimble gave notice of a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the Indian Liquor traffic.

THE SUPPLY BILLS.  
The chairman of Ways and Means being absent, the Speaker left the chair, and it was proposed that a chairman of Ways and Means should be elected.

Dr. Helmecken objected to electing a chairman pro tem.

Mr. DeCosmos was distinctly opposed to the time of the House being trifled away in this manner.

On a vote being taken the House decided that a chairman should be elected.

Dr. Trimble moved that Mr. Bayley take the chair.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that Mr. Burnaby take the chair. Mr. Burnaby declined.

Mr. DeCosmos asked leave to withdraw his motion, and moved that Dr. Tolmie take the chair.

Dr. Tolmie said he had a bad cold, and besides he was opposed to any appearance of discourtesy to any hon. member.

Mr. DeCosmos repudiated any intention of acting discourteously.

Mr. McClure moved that Dr. Powell take the chair.

Dr. Powell believed the business of the House should go on; he would be sorry to show any discourtesy to the hon. chairman of Ways and Means, if the House, however, voted him into the chair he would act (hear, hear.)

On a vote being taken Dr. Powell was elected by six to five, Dr. Powell himself in the negative.

A message was here brought in from His Excellency, stating that the Colonial Treasurer suffered great inconvenience from not knowing how the appropriations had been voted by the House. The committee rose to receive the message and then resumed its sitting.

Dr. Trimble moved that the committee rise and report progress—lost.

Mr. Burnaby moved that the House take into consideration His Excellency's message in regard to the Colonial Treasury.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the House proceed with the business fixed for the day, viz., a tax on unimproved lands.

Dr. Tolmie opposed, on account of the absence of the hon. chairman of Ways and Means, who was so well fitted to grapple with the question.

Dr. Dickson had no intention to take advantage of the absence of hon. members, but they should be in attendance when important business was before the House.

Dr. Helmecken said the dispatch from His Excellency was hardly a proper one, as the house had the sole control of the matter, and had nothing whatever to do with the regulations of the Colonial Office. Besides the bill was always brought in as the last bill of Supply.

The committee then took up the consideration of the land tax.

Dr. Dickson in advocating his motion for a tax of three per cent on unimproved lands in the settled districts of the colony, alluded to the large quantity of valuable lands locked up in the hands of speculators. In North and South Saanich, Lake, Victoria and Esquimalt districts there were 56,000 acres of land, 31,500 acres of which were arable. Of this only some 2000 acres were under cultivation, and perhaps 2000 more were occupied as grazing land. In Cowichan district there were 65,000 acres, of which 45,000 were arable, and there were 3,500 acres of beautiful bottom land in an Indian reserve, of which only about fifty acres were under cultivation. The late Governor had proposed to adjust the question of this Indian reserve, and would have done so had it not been for some troubles among the Indians. There were also 1500 acres of land in Cowichan held by non-residents, which was totally unimproved, although it was the best prairie land, ready for the plough. There were various modes of taxation which had occurred to him, but he thought the best way would be to tax it on the assessed value. As to a tax on improved land, if any at all were imposed, it should be extremely light. In the neighboring republic, among all the taxes which they were now obliged to impose the farmers were taxed as lightly as possible. He would move that a tax of three per cent be imposed on all unimproved land in the settled districts.

Mr. DeCosmos would ask the hon. mover what definition he attached to "unimproved."

Dr. Dickson would make it actual settlement.

Mr. McClure said the principle of the resolution must meet with the approval of every hon. member, but three per cent was much too large, and the proposition to tax nothing but uncultivated lands would involve the creation of a staff of officials, since the cultivated or improved lands would have to be marked off from the unimproved lands probably every year—besides the difficulty would arise as to what was improved land and what was not. He would prefer a lower tax and impose it on all lands whether cultivated or not. The settlers in the outlying districts would merely have to pay two or three dollars a year, while the speculators in more favored districts would have to pay largely. Where there was so little land un-

der cultivation this tax would not bear unjustly on bona fide settlers, especially as improvements would not be in this case taxed. The principle of taxing uncultivated lands was the best undoubtedly, but he feared it was not practicable. This was too important a subject to be hastily disposed of and he would therefore move, that the Committee do rise and report progress. Lost.

Ayes—Mr. Clure, DeCosmos, Dickson, Duncan. [4].

Noes—Helmecken, Tolmie, Burnaby, Trimble, Bayley. [5].

Mr. DeCosmos had thought the wealthy land owners in the House would have been heard on this topic, but they seemed to prefer to wait to see what game was to be played and then play trumps. He himself was ready to express his opinion, and that was that he was thoroughly in favor of the principle of taxing uncultivated lands. He believed that no more land should be held by any man than he could cultivate. We might learn from the experience of other countries that 100 to 150 acres of land was sufficient for a man to support an ordinary family. One hundred and sixty acres of land would grow sufficient produce and raise stock enough to support a farmer. He would maintain that the party himself should be on the land or some one for him, or at least it should be fenced in and cultivated. The real object of the motion was to make the land productive. If we could by any means confine the quantity of land held by each man to 150 acres, and tax all land alike, we would attain to a better end. But this would not quite meet the end as unimproved land would be rendered more valuable by the improved land round it, although it only paid the same tax. His original proposition was that a man should only have what land he could improve; of course if a farmer could occupy more than 150 acres by stock and grazing, he would consider that improved land. He could not concur in the resolution to levy a tax of 3 per cent on unimproved land without a clearer definition. It seemed strange that there should be such an outcry about produce coming from the other side when we saw so much uncultivated land all round Victoria.

Dr. Tolmie said it was heavily timbered.

Mr. DeCosmos said the real object of the Government should be to render the land productive, and he did not see why parties should be compelled to clear at least one acre a year, and if we had 400 settlers we would have 400 acres of land cultivated every year. The hon. mover had said there were 65,000 acres of land in Cowichan, of which 45,000 were arable. The Surveyor-General's report said that there were 37,000 odd acres arable, of which some 7,000 acres were occupied. In Nanaimo there were some 11,000 acres, of which only a small portion was occupied. A large proportion of the pre-empted land in this colony was unoccupied, and he would ask if hon. members did their duty unless they either caused pre-emptors to vacate their land or to improve it. It might be objected that the lands were vested in the Crown, but it was the duty of the House to cite these pre-emptors before them and cause them to improve their claims. Looking to Cowichan, as quoted by the hon. mover, he thought this House bound to take some action on the state of affairs there and cause the land to be cultivated. He took it that the whole object of the resolution was not to raise revenue but to make the land productive. As to the Indian Reserves, of which there was so much fine land, he did not see why the Indians should not be compelled to cultivate their lands. The hon. gentleman urged the desirability of breaking up these Indian Reserves. One gentleman had told him in regard to the Cowichan Reserve that if it were thrown open he knew of ten families who would at once settle there. He deprecated any intention whatever to interfere with holders of land by levying a heavy tax to compel them to clear or cultivate their lands which they were unable to do; he had no sympathy whatever with anyone who might raise the question as a political cry, nor did he think because one man came here early and got a quantity of land, and another came later and could not get any, that any injustice was done. His sole object was to make non-productive land productive (hear, hear), and he thought this end might be attained by the House, although he did not approve wholly of the mode proposed in the motion before the House.

Mr. Duncan here moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Lost, on the same vote as before.

Dr. Dickson was astonished that the hon. Speaker seemed indisposed to accord him that hearing which he (Dr. Dickson) had always given to the hon. gentleman himself. He would have preferred to hear the hon. Speaker give the House the benefit of his extensive knowledge on the subject, but he appeared determined not to do so, and he (Dr. Dickson) was therefore obliged to bring forward all the information he could obtain, which, he assured the House, was at least as correct as any in the possession of any hon. member. After continuing at some length, the hon. gentleman moved that the committee report progress.

Lost, on the same vote as before.

Mr. DeCosmos would move an amendment for an address to the Governor to take some steps to compel pre-emptors to improve their lands.

Dr. Trimble said we had nothing to do with it.

Mr. DeCosmos was astonished to hear such an expression from one of the great land holders of the country (a laugh).

Mr. McClure moved, that a tax of 2 per cent be imposed on all lands held by private parties outside of a radius of half a mile from the town site limits.

The Chairman asked if the hon. gentleman was about to speak on the question.

Mr. McClure said unless the committee rose to report progress, he would speak for two hours. (Hear, hear, and cries of divide, divide.)

Dr. Helmecken (settling himself down in his chair): Well, well, we'll stop here all night. (Laughter.)

Mr. McClure must say he was astonished to see hon. gentlemen refusing to argue this question fully and openly, and trying to rush it through the House without a debate because they had a majority. (Hear, hear.)

The doctrine of the great idol of freetraders, John Stuart Mill, was that of land belonged to the State, and that occupants were only the

tenants of it. The principal portion of the soil round Victoria was locked up in the hands of speculators, which was a curse to the country.

Dr. Tolmie: No, no.

Mr. McClure maintained that such was the case, and that numbers of immigrants had been driven away because they could not get any land to settle on. (No, no.) He had known such cases himself. Settlers would not go to the outlying districts when they saw large quantities of land close round Victoria lying shut out from the market.

Dr. Tolmie would inform the hon. gentleman that all the open land at Comox had been taken up.

Mr. McClure—Then the greater reason for opening up the lands nearer home. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Tolmie had not intended to speak, having a very bad cold, but as he had been twitted with not speaking, he would briefly express his views. He did not think hon. gentlemen opposite had made out their case, nor did he think that the proposed tax would augment the revenue nor aid in settling the land. The farmers were already taxed as high as any other class in the community. Some of the best worked farms in this colony already paid a tax equal to seven per cent on their proceeds—a greater tax than was paid by any other property in this country. He thought the country was not prepared at present to go into the question.

Dr. Powell asked if there were any more remarks to be made.

Mr. DeCosmos said he had a two hours' speech to make yet.

Mr. McClure would stay in the House all night rather than see the question thus rushed through in a small House (laughter).

Dr. Dickson again rose and alluded to the large quantity of land locked up in the hands of speculators. One man, whose name he had before him, held 9,000 acres of land in the colony. (Cries of name, name.) Dr. Dickson could at once give the name if the hon. gentleman who opposed this motion held large quantities of land, whether agricultural or not he could not say. The greater portion of the arable land of the colony was locked up in the hands of speculators.

Dr. Tolmie—No, not take Victoria district.

Dr. Dickson knew one gentleman in the district who owned 1200 acres of land without a stump or stone on it, and who was quite willing to have his land taxed. In fact he had told him he would submit to any tax the House saw fit to impose so long as all the rest of the unoccupied lands were taxed alike; the only object would be that he and others would have to throw their lands into the market, and he believed that the rest of his land would be greatly improved in value. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Tolmie said the gentleman alluded to with 1200 acres of land near Victoria would no doubt be glad to have all the land round Victoria taxed the same as his own, because his own was all clear open land, while great part of the rest was rocky or wooded, and could not be cleared at less than from \$50 to \$400 per acre.

Dr. Dickson said he knew of wooded land being cleared at \$80 per acre.

Mr. McClure after some further remarks interrupted by cries of "Divide, divide," from those opposed to the tax, urged the gross impropriety of trying to rush the matter through in so small a House, and moved that the Committee rise and report progress. Lost, 5 to 4.

Mr. McClure continued to speak at some length on the question.

Dr. Tolmie here put on his overcoat, and Dr. Trimble getting his legs up on a chair composed himself into a comfortable attitude.

Mr. Duncan said he had in bygone times heard these walls re-echo with fervid eloquence from the gentlemen who now sat so quiet, and he would ask why were the mighty thus fallen? The hon. member proceeded to go into the merits of the question, and alluded to the injurious effects of lands being locked up in the hands of speculators in other countries, and said the same thing was being enacted here. He well remembered the time when 20,000 hardy sons of toil came to the country and were driven away because they could not get a foot of land to settle on; although they offered \$5 and \$10 per acre for it, and that same land had now been thrown back on the hands of Government. The hon. gentleman spoke most eloquently for some time, and concluded by moving to rise and report progress, which was again lost on the same vote as previously.

Mr. DeCosmos then took the floor and spoke for over half-an-hour on the question, till at length the opposers of the measure consented to its withdrawal, which was done by Dr. Dickson, with the understanding that he would bring it up in another shape.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday) at the usual hour.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.  
House met at 3:15. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Trimble, Dickson, Duncan, Dennes.

SECOND READINGS.  
The following bills will come up on Monday next for a second reading: Imprisonment for Debt, Lien on Property, Registration of Voters Act, Franchise Act, Homestead Law, Births Deaths and Marriages, Declaration of Titles.

INDIAN LIQUOR TRAFFIC.  
Dr. Trimble introduced his motion for a committee to inquire into the law regarding selling liquor to Indians. The subject was a serious one, both in a commercial and a moral point of view. First in a moral point, for the poor Indian received a great deal of bad liquor from bad white men, and were demoralized by the practice to a great extent. There were fifty or sixty white men who made their living by selling this stuff to the natives, who were prevented from going into places where white men got their liquor. The hon. gentlemen advocated treating the Indians as white men and British subjects. They had feelings, and felt degraded by being prohibited from mixing with white men, and they wished to raise them from their present wretched position, we must place them on a footing in every respect with the rest of the community. He believed the present law

prohibiting their buying liquor was a bad one, and should be abolished.

Mr. DeCosmos was quite willing to grant the hon. gentleman a committee; he had already presided over one committee—and he did not see why he should not have another. (Laughter.) As to Indians being raised by being allowed to enter the same houses as white men to drink, he was of a very different opinion.

The motion was carried, and the Speaker said as the question was of rather a spiritualistic nature, he would appoint the three doctors—Trimble, Dickson and Powell. (Laughter.)

PILOT SERVICE.  
Mr. DeCosmos introduced his motion for an inquiry into the pilot service. The Executive had informed the House that the present bill was in operation, and as the service was in an unsatisfactory state, he thought it highly proper that the House should take it into consideration.

The House fixed next Wednesday to go into committee on the question.

WRITS OF CAPIAS.  
Mr. Dennes moved for returns of writs of *capias*, *ad respondendum* and *ne exeat regno* from 1861 to 1865 inclusive.

The motion with the addition of writs of *ad satisfaciendum* was agreed to.

Dr. Trimble would like the honorable mover to explain the meaning of the Latin terms. (A laugh.)

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

Dr. Trimble and Mr. Duncan here left the House.

On clause 109 giving the Council power to borrow money not exceeding \$20,000, and contract debts and levy rates for payment of such.

Dr. Powell moved that \$10,000 be the sum. Carried by the casting vote of the chair, and the clause, amended by striking out all the provisions in regard to the validity of by-laws relating to it, was carried.

Clauses 110 and 111, providing that by-laws shall be assented to by the rate-payers, were passed.

Clauses 112 to 118, inclusive, enacting the powers of the Council in regard to debentures, banking, issuing bills, etc., were passed.

Clause 119, prohibiting the granting of any monopoly, was passed; also clause 120, excepting ferries.

Clauses 121 to 124, providing for the appointment of auditors, and their duties were passed.

Mr. McClure here entered the House.

Clause 125 to 129, in regard to the duties of the City Clerk were passed.

Clauses 130 to 132, in regard to the punishment of Assessors and Collectors were struck out.

Clause 135, in regard to Writs of Execution against the Corporation was passed, amended.

Clause 136, in regard to taxes being levied equally on all rateable property, was passed.

Clause 137 was struck out.

Clause 138 to 143, providing for raising revenue for the year were passed.

Clauses 144 to 234 were struck out without discussion.

Clauses 235 to 237, providing for the making of Voters' lists by the City Clerk were passed.

Clauses 238 to 241, providing for the regulation of the City Bank account, Finance Committee, how to recover fines, &c., were passed, also.

Clause 242, making any wilful false statement in any declaration, perjury.

Clause 243, explanatory of words and terms in the bill was passed.

Clause 244, providing for what ward reclaimed lands shall belong to, was passed; also.

Clause 245, providing that anything directed to be performed on a day which happens to be Sunday or a holiday, shall be done on the next day.

Clause 246, the last of the bill, providing that the Mayor and Councilors shall not receive any fee or reward for their services was passed.

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

In consequence of a Petition purporting to emanate from nearly two hundred persons resident at Nanaimo, having been sent to the honorable 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 Excellency for the present year, to be used in purchasing suitable buildings for public offices, court house, post office, harbor-master's office, &c., and 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 we respectfully beg to call your Excellency's notice to the fact, that during four or five nights of the past week, in one of which the thermometer stood 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  
L. W. Holmes  
Jas. Davis  
T. Hankin  
James McDonald  
A. E. Nelson  
Louis Hughes  
Thos. Thompson  
Thos. Holland  
A. G. Pemberton  
Mark Lester  
Annes Sabiston  
W. Ritchie  
W. Labester  
H. Bannister  
E. Williams  
J. Parker  
H. W. Alexander  
Chas. Platt  
C. Batchelor  
E. Gough  
M. Glastwick  
Jas. Sabiston  
Isaac Mendosa  
Jas. Taylor  
J. Spennburgh  
Jos. Webb  
G. E. Lonsack  
J. T. Gough  
D. Dunn  
A. M. Huntley  
C. Edwards  
M. Swales  
Harry Windsor  
Klein Grant, M. D.  
T. Windsor  
M. Lumby  
P. Karney  
Jas. Jenkins  
W. J. Wignell  
S. Gough  
P. McClosky  
Jno. Hunter  
D. Allan  
Jno. Segg  
Y. Vilecock  
Jas. Tarver  
Jas. Smith  
J. Johns  
H. Cooper  
T. Parker  
J. Garnet  
H. Heat  
Mahaffey  
J. Dixon  
J. P. Ellis  
Rodie Cameron  
P. Marthey  
J. Store  
H. Weir  
J. S. Williams  
J. Innes  
J. Christie  
J. W. Pemberty  
J. Fear  
G. Nixon  
W. Bailey  
A. Chambers  
E. D. Sylvester, M. D.  
F. Brown  
D. Leach  
J. W. Williams  
R. Johns  
J. R. Price  
W. Teff  
J. Hurst  
J. E. Zaffy

R. Beaham  
J. Peterson  
C. K. Pryce  
C. Hughes  
W. M. Ritchie  
E. McLeod  
E. Byron  
J. Holden  
T. Jones  
G. Hillton  
E. Smithurst  
J. Helier  
J. Starnaup  
A. McAlister  
W. Driver  
G. B. Fea  
H. Green  
H. Edwards  
T. McGuffey  
J. Ferguson  
W. Nicol  
T. Butler  
W. Williams  
James Barnes  
Charles S. Nicol  
T. Williams  
J. Fox  
E. Flynn  
B. Gibbs  
G. Morton  
R. Gray  
A. Mayor  
Henry Wainwright  
G. Crawford  
G. Haines  
D. Harris  
J. Rodello  
D. Carr  
O. Goulter  
J. Sabiston  
D. Prenderbolt  
T. Heald  
E. Buckley  
J. Little  
J. Marwick  
J. Johnston  
H. E. Edwards  
P. Hume  
W. Lockhart  
G. Drabbles  
J. Dolbert  
J. Hamilton  
W. A. Ogilvie  
J. Miller  
B. Jones  
J. McEvoy  
J. Dolbert  
W. Taylor  
P. Sabiston  
J. Newton  
E. Newton  
E. Donnelly  
J. Coffery  
J. Bouck  
W. Johns  
E. Kelly  
P. Kewer  
A. Steppoy  
J. Dolbert  
T. Tamarie  
G. Pratt  
R. Chappel  
W. Colowan  
W. Griffith

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

PATRONS:  
DR. HELMECKEN, Speaker House of Assembly.  
ALLEN FRANCIS, Esq., United States Consul.  
HENRY REODES, Esq., H. H. M. Consul.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS  
&c., &c., &c.  
(Free from Adulteration.)  
Manufactured by  
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,  
FURBUXTONS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS  
first-class Manufactures are obtainable from  
every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should  
insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask  
for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior  
preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all  
prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely  
similar in quality to those supplied by them for  
use at

Her Majesty's Table.  
C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles,  
Tarr, Fruit, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted  
Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade,  
Essence of Coffee, Chutney, and other Table  
Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous  
other articles, all of which are of the highest  
quality, and are prepared with the most complete  
attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their  
Sole Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for THE & PERRINS  
CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE  
Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Sayer's  
Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's  
Royal Osborne's Sauce, and Captain White's  
Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and  
Mulligatawny Paste.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers  
in Victoria, V. I.  
Wharf Street, Victoria, V. I.

Tuesday

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Cochrane. Mr

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The members

of the House,

The Chairman

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Mr. McCreigh

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday March 28, 1865

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

The special Election Committee balloted for to investigate into the petition of Mr. C. B. Young praying that the seat of Mr. Leonard McClure for the city be declared null and void, met Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

The members being sworn in by the Clerk of the House, The Chairman asked if any one appeared for Mr. Young.

Mr. McClure stated that he appeared for Mr. McClure. The Chairman directed the petition to be read, which was done. The grounds of the petition—want of proper qualification—have already been given in the Colonist.

Mr. Southgate here obtained permission to retire, but remained a few minutes longer. Mr. Cochrane moved as the petitioner was not there nor any one for him that the Committee adjourn.

Mr. McClure said the matter he thought might be settled very shortly, as the petitioner had not complied with the Standing Orders of the House, which were as follows: The person petitioning shall within five days after the petition is allowed by the General Committee give notice to the person whose seat he intends to contest, and shall specify the facts on which he intends to contest, and none other shall be admissible; and must give to the Special Committee lists of objections, with their several heads, and none others shall be admissible.

Mr. Franklin said as Mr. Southgate had obtained leave to retire he would request the same privilege.

The Chairman objected and said the business must go on.

Mr. McClure quoted Rogers to prove that the Committee might adjourn for twenty-four hours, but the party requesting the adjournment must pay the costs.

Mr. Duncan said that in order to give the petitioner an opportunity to appear and explain this contested point he would move that the Committee adjourn till seven o'clock this evening.

Carried nem con, and the Committee adjourned.

Evening Session. The Committee resumed its session at 7 o'clock, all the members being present.

Mr. Young, the petitioner, apologized for his absence in the morning, and stated that it was entirely owing to a misapprehension on his part. He begged to state that he was not animated by any feeling of malice or ill will against the junior member for the city, but he had been requested by a number of the voters to contest the election.

He had no counsel to assist him, because he had not been provided with any by his Committee, and that would account for no one appearing for him this morning. The question was one of privilege, and he hoped the Committee would look on it in that light.

Mr. Young was proceeding to press his objection as to want of qualification when Mr. McClure said he would insist on his objection in regard to the Standing Orders of the House.

Mr. Young said the Committee had already been notified through this petition of the objections made, and Mr. McClure had also been notified in the same way although previous to the time.

Henry Mason, clerk to the Attorney General, sworn—Stated he had served a notice from Mr. Young on Mr. McClure on the 24th February, to the effect that he (Mr. Young) would contest Mr. McClure's return on the ground of want of proper qualification.

Mr. McClure said it was simply a question whether the Standing Orders were to be recognized as law or not. They stated distinctly that the objections must be handed in within five days after the petition had been received by the General Committee on Elections. This had not been done; Mr. Young's letter to Mr. McClure having been written before the petition had been presented to the General Committee.

The committee room was here cleared, and after a discussion of half an hour the doors were opened, and the chairman stated that the committee had arrived at the conclusion that the notice had been sufficient.

Mr. Young then proceeded to state his grounds.

Mr. McClure, sworn—Produced the original deed of the property from the Hudson Bay Company to Mr. Thorne. The first money paid to Mr. Thorne by witness was September 1st, 1864, \$500. The deed was drawn up on October 5th for \$5000. On November 1st \$364 was paid, making in all \$1464. He had spent on the property since the purchase about \$500. The property was mortgaged to Mr. Thorne on the 5th October for the balance of the money; the mortgage has since been cancelled some time in February.

Had testified on oath at the election that he was possessed of the qualification.

Cross examined by Mr. Young—The money was paid in coin and bank notes; \$1464 was paid up to the 1st November; am now owner of the southern half of Block No. 12; had made a return of the property to the assessor, which I believed was in time because I saw other returns made the same day.

The mortgage was cancelled on February 6; the title deed was given to Mr. Thorne to give to Mr. McClure for safe keeping for me, which Mr. McClure had promised to do.

The mortgage was cancelled so that I might sell any portion of the property which was paid for. The mortgage was part of the time in my possession, partly in Mr. Thorne's.

On the morning of the election the title deed was in the hands of Mr. Thorne; Mr. Thorne did not put it into my hands in order that I might qualify; I got the title deed from Mr. Thorne because Mr. Fell and another voter told me they would require it to be produced. Mr. Thorne did not take the title deed back; I kept it for several days; it is now in my possession; there was, of course, a charge of \$4,500 against this property on 6th February last, on which, however, \$364 was paid.

Q—How was the mortgage cancelled? A—There was no value given; Mr. Thorne did not want a mortgage at all, but I suggested it.

Q—Was the \$364 paid on the day the receipt was signed, Nov. 1st? A—The receipt was given after the money was paid.

Q—Did this \$4,500 still remain as a charge against the property in the Registrar's books? A—It did.

By Mr. McClure—I kept the receipts instead of endorsing the amounts paid on the mortgage, and, of course, only the \$4,500 less \$364 could be recovered against me.

By Mr. Young—What is the value of the property? A—A lot adjoining the property was sold the other day for \$400. I have thirteen lots.

Q—How was it that the deed was not registered for so long after the first payment was made? A—Solely, through neglect.

Mr. Young here produced a certificate from the Registrar-General, certifying that the mortgage had been registered on the 13th of December.

Q—If you paid \$364 dollars on Nov. 1st, how could you give a mortgage on December 13th for \$4,500? A—This is simply an absurdity. The mortgage was drawn up by Mr. McClure on October 5th, and was ordered to be registered on that day.

Mr. McClure confirmed this evidence, and stated that the application for register was made on the 10th of October.

Q—Where did you get the title deed from the morning of the election? A—From Mr. Thorne, although the sheriff told me there was no necessity for producing it.

Mr. Young said he wished to have the evidence of Mr. Alston and Mr. Thorne. The Chairman cleared the room for a few minutes, when it was decided that Mr. McClure should be examined.

By the Chairman: For whom did you produce the deed? Mr. McClure—For Mr. McClure and Mr. Thorne. The original entry in the Registrar's books is on the 13th December, 1864, but the date of application is on Oct. 10th.

Mr. Thorne neglected to leave the original deed at the Registrar's office, hence the delay in registration. I applied for registration on behalf of the mortgages.

By Mr. Young—Did Mr. Thorne deposit the deed with you? A—I am not sure whether he did or not; he used to stop me on the street and apologize to me for not having done so.

The understanding was that it was to be deposited with me for the benefit of the mortgagee.

Q—Do you not think it strange that a charge bearing interest which \$364 was paid should not have the payment endorsed? A—Not in the least; Mr. McClure kept the counter receipt which was perfectly sufficient.

Q—Was the deed in your possession on the day of the election? A—I cannot be certain; I am not sure that the deed was not brought to me. That was the intention.

The Committee after a few minutes discussion decided that Mr. Thorne should be summoned to-morrow at 11 o'clock, till which hour they adjourned.

Second Day. The Special Election Committee met yesterday at 11 o'clock, all the members being present.

The Chairman informed Mr. Young that there were some fees to be paid to the Clerk, which was accordingly done.

Mr. James Thorne was then sworn and examined by Mr. Young—Mr. McClure paid me \$100 when he purchased the property; it was made in September; a subsequent payment of \$364 was made at one time in November; I know nothing at all about the mortgage; I never had to do with selling any property before; I left it all in the hands of Mr. McClure.

Mr. McClure's lawyer, not mine; he is the first lawyer that has had to do with the property, and I intend he shall be the last (laughter); I want no other lawyer but him. I signed a release of the mortgages in the Registrar's office.

Mr. McClure was to have kept the title deed in his safe for keeping. When the mortgage was done away with I found in Mr. Alston's office all the original papers, and with Mr. McClure; after I released the mortgage Mr. McClure got the papers and gave them to me to give them to Mr. McClure; I had the papers in my pocket for four or five days to give them to Mr. McClure, but could not find him in his office, so at last I took them out of my pocket and left them at my house.

Q—Who was the \$364 paid you? A—In a rum-hale (laughter).

Q—How was it paid? A—Oh, in \$2's and \$5's, and bills on one place and another. I mean bank bills—money.

Q—Did Mr. McClure get the papers from you just before the election? A—No; he did so much thing; he got them on the day of the election.

By Mr. McClure—Mr. McClure has spent considerable money on the property, which when finished will amount to about \$120.

Q—Do you consider the property much decreased in value? A—Oh I consider that the whole place will tumble in altogether soon (laughter).

To Mr. Cochrane—The signatures of the deed and the two receipts, are mine.

Mr. Young here addressed the Committee saying that sufficient proof had been given that there were ample grounds for inquiry. It had been found in the Registrar's office that a mortgage of \$4,500 was filed against the property, no part of which was discharged. There was another very remarkable feature in the case, which was that a great degree of negligence had been admitted by the whole three parties.

Mr. McClure objected; he had not admitted any negligence on his part.

Mr. Young said there was negligence on the part of some of the parties at any rate. It was also a remarkable coincidence, although it amounted to nothing, that the two sums should be paid so shortly before the election! \$1,464 had been paid on the prop-

erty which was valued at \$5,000, leaving a claim of \$3,536 still on the property. Mr. Young contended that Mr. McClure had not sufficient claim on the property to enable him to qualify. He thought the proof he had adduced quite sufficient to show that his protest was not frivolous and vexatious. He had been advised to do so by both professional and unprofessional friends, and had acted wholly in the support of a principle and of the honor and dignity of the House.

Mr. McClure called the attention of the committee to the Franchise Act, which declared the qualification to be "possessed in his own right of real property in the colony for an estate of freehold to the value of £300 for three months previous to the day of election." He contended that this clause would have been complied with even if there had been a mortgage for the whole amount. All that was necessary was that the party should have possession of a freehold; there was not a word said about being free from incumbrance. But it was quite unnecessary for him to say any more about this point, which although perfectly legal, was perhaps open to moral objections. It had plainly appeared that Mr. McClure had paid the sum of \$1464 previous to the stipulated time, which gave him a perfect qualification according to the Franchise Act. Mr. Young stated that the petition could not be called frivolous and vexatious, but he would show that it was most emphatically so.

Mr. McClure had deliberately appeared at the hearings, and had sworn that he was possessed of the qualification of £300 required by law. It was rather a serious thing for Mr. Young to attempt after such a declaration by Mr. McClure, to institute such proceedings as the present. Mr. Young not being a lawyer and having no legal advice had evidently fallen into an error that because the mortgage was registered on the 13th December it had been executed then. If he had asked the proper question of Mr. Alston he would have at once found that the mortgage had been executed on or before the 10th October, when the application to register was made. It might be said that Mr. Young was not a lawyer, but he had no right to institute such an inquiry, indirectly accusing a man of perjury without making proper inquiries into the matter. Mr. Young made another strange remark—that it was very curious that these sums of money were paid so shortly before the time required to obtain the necessary qualification. Well if this statement meant any thing it simply meant that Mr. Thorne and Mr. McClure were guilty of perjury—a very serious charge. Mr. Young made another point, which certainly no lawyer would have advised him to do—viz, that because the property was mortgaged Mr. McClure could not qualify. If the Act had any meaning, it evidently showed that a charge against the property such as the one in question could not affect the qualification. Mr. Young's argument would amount to this—that if a man possessed \$100,000 of property on which a charge of \$50,000 existed, he could not qualify. He must say that Mr. Young had wholly failed, both technically and in every other way, in making good his protest. His petition had evidently arisen in a mistake from want of knowledge of law or negligence in asking Mr. Alston a simple question as to when the mortgage was applied for—a mistake which no legal adviser would have permitted him to make. He must say that Mr. Young, in view of Mr. McClure's having taken a deliberate and public oath that he was possessed of the necessary qualification, had undertaken a most invidious task, and had carried it out in the rashest manner. He must certainly say that no protest could be of a more frivolous and vexatious nature than one thus undertaken in opposition to a solemn and public oath and which might have been prevented by a simple question.

The room was here cleared for deliberation, and after a few minutes the committee rose, having arrived at a decision, which the chairman announced, would be laid before the House.

A MINERALOGICAL CABINET. To the Editor of the BRITISH COLONIST, Sir—The Committee of Management of the Mechanics' Institute will gladly accept of any suggestions thrown out by your correspondents J. F. and J. B., in this morning's Colonist, for the formation of a museum, and if any gentlemen about to proceed to Sooke, Cariboo, Keeney, or other parts, metalliferous, will kindly undertake the duty of collecting specimens of ore or other articles suitable for a museum, we shall be only too happy to provide cases for their reception.

I am sorry to say that our funds will not enable us to purchase specimens; but if only a few miners in each locality were to interest themselves in the matter, we should soon possess the nucleus of what one day may prove a most interesting and valuable collection. As your correspondent remarks, the locality and exact position of such specimens must be carefully noted. I feel sure that all packers and other carriers would kindly assist us and forward these objects.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, E. GRAHAM ALSTON, Hon. Sec'y Mechanics' Institute, 21st March, 1865.

STARVED TO DEATH.—The two men, Burgess and Thompson, who were reported by the Seattle Gazette to have been poisoned at a logging camp at Henderson's Bay, are now believed to have been starved to death on Varshon's Island. They landed on the island at low water, and it is thought that their boats, containing their food, &c., were carried off by the rise of the tide, leaving them totally destitute of everything. The island is 14 miles long, and uninhabited, and the two men, although experienced woodsmen, were unable to obtain any food. Several days after they were reported missing, a sloop standing along the shore of the island was hailed by a man who ran along the beach and signalled them to come under the lee of the land; it was blowing hard at the time, however, and the sloop stood off. The man was shortly seen to fall down, probably being overcome with weakness. The body of Burgess has been found, but nothing has been seen of Thompson's, and it is surmised that he must have fallen on the beach and been carried off by the tide.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, March 22.

ASHORE.—The fine new schooner Triumph, built by Capt. Clark, dragged her anchors during a gale and went ashore at Penn's Cove, Whidby Island. She knocked a hole in her bottom, damaged her keel, and sustained other serious injury. She will probably be brought here for repairs.

RISE IN GREENBACKS.—A private despatch received at Olympia on Monday morning, just before the sailing of the Eliza Anderson, announced that greenbacks had gone up to 58.

MINING CLAIMS LAID OVER.—By an official notice in the Government Gazette of yesterday, all mining claims are further laid over from 31st March to 15th April.

METEOR.—A brilliant meteor was observed over James Bay last night, at about quarter before ten o'clock.

H.M.S. Cameleon returned from Nanaimo last night and anchored in Esquimalt Harbor.

Thursday, March 23.

DAWNED.—Two fishermen, named Thomas and Domingo Ambrosio, were found drowned near the entrance of the harbor early yesterday morning. They had gone out on the previous morning in company with two other boats to fish at Esquimalt, and not being successful did not return with the others, who came back the same evening. Nothing further was heard from them by their companions till yesterday morning, when two Spanish Indians who were coming into the harbor in a canoe about five o'clock, discovered the boat floating half filled with water, and on nearing it found the bodies of the unfortunate men, one with his head hanging in the water, his feet having caught in the net, and the other lying in the bottom of the boat. The Indians hastened into town and gave information to the friends of the deceased, and were at once sent back to bring in the bodies, which was done, information being at the same time sent to the Police. A fellow countryman of the drowned men, giving evidence at the inquest which was held on the bodies yesterday, states that one of them was still warm when he stripped off the clothing—a rather strange circumstance. The boat was considerably damaged and the nets destroyed. The bodies had apparently been untouched by the Indians, as \$9 were found in the pockets of one of the men. The jury came to the conclusion that the boat had been accidentally upset, and returned a verdict of "Found drowned." The deceased were both young men, Martin, who was a native of Corfu, Ionian Islands, being twenty-seven years of age, and Ambrosio, a native of Porto, Italy, thirty years. They will be buried to-day at 2 o'clock.

LEECH RIVER MAIL.—On Tuesday two petitions, signed respectively by the principal inhabitants of Victoria and the miners of Leech River, for the establishment of proper postal communication between Victoria and the mines, were placed in the hands of Mr. McClure for presentation to the Assembly.

As the House had however passed the Estimates, the only course left was to have the additional amount necessary for a proper mail service put in the supplementary estimates. Accordingly Mr. McClure waited upon His Excellency yesterday, in reference to the matter, when Governor Kennedy at once undertook to put the additional item in the supplementary estimates, and further promised to establish a twice a week mail communication immediately, and employ the \$300 voted as far as it would go.

The petitions will be sent down to the House by His Excellency, in company with the additional estimates, and we have no doubt a satisfactory vote will be given by the Assembly.

THE CHINESE GAMBLING CASE.—Mr. Ring yesterday moved in the Supreme Court for a rule to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue in this case, upon the affidavits of Young Sam, who had been arrested by the police on a charge of gambling, and of Mr. R. Bishop, his solicitor. Mr. Ring drew the attention of the Court to the section of the Act to show that the arrest was illegal. The Court sustained the views of the learned counsel, but refused to grant the rule for a writ of habeas, as the arrest had been illegally made, and the promoter therefore had his remedy against the police authorities. The adjourned hearing will come before the Stipendiary Magistrate to-day.

PRESIDENTATION.—In our notice of the proceedings of the Germania Sing Verein, in yesterday's issue, we omitted to mention the fact, that the President, Mr. J. L. Jungermann, in the name of the society, presented to Mr. St. Clair, their leader, a handsome souvenir in the shape of an elegantly bound photographic album, containing durable vignettes of the whole of the members, taken by Mr. Robertson, of Government street. Mr. St. Clair acknowledged the compliment in grateful and appropriate language.

CELESTIAL STAMPEDE.—The Enterprise yesterday conveyed 110 immigrants from the "Flowery Kingdom" to New Westminster. John says "me no go Callibook," and no doubt these irrefragable gold seekers intend to join their brethren now working the exposed bars of the Fraser, and will eventually congregate at Bridge Creek and other localities at present occupied by their countrymen. A large number still remain to work the Sooke river diggings this season.

LEECH RIVER.—Barnett, the Expressman, arrived last evening from Leech River. Snow still lies very deep on portions of the trail rendering travelling difficult. Passes can now get through to the mouth of the forks. A few miners are at work, but there is little doing at present.

THE PARISHIONERS OF ST. JOHN'S—A

number of the parishioners of St. John's Church met on Tuesday afternoon in Smith's building to present a farewell address to their respected pastor the Rev. R. J. Dundas prior to his departure from the colony. The Hon. R. Finlayson, M.L.C., occupied the chair, and the address, which is of a highly complimentary nature to the Reverend gentleman was read by Mr. Seabright Green, to which Mr. Dundas returned a feeling reply. At the conclusion of the proceedings a handsome watch chain manufactured from Leech River gold was presented as a token of regard to Mr. Dundas, with a list of those who had contributed towards it.

LARGE FREIGHT.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning with the heaviest load and dead load for New Westminster that she has carried for a long time. Besides being crowded with passengers, of whom there were about 220, she had on board 17 head of cattle, 40 sheep and over 100 tons of provisions and other goods, causing her to draw twelve inches more water than usual when loaded.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The full-rigged Russian ship, Czarowich Alexandroff, master, of 500 tons, arrived in Esquimalt harbor yesterday morning en route to Sitka, in fourteen days from San Francisco. She has part of a cargo of goods purchased in San Francisco, and will discharge her ballast and fill up with coal in this port. She brings no later papers from San Francisco.

TWICE A WEEK.—We understand that the Enterprise will remain one day at New Westminster, returning on Friday, and thereafter will resume her customary bi-weekly trips.

SAILED.—The bark Glimpe sailed out of the harbor yesterday morning and started for Barrard's Inlet, in tow of the Emily Harris.

POETICAL MARRIAGE CEREMONY

MINISTER.— This woman wilt thou have, And cherish her for life; Will love and comfort her, And seek no other wife?

HE.— This woman I will take, That stands before me now; I'll find her bread and clothes, And have no other row.

MINISTER.— And for your husband will you take This nice young man; Obey his highest wish, And love him all you can?

SHE.— I'll love him all I can, Obey him if I choose; If when I ask for funds, He never does refuse.

MINISTER.— Then you are man and wife, And happy may you be; And many be your years, As dollars in my fee.

READY WIT.— A country girl one morning went To market with a pig; The little cur-tail, not content, Squatted out a merry jig.

A dandy, who was riding by, And wished to pass a joke; Said, "Dear how comes your child to cry, When 'tis when wrapped up in your cloak?"

The country girl, quite quick replies, "So bad a breeding had he; That ever and anon he cries, 'When'er he sees his daddy.'"

The German papers announce the resignation by the celebrated chemist Liebig of his chair in the university of Munich. He goes to London to superintend the disinfection and application to agriculture of the sewerage of that city.

Mrs. Ann Smith, widow of Major H. G. Smith, of the Bengal Engineers, and mother of the late Mr. Thackeray, died on the 18th ult., in London, just a short year after her illustrious son.

The coffee slave trade is still going on. Vessels from the French flag are continually taking cargoes of coolies from Madagascar and Canton to Cuba. About one in four dies on the passage.

The following stanza on the marriage of Reuben Wise with Matilda Chévis, is exceedingly well told and very witty:

At length she seized the proffered prize, (A happy one, believe us,) For matrimony had made her Wise— Before she was Miss Chevis.

It is stated that the Government of Chile had opened all the important sea ports on that coast to the vessels of every nation, to discharge and take in cargoes of any description. This measure goes into operation on and after 1st May, 1865.

Patrick Hughes, of Stockton, for firing his own house to obtain insurance, has been sent to State Prison for five years.

Citizens of Oregon have appealed to the courts to compel the Collectors to receive greenbacks for State taxes.

A company for deep sea fishing, with the aid of the electric light, has just been formed at Danirk.

It is mentioned as a significant fact that the guns lately taken from the Japanese are of Russian manufacture.

A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette says that the ports of Canada are in a state of blockade. Windsor, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal are essentially blockaded by the passport system of President Lincoln as they possibly could be by his gunboat system, should these gunboats ever be built.

Five per cent. of the soil of England is not under cultivation; in Russia less than one fifth is cultivated; in Sweden, one-seventh; in Austria and Holland, one-fifth; in Switzerland, one-fourth; in France, fifty-four hundredths.

ARTISERMENT.

Arthur Edward Kennedy, C.B. Governor Island and its Dependencies.

of a Petition purporting to be two hundred persons residing in the colony, and praying that honorable body of His Excellency should be pleased to use his authority for an Exchange of public offices, court harbor-master's office, &c., and jail, besides making other arrangements.

signed, considering that the petition was an insult to your Majesty's representative, and many of the signatures were presented, do most respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to your Excellency see it, and to the Estimates to be recon-

the urgent necessity of a jail to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that during the four or five nights in one of which the thermometer below freezing point, two white Indians were locked up in the jail open to the weather.

- R Beaman, J Peterson, C K Pryce, P Hughes, W M Riche, E McLeod, E Byron, J Holden, T Jones, G Hilton, E Smithurst, J Crawford, J Starnup, A McAlister, W Driver, G Bell, E Holm, H Green, H Edwards, T McGuffey, J Furguson, W Nicol, J Williams, James Barnes, Charles S Nicol, T Williams, J Fox, E Holm, B Gibbs, G Morton, R Grey, A Mayer, Louis Page, G Crawford, G Haines, D Harris, J Rodello, D Cerf, C Coulter, J Sabiston, D Penderbolt, T Hendle, R Buckley, F Little, J Warwick, J Johnston, H E Edwards, P Hume, W Lockhart, G Drabbles, D Colles, J Hamilton, W A Ogilvie, J Miller, B Jones, J E Brody, J Deholt, W Taylor, P Sabiston, J Newton, J O'Grady, E Brough, J Coffey, J Bouck, W Johns, E Kelly, J Stepony, J Balle, T Tamarie, G Pratt, R Chappel, E Evans, W Lowland, W Griffith.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

FOR—

BOARDING LADIES.

MILSON BROWN,

Bank House,

VICTORIA, V. I.

PATRONS: Speaker House of Assembly, C. S. Esq., United States Consul, H. H. M. Consul.

CONDENSED SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

Manufactured by E & BLACKWELL, FROM THE QUEEN'S SQUARE, LONDON

BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS MANUFACTURES

are obtainable from the Colony. Purchasers should be careful to get the goods when they are not at all unusual for inferior produce substituted. Their Pickles are all made in Vinegar, and are precisely the same as those supplied by them for

Majesty's Table.

attention to the following—Pickles, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Pickles, Cats' Paw, and other Table Mushrooms, Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality and prepared with the most complete purity and wholesomeness. Their finest imported.

AGENTS FOR THE TERRA & PERRINS' ROBERT WORCESTER'S SAUCE

Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Sayer's Sauce, and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Sauce, and Captain Whitten's Curry Powder and Paste, all

at 25 w y l



Tuesday March 28, 1865

SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR

The following summary of amounts voted for carrying on the Government during the year 1865, was passed in Bill of Supply through the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday:

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES FOR 1865, showing the total amount for each department as voted.

THE GOVERNOR—Fixed Establishments, \$480; Provisional and Temporary, \$1,700. Total, \$2,180.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—Fixed Establishments, \$500; Office Contingencies, \$150. Total, \$650.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—Fixed Establishments, \$2,300; Office Contingencies, \$1,850. Total, \$4,150.

COLONIAL SECRETARY—Fixed Establishments, \$2,980; Office Contingencies, \$7,450. Total, \$10,430.

TREASURER—Fixed Establishments, \$3,625; Office Contingencies, \$650. Total, \$4,275.

AUDITOR—Fixed Establishments, \$1,200. Total, \$1,200.

SURVEYOR GENERAL—Fixed Establishments, \$2,300; Provisional and Temporary, \$14,699; Office Contingencies, \$12,440. Total, \$30,039.

HARBOR MASTER—Fixed Establishments, \$1,900; Office Contingencies, \$400. Total, \$2,300.

LIGHT HOUSES—Fixed Establishments, \$3,802; Allowances, \$1,300; Office Contingencies, \$760. Total, \$5,862.

POST OFFICE—Fixed Establishments, \$2,440; Office Contingencies, \$1,350. Total, \$3,790.

REGISTER GENERAL—Fixed Establishments, \$2,425. Total, \$2,425.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS—Fixed Establishments, \$15,755; Provisional and Temporary, \$1,455; Office Contingencies, \$250. Total, \$17,460.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS—Fixed Establishments, \$12,835; Office Contingencies, \$150. Total, \$12,985.

GAOL ESTABLISHMENTS—Fixed Establishments, \$3,408 25; Office Contingencies, \$100. Total, \$3,508 25.

VOLUNTEERS—Fixed Establishments, \$1,000. Total, \$1,000.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS—Fixed Establishments, \$60,545 25; Do. Provisional & Temp'y, \$1,854; Allowances, 1,300; Office Contingencies, 25,540. Total, \$90,240 25.

Pensions, retired allowances and gratuities, 2,425; Administration of Justice, (exclusive of establishments), 2,100; Charitable allowances, 500; Education, (exclusive of Establishments), 10,000; Hospitals, 6,509; Police, 1,725; Gaols, 7,022; Rents, 2,580; Transport, 1,250; Conveyance of Mails, 15,530; Works and Buildings, 55,443; Roads, Streets and Bridges, 47,850; Miscellaneous Services, 17,550; Interest, 19,400; Immigration, 2,500; Indians, 1,000.

Grand total, \$298,618 25.

NANAIMO PETITIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sir,—I see in your advertising columns another Petition from this place, numerous signed, and addressed to the Governor, purporting to be in opposition to one sent some time ago to the Assembly in regard to the Nanaimo Estimates. As I am a resident and a close observer of all movements here, and have not signed, nor did I see either petition till published in the papers, I may be permitted to make a few remarks to show that the difference between the two memorials is not so great as many at first sight might suppose. The main idea of the first petition was that if only the small amount put down for Nanaimo could be spared for this year it was the wish of those who signed the petition that certain items be not voted, in order that the very small item of \$800 put down for school house and teacher's quarters might be augmented.

To the \$1500 for the purchase of a building for court house, &c., there was no objection. To the item for a "new jail" there could be no objection, because there was no mention of a "new jail" in the Estimates. The objection was to the \$1500 proposed to be spent in fitting up an old building for a jail, &c., which when done would be found to be in the wrong place, and every way unsuitable. That it would be better to wait till another year and try and get a vote for a jail of the right dimensions and in a proper locality and not fit up the basement of a fall old building on Wharf street, close by where the passengers land. The idea of having a new building erected for a jail is so pleasing, that I see some who signed the first petition have also signed the second, and why not? There is scarcely a man in town who would not sign a request for a new jail to be built. It may be said the \$1500 asked was intended for the most part, to be expended for this purpose. Why then was it not so stated? It can hardly be supposed that Governor Kennedy would put down sums under false headings unadvised by some one. The £100 for Post Office was objected to on the ground that a storekeeper would do the work for one-fourth that sum, and keep open the office from 9 to 9 instead of from 10 to 4, as is now proposed. It is a matter of great importance to men who have to labor from 7 to 6 to be able to post and get their letters in the evening. The laboring class (and they comprise nearly the whole) here would rather pay extra and have this privilege. Why then should the Government pay extra in order to deprive them of this opportunity? As to the Clerk of the Stipendiary Magistrate, the feeling of a large number of people here is that to put all the Government offices of a district like this in the hands of one man, and be somewhat inclined to be supercilious and dictatorial, and then give him a Clerk or Private Secretary, and require all who have business to approach the Governor through him (the Magistrate), is a fatal blow at the very vitals of British liberty, to say nothing of self-government or representative institutions. Of this, more anon.

AN OBSERVER.

NANAIMO, March 22, 1865.

LORD PALMERSTON.—The Wright brings no confirmation of the death of this distinguished statesman, which was rumored on the arrival of the Oregon. It is to be hoped the report was without foundation in fact.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, March 23d.

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

THE CIVIL LIST.

The Speaker read a communication from His Excellency handing down a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to the Civil List, and approving of the course pursued by His Excellency in regard to the management of the Crown Lands Fund. The despatch appears in another column.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Dr. Dickson gave notice that on Friday next he would move that the House go into Committee on the best mode of settling up the agricultural lands of the colony.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House went into Committee on Supply, Dr. Powell in the chair.

SUPPLY BILL.

The bill granting a sum of \$298,618 15 from the general revenue for the use of the Government for the year 1865, was taken up in detail and passed.

OPTIUM LICENSES.

Dr. Helmecken introduced his motion for a license of \$100 to be levied on all parties selling opium. This drug was used as a luxury by certain classes just as liquor by others, and as dealers in the latter were heavily taxed he did not see why opium sellers should not also pay. Besides, by this means we would reach a class who did not now contribute anything to the revenue. We were now receiving large accessions to our Chinese brethren (a laugh), and they would be made to pay their share of taxes. He would not advocate too large a tax as it would only lead to evasion. In reply to a question the hon. gentleman said he had not the remotest idea what amount of revenue would be raised from the license. He did not understand Chinese nor did the Chinese understand him, and if they were brought together he would not be able to gain any information. (Laughter.)

Mr. DeCosmos asked if it were proposed to tax druggists; he thought an exemption should be made allowing the drug to be given in prescriptions.

Dr. Dickson said there were three or four druggists in Victoria who did very little business, and a tax of \$100 would come very heavily on them.

Dr. Helmecken would exempt opium used in prescriptions, &c., from the tax.

The motion was carried.

TAX ON AUCTIONEERS.

Mr. Denness moved that a tax of 2 1/2 per cent be levied on all sales of auctioneers.

Dr. Helmecken moved that a tax of one per cent be imposed. Two and a half per cent was far too heavy and would not produce so much revenue as one per cent, by diminishing greatly the amount of sales.

Mr. DeCosmos said the forcing a large amount of goods on the market by auction was calculated most seriously to interfere with the regular trader who imported his own goods, and was not in any sense a commission merchant. It was in this light that the mercantile community looked on it when they suggested a rate of 5 per cent. The rate of 2 1/2 per cent, proposed by the Chamber of Commerce in their report was he thought a fair charge. He would state that for the first half year of 1864 the returns of auction sales was \$210,015, and for the whole year, \$384,800. Of this was now paid the rate of 1/2 per cent which yielded to the revenue \$962 only. His own impression was that this trifling gain to the revenue was far more than counterbalanced by the injury to the small trader and the importer, whom we expected to stand by the country. (Hear, hear.) Taking into account the license the revenue received was about \$2,000 from the auctioneers. By levying 2 1/2 per cent we would obtain a revenue of \$9620 a year. (Hear, hear.) He saw no good reason why this class should not pay the proposed tax. Our object should be to build up our retail traders and legitimate importers.

Mr. Cochrane quite agreed with the hon. gentleman who had just spoken, and would support the motion. Indeed if it were levied only on merchandise he would be in favor of a higher rate (hear, hear). The auctioneers would probably simply charge it to their consignors, so that it would not after all come out of their own pockets.

Dr. Tolmie concurred with the arguments in favor of the tax, and was fully impressed with the necessity of protecting our small traders, (hear, hear). He was not of the opinion that the amount of auction sales would be equal under the new tax to that under the old, but nevertheless he would cordially support the motion for a tax of 2 1/2 per cent.

Mr. McClure heartily concurred in the proposition of the hon. member for Salt Spring Island. He supported the measure for two reasons: It would protect the retail trader from what might be almost termed an illegitimate competition, and it would increase the revenue—two very desirable things at the present time. The great tendency of the business of auctioneers was to concentrate the trade of the place in a few hands. (Hear, hear.) This, it was needless to say, was a very undesirable object in a town which was so largely peopled by retail traders. Every day had been making the business of the small traders less and less, until at length many were obliged to abandon their vocation altogether. Now, this was a highly injurious state of affairs, and really amounted to this, that a trade which would probably support 30 or 40 retail traders and their families was being rapidly centered in one or two men. The policy of the House should be the very opposite—to endeavour to spread the business of the place over as large a surface as possible, consistent with remuneration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cochrane advocated the same tax being put on sales of real estate as well as merchandise.

Mr. Southgate advocated a tax of 1 1/2 per cent, which he thought, large enough, and said it would produce more revenue than rate of 2 1/2 per cent. Consignors would be prevented by the latter tax from sending in their goods for sale.

Dr. Helmecken was still of opinion that 1 per cent would produce more revenue than 2 1/2. It would be found necessary to trust

wholly to the auctioneer's honesty in making returns, and 2 1/2 per cent was a very strong temptation to give in wrong returns. If the House should levy 2 1/2 per cent, tax, he thought certain things should be exempt, such as damaged cargoes sold at auction. (No, no!) As to 2 1/2 per cent on real estate, he thought that would have an injurious tendency; at any rate he would propose to postpone this portion of it for future consideration.

Mr. DeCosmos opposed the tax of 2 1/2 per cent on auction sales of real estate. He thought every means and facility ought to be afforded to our citizens to invest in real estate, as that gave them the greatest interest in the country.

Mr. Bayley had great pleasure in supporting the tax of 2 1/2 per cent, deeming it a most necessary and equitable import. During his experience of the retail business here, he had found that the trade which had formerly been distributed among a large number of dealers, was now concentrated in the hands of two or three auctioneers, to the ruin of many, and the serious detriment of the country. (Hear, hear.) One could go to any auction store here and buy any thing they wanted, from a bag of flour or a barrel of sugar to the largest quantity of goods, as cheap as the retail trader could procure it himself (hear, hear). As to the consignors being obliged to pay the 2 1/2 per cent, they could easily make their own bargains with the auctioneers, and make them pay the percentage themselves (hear, hear). Auctioneers went into all kinds of business here, and should be made to pay pro rata on their gross returns. We should by all means encourage the legitimate trader, who was the mainstay of the country (hear, hear).

Dr. Helmecken again contended that one per cent would produce more revenue than 2 1/2 per cent. The heavier rate would besides come, after all, out of the pocket of the consumer. If the object was to make the auctioneers pay more, let the license be raised.

Dr. Tolmie has listened with very great attention to the hon. member for Naamati when he suggested the way to make the auctioneers pay the per centage themselves. There was no doubt this could be readily done, and it had already been managed in that way (hear, hear).

Dr. Dickson could see no reason which had been advanced for deferring the question of real estate auction sales, unless because the hon. gentleman who was in that line of business was absent, and it was out of deference to him that it was done. He thought the 2 1/2 per cent tax would have a great effect in checking those bogus sales of real property which were so frequent, and so injurious to all the real property holders. He would support the tax on real estate.

Dr. Helmecken's amendment of a tax of one per cent was lost.

Ayes—Helmecken, Southgate (2), Noes—DeCosmos, Dickson, McClure, Denness, Cochrane, Tolmie, Bayley (7). The motion for a tax of 2 1/2 per cent on all auction sales of merchandise and merchantable property was carried.

Ayes—DeCosmos, McClure, Tolmie, Dickson, Cochrane, Bayley, Denness (7). Noes—Helmecken, Southgate (2).

Mr. Cochrane gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move that a tax of 2 1/2 per cent be imposed on all auction sales of real estate.

The committee rose and reported progress and the House adjourned till to-morrow (Friday).

FRIDAY, March 24.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, McClure, Tolmie, Trimble, Burnaby, Cochrane, Duncan and Bayley.

SUPPLY BILL.

The bill appropriating the sum of \$298,618 25 from the general revenue for the use of the Government for the year 1865 was read a third time and passed.

TAX ON AUCTIONEERS.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means in imposing a tax of 2 1/2 per cent on all auction sales was carried nem. con.

OPTIUM LICENSE.

The charge of \$100 on all persons selling opium was also agreed to.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House went into Committee on Ways and Means, Dr. Powell in the chair.

TAX ON NEWSPAPERS.

Dr. Tolmie gave notice of motion for the imposition of a stamp on newspapers (a laugh).

Mr. Duncan asked if the hon. gentleman meant foreign newspapers?

Dr. Tolmie said he meant those printed in the colony; he would propose only a small tax just to show what number were issued.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR LICENSE.

Dr. Helmecken introduced a motion for requiring separate returns of all wines, spirits and beer sold by wholesale, which should be subject to the rates required by the Trades License Act. This he thought would produce a large additional revenue.

Mr. DeCosmos disapproved of the system of requiring separate returns of liquors, &c. It would cause much additional trouble, and he did not see why a special rate should be levied on any particular kind of merchandise.

Mr. Burnaby agreed with the last speaker.

Dr. Helmecken had no objection to the word separate being struck out, which was done, and the motion passed.

LIQUOR LICENSES AT THE MINES.

Dr. Helmecken moved that the liquor license in the mining districts be £50.

Mr. Bayley would not object to the rate proposed if some discretion were used in granting licenses. Last year far too many licenses were issued, and the mines were filled with whisky shops, which prevented good houses from being opened.

Mr. DeCosmos thought it our obvious duty to foster our mining interests as much as possible (hear, hear), and to that end we should encourage all small traders in every way, as they did a great deal to open up the country. Besides these small traders had to supply the miners at much risk, not like those in settled districts, and they should be afforded every encouragement.

Mr. McClure agreed with the last speaker that the tax at the present time was ill-advised. Besides it would lead to the establishment of what was known in mining

regions as "sly grog-shops" an evil which had been caused elsewhere by heavy licenses. Most of the traders wished to sell liquor with their other goods, in fact a store in the mines was supposed to have everything for the convenience of the miners, in order that they might not be obliged to lose time in going at probably long distances from store to store. He therefore thought the tax impolitic at present.

Mr. Bayley urged the necessity of protecting the respectable houses at the mines, some of which would not disgrace Victoria from the small whisky shops which were found at every step.

Mr. Burnaby thought the arguments of the hon. member for Victoria on this point unanswerable, and would ask the hon. mover to withdraw his motion.

Dr. Helmecken had no objection to do so, and the matter dropped.

INCOME TAX.

Dr. Helmecken's motion for a tax of 1/2 per cent on all salaries which exceeded £150 per annum, came up.

Dr. Helmecken said this motion was simply an instalment of an income-tax. There were a large number of persons in comfortable circumstances who paid nothing whatever to the revenue. The tax of one-half per cent would, he thought, produce about \$4,000.

Mr. Duncan thought \$1,000 would be nearer the mark.

Dr. Helmecken said the Government officials would pay more than that.

Mr. McClure was in favour of the principle of the motion, but would favor its being applied to every one in the colony. (Hear, hear.) He understood that the hon. member for Methuen (Mr. Burnaby) had given notice of a motion of this kind—levying a tax on all incomes, and he would rather support that motion.

Mr. DeCosmos thought the hon. mover of the motion would have given some statistics on the matter. He himself had prepared a few figures from the Trades License List, which would give some idea of the question. There were 32 merchants in the city, whose incomes would average about \$3,000 a year; 39 commission merchants at \$2,000 a year; 4 bankers at \$3,500 a year; 10 lawyers at \$3,000; 43 hotel keepers, etc., at \$2,000; 192 traders at \$1,500; 269 mechanics and laborers, at \$1,000; 21 miscellaneous, at \$1,000, and 200 no profession, at \$600 a year. There was another list not on the Trades License roll, viz: 400 clerks and shopmen, at \$1,800 a year; 13 clergymen, at \$2,000; 7 medical men, \$4,000 a year. The next class was a most numerous one, far more so in proportion than in another colony he knew of, which with half a million of people had only nine times as many officials. We had here 100 officials at an average of \$1,180 a year. The total number of these persons was 2,330, including 1,000 of floating population. This he thought would be found a pretty close estimate. The 400 clerks, etc., received \$720,000 of salaries; the 13 clergymen, \$26,000; the 7 medical men, \$28,000, and the 100 officials \$118,000—making a total of \$892,000. One half per cent on this amount would yield \$4,460. His own impression was that we should not introduce any particular innovation at present, although in a new system of taxation he would not propose to adopt the Trades License system. (Hear, hear.) It had been suggested that the employers should make the returns, but this would be impracticable. For instance, in the printing business, take an establishment where there were say 20 men employed and getting excellent wages, it would be impossible for the employers to make any returns, because the men were paid no salary, but made their wages from week to week. The same was the case with mechanics, many of the mercantile class, and others. He therefore thought this part of the motion would prove unoperative. Another difficulty would be in regard to five months out of the six being considered permanent employment, and as to making masters collect the tax from their employees, he disapproved of it altogether. They had difficulty enough with their employees already, without collecting the taxes from them.

Mr. Burnaby approved fully of the principle of the tax, and was prepared at a future day to bring in a general measure which would reach all classes and produce a revenue of probably \$30,000 a year. The motion before the House did not go far enough, and it would only produce, as the hon. member for Victoria had shown, about \$4,000.

Mr. Cochrane said if no other taxes were imposed an income tax would be the fairest way of taxation. In the present state of affairs, however, as we wished to equalize taxation as much as possible, and as this motion would have that effect, as it only touched those who were not affected by the Trades License, he would support the motion.

Mr. McClure could not see that the motion would equalize taxation at all, as many of those who would be taxed were holders of real estate and already paid taxes in other forms. If a provision were inserted exempting all persons who paid taxes above a certain amount in any other way the difficulty might be met, if such a measure were practicable at all.

Dr. Dickson here entered the House.

Mr. Cochrane said if a clerk receiving £500 or £600 a year spent half of his income in real estate, he was entitled to pay both the real estate tax and the income tax (hear, hear).

Dr. Helmecken said that one or two hon. gentlemen opposed this motion, although they were in favor of an income tax generally. This tax of 1/2 per cent was really a part of an income tax, and he could not see why they should oppose it. The hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. DeC) had twitted him with not having facts; the hon. gentleman himself had brought up a mass of statements, calculations—guesses, perhaps—but they were not facts.

Mr. DeCosmos said he had not asked the hon. gentleman for facts but for estimates. His own estimates were founded on reliable data.

Dr. Helmecken said it was quite possible that many persons would escape this tax; but that was no reason why the tax should not be levied. He believed that a person could sit down and name nearly every one in the colony who received any salary worth knowing about. As for mechanics, they also could be reached; and he returned of their employers' salaries—if not, they should be made

to pay the tax themselves. As for real estate owners, they should pay no income tax whatever. They already paid a tax on their capital, and taxing a man's wages was simply taxing his capital. The money had to be raised some way or other, and he was quite sure that if it were all levied by trades licenses it would be found onerous in the extreme, and injurious to the country.

Mr. Duncan objected to going into a system of legislation which would necessitate an elaborate machinery at a cost of 50 per cent of the revenue expected (no, no). He would oppose the motion.

Mr. DeCosmos believed that the opinion of the Committee was that the measure was not fully ripe, and on being put into operation would show serious defects (hear, hear).

Mr. Burnaby said an argument against the Income tax in England was that it pressed indirectly on the man who earned his income from labor, while the income derived from real estate remained unimpaired at the death of the party possessing it. He thought the half per cent, proposed by this measure was ridiculously small, if the hon. mover would substitute two per cent, he would support it.

Mr. Bayley would have great pleasure in supporting any measure to make everyone bear his proper quota of taxation. He would like to throw out a suggestion to the hon. mover of the motion before the House in regard to an absentee tax. He thought parties drawing incomes from this country and luxuriating on it in Europe and elsewhere should be made to contribute to the revenue (hear, hear).

Dr. Helmecken in reply to his hon. colleague could only say that even at the risk of losing his resolution he could not consent to raise the rate to two per cent. One per cent was sufficiently high. \$25 on an income of £500 was a very considerable tax to pay, and when all these taxes came down in a lump sum they would be found onerous in the extreme.

Dr. Trimble said the more this question was debated the greater difficulties he discovered. He thought the subject was one of such importance that it should be further discussed, and he would therefore move that the committee rise and report progress.

Dr. Tolmie supported the motion. He would only remark he remembered that when the income tax was first imposed in England one great objection was that it pressed unduly on the man who derived his income from labor, while the income derived from permanent and undying resources was less affected.

The committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till Monday.

THE CROWN LANDS AND THE CIVIL LIST.

An important despatch on the above subjects from Mr. Cardwell, Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, was sent down to the House yesterday by His Excellency, with the following message:

Victoria, 23rd March, 1865.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly.

GENTLEMEN.—Referring to my communication, dated 27th June, 1864, transmitting the copy of a despatch (No. 2), dated 30th April, 1864, I have now the honor to submit the copy of a further despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies on the same subject, for the information of the House.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

Downing Street, 16th September, 1864.

Sir,—I have had under my consideration your despatch (No. 45), of the 13th of July, transmitting copies of the communications which have passed between yourself and the two branches of the Legislature, respecting the Civil List and the payment of salaries to the public officers. You report that, acting upon the assurances which you received from the principal officers out of the Crown revenue.

I understand that the Assembly undertakes to replace the money out of ordinary revenue if it shall be necessary for you under your instructions from me to require them to do so. My instructions must, for the present, be suspended, inasmuch as they are contingent upon circumstances upon which I am still in want of sufficient information. I instructed you to pay the salaries of the Governor, and of the Colonial Secretary, which amounted to £3,600, and having before me a statement that the fund only amounted in the last year to £4,500, and would probably not equal that amount in the next year, I hesitated to burden it with any further charge. I have written to you for full particulars, which I have not yet received, and in the meantime I have declined to sanction any charge, however just, and reasonable in itself, for fear of exceeding the amount which the Crown revenue would be able to meet.

I understand that when you were requested by the Assembly to make the present payments, the only fund immediately available was a Crown revenue; and that if you had refused to advance out of that balance the sums to which the engagement of the Assembly applies, the greatest public inconvenience must have resulted. I entirely approve the course which you have taken under these circumstances. I learn with great satisfaction that a good understanding is likely to prevail, and that you expect that the Legislature, when it again assembles, will proceed to make a suitable provision for all the public wants of the colony.

I shall rejoice if the termination of a state of things which has compelled me to fulfilment of absolute engagements to deal with the Crown revenue as with a separate fund; and I shall witness with sincere pleasure the harmonious action of the various branches of the Government.

When this shall have been happily accomplished, and the Crown revenue merged in the general revenue of the colony, and subject to the control of the Assembly, the necessity will have been obviated which would otherwise have arisen for me to consider the propriety of giving you the instructions, which for the present remain in suspense.

I have, &c., EDWARD CARDWELL, Governor Kennedy, C.B., &c., &c.

in the duchies for the Prussia territory, and a canal to connect the Baltic. At its fortified dock is to be men-of-war. The postal department of the duchies in direction. A Hol-

March 15.—The Peru-

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 28, 1865

[FROM THE OREGONIAN.]

Later Eastern News.

Dates to March 13th.

SHERMAN AND WADE HAMPTON—RE-TALIATION.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Herald prints a letter from Sherman to Wade Hampton, stating that in consequence of foraging parties having been murdered by the rebels after having been captured, and labels attached to them with the words, "death to all foreigners," he had ordered a similar number of prisoners in his hands to be disposed of in like manner. Sherman says that he holds 1,000 rebel prisoners, and can stand it as long as Hampton.

The rebel general responds that he knows nothing of such murders, and that for every soldier executed by Sherman he will execute a Federal—picking the officers as the first victims. He makes a long story about barbarities alleged to have been committed by Sherman's army, and concludes by stating that he shall hold fifty-six prisoners as hostages for those ordered to be executed by Sherman.

PROBABLE ATTACK ON MOBILE. NEW YORK, March 12.—A rebel dispatch, dated Mobile, February 20th, says: Twenty-two steamers and six Mississippi river transports are in the lower bay, and a large number of troops are on Dasipine Island and at Pensacola, indicating an early attack on the city.

A New Orleans letter of the 22d announces the arrival there of 2,000 exchanged prisoners from Texas, including a number of officers belonging to the navy.

PROJECT OF ARMING THE SLAVES.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The rebel papers have articles on the passing of the new enlistment negro act, saying that it is a measure of necessity and not of choice.

Wigfall, during the debate, denounced the Legislature of Virginia, and demanded the resignation of Jeff Davis.

The speech of Hunter in the rebel Senate is printed. He is for the bill to arm and emancipate the negroes, under instructions from the Virginia Legislature, but entered his protest against it as an abandonment of the contest on the ground upon which the South seceded. He also showed from statistics that no considerable body of negro troops could be raised in the State over which the Government had control, without stripping the country of the labor absolutely necessary to produce food, and stated that the commander of conscripts, with authority to impress 20,000 slaves, had since last September been able to get 4,000, of whom 3,500 were from Virginia and North Carolina, and the balance from Alabama. Hunter also argued that negroes would not volunteer, and that those they had got would desert to the enemy, who were able to offer them better prices.

REBEL REPORT OF A BATTLE NEAR KINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Richmond Dispatch of Friday contains the following dispatch from Lee's Headquarters, dated March 9th: To Breckinridge.—Bragg reports that he attacked the enemy yesterday four miles in front of Kinston and drove him from his position. He disputed the ground obstinately, and took up a new line three miles from his first. We captured three pieces of artillery and three hundred prisoners. The number of the enemy's dead and wounded left on the field is large, while ours is comparatively small. The troops behaved most handsomely. Generals Hill and Hood exhibited their utmost zeal and energy.

(Signed) LEE.

Kinston, near which the fight occurred, is situated on the direct route from Goldsboro to Newbern, and is about twenty miles east of Goldsboro, and about thirty from Newbern, North Carolina. It is supposed this force of the enemy was advancing from Newbern against Goldsboro for the purpose of cutting the railroad at that point. It is not probable after this repulse that the enemy will attack still less advance. It is likely we shall next hear of their falling back on Newbern, or changing their course to some other point of the compass. This movement of the enemy was evidently designed to be co-operative with Sherman.

SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DISTRICT COLUMBIA, March 10.—To Grant: In my last, dated at Waynesboro, I gave you a brief account of the defeat of Early by Custer's division. The same night this division was pushed across the Blue Ridge, and entered Charlottesville at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day.

The Mayor and principal citizens of the place came out and delivered up the keys of the public buildings.

I had to remain at Charlottesville two days. The time was consumed in bringing over from Waynesboro our ammunition and ponton trains. The weather is miserable, and it rains incessantly. Two divisions were during this time occupied in destroying the two large iron bridges, one over Rivanna river and the other over Morse's creek, near Charlottesville, and the railroad, for the distance of eight miles, in the direction of Lynchburg. On the 6th of March I sent the first division, Gen. Devens commanding, to Scottsville, on the James river, with directions to send out light parties through the country to destroy all merchandise, mills and factories, and bridges on the Rivanna river; the parties to join the division at Scottsville. The division then proceeded along the canal to Aquidulville, 15 miles from Lynchburg, destroying every lock, and in many places the banks of the canal. At Aquidulville we pressed to secure the bridge to cross the river, as our pontoons were useless on account of the high water. In this we were foiled, as both bridges at this place were burned by the enemy upon our approach. Merritt accompanied this division.

The third division started at the same time from Charlottesville and proceeded down the Lynchburg Railroad to Amherst Court House, destroying every bridge on the road,

and in many places not on the road. The bridges on this road are numerous, some of them 500 feet in length. We found great abundance in this country for our men and animals. In fact the canal has been the great leader of Richmond. At Rockfish River the banks of the canal were out, and at New Canton, where the dam is across the James, the guard lock was destroyed and the James flowed into the canal, carrying away the bank and washing out the bottom of the canal. The dam across the James at this point was partially destroyed. I have had no opposition. Everybody is bewildered by our movements. I have had no news of any kind since I left. The bridges on the railroad from Swoops River, on the other side of Stanton to Charlottesville, were utterly destroyed, also the bridges for ten miles on the Gordonsville Railroad.

The weather has been very bad. Indeed it has been raining very hard every day, with the exception of four days, since we started. My wagons have, from the state of the roads, detained me up to the present time. We have captured fourteen pieces of artillery—eleven at Waynesboro and three at Charlottesville. The party I sent back from Waynesboro started with six pieces, but were obliged to destroy two of the six for want of animals. The remaining eight pieces were thoroughly destroyed. We have also captured twelve canal boats laden with supplies, ammunition, rations, medical stores, &c. Commodore Hollins, of the rebel navy, was shot near Gordonsville while attempting to make his escape from our advance in that direction.

(Signed) SHERIDAN.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Another skirmish between Sherman's cavalry and that under Wade Hampton on the 3rd of March, at a point not named, is reported in the Richmond papers. The rebel Colonel Aiken was killed and Hampton's Adjutant-General was wounded. These are all the particulars of the affair furnished.

The Richmond Examiner is informed by a rebel officer from South Carolina, that Sherman has completely devastated the portion of that State through which he passed. The officer says he has not spared a house in his track.

The Richmond Examiner of the 10th says: The latest advices from Lynchburg show that the place is safe.

MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA—FIGHTING AROUND KINSTON.

The rebel papers are ignorant of Sherman's whereabouts. The roads are in very bad condition, which somewhat impedes his progress.

The enemy is in considerable force at Kinston, North Carolina, having recently been reinforced. Lee's corps, from Hood's army, reported there yesterday. The enemy captured some of our skirmishers near Kinston, belonging to the 16th Connecticut and 17th Massachusetts regiments.

Bragg is reported to have command of the enemy's forces at Kinston. Major-General Cox has command of all our forces at that point.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The Bulletin's Washington correspondent says: A letter dated near Kinston, on the 9th, says that Bragg again attacked Cox's corps, making two separate assaults, which were repelled with heavy loss to the enemy. Rogers' division, the 2nd corps, captured one piece of artillery and 200 prisoners. The enemy left the field in confusion. All their killed and wounded fell into our hands.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 13.—The enemy is highly elated with the capture of two or three small guns and line skirmishers in our front, and made several charges yesterday of the most reckless character, in which they were repulsed each time with heavy loss.

Our forces are well entrenched, and are now within three miles of Kinston, to which point the railroad is completed.

The enemy still continue to receive reinforcements, and they evidently intend to make a stubborn resistance at Kinston.

A division communicated with Cox last night, from Beaver Dam, eight miles from the latter's headquarters. Couch joins Cox this morning, which is indicative of some movement of importance.

To-day the enemy shows signs of weakness, and will probably fall back to the other side of the Neuse river and make a stand at Kinston. They are reported to number from 15,000 to 20,000. A rebel train is stationed at Kinston to protect the bridge across the Neuse river, which is an extensive structure. It is reported that Lee and Breckinridge from Richmond visited Kinston and gave instructions. General Schofield remains in the field, with Cox giving instructions. The enemy are much alarmed and mystified in regard to Sherman's movements. We expect to hear from him in a day or two.

AFFAIRS IN SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The greater part of the troops in the Shenandoah Valley have been concentrated in the vicinity of Lynchburg, which place, some accounts represent, they were still busily engaged in strengthening, at a very recent date, probably with a design of affording Lee another good point to fall back to when Richmond and Petersburg shall become untenable.

FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

Richmond journals of last Friday announced that the removal of the gold belonging to the banks of that city had already commenced, and in the strongest language the Legislature and the people are called upon to put a stop to this exodus of the precious metal, on the ground that if removed it will nearly all get into the hands of the Yankees, and because upon its detention depends the very safety of the rebel capital.

The Richmond editors are very angry over the seizure at Fredericksburg, Va., by the National troops, of some 200,000 pounds of tobacco which had been sent there from Petersburg. They say it was understood and there was an agreement on both sides that the tobacco should go safely through their lines, and that they should receive bacon in return for it. They consider its capture a Yankee trick, with which Singleton, who has been in Richmond for some time past, is suspected of having had something to do.

BRAGG'S VICTORY DISCREDITED.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Herald's special dispatch says: The War Department attaches very little importance to Bragg's reported success in North Carolina, as the

forces captured must have been only a contingent party, accompanied by a small force as guard. They were reopening the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad.

FRENCH REVERSES IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Herald's New Orleans letter says: Juarez is reported to be advancing on Matamoros with 3,000 men. Mejia has 1,000 and is afraid he will be compelled to surrender. He sent out Cortinas with a regiment to check the advance of Juarez; but Cortinas surrendered his whole force of Mexicans to Juarez. The reason given for this is that Maximilian agreed to give Cortinas a half million of dollars, provided he turned over his command to the Imperial government, but after he had consented the Emperor refused to pay him. The Imperialists are becoming alarmed at the increasing force of Liberals, and the treachery of the Mexican commanders and their troops in the service of Maximilian.

Slaughter, commanding the rebel force at Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, is said to have received reinforcements to the number of 1,100 men. Of late the rebels feared that the Union forces at Brazos Santiago were making preparations to advance upon the town. The valuables of the place were moved to Corpus Christi.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

DATES FROM THE 10TH TO THE 16TH.

[From Despatches to the Oregonian.]

The steamer Waterloo has received orders to sail for Mexican ports as soon as she can refit at Mare Island.

The U. S. Grand Jury was empanelled today.

Gough & Co. v. N. M. Kelly, to recover \$1,000 damages for the fast pacing horse Silver Tail, alleged to have been overdriven, and thereby killed by Kelly, in 1862, resulted in a verdict of \$100 damages for plaintiff.

James McConnell has been convicted of an attempt to kill his wife.

The new dealers in this city are making a movement to close their places of business on Sundays.

St. Patrick's Day will be observed in this city by a parade of the Irish civic societies and of the second Irish regiment, which will be escorted by General Hewston, and a ball will follow in the evening, given by the different societies and military company.

Rates per opposition steamer are \$100, \$85, and \$35.

Rates per Golden City are \$5 higher. Each steamer carries a goodly number of passengers.

Lorenzo D. Moore, who has already been in the State Prison for attempting to poison his wife, has been placed under \$3,000 bonds for threatening her life.

Caleb T. Fay, U. S. Assessor Internal Revenue, has been removed and Lucien A. Curtis, now collector, will succeed him. F. Soule has been appointed collector, vice Curtis. No cause is known for Caleb Fay's removal.

The suit of Jas. L. Riddle, for property at the Presidio, San Francisco, valued at about half a million, was decided in his favor by Judge Marin County Court.

By reason of the drain of the Pacific volunteer force for the Arizona department, and in view of the contingencies of foreign complications, an order for the recruiting of two more infantry regiments will probably be issued by the Governor sometime during this week.

The estate of Robert Dyson v. T. T. Bradshaw and others, for about 400 acres at the Protero, valued at about \$2,000,000, was decided in plaintiff's favor before the Marin County Court yesterday. It will probably be carried to the Supreme Court.

The steamer Golden City took \$1,143,750 treasure, and a large number of passengers.

The steamer America also took a large number of passengers.

William Fassel, alias Minna Price, the notorious counterfeiter, has been convicted this week.

The Arizona Railroad Company met and organized on Saturday, and ordered subscriptions books to be opened at San Francisco, New York, and Prescott, Arizona. Governor Goodwin was elected president.

The San Francisco Benevolent Association has been formed. This society contemplates for its object the relief of the poor and the destitute, for the prevention of pauperism, and the suppression of vagrancy and street begging. The trustees comprise some of the wealthiest and most influential of our citizens.

Casper Wolf has been arrested, charged with obtaining \$1,000 from his washerwoman, an old lady named Christiana Kletta, under promise of marriage.

Important from Mexico.

MORE FIGHTING!

Arrival of the English Ambassador.

NEW YORK, March 9.—By the steamer Eagle we have Havana dates to the 28th, and from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult.

The rumored capture of Oraca by the Imperialists was not confirmed.

The French claim a victory over Antonio Rojas, killing Rojas and sixty of his soldiers, besides capturing various munitions of war. Romeros was reported to be captured, with one hundred and sixty of his men, and two hundred were killed in New Seana. The Imperialists also claim a victory over Mendiz at Barranca.

A letter from Maximilian says: Three thousand French soldiers have been sent to the Pacific.

The Juaristas were reported to be making great havoc in Sonora and Sinaloa. Juarez is said to be at Chihuahua.

Some fifty emigrants, pretending to have come from Missouri, had landed at Orizaba, and report that 20,000 to 25,000 more are coming from the United States, to buy land and settle.

The Imperial expedition to Yucatan had been abandoned.

Pierre Soule and his family have arrived in Mexico.

A number of blockade runners had returned

to Havana, having failed to run into Galveston.

The World's Washington special dispatch says: Senator Gwin recently stated that his departure for Paris was caused by information he had received from trustworthy sources that the province of Sonora had been ceded to the French by a secret treaty, which would not be made public until after the pacification of Mexico by the French. He went to Paris to arrange plans for colonization, and to form an alliance with California and Sonora for the Emperor.

The Emperor Maximilian, according to advices received to-day, has granted a special audience to Mr. Peter Campbell Scarlett, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen of England. Mr. Scarlett presented the Emperor of Mexico with several autograph letters from Queen Victoria.

The first of these letters is a formal one, accepting the Mexican Minister. The second one is a repetition of the first, but is addressed to the Empress Charlotte, my best beloved sister. The third is an acknowledgment of a letter sent by the Emperor to the Queen in June last, informing her officially of his accession to the throne of Mexico. The Queen expresses her interest in the welfare of Mexico. Her belief in the establishment of the Empire is the beginning of a new and happy era for the country.

She congratulates the Emperor on his elevation, closing with the usual expression of diplomatic courtesy.

The new railway has so far progressed that a trip from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico can now be made in four days.

Mexican papers publish lists of the diplomatic and consular appointments made by the Emperor to foreign governments. No appointments are made for the United States.

Dinneford's

FLUID MAGNESIA!

HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured by DINNEFORD & CO., 178 New Bond street, London: Sold in Victoria, V. I., by

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

PRIZE MEDAL.

Crinolines and Corsets. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations in

STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS, was awarded to

A. SALOMONS, 35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON.

The Cardinipus PATENT JUPON

Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed.

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

NEW PATENT HARMONON CORSET

(self-adjusting). Obtained a Prize Medal and is the very best Stay ever invented.

Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset, invaluable for the Ball Room, Equine-trian Exercise, and for Warm Climates.

To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of A. SALOMONS, 35, Old Change, London.

Protection from Fire

Prize Medal 1862. Prize Medal 1869.

BRYANT & MAY'S

Patent Special Safety Matches,

Wax Vesta and Cigar Light.

LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes. Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and a spanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in spanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1,000.

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

WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.

Any One can use Them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colors on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c.; in ten minutes; by the use of

Judson's Simple Dyes.

Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, &c.

They are also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

WHOLESALE DEPOT—19a, Coleman Street, London.

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EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST. LONDON.

Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Supplies.

This is the most complete list ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application.

As the latest fluctuations of the market are always noted, this list is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES

astor Oil, selected, in quarts, pints, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8

Curry Powder, in 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz bottles.

Cod Liver Oil, finest Newfoundland, in quarts, pints, and 1/2-pints.

Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints, and 1/2-pints.

Essences of Ginger and Peppermint, 1/2, 1, & 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.

Flavoring Essences, in 1/2, 1, and 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion, in quarts, pints, and 1/2-pints.

Granular Efferves: Carbonate of Iron.

Granular Efferves: Carbonate of Lithia.

Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron.

Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron and Quinine.

Granular Efferves: Citrate of Lithia.

Granular Efferves: Citrate of Magnesia.

Granular Efferves: Citrate of Quinine.

Pepsine Wine, 1/2, 1, and 2-pints.

Quinine in 1/2, 1, and 2-oz. hermetically sealed bottles.

Salted Oil, "Finest Lucca," quarts, pints, and 1/2-pints.

Sedilite, Soda, Ginger Beer, and Lemonade Powders, wrapped in tin foil papers. In boxes.

Tasteless Sedilite in one powder, in patent capped bottles in cases.

cent's-Bouquet, Frangipanni, Jasmin, Jockey Club, Lavender Water, Marshmala, Millefleurs, Patchouli, Honeysuckle, Spring Flower, Verbena, Wood Violets, and every other description.

The whole of the above articles can be packed in other sized bottles, if so ordered.

NOTE—The trade mark and label affixed to every bottle, &c.

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BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES,

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Publish Monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 DRUGS,

Chemical, Pharmaceutical & Photographic Preparations; the Prices of all

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AMMUNITION.

TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE.

Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with

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CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

of every description for

Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., at long distances. Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Fire Cartridges for "Lefauchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranters', Adams', and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES

For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards', Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft refined Lead.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Rd., London, W. G. Wholesale Only.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE confidently recommended as a simple but a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

Orders to be made payable London House, &c. 4, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government street.

Tuesday, March 28, 1865

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, March 24. THE TRIUMPH.—This clipper schooner, which dragged her anchors and went ashore during a gale at Penn's Cove, Whidby Island, has been got off, and is now being repaired. She makes no water, but a considerable portion of her keel is injured, and some of the planks under her floor are much chafed.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.—The funeral of the two fishermen who were found drowned on Wednesday morning took place yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lewis' two hearse were engaged to convey the corpses to the Roman Catholic cemetery and the procession numbered about 150 Italians and Greeks.

MAILS FOR LEACH RIVER.—Alfred Barnett has been temporarily authorized to carry the Government mails to and from Leach River. He will leave twice a week—on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 9:30 a. m.

Saturday, March 25. HUSBAND AND WIFE.—In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Bishop, obtained a rule nisi calling upon Mr. Kriemler to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue to compel the delivery up to Mr. Gorridge of Mrs. Gorridge, who had taken refuge in his house. Mr. Ring, instructed by Messrs Drake & Jackson, showed cause against the granting of the writ. The affidavit on which Mr. Ring relied disclosed, on the part of the husband, acts of violence and cruelty towards his wife, with frequent threats against her life. After hearing the learned Counsel Judge Cameron refused the application, with costs.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE.—The chimney of Spratt & Kriemler's blacksmith shop, a stack fifty feet high, was blown down by the high wind early yesterday morning, carrying the building, a wooden one, with it. A new shop is already in course of erection, and Messrs. Spratt & Kriemler intend to take advantage of the opportunity to put up a steam trip-hammer, which will have a stroke of about 50 cwt.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. J. Rise, on Thursday night, met with an accident by which he broke his leg just above the ankle joint. Dr. Trimble has set the fractured limb.

Monday, March 26. FIRE ON SATURDAY.—The premises of Mr. Milby, storekeeper, at the foot of Johnson street, were consumed by fire on Saturday forenoon. Shortly after 11 o'clock, Mr. McTiernan, whose place of business is immediately opposite, while standing in his doorway, was astonished to see flames burst through the side of Mr. Milby's store, facing the water. Almost at the same moment he saw the Chinese washerman, whose shop adjoins Milby's, make his appearance at the door, with all his stuff packed up ready for leaving—a circumstance which struck him as being rather suspicious. Mr. McTiernan at once gave the alarm, and in a very few minutes the three fire companies were at the spot, and the most vigorous and skillful efforts were made to check the fire. The Tiger Company was the first to throw water, followed closely by the Deigne boys, while the Hook-and-Ladder Company was at its post with the greatest alacrity. A number of sailors from H. M. S. Camelson, Forward, and Beaser, who were on shore at the time, also rendered energetic and valuable assistance, as did numbers of the crowd which speedily collected at the spot. The fire raged with great fury, the building being of wood, and portions of the contents being of a very inflammable nature, but the supply of water was abundant, and the exertions of the firemen, whose promptness and skill were never more forcibly exhibited than on this occasion, soon obtained a mastery over the flames, placing the adjoining premises beyond danger in less than half-an-hour after the first alarm. We have witnessed the working of fire companies, both paid and volunteer, in nearly every quarter of the globe, and we must say that the Victoria firemen are, in the words of a well known weighty orator among us, "second to none on the Pacific coast; or any where else. There can be no doubt that had it not been for their energy and skill, both the stores of Messrs. Anderson & Co., and Messrs. Grelly and Fietter, containing large and valuable stocks, would have been consumed, while the fire might have spread the whole length of Johnson street. Fortunately, the late westerly winds have given way to calm weather otherwise the result might have been most disastrous. Mr. Milby's loss is between \$2,000 and \$3,000, on which there was no insurance. Three or four thousand dollars worth of goods in the cellar underneath were saved. The value of the building was comparatively small. Mr. Milby publishes this morning a card of thanks to the fire department, the sailors, and the citizens generally, for the assistance rendered him. Similar cards also appear from Chief Engineer Keenan and Messrs. Siffin & Co.

VESEL, LOST.—Captain Stratton, who arrived on Saturday night from the other side, reports that the bark Malloy went to pieces in Neah Bay a few days ago. The Malloy, which is a regular lumberer between the Sound and San Francisco, became water-logged some two months ago on her way down, and was taken into Neah Bay and stripped, the captain going on to San Francisco and leaving her in charge of the mate. No further particulars of her loss have come to hand.

Arrival of the G. S. Wright

The steamer Geo. S. Wright, Capt. S. F. Lewis, arrived yesterday afternoon from Portland, having sailed on Thursday night, and remained 24 hours in Baker's Bay for fair weather to cross the bar. She brings passengers, and freight as per manifest. We are indebted to Capt. Lewis for the usual favors.

Our Oregonian dates are to Thursday, but contain no later Eastern news, the wires being still down. We clip the following additional Eastern and other items:

FROM NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, March 9.—There are great fears of a crevasse opposite this city, which will prove very destructive, should it occur.

Baron Royal, La., March 9.—The Mobile expedition sent from here occupied Clinton and Jackson, La., after some heavy skirmishing, in which we lost some twelve or fifteen killed and wounded, inflicting a loss upon the enemy of thirty or forty, and some prisoners, including line officers.

The woods through which our forces had to pass were in a terrible condition. Bridges had to be built over nearly every creek. The rebel forces are concentrating under Generals Hodge and Scott.

Information from Mexico, Mississippi, states that Forrest was, on last Monday, in command of 1,000 men.

Great activity prevailed in the Department. Forrest was rapidly organizing his forces.

The Rebel General Bankhead was recently taken prisoner at Jolito, Miss., and sent to New Orleans. He was en route from Richmond to report to Kirby Smith, at the time of his capture.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA. New York, March 15.—The Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, March 7, bringing a half million dollars in treasure has arrived. News from Central America is unimportant.

A rumor has been received to the effect that there was likely to be trouble between that State and the United States of Columbia.

The most important item of news is that the Peruvian Government had seized ex-President Castilla, Generalissimo of Peru, on the charge of attempting to get up a revolution, and sent him to sea—it is not known where, but it is supposed to China.

The war between Brazil and the Government of Paraguay still continues.

The Steamer Sacramento arrived at Panama, from San Francisco, March 7th.

The iron wharf at Aspinwall has proved a failure.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15.—The Union State Convention has nominated James G. Smith for re-election to the office of Governor.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Constitution left Panama on the evening of the 15th, for San Francisco.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15.—Jerome Clark, alias Sue Mundy, was hanged this afternoon, in pursuance of the sentence of a military commission.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A letter from the Department of the Gulf indicates that the expedition against Mobile has already commenced.

The Tribune's dispatch says: One of the celebrated fighting regiments of New York, with every officer from its Colonel down, have taken a vote to serve the popular cause in Mexico as soon as they are out of the war with the rebels.

It is positively asserted that Senator Wilkinson will not be appointed to the Indian Bureau.

TAMMONT, N. J., March 16.—The Constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery was lost in the Senate by a vote of 12 to 7.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Information from the Army of the Potomac says: Sheridan is on his way to White House, on the Pamunkey.

The batteries at Fort Morton shelled the enemy's line, briskly on the 13th, and were replied to, but with no damage as far as known.

UTICA, March 18.—The discoverer this morning with regard to the flood was anything but pleasant. The lumber of the roads and yards were rushing down the stream at a rapid rate and a good deal of it had gone The iron bridge over the Mohawk, of the Black River Railroad, was swept away, also the wooden bridge of the same road on the other side. Information has been brought to this city that the bridge over Oriskany Creek, at Clark's Mills, had been swept away on Thursday evening, and carried with it three men. It lodged against a tree a short distance below and one man got off. The other two have not been seen since. They are supposed to have been drowned. Oriskany Creek is much higher than was ever known before. Its bridges at Peakville, Waverly, Manchester, Coleman's Mills and Oriskany Valley are carried away, and the dam at Coleman's Mills is carried away.

There is a report in the city that the mill near Clinton has been destroyed.

CALIFORNIA NEWS. SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The review at the Presidio yesterday was the finest and most extensive thing of the kind that ever took place in the Pacific States. Several thousand visitors were in attendance.

Arrived—steamer Pacific, from Portland, with fifty passengers, cargo of produce and \$60,000 treasure; bark Daily Barring, 24 days from Hongkong. Japan news unimportant.

MARCH 21.—The Court of Inquiry in case of Quartermaster Felix O'Byrne, met to-day. Mr. W. Hays appeared as Lieut. O'Byrne's counsel. J. W. Winans was called as witness, and was about to relate some transaction which he had had with O'Byrne prior to his appointment, when O'Byrne's counsel objected to any evidence that did not relate to transactions subsequent to O'Byrne's appointment. Court adjourned until to-morrow to allow the counsel to present his objections in writing.

Pollet-Bonard, one of the sailors of the Great Republic, was beaten to death yesterday by Jim Bagnell in a deadfall on Sacramento street. Bagnell was jealous on account of an supposed intimacy between his wife and Bonard. He has escaped arrest thus far.

The suit of the People of the Broadway, Pacific, Central and Market Street Wharf Companies, was decided yesterday by Judge Sawyer in favor of the plaintiffs. The defendants have maintained possession of these wharves since 1861 under extended leases from the Fand Commissioners, while it was claimed that no power short of the Legislature could renew the leases. The receipts have probably been about ten thousand dollars per month.

Moses Frank, the swindling ex-President of the Utah Mining Company, is again on his trial for forging the acceptance of N. Levy & Co. for \$900.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Currency Exchange to-day, 60c premium; Coin Bills, 2 per cent; Legal Tenders, 56 1/2 to 57.

Lieutenant O'Byrne's counsel presented his objections in writing this morning. The Court consultation decided that as O'Byrne was not under arrest, but merely undergoing an inquiry into his character, that evidence relating to what had occurred prior to his appointment would be received. The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

W. H. Hatch has recovered judgment for \$3400 damages from Thomas Del Soldador for false imprisonment, the defendant having had Hatch arrested on a groundless charge of larceny.

About 1200 ounces of gold were deposited at the Mint to-day. The deposits since the reopening of the Mint indicate that the yield of the California mines will be larger than ever before.

A private letter from China says: The authorities of Canton have prohibited the export of rice from that city and vicinity. All the really number one rice sent from here comes from the Canton district, and unless the edict is rescinded or some method of evasion be discovered, there will be a scarcity of fine grain shortly, and possibly for a while a total cessation of the supply; but with our knowledge of Chinese ingenuity and the venality of their officials, we do not like to lay too much stress on this circumstance, although it should have a marked effect upon the price of your number one China rice. It advanced to 12 1/2c and 13c to-day.

Domestic markets are well sustained at previous quotations.

PORTLAND ITEMS. [FROM THE OREGONIAN.]

OPPOSITION.—Articles of incorporation of the "Willamette Portage Company" were filed with the Secretary of State last week. A. P. Ankeny, Ad. M. Starr and W. J. Van Schuyver are the incorporators, and the capital stock is fixed at \$250,000, in shares of \$500 each with the principal office located in Portland.

The object of the Company as stated in the articles of incorporation is "to engage in the navigation by steam or otherwise, of the Columbia river from its mouth to the mouth of the Willamette river, from its mouth to Eugene City; also to construct a railroad and operate the same, and construct and operate a canal for the passage of steam and other boats around the falls of the Willamette river on the left bank thereof at Linn city.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred at Yocalla on the 9th instant. Robert Cowan, an old and much respected citizen of Umpqua valley, while engaged in felling timber accidentally came in contact with a falling tree and was killed on the spot. Mr. Cowan was a kind husband, indulgent father, and as a neighbor and citizen he was highly esteemed. He leaves a large family and a wide circle of friends to mourn his untimely end.

COMMERCIAL. [FROM THE OREGONIAN.]

FOR BURRARD'S INLET.—The bark Glimpse will sail for Burrard's Inlet to load with lumber for Sydney, N. S. W., where both ship and cargo will be sold.

FROM VALPARAISO.—The brig Brewster, Captain, master, arrived yesterday morning in 60 days from Valparaiso with a large cargo of barley and beans, consigned to Lowe Bros.

FROM WHIDBY ISLAND.—The schooner Wester arrived yesterday from Penn's Cove, W. T., with 10 passengers and a cargo of hay, barley and other produce.

Saturday, March 24. FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The mail steamer Oregon, Capt. Johnston, arrived yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock from San Francisco via Portland with 45 passengers and freight valued at \$44,493. She experienced rough weather crossing the bar, and on Thursday night encountered the full force of the violent westerly gale. No damage was done beyond the loss of some spars.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Fidelity, Capt. London, arrived last evening from Nanaimo with 20 passengers and 40 tons of coal.

FROM PORTLAND.—The steamer George S. Wright arrived from Portland yesterday, at 2:30 p. m., with 5 passengers, a cargo of Oregon produce, and a small express for Wells, Fargo & Co.

THE FUCA MINER.—The bark Golden Gate, having taken in cargo of 500 tons of coal at the Fuca Coal Mines, W. T., sailed for San Francisco on Thursday last. She loaded in 32 hours.

TRANSIT SHIPMENT.—The Bank of British Columbia shipped by the Oregon, for San Francisco, on Saturday morning, \$182,707 gold.

FOR HONOLULU.—The schooner Domitilla sails for the Sandwich Islands to-day.

VICTORIA MARKETS. Business for the past week has considerably improved. Large quantities of goods are being shipped up the river in anticipation of a good demand, owing to the stocks in the upper country becoming small before the imports can get in.

THE IMPORTS to this port for the week have been the cargo of the Brewster from Valparaiso, consisting of barley and beans, which have been bought up for the San Francisco markets; the cargo of the steamship Oregon, from San Francisco, valued at \$44,500; and the usual cargo of produce from the Sound, valued at \$5,972.

Jobbing prices for the week have been as follows:

Flour—Extra \$15 @ 16; superfine \$14 @ 15; but; Oregon brands \$12 @ 13; but; GATEWAY—\$10 @ 11; 50 @ 100; CORNMEAL—\$8 @ 10; BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$8 @ 10; RICE—(Scarce) \$10 @ 12; 50 @ 100; SUGAR—(Scarce)—Raw 10 @ 11; refined 14 @ 16; COFFEE—\$2 @ 3; BUTTER—Best—45 @ 50; ordinary 40 @ 45; HAMS—16 @ 22; Bacon—18 @ 25; CANDLES—24 @ 30; WHEAT—\$5 @ 10; OATS—\$3 @ 10; BARLEY—\$3 @ 10; MIDDINGS—\$4 @ 5; ONIONS—(Scarce) \$1 @ 12; POTATOES—\$2 @ 7; SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Gold and Shipping. [FROM THE OREGONIAN.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Gold, yesterday, 194; it opened this morning at 188. No cause is assigned for the decline. Greenbacks opened at 62 1/2 @ 53 this morning, advancing to 63 and closing to-night at 64 @ 65. They are very scarce in this market at present.

The market is very firm for both wheat and flour, as well as for barley and oats.

From Chile we are advised that the bark Randolph was about to sail for San Francisco. She has for her cargo 12,000 bags of wheat, the Alienist wheat shipped since previous advices. From this deduct 100 tons of wheat before reported as part of the cargo of the Scannell, say 4000 sacks, and we find a total of 13,000 sacks of wheat to be added to the previous shipments as en route to this port.

Flour—Oregon quarter sacks of Alviso Mills sold in lots at \$15.50; 400 quarter sacks, extra National Mills, 400 sacks of Golden Gate, \$15; 500 quarter sacks, Commercial Mills, extra, \$15.

Wheat—Holders are firm in asking 5 cents for coast, 5 1/2 cents for inland.

Barley—2,000 Bay at 5 cents. Oats, 3 cents per pound. Hay is firm at 28 @ 32 dollars per ton.

Potatoes rule from 3 to 4 cents per pound as extreme, according to quality and quantity.

March 11.—Greenbacks opened at 64 1/2 @ 65, and closed at 65 @ 66. The market is very firm, and several large lots at prices ranging from 54 down to 43%. There was a perfect panic, holders appearing to think that Legal Tenders had reached their highest figure, threw their stock on the market. They closed firmer, brokers paying 55 and asking 56 cents for 100 @ 18 1/2, and fell to 18 1/4 afterwards rallying to 18 1/2 @ 19. To-day's quotations are 19 1/2, opening price: sterling exchange, weak at 107 @ 108.

The large amount of cotton being shipped to England on Government account, is supposed to have caused the decline in quotations.

Flour we quote: California, 14 @ 15; Oregon, 12 @ 13; Chile, duty paid, 11 @ 12; wheat, according to quality, 65 @ 66; 1,600 sacks for Sacramento, private; barley, firm at 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4; choice spring is higher.

Corn—Chile to-day, 80 premium. Gold is reduced to 1 1/2 @ 2 per cent premium.

12th.—Greenbacks opened yesterday morning at 64 1/2 @ 65, with sales of \$20,000 at 64%. A panic then ensued, but few sales being made within the range of 64 @ 65—market closed firmer at 63 @ 64.

Arrived—C. Murray, 68 days from Valparaiso with 12,000 sacks of flour; Helen Clinton, 33 1/2 days from New York via Liverpool via Queenstown; J. J. Burr, 83 days from Sydney with coal to Sherwood, Bulkley & Co.

14th.—Legal tenders are quoted at 52 1/2 buying price, and selling at 52 1/2 @ 53.

There is a general average of 30 per cent on the ship Helen Clinton. The market for flour and wheat shows firmness. There are, however, two full cargoes of wheat at hand and the cargo of the schooner is not all from Chile.

We have no sales to report of barley or oats. The arrivals are moderate, and holders firm in consequence. Corn sells at 3 1/2 cents; hay rules from \$25 to \$30 per ton, according to quality.

Arrived—Randolph, 56 days from Chile; cargo 175,000 lbs. of wheat; Orion, 59 days from Valparaiso, cargo, 3,055 sacks of wheat; Record, 48 days from Valparaiso, 8,000 sacks flour; 2,595 sacks of barley per ship Iduna, 173 days from Bordeaux.

16th.—Greenbacks opened at 62 1/2 @ 63 and advanced to 65 1/2 in the evening; they closed, brokers offering 65 and asking 66. Dispatches have been received quoting gold at 180, and some are said to quote a trifle lower.

Flour—California extra, 15 @ 15 1/2; superfine, 14 @ 14 1/2. Wheat market quoted at 65 @ 66. Barley duty paid, 62 @ 63. Oats rule from 2 1/2 to 3. Hay sells by the cargo at 25 to 32 @ 40. Beans quoted at 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 per lb.

16th.—Flour—We note cargo sales of Chile, being the bulk of 6,000 barrels; Extra, D. C. Munroe, 2,200 bbls.; Extra, Annette, 4,000 bbls.; Extra, Record, 2,000 bbls.; Extra, Leopard, the most of which is in 60 lb. sacks, and on terms withheld. This is the best flour in the market.

Private dispatches quoted gold on the 13th at 190, on the 14th 178 @ 181, on the 15th, 174 @ 184. Our dispatches of the 14 quote sterling 107 @ 108; Gold 179 and still declining.

Arrived, the steamer Sierra Nevada from Victoria, 121 days from Boston via Chile; brig Annette, 83 days from Valparaiso, with a cargo of flour.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Gold in New York at 4 o'clock to-night was 169 1/2. Greenbacks jumped to 58 1/2 to-night.

MEMORANDA. Per steamship G. S. WRIGHT, S. F. Lewis, master, left Victoria, V. I., March 14, at 10 a. m., arriving off the Columbia River on the 15th, at 5:30 p. m.; found the bar too rough to cross, and lay outside forty hours; crossed on the 17th at 12 noon; saw bark industry in the breakers, passengers and crew in the rigging, arrived at Astoria at 1:30 p. m.; left on the 18th at 5 a. m.; arrived at Portland at 11 p. m. same day; during the passage, experienced very heavy weather—strong winds and rough sea, accompanied by heavy rain, with frequent snow and hail storms. Returning—left Portland March 23rd, at 8:30 p. m.; reached Astoria on the 24th, at 9 a. m.; found the bar too rough to cross; came to anchor in Baker's Bay; crossed the bar on the 25th, at 10 a. m.; arrived at Victoria on the 26th, at 2:30 p. m.; had southerly winds, and fine weather to Cape Clatsop; since then strong north-east winds, and troublesome sea, with thick and rainy weather.

Per brig BREWSTER—left Valparaiso January 9th; crossed the line in 116 1/2 days; with good winds; had fine weather all the way to Cape Flattery, when she met with very rough weather, snow, rain, and heavy gales. Arrived in Victoria harbor yesterday at 9 a. m.

Per steamship OREGON, from San Francisco—S. S. Oregon, H. J. Johnston, Commander, left San Francisco, March 18th, at 8:30 p. m.; 15th passed Sierra Nevada bound down; 16th passed bark Edith Rose bound down; arrived off Columbia River Bar on 17th at 9 p. m.; crossed Bar on 18th at 5 p. m.; arrived at Portland on 19th at 5 p. m.; left Portland on 21st, at 4:50 p. m.; anchor in Baker's Bay 22 hours; crossed the Bar on 23d, 8:30 a. m.; arrived at Esquimalt on 24th, 3:30 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Per star ELIZA ANDERSON from Olympia—Danl Jones, G. W. Whitworth, J. S. Whitmore, R. S. Atkinson, Nelson, Mrs. Plett, Hugh Park, John McDonough, Jacob C. Sopp, John Reyer, Henry Reynolds, Mike Coffin, Chas. Smith, Quinn, Jos. Belleville, Mr. May and wife, Mrs. Harrison, Atkinson, G. Taylor, Mr. Goway, Pat Fitzpatrick, D. H. Rothenbach, Mrs. O'Wood and 2 children and servant, Mr. Kriemler.

Per steamship OREGON, from San Francisco—Uriah Nelson and wife, G. Suro and wife, J. P. Couch, Capt. E. Stamp, G. Peakes, Jas. McLaughlin, B. V. Weeks, C. G. Haggart, M. Marks, H. M. Cohen, J. Whitehall, John Edwards, O. McClatchey, Wm. Thompson, B. Thornally, J. D. Ricker, (W. F. & Co's Messenger), E. Thorne, J. H. Ricker, Mrs. A. Boyer, A. Meyer, Mrs. S. Habernad, J. Job, Jas. Morris, Thos. Dodson, John Thomas, Robt. Green, W. C. Price, Dr. Whittemore, J. S. Hinchburg, J. S. Wisliff, R. McDougall, Wm. Hensworth, P. Grant, H. Wilcox, John Pryor, Jas. McDonald, Chas. Smith, S. A. McDonald, D. S. Daulty, John Daley, John Connor, F. Marcell, A. W. Piper.

Per steamship G. S. WRIGHT, from Portland—Messrs. G. Horn, GRAPHT, Almon, J. Nicholson, and Dr. C. H. De Wolfe.

IMPORTS. Per steamship OREGON, from San Francisco—2 bxs eggs, 2 cs mdns, 2 wagons, 1 horse, 1 cs vegetables, 1 cs oil paintings, 10 bxs oranges, 3 bxs duck, 13 cs fruit and nuts, 26 cs cigars, 79 cs boots and shoes, 2 cs glassware, 7 cs boots clothing, etc, 1 cs pump, 13 cs opium, 3 do butter, 1 cs sausage casings, 1 cs cheese, 1 cs horse raddle, 10 cs brandy, 1 cs clothing, 25 cs apparel, 5 cs silks, 1 cs samples, 1 cs tinware. Value, \$44,480.50.

Per steamship OREGON, from Portland—2 bxs eggs, Value, \$24.

Per steamship G. S. WRIGHT, from Portland—4 cases merchandise, 64 pkgs eggs, 91 bxs middlings, 808 1/2 kgs flour, 10 kgs butter, 434 bxs fruit, 3 cases bacon, 255 gunnies bacon, 5 pks hams, 2 kgs corn, 283 kgs oats, 715 sks bran, 72 gunnies feed, 15 sks wheat, Wells, Fargo & Co's express.

Per schr A. J. WESTER, from Puget Sound—150 bush barley, 10 tons hay, 4 horses, 1 wagon. Value, \$500.

Per star ENTERPRISE, from New Westminster—160 M shingles. Value, \$300.

Per brig BREWSTER, from Valparaiso—3550 bxs 688, 241 lbs barley, 1206 bxs 272, 273 lbs beans.

Per ship LETHIA, from Port Townsend—12 hd cattle, 10 lbs flour, 20 bush wheat, 22 do oats. Value—\$540.

Per star ELIZA ANDERSON from Olympia—48 hd cattle and calves, 180 hd sheep, 6 hogs, 7 hogs dressed, 25 sks dyers, 30 doz eggs, 1 box do. Value—\$3,782.50.

Per ship THORNTON from Burrard's Inlet—229 M shingles, Value—\$650.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. [FROM THE OREGONIAN.]

March 20.—Schr Lethia, Adams, Port Angeles; Schr Eliza, Carleton, Spanish; Schr Lord Raglan, Byrne, New Westminster; Stmr Emily Harris, McIntosh, Nanaimo; Slip John Bull, Deak, Saanich; Brig Brewster, Carleton, Valparaiso; March 21.—Schr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles; Slip Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles; Schr Discovery, Rudlin, Comox; Slip Thornton, Warren, Burrard Inlet; March 22.—Ship Casewright, Alexander, San Francisco; March 23.—Schr Winged Racer, Peterson, Saanich; Slip C. S. Kidder, Henderson, Port Angeles; March 24.—Schr A. J. Wester, Mills, Port Angeles; Slip Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles; Stmr Enterprise, Mount, West Westminster; March 25.—Schr Oregon, J. H. Aston, Astoria; Str Fidelity, London, Nanaimo; Schr Surprise, Francis, N. W. Coast; Sch Alpha, George Nanaimo.

CLEARED. March 20.—Schr Lethia, Adams Comox; March 21.—Schr Fidelity, London, Nanaimo; Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles; Slip Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles; Stmr Emily Harris, McIntosh, Burrard's Inlet; March 22.—Schr Leah, Hillyer, Port Angeles; Schr Laura, Matheson, Chomachus; March 23.—Schr Eliza Carleton, Carleton, Saanich; Schr Shark, Clark, Salt Spring Island; Schr Onward, McKay, Bristol Bay; Schr C. S. Kidder, Henderson, Port Angeles; Schr Industry, Ogilvie, Nanaimo; Schr Onward, McKay, Bristol Bay; Slip C. S. Kidder, Henderson, Port Angeles; Schr Industry, Reading, Port Angeles; Schr Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles; March 25.—Str Oregon, Johnston, San Francisco; Sch Winged Racer, Peterson, Port Angeles; Sch Ida, Donaldson, Port Angeles; Sch W. Wester, Mills, Port Angeles; Sch Alpha, George, Nanaimo; Sch Discovery, Rudlin, Nanaimo; Sch Thornton, Warren, Burrard Inlet; Sch Lord Raglan, Byrnes, New Westminster.

BIRTH. In this city, March 21st, the wife of Geo. S. Deas of a daughter.

In this city, on the 21st instant, the wife of Morris E. Dorrin, of a son.

At Yale, B. C., on the 12th instant, the wife of E. H. Sanders, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, of a son.

DEATH. In New Westminster on the 22d instant, by the Rev. E. Robson, Wesleyan Minister, Mrs. Isaac Kipp of Chilliwack, B. C., 13 Miss Mary Ann Nelms, daughter of Mr. William Nelms, of Oxford, Canada, West.

On the 16th instant, at the residence of the bride father, by the Rev. E. White, brother-in-law of the bride, James Cunningham, Esq., of the firm of Cunningham Brothers, merchants, of New Westminster, B. C., and Nanaimo, V. I., to Mary Ann, fourth daughter of Wm. Woodman, Esq. of this city.

In San Francisco, March 23, at the residence of James B. Peck, by the Rev. John Henry Brodt, Uriah Nelson, of Port Douglas, B. C., to Anna H. Smith, of Buffalo, N. Y.

DEED. In this city, on the 22d instant, Tomas Martin, aged 27 years, native of Corfu, Ionian Islands, 2 Also, Dominio Ambrosio, aged 30 years, native of Portofino, Italy.

SEEDS OF 1864.

No. 5, Fort street.

JAY & CO.

ABLE TO SUPPLY RELIABLE Agricultural, Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the growth of 1864, at prices below the San Francisco market. Also, choice permanent Meadows, Grasses, mixed to suit every variety of soil and climate, and a very large quantity of Prime English Red, Alsike, and White Dutch Clover at very low prices. Full descriptive Catalogue of seeds and trees can be had on application.

VOL. THE BRITISH COLONIST. A few days journals gave a by the Colonial bia in the Legi boring colony i Birch desired th tion until the of that the membe with that calm of the Victoria disturb. While Secretary in the serious question dispassion, we actly the point the abuse of the press. So far as no desire to abash Columbia I have a right to the officials th lower Island. Government when we f is in obscuro only model is the fare, it is of British Col own, and to a British colon providence of slow to point of our own E for public critic terminated to keep our own equally obligo cendaries from bors. While agree tary, as we hav ability of meeti gravity, we cesing up the sub Legislative Cou imitate the cus of the neighbour session with Mr. Birch must him that the re gion conclusion present consti that the officia separation as th paid, easy posit union on all an ask the Colonie discussio avail weight will be. When the hou postponing the could approach subdued, but t decide on the