

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1885. VOL. 6. NO. 20.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

**EVERY MORNING**  
(Sundays Excepted)  
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## 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 trouble 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 unsalable 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.

## CLAIMS FOR SALE

THE BRITISH COLONIST has for sale a large quantity of claims for sale in the Ayrshire Lad, in the Highland Chief.

## WHEELERY FOR SALE

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## USE TO LET

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**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 Denness.

**THE CONTENTED ELECTION.**  
Mr. Denness, 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 Treasurer.

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 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 looked 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. McClure, 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 names 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 gentleman 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, Denness.

**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. gentleman 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. Denness 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. Denness 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 willful 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.

Several clauses previously held over were deferred for future consideration.

Dr. Dickson moved an additional clause to the effect that a new Municipal election be held within fourteen days after the passage of this act.

Mr. DeCosmos said this clause was impossible from the provisions of the act; besides he thought it unfair to those gentlemen, who had come forward so honorably to maintain the honor and dignity of the Council, and who had used the power placed in their hands in a very creditable manner.

Dr. Powell said the House had passed a special bill to provide for the election of the present Council, and he quite agreed with the remarks of his hon. colleague on the matter.

Dr. Helmecken moved that the new bill do not come into force till January 1st, 1866.

Mr. DeCosmos was astonished at the hon. gentleman making such a motion, which would simply be leaving the city unincorporated, as the act repealed the old act.

Mr. McClure rose to support the motion for a new election. The last election was a farce (hear, hear), most of the members were elected by a show of hands, people not caring to vote on the matter. We were granting by this bill new and more extensive privileges, and the people should have a right to vote on it.

Dr. Helmecken's amendment was lost, only the hon. mover in the affirmative.

Dr. Dickson's motion for a new election was carried, and the committee rose, and reported progress.

**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 Peak           | R. Beacham       |
| L. W. Holmes           | J. Peterson      |
| Jas. Davis             | C. K. Fryce      |
| T. Hankin              | C. Hughes        |
| James McDonald         | W. M. Ritchie    |
| A. E. Nelson           | E. McLeod        |
| Louis Hughes           | E. Byron         |
| Thos. Thompson         | J. Holden        |
| Jos. Holland           | T. James         |
| A. G. Pemberton        | G. Hillton       |
| Mark Lester            | E. Smithurst     |
| Annes Sabiston         | J. Helmer        |
| W. Ritchie             | J. Starnaup      |
| W. Isabester           | A. McAlister     |
| H. Bankton             | W. Driver        |
| E. Williams            | G. B. Pea        |
| J. Parker              | G. Fea           |
| H. W. Alexander        | H. Green         |
| Chas. Platt            | H. Edwards       |
| C. Batchelor           | T. McGuffey      |
| O. Gough               | J. Ferguson      |
| M. Gilmpatrick         | W. Nicol         |
| Jas. Sabiston          | T. Butler        |
| Isaac Mendosa          | W. Williams      |
| Jas. Taylor            | James Barnes     |
| J. Spennburgh          | Charles S. Nicol |
| Jos. Webb              | T. Williams      |
| G. E. Losack           | J. Fox           |
| J. T. Gough            | E. Fly           |
| D. Dunn                | B. Gibbs         |
| A. M. Huntley          | G. Morton        |
| C. Edwards             | R. Gray          |
| M. Esdale              | A. Mayor         |
| Harry Windsor          | Henry Page       |
| Klein Grant, M. D.     | G. Crawford      |
| T. Windsor             | G. Haines        |
| M. Lumby               | D. Harris        |
| P. Karney              | J. Rodello       |
| Jas. Jenkins           | D. Carr          |
| W. J. Wignell          | O. Goulter       |
| S. Gough               | J. Sabiston      |
| P. McClosky            | D. Prenderbolt   |
| Jno. Hunter            | T. Headle        |
| D. Allan               | E. Buckley       |
| Jno. Segg              | F. Little        |
| V. Vilecock            | J. Marwick       |
| Jas. Tarver            | J. Johnston      |
| Jas. Smith             | H. E. Edwards    |
| J. Johns               | P. Hume          |
| H. Cooper              | W. Lockhart      |
| T. Parker              | G. Drabbles      |
| J. Garnet              | Z. Collier       |
| H. Heat                | J. Hamilton      |
| Mahaffey               | W. A. Ogilvie    |
| J. Dixon               | J. Miller        |
| J. P. Ellis            | B. Jones         |
| Rodis Cameron          | J. McEvoy        |
| F. Marthey             | J. Dolbow        |
| J. Store               | W. Taylor        |
| H. Weir                | P. Sabiston      |
| J. S. Williams         | J. Newton        |
| J. Innes               | E. Newton        |
| J. Christie            | E. Donnelly      |
| J. W. Pemberty         | J. Coffery       |
| J. Fear                | J. Bouck         |
| G. Nixon               | W. Johns         |
| W. Bailey              | E. Kelly         |
| A. Chambers            | P. Kewer         |
| E. D. Sylvester, M. D. | A. Steppoy       |
| F. Brown               | J. Badio         |
| D. Leach               | T. Tamario       |
| J. W. Williams         | G. Pratt         |
| R. Johns               | R. Chappel       |
| J. R. Price            | J. Evans         |
| W. Teff                | W. Colowan       |
| J. Hurst               | W. Rowland       |
| J. E. Zaffy            | 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 RHODES, Esq., H. H. M. Consul. mh20 d&w

**PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c., &c.,**

(Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON**

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in Colonial Provisions, 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, Tart Fruits, 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 Salad Oil is the finest imported. C. & B. are Agents for THE PERRINS OREGONATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relishes, and Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne's Sauce, and Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, mh20 d&w

The special E for to investigate B. Young praying and void, met Mc Members present man) Franklin, Cochran. Mr.

council for Mr. did not make one appear for

The members of the House, The Chairman for Mr. Young.

Mr. McCreigh for Mr. McClure. The Chairman read, which was

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reside, but remain Mr. Cochran

mat there nor an mites adjourn Mr. McCreigh

might be setti tioner had no

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Committee giv seat he intended the facts on wh

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Mr. Frank obtained leave same privilege

The Chairm ness must go

Mr. McCreigh the Committe

hours, but the ment must pay





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.

Table with columns for department names and amounts. Includes: THE GOVERNOR, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, COLONIAL SECRETARY, TREASURER, SUPPLY BILL, CIVIL LIST, SALARIES, PENSIONS, etc.

NANAIMO PETITIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST Sir,—I see in your advertising columns another Petition from this place...

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, Dennes.

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...

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...

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...

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 28, 1865.

THE SOOKE MINES AND THE CROWN LANDS.

In our yesterday's issue we alluded briefly to the injurious consequences that are likely to flow from the want of some description of official authority on Leech river. The subject is too important to be dismissed casually...

No case could be more strongly illustrative of the anomaly as well as injury of having two governing interests and two classes of officials in the one colony. It is between just such stools that we shall ultimately come to the ground unless something like decisive action is taken in the matter by the people or their representatives.

Almost at the same time with these anticipated difficulties at Sooke comes the intelligence that the Indians at Cowichan are in a threatening attitude—that they have provided themselves with new muskets, and talk pretty plainly about the disgraceful manner in which they have been treated by the Government.

The people of Vancouver Island have been seven years waiting for an act of justice. They have been asking that the lands of the colony be thrown open to actual settlers and to them alone. It matters not now, when the evil has risen to such a height, what were the laws under which the lands at present held by non-producers were first obtained.

Holloway's Pills. Let the sick take heed. The stomach is the centre of the physical system. It furnishes the material substance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes...

matter; for Sooke cries for the presence of a Government representative, and His Excellency is unable to respond to the demand. On the House and it alone rests the solution of the difficulty, and we see no way out of the disagreeable position but by accepting the Crown lands.

THE LAND QUESTION.

However resultless was the debate on the Land question in the House, on Tuesday, we cannot feel otherwise than gratified at the withdrawal of Dr. Dickson's resolution. On so important a subject, a mere resolution in a Committee of Ways and Means could not but prove unsatisfactory at the best.

The subject should now be brought forward in the House in a manner that will afford the widest ventilation and discussion. The whole question in fact, of the settlement of the colony should form the topic for debate; for if the agitation against the evil of land speculation is to result in anything tangible, it must give an impetus to what has been a rather lagging element of progress...

By limiting the supply, they will increase the value of the land, they are simply committing a crime against nature and a crime against society. Either they drive people from the country and make the lands valueless, or they force the population into measures that compel the disgorgement of every acre that is not cultivated.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.—The following General Order regulating the passport system has been published for general information. HEADQUARTERS, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, March 11th, 1865.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.—By an arrival at San Francisco from Australia later news has been received from New Zealand. The only item of intelligence, however, which reaches us by telegraph to Portland is from the Sydney Morning Herald of Dec. 12th, which, commenting upon the latest news from New Zealand, remarks that a accounts from that colony were full of gloom.

evening contemporary has been led a little away from facts; but we presume neither absent Britons nor Baron's retainers cared much for such stubborn things. It might be well, however, for this worshipper of the past when he again attempts to write on a subject with which he is evidently but little acquainted, to "post" himself a little better; he will then, perhaps, save himself the absurdity of charging the Colonist with holding extreme views, while in the same article he reiterates the exact sentiments of Mr. McClure in the House of Assembly.

PORTLAND ITEMS.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—This being the 17th day of March, our Irish citizens will celebrate in becoming manner the birth of their patron Saint. The programme of exercises have been published.

GOLD FOUND IN PORTLAND.—A nugget of gold worth about \$3 was found in the excavations which were going on in some part of this new discovery, but the full particulars of the discovery we are not thoroughly posted about.

STRONG CURRENT.—The Willamette river at the present time has sufficient depth for the best of vessels, and is sweeping past our city with a violent current.

MILITARY.—We are informed that a telegram has been received at the District Headquarters which states that Colonel Manry, 1st Oregon Cavalry, will succeed General Alford in command of the District of Oregon.

PETROLEUM.—A rumor was in circulation last summer to the effect that petroleum had been discovered in the vicinity of Astoria. But little has since been said on the subject, yet as the petroleum fever has badly broken out in California and extended to Washington Territory, parties who are in the interest of Oregon propose to trace the discovery at Astoria to some profit the coming season.

BEEF FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The last trip of the steamer Pacific from this port to San Francisco was made an experiment in a beef speculation. Several hundred weight of fine fat beef dressed, was shipped, and sold in the carcass at twenty cents per pound, which is a better price than choice steaks usually bring in Portland.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.—The following General Order regulating the passport system has been published for general information. HEADQUARTERS, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, March 11th, 1865.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.—By an arrival at San Francisco from Australia later news has been received from New Zealand. The only item of intelligence, however, which reaches us by telegraph to Portland is from the Sydney Morning Herald of Dec. 12th, which, commenting upon the latest news from New Zealand, remarks that a accounts from that colony were full of gloom.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.—A telegram dated Quebec, March 11th, announces the fact that Parliament had that afternoon adopted the Confederation scheme by 91 ayes to 33 noes.

An ingenious Pennsylvanian has invented a machine for mining, which weighs 200 lbs., costs \$300, and will do the work of twenty men. The machine operates a series of picks, which have the peculiar motion of the human arm, when manipulating a pick in undermining or bearing into the coal, and are moved up to their work by the same mechanism which operates them, and their motion and movements can be graduated to any desired speed; hence the machine can be worked by hand, horse or steam power.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Let the sick take heed. The stomach is the centre of the physical system. It furnishes the material substance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes...

The Invalid's Friend. A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excited or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for when a remedy is found, it is one—Drink his Health Wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee—weak tea is preferable; eat much of the little water; or whether you be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with achy pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time.

Disorders of the Kidneys. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they be rheumatism, or the little water; or whether you be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with achy pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time.

Stomach out of Order. No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver, and reduce it to a healthy state; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Debilitated Constitutions. In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness, generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, these Pills in the highest degree brace, renovating and restoring. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease, re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor.

Billiuness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and Lowness of Spirits. These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and obviate sickness, headache and palpitation of the heart.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Dropsy, Jaundice, Secondary Sympoms, Bilious Complaints, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Stomachic Disorders, &c.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce. Only Good Sauce. To his Brother at Worcester, May 18, 1865. Dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

CAUTION. Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been and are shipping Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Sheet Iron, of inferior quality, bearing our name and Trade Mark, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof, we hereby give notice, that we have no objection to our name and Trade Mark being used by any person who manufactures or vend such imitations, and have in fact granted their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any imitations of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Dealers generally. Solely by W. & A. Lea, Proprietors, Worcester, V. I.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARK. CAUTION. Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been and are shipping Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Sheet Iron, of inferior quality, bearing our name and Trade Mark, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof, we hereby give notice, that we have no objection to our name and Trade Mark being used by any person who manufactures or vend such imitations, and have in fact granted their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any imitations of their rights.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, That all persons manufacturing, selling, or shipping, or engaged in any way in the sale or disposition of Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Sheet Iron, under our name or Trade Mark, in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law. W. & A. LEA, Proprietors, Worcester, V. I. 80th December, 1862.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862. "A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."

Table with 5 columns: Benson's London Make, Open Case, Hunt Case, Open Case, Hunt Case. Lists various watch models and their prices.

Benson's Indian Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation-balance, adjusted, hot climate. Silver Cases, Open Face, £11 11 0. Hunters, £12 12 0. Gold Cases, Open Face, £25 0 0. Hunters, £30 0 0.

Drugs and Chemicals. Wholesale Druggists, 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, ORANGE, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, COLIC, BRUISES, ASTHMA, &c.

Extracts from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. "I had the honor to be consulted by the Medical Officer of the Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, on the 2nd of September 1864, in relation to the cholera epidemic which was then raging in India."

CHLOROXYNE. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, ORANGE, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, COLIC, BRUISES, ASTHMA, &c.

CHLOROXYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, in a Jan. 1865, pronounced that it is clearly proved before the court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the original inventor and discoverer of this remedy, well known as Chlorodyne, and so highly appreciated in India, China, &c.

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

Later Dates. SHERMAN A. NEW YORK, a letter from stating that in having been prisoners in our like manner. 1,000 rebel pro long as Hampt The rebel gov nothing of such soldier execute a Federal—pic victims. He barities allege Sherman's art that he sh hostages for the Sherman. PROBABLY NEW YORK, dated Mobile, two steamers' ports are in the ber of troops Pensacola, in city. A New Or ces the arriva oners from officers belo PROJECT NEW YORK, have articles listment negr use of neces Wigfall, d Legislature resignation of The speed is printed. I emancipated from the Virg protest again contest on the succeed. H no consider be raised in ment had cou try of the la dice food, a conscripts, y slaves, had get 4,000, o and North Alabama. would not v got would able to off REBEL RIN WASHING Dispatch of march 9th ports that four miles from his obstinately miles from pieces of ar ers. The wounded le is compar most hande exhibited (Sig Kinston, situated on Newbern, Goldsboro, North Car the enemy against Ge the railroo after this still less a hear of the changing, the compa was evide with Sher HEADQU TRIC COL my last, d brief acco der's succi was push tered Cha noon of th The Ma place can the public I had t days. Th over from poution t and it rail during th two larg river and Charlotte tance of e burg. O division, O wills, on sed out destroy a and bridge parties to The divi months severe suffering, and when all other med ones had failed.

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...

PROBABLE ATTACK ON MOBILE.

NEW YORK, March 12.—A rebel dispatch, dated Mobile, February 20th, says: Twenty-two steamers and six Mississippi river transports...

PROJECT OF ARMING THE SLAVES.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The rebel papers have articles on the passing of the new enlistment negro act...

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...

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...

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...

BREAGG'S VICTORY DISCREDITED.

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

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...

The weather has been very bad. Indeed it has been raining very hard every day, with the exception of four days, since we started...

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 Richmond Examiner of the 10th says: The latest advices from Lynchburg show that the price sale.

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.

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...

NEWBURN, N. C., March 13.—The enemy is highly elated with the capture of two or three small guns and line snipers...

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.

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.

The San Francisco Benevolent Association has been formed. This society contemplates for its object the relief of the poor and the destitute...

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

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 French claim a victory over Antonio Rojas, killing Rojas and sixty of his soldiers, besides capturing various munitions of war.

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.

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...

The Imperial expedition to Yucatan had been abandoned.

force captured must have been only a construction 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.

Slaughter, commanding the rebel force at Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, is said to have received reinforcements to the number of 1,100 men.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

DATES FROM THE 10TH TO THE 16TH.

[From Despatches to the Oregonian.]

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

Gough & Co. v. N. M. Kelly, to recover \$1,000 damages for the fast pacing horse Silver Tail, alleged to have been overdriven...

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

St. Patrick's Day will be observed in this city by a parade of the Irish civic societies and of the second Irish regiment...

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

Rates per Golden City are \$5 higher.

Lorenzo D. Moore, who has already been in the State Prison for attempting to poison his wife...

Caleb T. Fay, U. S. Assessor Internal Revenue, has been removed and Lucien A. Curtis, now collector, will succeed him.

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 reason of the drain of the Pacific volunteer force for the Arizona department, and in view of the contingencies of foreign complications...

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...

The steamer Golden City took \$1,143,750 treasure, and 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 to be opened at San Francisco, New York, and Prescott, Arizona.

The San Francisco Benevolent Association has been formed. This society contemplates for its object the relief of the poor and the destitute...

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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...

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 HARMONIZING 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 in Hot 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. 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 Tändstickor (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 in all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c.; in ten minutes, by the use of JUDSON'S Simple Dyes.

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

May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

WHOLESALE DEPOT—19a, Coleman Street, London.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES, 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; Currie 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. Essence 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 Quinine. Granular Efferves: Citrate of Magnesia.

Peppine Wine, 1/2, 1, and 2-pints. Quinine in 1/2, 1, and 2-oz. hermetically sealed bottles. Sarsaparilla, in 1/2, 1, and 2-pints. Sedlitz, Soda, Ginger Beer, and Lemonade Powders, wrapped in tin foil papers. In boxes. Tasteless Sedlitz in one powder, in patent capped bottles in cases.

cent's-Bouquet, Frangipanni, Jasmijn, Jockey Club, Lavender Water, Maraschino, 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.

To be had through all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES, EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST. LONDON.

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

Chemical, Pharmaceutical & Photographic Preparations, the Prices of all PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES and every description of DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES.

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AMMUNITION.

TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with ELEY'S ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadings 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 Colts', 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. Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government Street.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness. PEP-SINE

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous PEP-SINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and sweetest substance for the Stomach Juice. (ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.) Sold in bottles at 1s. and 16 oz., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES, POWDER, PATENT GELATINE, and all the CHEAPEST AND PREPARATIONS, &c. Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and all other Photographic Preparations.

T. MORSON AND SON, 19 and 45, Southampton Row, London, &c. Orders (payable in London), are most carefully shipped.

WATCHES & CLOCKS. MADE BY SPECIAL ARTISTS BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Press upon Benoni's watches in the Exhibition, 862

"A more splendid and elegant piece of mechanism was never seen in London, June 1864."

"Some of them are of great beauty, and the watch which I have bought with me follows up with the same spirit and accuracy, and well repaid the outlay."

"I have no reason why I should not buy a watch from you, and I have bought one from you for my son."

"The movements of the watch are of the finest quality, and the case is of the most beautiful material, and the workmanship is of the highest order."

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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:

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

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

**Mails for Leech River.**—Alfred Barnett has been temporarily authorized to carry the Government mails to and from Leech River. He will leave twice a week—on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 9:30 a. m.

**Baron Royce, 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.

**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.

**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.

**Domestic markets** are well sustained at previous quotations.

**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.

**Large amount of cotton** being shipped to England on Government account, is supposed to have caused the quotations.

**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.

**Portland Items.**

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