

EMBERING AND OTHERS, AND CHEAP... WILSON, GILLARD, NT STREET, IA, V. I., and the latest styles at Every Article marked ge for yourselves.

THE BRITISH COLONIST EVERY MORNING... THE WEEKLY COLONIST... NOTICE

accept the principle upon a preliminary understanding... The high value of money is beginning to tell upon the regular course of commercial operations...

another smaller steamer in tow, was observed making for Victoria harbor... The steamer Thames, reports that yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, while off Bredby Head...

STEAMER IN THE STRAITS—Capt. Henderson, of the steamer Thames, reports that yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, while off Bredby Head...

By the steamship Golden City, via Manzanillo, we are in receipt of dates from the city of Mexico to December 24th; two days later than received by the preceding steamer...

MARINE INTELLIGENCE... July 25—Soh Alpha, George, Nanaimo... Slip Josephine, Stratton, Port Angeles...

THE BRITISH COLONIST... THE WEEKLY COLONIST... NOTICE

It is announced that the Duke of Devonshire... The Duke of Devonshire has been in the habit of receiving a number of his friends...

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From ALBERTA—The steamer Thames, which left Albert on Saturday afternoon, brings news of importance from that port...

United States, supposed to be in California, for the purpose of assisting the Mexicans...

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers of Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

power in the country, is an essential requisite... The Duke of Devonshire has been in the habit of receiving a number of his friends...

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE... DIXIE ROBERTS—One of the most important cases of robbery which has been reported for some time...

MOSE CORPUS—We were yesterday some very rich specimens of rock containing virgin copper, brought from the neighborhood of Portage Bay...

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Recapitulation of the Abstracts of Revenues made during the Year 1883.

CLASS.	TOTAL.
Real Estate Tax	64,945 36
Barrel Dues	1,756 67
Land Sales	23,759 39
Land Revenue	336 84
Victoria Street Tax	13 34
Liquor Licenses	28,839 94
Trades Licenses	17,884 61
Postage	2,356 45
Fines, Penalties and Fees	17,211 12
Police	8,602 75
Fees of Officers	3,869 47
Beautification in aid of	1,700 00
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,305 25
Rent	1,231 75
Interest received on	2,740 16
Deposits	837 31
Total Colonial Revenue	149,281 74
Yankee Island Road and Harbor Loan	104,086 20
Advances accounted for	59,017 04
Department of Municipal Affairs	6,802 00
G. T. Gordon's Defalcations	3,219 09
Balances forward, January 1st	3,219 09
Total	368,007 16

Recapitulation of the Abstracts of Expenditures made during the Year 1883.

CLASS.	TOTAL.
Salaries Fixed	145,844 39
Salaries Provisional	12,617 71
Office Contingent	1,793 30
Revenue Services, exclusive of	85,344 40
Establishments	887 25
Administration of Justice	3,833 00
Charitable Allowances	3,320 00
Education	1,050 00
Police and Goals	4,484 29
Rent	757 00
Convoyance of Mails	10,856 35
Works and Buildings	1,775 11
Drainage and Bridges	50,827 18
Miscellaneous Services	6,687 17
Interest	962 29
Deposits and Advances	233 83
Taxes	1,438 01
Light Houses	247 88
Deposits	247 88
Total Colonial Expenditure	317,523 41
Temporary Debenture Loans Repaid	24,444 00
Advances to be accounted for the Colony	91,507 26
Temporary Loans to British Columbia	43,850 00
Advances to Municipal Corporations	10,724 00
Total	436,054 67

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE.
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGHS.

ALL PAINT, VOMITING AND DISTRESS...
This medicine is a most valuable remedy for all the above complaints. It is a most valuable remedy for all the above complaints. It is a most valuable remedy for all the above complaints.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.
These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for indigestion, flatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels. In all diseases of this kind, it is of the greatest importance to set the stomach right. These pills are the best for this purpose. They are taken under any circumstances. They are taken under any circumstances. They are taken under any circumstances.

G. H. Harrington & Co.
MARINE ARCHITECTS
SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.
27, LEADEN HALL ST., LONDON, ENGLAND, E. C.

LAW MAKING.
It is a strong argument in favor of a Ministerial Council, were it not that it would surely spring out of the very weakness of the bills that are presented to the House by what a learned senator once called "adventurers in political science." The glaring errors and countless mistakes which occur in bills introduced by independent members are certainly somewhat amusing to by-standers, but without all the expenses that otherwise, to the Colony. When a bill is very imperfectly drawn it requires a vast amount of settling and arranging in committee, or perchance it is a bill of no very great public interest, and it slips through without a remark, and it is only when the Legislative Council begin to bring their solemn and secret wisdom to bear upon it, that the errors are detected, and to avoid the trouble as to clauses, the bill is pitched out, altogether, to be left for another parliamentary beginner to try his hand at drafting a second bill which will probably meet with a somewhat similar fate. If there were a responsible ministry they would attend to the preparation of all measures in the nature of public bills, and the responsibility of settling them would be removed in a great measure from independent members.

EXPLORATIONS.
The geographical importance of Vancouver's Island, in a commercial point of view, is of course an established fact, but, and we put it to honest men, can we, as we are at present, honestly induce a large immigration to flock to the picturesque Island of Vancouver? We are at present, honestly induce a large immigration to flock to the picturesque Island of Vancouver?

CITY COUNCIL.
Present—His Worship the Mayor and Councillors, Lewis, Stronach, Wallace, and McDonald.
The minutes of last meeting, January 7th, were read and confirmed.

COMBINATION Steam & Sailing Vessels, Tugs, Barges.
Adapted for Sea & River Navigation.
HARRINGTON & CO. LONDON, ENGLAND, E. C.

AMMUNITION.
BLEY'S AMMUNITION.
Sporing or Military Purposes.
Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Belt Wad, Cartridges for Killing Game, etc., at long distances.

LAND.
The land in the Colony is of various qualities, and it is not a natural inference that the best land would be found in the most fertile soil. It is not a natural inference that the best land would be found in the most fertile soil. It is not a natural inference that the best land would be found in the most fertile soil.

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& CO. (Free from Adulteration).
CROSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 9, 1884.

SUPREME COURT.

FOR HIS LEADERSHIP CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.

Monday, 1st February, 1884.

The first sittings at Nisi Prius for this year were commenced at half-past ten in the new Court House.

The cause list shows nineteen causes for trial, six of which are marked as postponed, and five are set down to be tried before special juries.

The following gentlemen were empaneled to serve as a common jury—Malcolm Munro, Foreman; A. J. McDonnell, James W. Trahey, Isidore Braverman, George Ball, Samuel George, William Lamb, and James G. Crossan.

The first case called on was that of—

C. H. DeWolf vs. John R. Fleming. The plaintiff appeared in person and Mr. McCreegh, instructed by Mr. Deanes, appeared for defendant.

Mr. DeWolf opened his case and addressed a few plain and sensible remarks to the jury. He stated that he had brought the action through his attorneys Messrs. Pearce & Green, but that inasmuch as the case involved only a small amount, he did not feel it necessary to pay counsel's fees in addition to the costs of the Court, and therefore he came before them in person.

The action was brought for rent of a house and for the use of a room for Mr. Fleming's Chinaman, and for the use of the fruit in the garden attached to the house. Mr. DeWolf tendered his own evidence to prove that Mr. Fleming had occupied the house under an agreement up to a certain period, and that notice to quit had been given, and he continued to occupy the house, and Mr. DeWolf charged him rent subsequent to the termination of the agreement at the rate of \$40 a month. Plaintiff also charged for the use of the fruit in the garden.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. McCreegh at considerable length, and was asked whether he had not brought an action in the Summary Court to recover this same claim. Mr. DeWolf denied having done so.

A summons addressed to Mr. Fleming, purporting to have been issued by Mr. DeWolf, was put in. Witness disclaimed all knowledge of the summons, and stated most positively that he had given no instructions to any one to issue such a summons. He had received \$85 from Mr. Culverwell which had been collected contrary to his (Mr. DeWolf's) instructions.

Mr. McCreegh: "What amount did you instruct Mr. Culverwell to collect for?"

Witness: "I am unable to give you the exact amount. I handed an account to Mr. Culverwell and have been unable to get it from him again."

When the learned counsel pressed Mr. DeWolf to give a decided answer, witness replied that he might press him and with the strongest machine that he could use, but he would not squeeze out of him that which was not in him.

Mrs. DeWolf, examined by plaintiff, proved the letting of the house, and that she had given Mr. Fleming notice to quit, and that he continued to occupy the house after the notice had been given.

This witness was cross-examined by Mr. McCreegh with regard to the payment of rent, and admitted that the defendant had regularly paid up to a certain period.

S. A. White called and examined by plaintiff, proved calling upon Mr. Fleming for the rent, and upon Mr. Fleming having refused to pay in advance, having gone to him again with Mrs. DeWolf.

Thomas Dyson was called by plaintiff to prove the value of the fruit in the garden. Mr. McCreegh objected to the evidence as irrelevant and taking up the time of the Court unnecessarily. Mr. DeWolf suggested that the learned counsel should have thought of that before whilst he was asking a great number of useless questions.

Mr. Ailyn was called to corroborate this evidence. Mr. McCreegh opened the case for the defendant, and alleged that the fruit trees were included in the agreement, and that the charge was made for the fruit in order to swell the amount of the debt to over \$100.

Mr. DeWolf might be held to bail. Mr. Culverwell was called to prove that he had demanded rent, and that he had taken \$72 from Mr. Fleming, and been instructed to send him in the Summary Court for \$20.

Cross-examined by plaintiff: "Were you not asked by my attorney for the papers connected with this case?" A. Yes, I was, and I did not know that I had until I searched this morning.

Plaintiff: "Did you not charge me 10 per cent for collecting this money?"

Witness: "I did."

Plaintiff: "Did you take any trouble about collecting it, or is it usual for you to charge 10 per cent for doing nothing?"

Ans: "Ten per cent is my regular charge. You paid me nothing for the lawyer's fee for issuing the copies."

Plaintiff: "I should like to know if you took anything from Capt. Fleming to keep this matter quiet?"

Witness: "Ask me the question as a counsel should do and I will answer it."

Plaintiff: "On your oath, did you receive any money from Mr. Fleming to keep this matter quiet?"

Ans: "I did not."

On being cross-examined by Mr. Cary in behalf of the bankrupt, it was stated that Farrell had to the best of his knowledge and belief delivered up all his property, he believed he had nothing left in his possession. None of the creditors put any questions to the witness, and no objection was offered to the bankrupt examining his first examination. Mr. Cary applied for the bankrupt's discharge from custody, on the ground that there was no opposition, and that the bankrupt had done all that he could for his creditors. His Honor refused to discharge him from custody, and postponed his second examination for one month.

SALES OF CHAIRS.—One quarter interest in the new Richmond Company, in Carleton, was sold to Mr. Robert Jackson, of this city, yesterday, for \$1000, cash.

addressed the jury at some length and with considerable ability.

The judge summed up briefly, the jury retired and after deliberating for half an hour, gave a verdict for defendant.

February 22, 1884.

Malcolm Munro, Foreman; J. Bellon, J. Carvech, G. Balls, W. Lush, John Lee, Trickery, and Alfred Jeffrey.

Muir vs. Douglas & Son.—Mr. McCreegh, instructed by Messrs. Pearce & Green, for plaintiff. Defendants appeared in person.

Mr. McCreegh opened the case and briefly stated the facts.

Mr. Muir was called and proved that he had ordered some machinery for his mill; that it had been made and he was ready to pay for it, but the defendants refused to let him have it unless he paid something beyond the price of the machinery, being the alleged value of some goods supplied previously and which Mr. Muir disputed having received.

He had tendered the amount of the bill for the machinery, ordered, and had actually paid \$130 for a portion of it which he had not taken away. The machinery was ordered in March, 1882. The plaintiff had made arrangements to place the new machinery in the mill in April, and in consequence of the delay, and refusal to deliver the machinery, the mill had been out of work from April to the end of August, when the plaintiff obtained his machinery from Messrs. Spratt & Kriemler. In consequence of the mill not being at work the plaintiff had lost the opportunity of freighting a ship, by which he estimates he sustained a loss of \$2500.

Mr. Wright was called and proved that Capt. Gay of the bank, Besse, had ordered a cargo of lumber from the plaintiff, and owing to the plaintiffs' mill being closed he had lost the contract.

Samuel George proved the tender of the amount of the bill.

Douglas, sen., addressed the jury. The substance of his remarks were embodied in the statement that "it was all a parcel of humbug." He then gave his evidence, which was to the effect that there had been some previous dealings between Muir and their firm, and that a balance was due on an old account, and that the plaintiff refused to pay cash, but wanted to set off some lumber instead of money.

Douglas, jr., gave evidence to the same effect.

His Lordship in summing up, told the jury that unless they were satisfied that the plaintiff had tendered the full amount due to the defendants, their verdict must be for the defendants; and this notwithstanding the defendants had in their possession a quantity of iron belonging to the plaintiff.

The learned counsel suggested that this was a somewhat novel interpretation of the law of lien, and that an offer of payment was all that the law required.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and upon their return into court after an hour's absence, having agreed upon their verdict, the Judge informed the jury that he had discovered an error in the pleadings. The defendants had pleaded a set off which they had no right to do, where the action was for unliquidated damages, and he thought it would be his duty to strike out the plea, and allow the defendants to bring a cross-action.

The learned counsel said that he waived any objection, and wished the matter to be settled at once.

The Chief Justice said that under the circumstances, before accepting the verdict of the jury he must give leave to the defendants to move for a new trial if the verdict were against them.

Mr. McCreegh protested against such a course being adopted by the Bench unasked by the plaintiff, who for the sake of getting the matter settled, waived the objection.

The Court at last consented to receive the verdict which was for the defendant.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

REBEKAH HIS HON. DAVID CAMERON, ESQ., J. 3d Feb. 1884.

Re Theodore Robert Christian, surviving partner in the late firm of Christian & Zan-desky, bankrupts. This was the day appointed for the bankrupt to surrender, and for choice of assignees. A number of creditors proved their debts, and the following gentlemen were appointed trade assignees: Messrs. Thos. Harris, David Leuevee and W. B. Seymour.

Re Erancis.—An application was made by the Attorney General, instructed by Messrs. Pearce & Green, and by Mr. Bishop, on behalf of the principal creditors, for the appointment of new trade assignees, on the ground that the present assignees neglected to make any attempt to recover property alleged to be in the hands of the bankrupt. Mr. McCreegh instructed by Mr. Deanes, appeared to oppose the motion, but it did not appear very clear whether he appeared for the bankrupt or for the assignees. His Honor gave time for filing counter affidavits, and fixed Wednesday next to dispose of the matter.

Re Farrell.—This bankrupt was brought up to complete his first examination. Mr. Reinhardt, who is one of the creditors, who has proved his debt, was examined by Mr. Wood, with the view of showing that there was no sort of complicity between himself and the bankrupt. Mr. Reinhardt stated that he was a creditor for about \$20,000; in Dec. 1882, Farrell had made an assignment of his property to Reinhardt, to whom at that time he was indebted about \$34,000. Mr. Reinhardt produced a statement of his own accounts with the bankrupt, which had never been in partnership with the bankrupt, but Farrell ever had any sort of share in his business.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Cary in behalf of the bankrupt, it was stated that Farrell had to the best of his knowledge and belief delivered up all his property, he believed he had nothing left in his possession. None of the creditors put any questions to the witness, and no objection was offered to the bankrupt examining his first examination. Mr. Cary applied for the bankrupt's discharge from custody, on the ground that there was no opposition, and that the bankrupt had done all that he could for his creditors. His Honor refused to discharge him from custody, and postponed his second examination for one month.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RETURN OF THE OTTER.—The steamer Otter returned yesterday from Sangster Island and Nainaimo, having visited the spot where the Sangster Island Copper Mining Company are at work on Sunday last. The company's men have not made much progress in opening up the vein, but further exploration has developed the undoubted wealth of the lead. Specimens which were brought down by the Otter will undoubtedly cause a considerable rise in the value of the shares, as they are pronounced by practical men who were on board for the purpose of inspecting the mine, to contain over 20 per cent. of copper exclusive of gold or silver. A meeting of shareholders will be convened at once when a report will no doubt be presented.

WHISKY SELLING.—Emanuel Bastow pleaded guilty yesterday in the Police Court to supplying spirits to Indians, and was ordered to pay a fine of \$50, or to suffer four months imprisonment.

A "MILL" ON BEACON HILL.—Our readers must not imagine from the above caption that the idea of erecting wind-mills on the coast to blow flour in the eyes of assailants, as lately suggested by an advocate of coast defense, is about to be carried into effect. The mill in question was a genuine stand-up fight (without gloves) between two proficient in the "noble science" residing in this city, and lasted we understand for an hour and a half, when one of the combatants having become exhausted, the spogee was thrown up. The fight we learned took place early in the morning of the election day, and was intended to settle some differences which had occurred between the parties.

ROYAL CARTES DE VISITE.—His Majesty King Freazy I, and His Royal spouse the Queen of the Songhaies, visited the city yesterday, and honored Mr. Gentle, Photographer artist of Fort street, by sitting for their portraits. Their Majesties appeared to be highly delighted with their counterparts, although in neither case could the words of the poet be applied with propriety, "You are beauty still that visage grace." Before taking his departure the wily but uxorious Old King requested the artist to post his better half four bits, which was immediately done, and the chickens having been safely secured in the folds of the Royal robes (three point blankets) their majesties stalked off with a dignity becoming their exalted station.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The annual meeting of the Chamber for the election of President and officers for the ensuing year took place yesterday in Smith's brick building, when the following officers were elected: C. W. Wallace, Jr., President; James David Vice President; J. G. Sheppard, Secretary; A. P. Main, Treasurer; Arbitration Committee.—D. A. Edgar, Jr., J. M. Work, David Lenevee, Thos. Lett Stahschmidt, J. P. Couch, G. Suro.

MARCH FOR \$250.—A number of people congregated yesterday on Beacon Hill to witness the match between Kessan's horse and James Douglas and Fitzpatrick's Oregon mare for \$250 a side, distance one mile. The race was admirably conducted, horse and man keeping so close together that it was decided to be a dead heat, and it was agreed that the same race should be run over again on Thursday.

THE POLICE ENQUIRY.—Editorialist Comment: Sir.—The conduct of the police is always a very important consideration in any community, if they acquire themselves well when emergency arises, they should be supported and upheld in their conduct; but if on the other hand, there should be misadventure in the execution of duty, it ought to be distinctly censured and intimation that wholesome punishment would follow the repetition of such objectionable behavior. It appears to me, taking the report in your paper, of the case relating to the police enquiry that the main cause of these objectionable proceedings arose from the want of proper courtesy and forbearance on the part of the police. The argument that Mr. Welch's conduct was objectionable, and that had he been as prudent as Captain Reid, these would have been no disturbances, passes for little—it is because communities always consist of individuals who will on such occasions be impulsive and troublesome, that police assistance is required, and it is then that the value of the police is demonstrated by the judicious or otherwise.

WAGES SUITS.—Mr. Jacobs, restaurant keeper on Yates street, was summoned yesterday in the Police Court by two Indians named Joe (a Steki) and Jim (a Tainpene) for \$55 and \$9.50 wages respectively, alleged by them to be due. After hearing the evidence, Mr. Pemberton ordered Joe to complete three days service, as agreed with the defendant, or to forfeit his wages, and Jim's complaint was dismissed, he having got drunk and left his employer.

THE RECENT MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON AN INDIAN.—Kookyah, alias Charley, the Hyanah Indian boy, charged with assaulting Charley bright Naatia with intent to kill, was again brought up on remand yesterday in the Police Court, and remanded for one month, on the condition of the execution of the injured man. A charge of stealing clothes was also entered against Kookyah, and he was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labor.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquest was held at Equiptal yesterday at 2 o'clock, by the coroner, upon the body of John Longstaff, a little boy of five years of age, who was found drowned in a well six or seven feet deep. It appeared that the poor child left school about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon and was not again seen alive. Search was made in every direction by the parents and friends, and the body was eventually (about eleven o'clock) discovered by a man named Charles Lenton, in a well near by. The doctor of H. M. S. Camdeon was sent for, but pronounced that life had been extinct for some time. After hearing the evidence of Lenton and the doctor, the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," but recorded a complaint against the dangerous practice covered. We hope this melancholy accident will serve as a sufficient warning to parents and others to see to the well guarding of their children.

REARRESTED.—A New ARRIVAL. We fully concur in the remarks of our correspondent as to the courtesy and forbearance which should be exercised by the police force before attempting to interfere with the liberties or feelings of individuals—such being in no way incompatible with the proper and faithful discharge of their duties. So far, however, as the strictness upon Mr. Pemberton's conduct is concerned, we would remark that Mr. Pemberton did not in any way attempt to justify the officer who arrested Mr. Welch; on the contrary, he severely censured him for his improper conduct, and imposed a fine to mark his displeasure. The question of the young man's discharge rested with Mr. Welch, who from credible motives finally consented to accept an apology.—Ed. Col.]

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CROWN LANDS COMMITTEE.

MONDAY, Feb. 11, '84.

Committee met this a.m. at 11 o'clock. Present: The Chairman, and Messrs. DeCosmos and Dapcan.

George Greenwood examined.—Had purchased land on this Island; the first I bought was a corner lot on Government and Yates streets. I have paid the 1st instalment upon 80 acres up the arm; I have the instalment papers; I was put in possession of the land. I bought this 80 acres in '66 or '67; it adjoins the Puget Sound Co.'s land. I put my house on this land. Shortly after this Mr. Pemberton met me and said "George you will do me a favor, I am in some trouble with the Puget Sound Co. as I am short of land; will you give me 50 acres out of your 80 acres, for the Company?" I told him I could not still I consulted my wife, after doing so I would give it to him. Mr. Pearce came and enquired if he could not get the 50 acres without removing my house; he only got 47 acres; when he came up add ran the line it went close to the corner of my house. Mr. Pemberton applied the 1st instalment I paid to the 33 acres left me after his taking the 47 acres from me, so that by this I paid twice on the same land. I told Mr. Pemberton he was in my debt by this transaction, and he replied "Yes, George, I am." I then told him I wanted to buy another section; he asked me where I would have it; I told him on Deadman's River. After some time he sent a letter to my house telling me if I did not come down that day and pay for the land I had applied for he could not hold it, as he had so many applications for it. I came down same day and paid him \$120 on 100 acres. After I paid him he told me to go to Mr. Homfray, and he would survey it off for me which Mr. Homfray did. A few weeks after I sent a petition to the Governor for an allowance of rock and swamp. The Governor told me he would see Mr. Pemberton about it and try and do something for me. The next thing I knew of was "Pemberton selling" the land I had paid the first instalment on to another man. He (Mr. P.) being spoken to by the Governor, then surveyed off 200 acres for me in place of this back in the mountains in Highland District; 100 acres being allowed for rock; I met Mr. Pearce, who told me to bring in my instalment papers for the 100 acres on Deadman's River. I did so and gave them to Mr. Pearce, who altered the numbers of the section to the numbers of the one surveyed for me in the mountains. When I found out what he had done, and remonstrated with him he ordered me to walk out of the office. He told me Mr. Pemberton was in England and he had nothing to do with it. That was all the redress I ever got.

Mr. Pearce re-examined.—Witness said that Mr. Homfray had made a mistake in regard to Mr. Clewton's lines. There is an error in our old surveys; they were frequently done by Indians under my directions, and only once on one shilling to one shilling and six pence a mile, and could not be so exact as if they cost a pound.

Mr. Homfray through the Chairman, said that the difference as shown by the papers given him by Mr. Pearce was 4 1/2 degrees.

Mr. Pearce said it could only be a clerical error. In regard to the statement about the Philharmonic Society, which Mr. Homfray had contradicted, Mr. Pearce said he was prepared to prove the fact he had stated. Mr. Deanes would if asked, come forward and state that he heard Mr. Homfray use the words he (Mr. P.) had attributed to him. Witness might have been mistaken about the time when the statement was made, but the fact was undoubted.

Mr. Homfray re-examined.—With regard to the lines between Mr. Work's and Mr. Clewton's property, witness insisted that there was a mistake in the papers given him by Mr. Pearce, of 4 1/2 degrees. Mr. Pearce told witness not to go by the lines on the ground, but by the papers he gave him. These papers would give 100 acres of Mr. Work's land to Mr. Wood's (Mr. H.) had made no mistake.

Committee adjourned till to-morrow (Tuesday).

OREGON and WASHINGTON TERRITORY ITEMS.

THEATRICAL ENGAGEMENTS.—We understand that Mr. George Waldron has effected an engagement with Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne, and other distinguished actresses, for the Portland stage.—Daily Times.

The Willamette Theatre was opened on the 21st ult., by Yankee Sanders, lessee and manager.

We clip the following list of prices from the Boise News of Dec. 19—

Oregon flour, 35@36c, Salt Lake, 32@34; butter, per lb., \$1.25; potatoes, 25@30c; green apples, 50c; dried apples, 50@55c; bacon, 60@70c; syrup, per gall., 35@40; tea, \$1.50@2; onions, 35@40c; beans, 40@45; hams, 65c; soap, 40@50c; lard, 70@80c; salt, 40c; sugar, 50@60c; coffee, 75; candles, \$1; tobacco, \$1.50 to \$2.25.

The Washington Standard gives the new schedule for regulating the transportation of the mails between Portland and Olympia, as follows:—

Leave Portland on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 o'clock a.m., and arrive at Monticello at 1 p.m. same day. Leave Monticello on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock a.m., and arrive at Olympia at 1 p.m. next day. Leave Olympia on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m., and arrive at Monticello on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a.m., and arrive at Portland at 2 p.m. same day.

It will be observed that the schedule compels the mail both ways to remain at Monticello 36 hours, for it arrives there the same day after it has left for Olympia and Portland.

In case of mail from Monticello to Portland, it will be there on the same day as it leaves Monticello.

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the great influence brought against it... Johnson who took the command of the... the army thought of retreating... but was kept at Dalton, by an order... from Richmond, that he might take advantage... of the probable weakening of the North... army by fatigue and by expiration of... the soldier's term of service. Jeff's plan is... to keep the army on an offensive footing... though Lee gave his opinion... the miserable condition of the army with regard... to clothing and provisions, it was impossible... to do so.

Early's expedition was a miserable failure... more than 1,000 veterans returning home... about, having their hands and feet frozen... The news from Charleston, the writer says... is discouraging. Beauregard has expressed... an opinion that he could not hold Charleston... much longer, as Gilmore's guns are in a position... to reduce it to ashes in a few hours if... he intends to do so.

One of the South Carolina regiments doing... duty there intended to desert en masse, but... was prevented by one of the soldiers giving... information. Twenty rifle-leaders were shot... on the 4th, and the rest divided up among... other regiments. The 13th Virginia regiment... was ordered to Alabama, but refused to go... and was disbanded and sent to Hilton Head... and other regiments, as the only plan to avoid... cutting.

Read riots occurred almost daily in the... South. The writer concludes that the days... of the Southern Confederacy are numbered... and its back bone broken.

News of January 25th. The excitement... regarding Knoxville was greatly intensified... by the demonstrations of Longstreet, who... apparently intended only to recover the forage... ground taken by Foster, and the latest information... is that he has retreated, and that our... troops are in winter quarters. Gen. Foster... anticipates no attack, and is able to report... that the lines are well made. There is no... doubt the truth of the report that Lee has... reinforced Longstreet. No active operations... need be expected in that vicinity for weeks.

Gen. Grant left for St. Louis to-day. Efforts toward the reconstruction of a State... Government, extending along part of the... counties of Kentucky, Tennessee, and... made but with little hope of its early return... to the Union. The radicals, with Gov. Johnson... at their head, were calling a Convention... to nullify (abrogate) the Constitution and... form a new one on the Emancipation... principle. The East Tennesseeans are... reviving the old project of forming a separate... State. If that section rebel again, it... could come in daily, desiring to take advantage... of the Amnesty Proclamation.

News of January 26th. The House... today passed the Senate resolutions of thanks... to Generals Hooker, Meade, Howard, Banks, and... Burnside and their respective commands... also to Commodore Webb, for the gift of... the steamship Vanderbilt. The Richmond... Dispatch of the 19th contains a despatch... announcing the sudden and serious... illness of Vice-President Stephens. The... Enquirer also has the following from... Russell, Miss. East Tennessee, the 19th: "A... reconnoitering party of the enemy yesterday... drove our cavalry pickets, and were in... return drive back. Both pickets now occupy... their original position. Brisk artillery firing... was heard yesterday in the direction of... Knoxville." The special despatch to the Times says: "General Grant... will issue an address to the people of... Arkansas, urging them to return to their... allegiance, declaring that slavery is dead, nothing... is left for the South to fight for." The special despatch to the Tribune says: "Gen. Halleck expresses his belief that the... last desperate effort will be made by the... rebels in the spring to transfer the real fighting... to Northern soil." Senator Wilson intends to introduce a... bill providing that all lands confiscated in the... South be divided into homesteads for the... soldiers. The Herald's special despatch says that... the gang which captured the gunboats at... the vicinity of the Rappahannock, preparing... another raid. Several new boats have been... built, and recruits added to their forces.

ready to enter the Emperor's scheme for a... Congress. The rebel 'General Florida' has... completed his preparations for about 200... miles from the Kearsage. He is a... will sail in February. A French vessel will... accompany each at intervals of 24 hours.

The Anglo-Chinese fleet fitted out by Captain... Osborne was returning to England for sale... Prince Reby refused to carry out the... bargain. The understanding between Maximilian and... Napoleon is said to be excellent, and it is... said that capitalists over whom the Archduke... with offers of money on the ample guarantee of his... accession to the throne.

Dates to Sunday, 7th of January. New York, Jan. 24.—The steamer Enns... with dates from Liverpool to the 6th, and from... Queens-town to the 7th, has arrived.

In the French Court several amendments... to an address were introduced expressing... great sympathy with Poland and declaring it... necessary to recognize the Kingdom of Poland... The report of committees on the supplementary... credits asked by Government was the Executive... committee the day after yesterday. It... recently advised an answer was to the Mexican... expedition as soon as the honor of France will... permit. The committee wind up by proposing... the King of Denmark has issued a splendid... walkie address to the army. He calls on it to... uphold the honor of the country by force of... arms. A Copenhagen telegram says 10,000... troops of the reserve have been called out.

The report that the Anglo-French fleet would... soon visit Copenhagen is contradicted, but the... fact that the English channel fleet is recalled... home sends color to the statement. The German... troops in Holstein show continued activity. An... official and general correspondence of Vienna... contains the German States against... protesting against the Danish expedition, and... against carrying out the attack. It is... reported that the excitement is increasing... throughout Germany and Austria. There is a... universal belief in the inevitable... triumph of the Prussians.

London, Jan. 7.—The telegrams from Germany... are less unfavorable and reports had gained... currency not only that Prussia and a conference... had been agreed to by France and England, but... that there is no reason to believe that they will... be ratifying the Convention. The Times is... suspicious of the ultimate... outcome of the Emperor of France, and is... of opinion that such a line of conduct at this... time is more than any other, favorable to... schemes of French ambition. At this particular... juncture of affairs, for the Emperor and the... Chambers of France to continue to... preside over the destinies of Europe is... the most perilous and the most... unwise. It would be better if France were to... obtain the independence of the Emperor, and... to come in daily, desiring to take advantage... of the Amnesty Proclamation.

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LATER FROM SAN DOMINGO. New York, January 20.—The... Standard of the 24 has dates from San Domingo... to the 24th. The capture of Azua by the... Spaniards is confirmed, but the Standard says that... though it cost two months fighting and may... lose its possession is of no great importance to the... Spaniards. A train of 80 mules laden with... ammunition for Santa Anna's army was captured on... the 24th. The Standard says that the... Spaniards are strengthening their position... at San Domingo city on the 9th December, to... capture St. Cristobal, but were terribly harassed by... the guerrillas, and on reaching a defile at the... river Junco, were driven back to the city, leaving... 200 killed and wounded. The Dominicans still... hold St. Cristobal, thus preventing all land... communication with the places occupied by the... Spaniards. 200 Spaniards, 300 rifles and 80,000 rounds... of cartridges were captured by the Dominicans at... Tobacco, Santa Anna's supply depot.

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TOBACCO, C. W. January 19.—A terrible... snow storm prevails throughout the Western... Provinces, without any sign of abatement. All... the railroads are blocked.—Overland... Telegram.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 9, 1864.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, February 1. House met at 3 p.m. Members present, Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Powell, Tolmie, Street, Foster, Duncan, Bayley, Denness.

Mr. Selim Franklin, the member elect for the vacant seat in the city representation, was introduced by Messrs. Tolmie and Duncan, and having taken the customary oaths, took his seat in the House.

Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that on Thursday next he would move for an address to His Excellency to petition of the present Chief Justice, and to appoint as Chief Justice a good common law English barrister, of 12 or 15 years experience.

Mr. Young asked leave to introduce a bill to provide for the periodic publication of the assets and liabilities of the banks in the colony, and the registration of the names of their shareholders.

Dr. Tolmie agreed with the hon. gentleman who had already spoken. As to calculating the value of crown lands for the next 50 years, he was surprised that any member of the Crown Lands Committee should have such views.

Mr. Young said that the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle did not state that the crown lands alone were to be given up, but the 'crown revenues' which were a very different thing.

Dr. Tolmie said that he thought the Duke of Newcastle did not state that the crown lands alone were to be given up, but the 'crown revenues' which were a very different thing.

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on the ground that there should be no separation between the colonies. He quite agreed with the honorable member for the city, that the Crown Lands would not allow to be sold for the same revenue they do now.

Mr. Street moved that no issue of bank notes other than by incorporated banks, shall be lawful after the 1st of March, 1865.

The bill was passed as amended, and was then reported.

The bill to provide for the publication of the returns of the banks in the colony, and for the registration of the shareholders, &c. was read a first time.

To-morrow (Wednesday) the House will go into Committee on Supply.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present: Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Franklin, Foster, Street, Tolmie, Duncan, Bayley, Denness.

This bill with amendments came up from the Committee of the Whole, and was received by the House.

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

Dr. Helmecken said that the difference between his resolutions and the hon. Colonial Secretary's were about the same as between Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee.

Col. Foster said that the feeling in Vancouver Island was decidedly changing from what it was a few years ago.

Mr. Bayley spoke briefly and forcibly in favor of entertaining the resolutions.

The Chairman then put Mr. Young's amendment which was lost.

The preamble of Dr. Helmecken's resolutions was then put and carried.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Foster said the hon. gentleman was not in order; the House had already decided on receiving the resolutions.

The House adjourned till to-morrow (Thursday) when the Ministerial Council question will come up.

STATISTICAL TABLES.—With this issue our readers will receive a large Supplemental sheet of Statistical Tables for the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia for the year 1863.

Mr. Bishop said he was in the room the entire day with the five minutes, as solicitor by.

Mr. DeCosmos did not intend to occupy the time of the House at present.

Mr. Franklin said that his hon. colleague (Mr. DeCosmos) had taken as a basis for calculating the Crown Lands revenue, the Duke of Newcastle's recommendation.

Mr. DeCosmos did not intend to occupy the time of the House at present.

The explanatory clause was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Franklin suggested that the convertible securities should mean other than real estate.

Mr. Street moved that no issue of bank notes other than by incorporated banks, shall be lawful after the 1st of March, 1865.

The bill was passed as amended, and was then reported.

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the Government of Vancouver Island salaries, at the rate named by His Grace, has resolved that it is prepared to pass such an Act except in so far as the salary of the Governor is concerned, and with respect to that salary.

Not does this House find that any present or prospective Crown Revenue would either justify that appropriation.

however, deeming it very desirable for the best interests of this Colony, that all sources of revenue should be at the control of the Legislature, is prepared to vote a permanent salary at the rate of £1500 per annum, and this House earnestly trusts in consideration of the great importance of this Colony to the Mother Country politically, commercially, and geographically, that Her Majesty's Government will not refuse the small assistance of a like contribution necessary to provide a suitable salary for an able and experienced Governor.

At the same time, however, this House would desire to record its conviction that it would be more to the substantial interests of both this Colony and that of the sister Colonies of British Columbia, that but one Governor should preside over both, their interests being so interwoven that any interruption of a policy at one or both would be to both prove immediately prejudicial to one and ultimately disastrous to both.

He learned from private sources that a strong movement was being made to unite the two colonies and impose a duty on imports to this port, and he thought that by simply agreeing to a joint Governor we would settle the matter at once.

Dr. Helmecken said the difference between his resolutions and the hon. Colonial Secretary's were about the same as between Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee.

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and which would be a source of revenue. The hon. member showed how the revenue of the colony had increased while the civil list had not been augmented.

He could show that financially this colony could bear the additional burden. He desired to show that the colony of Vancouver Island was in a strong and healthy position, and quite able to maintain its own government, and did not want any help from British Columbia.

Mr. DeCosmos took up the amendment of Mr. Young, in regard to Vancouver Island being an appendage, he could not see how that could be, but at any rate he threw overboard that view altogether; his idea was that the two colonies should become one thoroughly and completely.

He was not disposed to occupy the time of the House, but he could not concur with the resolution of the hon. Colonial Secretary. He agreed with the purpose of those of the hon. Speaker, and would do his utmost to carry through such principles.

Mr. Young thought that so long as we have two colonies we must have two staffs of officials, with a few exceptions. He had no desire, as his honorable colleague had, to see Vancouver Island an integral portion of British Columbia, he would not object to see British Columbia an integral part of Vancouver Island.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 9, 1864.

THE POLICE INQUIRY.

An investigation was made by A. F. Pemberton, Esq., Chief of Police, into the conduct of members of the Police force. Complaints had been made by Welch and others, for alleged improper conduct during the recent inquiry.

Mr. Pemberton said before an inquiry, he wished to observe that he had been constituted in London. It was a military system, each being superior to the other.

He wished to make a public inquiry, as it had excited great interest, but he could not himself deal with, as he had to go to a higher court.

Mr. DeCosmos said that he had no objection to the inquiry, but he thought it would be better if the inquiry were conducted by a person who was not a member of the Police force.

Mr. Young said that he had no objection to the inquiry, but he thought it would be better if the inquiry were conducted by a person who was not a member of the Police force.

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An investigation was made yesterday, before A. F. Pemberton, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Police, into the conduct of certain members of the Police force, against whom complaints had been made by Mr. A. J. Welch and others, for alleged violence and improper conduct during the recent election.

Mr. Copper said he was in the polling booth about 15 minutes to 4, with Mr. Welch, who said he would vote for Franklin. A few moments after, at 5 minutes to 4, he voted. At 4 minutes to 4 he (Mr. W.) left the room. Mr. Copper remained till the close, and the Sheriff never moved from his seat.

Mr. Welch said he came there on public grounds and certainly thought the officer wholly unfit to be a member of the police force, as he might subject others to similar treatment. Mr. Pemberton remarked that if Mr. Welch was unwilling to accept an apology he should have to dismiss him from the force, which would blast his prospects.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS. Editor British Colonist.—Sir, Every aspirant for the honor of representing the Colonial population in the House of Assembly, takes great care to incorporate into his address the stereotyped assurance that any liberally devised scheme for the education of the rising generation of this young, but growing colony, which may be introduced into the House, shall have his hearty approval and support.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.



As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest ever seen in any country. A more splendid and exact piece of machinery we have never seen.

Protection from Fire

Prize Medal for the Exhibition of 1862. BRYANT & MAY'S Patent Special Safety Matches. Wax Vesta and Cigar Light.

Caution. Lea & Perrins

Worcestershire Sauce. The public are cautioned against the sale of cheap imitations of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of Lea & Perrins has been used.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

CAMOMILE PILLS

A certain remedy for indigestion, they are a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, and are recommended by the highest medical authorities.

Later from Cariboo

The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster with about 20 passengers and the Cariboo express in charge of Mr. Barnard, containing \$35,000. Among the passengers were His Excellency the Governor and Secretary, P. O'Reilly, Esq., G. C. M. L. C., &c.

FROM PORT MADISON.—The steamer Resolute arrived yesterday from Puget Sound with several passengers. The steamer arrived from Port Townsend via Port Angeles, with several passengers.

FROM THE SOUND.—The schooner Nor Wester arrived yesterday from Puget Sound, with the mail and 17 passengers, transhipped from the steamer Eliza Anderson, at Port Townsend, in the forenoon.

FROM THE SOUND.—The schooner Winged Racer arrived from Dungeness yesterday morning, with six passengers and a cargo of hogs and produce. The schooner was chartered by the firm of Messrs. W. & J. S. Galt, of New Westminster, and is to be used for the purpose of carrying passengers to and from the coast.

THE BURNES TUNNEL COMPANY were doing well, making a weekly dividend of over 100 cents to the share. They have 70 feet of the lower part of their ground to work which is believed to contain equally rich pay dirt. As soon as that is worked out they propose to run their shutes through the Black Jack out of the Burnes tunnel, giving them about 1000 feet of sluicing. They expect their tunnel to pay for two years.

THE CALCIFORNIA COMPANY are still doing exceedingly well, they have for some time been steadily paying a weekly dividend of \$1,000 to \$1,200 to the share. The Arrow Tunnel Company had at last struck what was supposed to be the Conkling's Gulch lead. The Foster Campbell Company are now beyond doubt on the Loring. Diller lead. They had been washed out of their shaft, but would sink a fresh shaft in the spring, buoyant with the bright prospects before them.

THE KELLY PATCH COMPANY were at work, their weekly dividend being about \$500 to the share. The Sage Miller Company were getting out pay-dirt from the hill for spring washing. News from this quarter is encouraging, and it is fully expected that there will shortly be a stampede in that direction. About thirty men were at the mines, and freight was laying in stores of provisions at Lytton.

THE WEATHER IN THE LOWLAND COUNTRY was very fine. Snow had disappeared, sledging was being carried on from Mouth of Queneau. The Richfield Company's large pump reached Yale on the 5th, but would have to remain there for some days owing to the road being out of repair. The Government were about to place men out to repair damages.

ONE WORD TO THE LADIES.—We assured that the utility of the art had been reached some time ago, when we saw for the first time a Grover and Baker machine in full action, but now a lady friend writes to us in all matters pertaining thereto, informs us that an important part of the performance escaped our notice, and in proof thereof exhibits to our astonished gaze her little boy's frock, embroidered with tasteful and fanciful designs, which she informs us was all done, stitching, embroidery, and all, on the same machine. This is certainly remarkable, but nevertheless true, and if all the purchasers of these celebrated machines are as enthusiastic as our friend, the proprietors must be having one continual "hymn of praise" ascending in their behalf. R. H. Adams, Pioneer Hat Store, Yates Street, Agent for Victoria.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Painful action of the heart is frequently not only dull but heavy, prevents rest, and keeps the stomach out of temper, and the pills are particularly recommended for removing this affection, because they strengthen the nervous and debilitated, who are much more liable to this malady than other persons. Holloway's Pills to improve the digestion, increase the action of the liver, and give activity to the bowels; this will remove the cause of the complaint, and the sufferer at once experiences the most comfortable relief. Holloway's Pills, which are sold in all parts of the world, are the best and most efficacious for the relief of all cases of constipation from fever, inflammation, hemorrhage, and all chronic diseases which have impoverished the blood and brain.

BEANKETS.—A "swindle" parcel (3 bales) of Blankets sold at auction at the following rates: White, 3-point, \$3 25; Green, 4-point, \$4 25; Blue, 5-point, \$5 25; Black, 6-point, \$6 25; Grey, 7-point, \$7 25; Red, 8-point, \$8 25; Yellow, 9-point, \$9 25; Purple, 10-point, \$10 25; Orange, 11-point, \$11 25; Olive, 12-point, \$12 25; Silver, 13-point, \$13 25; Gold, 14-point, \$14 25; Bronze, 15-point, \$15 25; Copper, 16-point, \$16 25; Iron, 17-point, \$17 25; Steel, 18-point, \$18 25; Tin, 19-point, \$19 25; Lead, 20-point, \$20 25; Zinc, 21-point, \$21 25; Nickel, 22-point, \$22 25; Cobalt, 23-point, \$23 25; Nickel, 24-point, \$24 25; Nickel, 25-point, \$25 25; Nickel, 26-point, \$26 25; Nickel, 27-point, \$27 25; Nickel, 28-point, \$28 25; Nickel, 29-point, \$29 25; Nickel, 30-point, \$30 25; Nickel, 31-point, \$31 25; Nickel, 32-point, \$32 25; Nickel, 33-point, \$33 25; Nickel, 34-point, \$34 25; Nickel, 35-point, \$35 25; Nickel, 36-point, \$36 25; Nickel, 37-point, \$37 25; Nickel, 38-point, \$38 25; 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BRITISH COLONIAL SUPPLEMENT.

Statistical Tables of the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

GOODS IMPORTED INTO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, FROM 1861 TO 1863, INCLUSIVE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

1861	1862	1863
Alcohol	4,911	5,323
Almonds	3,798	599
Apples	36,495	14,780
Bacon	6,974	28,559
Beef	1,785	5,196
Beans	998	10,854
Blankets	21,975	47,068
Billiard Tables	2,000	7,543
Buttlers	2,735	4,722
Chinese Goods	58,766	111,450
Cornmeal	751	15,372
Drugs	123	180
Flour	192	180
Brooms	149	73,320
Belter	12,223	18,723
Camphor	11,194	13,672
Candles	14,223	14,911
Catlin	5,174	10,207
Chemicals	2,329	12,473
Cheese	14,558	1,658
Cider	1,908	59,198
Cigars	21,598	220,424
Clothing and Dry Goods	9,411	34,258
Coffee	2,529	498
Confectionery	364	1,494
Cornmeal	702	3,411
Crockery	8,604	9,943
Doors and Windows	30,673	25,721
Drill, Duck, etc.	1,283	690
Drugs	10,665	7,066
Express matter	17,819	240,787
Flour	14,287	41,021
Flora and Dried Fruit	1,471	1,216
Furniture	4,628	1,585
Garments	3,108	5,762
Glassware	36,215	96,847
Grain	547	2,930
Greenery and Fowl	57,583	206,545
Hams	4,884	8,245
Hardware and Etc.	3,153	9,293
Hay	10,000	1,410
Hops	7,573	6,503
Iron and Lead	540	7,460
Iron and Steel	1,829	3,809
Lamps	7,596	24,517
Leather	714	13,562
Lumber	1,750	18,900
Machinery and Tools	1,659	7,380
Matches	430	1,785
Miles	1,452	4,824
Nails	2,802	8,109
Oats	1,781	1,405
Oil	1,781	1,405
Oilman Stores	1,781	1,405
Opium	1,781	1,405
Oranges and Etc.	1,781	1,405
Paper	1,781	1,405
Paints	1,781	1,405

FROM PORTLAND.

1861	1862	1863
Apples	10,163	8,350
Bacon	22,289	3,159
Beef	475	3,700
Beans	7,678	5,194
Cattle	12,020	2,740
Chicken	4,497	345
Cider	952	421
Cheese	3,531	1,564
Corn	780	400
Corn Meal	79,556	17,821
Flour	4,682	9,019
Fruit	1,800	800
Furniture	2,170	619
Galley	2,028	400
Greenery	4,065	2,863
Hams and Mules	1,000	187
Lard	3,338	708
Leather	8,540	5,238
Linens	1,250	1,186
Liquor	11,575	12,395
Hides and Skins	115	10,668
Horses	3,500	450
Iron	1,780	2,940
Iron and Steel	1,780	2,940
Iron and Lead	1,780	2,940
Iron and Copper	1,780	2,940
Iron and Brass	1,780	2,940
Iron and Zinc	1,780	2,940
Iron and Tin	1,780	2,940
Iron and Lead	1,780	2,940
Iron and Steel	1,780	2,940
Iron and Copper	1,780	2,940
Iron and Brass	1,780	2,940
Iron and Zinc	1,780	2,940
Iron and Tin	1,780	2,940

FROM PUGET SOUND.

1861	1862	1863
Bacon	1,495	1,233
Beef	375	430
Beans	800	710
Butter	600	820
Cattle	2,465	1,074
Chicken	1,652	320
Cider	46,161	35,977
Doors and Windows	549	440
Eggs	4,311	13,208
Flour	1,233	386
Fruit	240	455
Grain	307	3,208
Hops	307	3,208
Iron	6,922	4,905
Lard	1,441	1,707
Leather	1,441	1,707
Liquor	1,441	1,707
Lumber	1,441	1,707
Meats	1,441	1,707
Machinery	1,441	1,707
Matches	1,441	1,707
Miles	1,441	1,707
Nails	1,441	1,707
Oats	1,441	1,707
Oil	1,441	1,707
Opium	1,441	1,707
Paper	1,441	1,707
Paints	1,441	1,707
Perfumes	1,441	1,707
Produce	1,441	1,707
Refrigerators	1,441	1,707
Rice	1,441	1,707
Salt	1,441	1,707
Sausages	1,441	1,707
Shoes	1,441	1,707
Skins	1,441	1,707
Sugar	1,441	1,707
Sundries	1,441	1,707
Tanned Hides	1,441	1,707
Tea	1,441	1,707
Tobacco	1,441	1,707
Wool	1,441	1,707

FROM HONOLULU.

1861	1862	1863
Ale	1,828	2,168
Brandy	3,015	30
Cattle	2,430	80
Cigars	2,338	7,023
Coffee	16,851	30
Doors and Windows	300	513
Flour	2,693	7,989
Fruit	11,298	11,450
Molasses	693	3,003
Palm Oil	18,096	67,054
Sugar	2,602	4,473
Syrup	158	82
Vegetables	158	82
Wine	2,975	2,975

FROM ENGLAND.

1861	1862	1863
Bacon	1,000	2,190
Beef	1,000	1,000
Beans	46,785	62,128
Butter	746	1,375
Cattle	4,628	34,243
Chicken	4,491	24,232
Cider	1,200	4,377
Doors and Windows	3,900	2,300
Flour	2,300	3,100
Fruit	38,959	148,311
Grain	2,454	8,474
Iron	5,334	2,600
Lard	2,398	2,600
Leather	3,300	6,822
Liquor	4,460	16,448
Machinery	700	1,615
Meats	4,202	5,180
Miles	1,108	8,870
Nails	10,611	39,334
Oats	6,318	23,000
Oil	13,532	14,777
Opium	9,006	2,399
Paper	922	2,750
Perfumes	5,713	4,890
Produce	1,683	3,200
Rice	790	1,000
Salt	1,438	2,070
Sausages	230	762
Shoes	5,822	11,610
Skins	360	7,622
Stationery	4,908	3,570
Tea	1,870	2,000
Tobacco	4,455	22,385
Wine	229,407	163,370
Whisky	1,018	3,403
Wool	159	1,207
Yarn	2,674	2,596
Zinc	3,850	7,617

FROM CHINA.

1861	1862	1863
Beef	689	2,160
Cattle	1,770	1,000
Chicken	240	974
Cider	1,023	1,882
Doors and Windows	1,363	948
Flour	810	6,540
Fruit	377	516
Grain	6,118	17,787
Iron	1,472	3,271
Lard	4,689	3,424
Leather	549	5,777

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

1861	1862	1863
Beef	1,650	800
Pork	1,700	800
Sundries	2,650	800
Wine	800	800
Whisky	26,854	75,323

FROM MELBOURNE.

1861	1862	1863
Beef	1,650	800
Pork	1,700	800
Sundries	2,650	800
Wine	800	800
Whisky	26,854	75,323

RECAPITULATORY TABLE.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I., FOR THE YEARS 1861, 1862, 1863.

Year	Total
1861	\$4,450,000
1862	\$5,200,000
1863	\$6,100,000

EXPORTS OF LUMBER.

From Alberni, Barclay Sound, Messrs. Anderson & Co's Sawmills

Return of Lumber Shipments and Ocean Going Ships Cleared during the Years 1862 and 1863.

Year	Ships	Tons	Flag	Master	Port
1862	300	200	French	Rebours	Lima
1863	300	200	French	Rebours	Lima

EXPORTS OF GOLD.

FROM SOOKE MILL, 1863.

Year	Total
1861	\$20,000
1862	\$20,000
1863	\$20,000

EXPORTS OF GOLD.

FROM SOOKE MILL, 1863.

Year	Total
1861	\$20,000
1862	\$20,000
1863	\$20,000

EXPORTS OF GOLD.

FROM SOOKE MILL, 1863.

Year	Total
1861	\$20,000
1862	\$20,000
1863	\$20,000

ESTIMATES.

For the Year 1864.

Abstract of the Probable Revenue of the Colonial Government of Vancouver Island for the Year 1864.

Item	Estimated Revenue
Real Estate Tax	\$1,000
Trade Licenses	\$1,000
Land Sale	\$1,000
Harbor Dues	\$1,000
Revenue from the Year 1864	\$1,000

ESTIMATES.

For the Year 1864.

Abstract of the Probable Revenue of the Colonial Government of Vancouver Island for the Year 1864.

Item	Estimated Revenue
Real Estate Tax	\$1,000
Trade Licenses	\$1,000
Land Sale	\$1,000
Harbor Dues	\$1,000
Revenue from the Year 1864	\$1,000

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Statistical Tables of the Colonies of Vancouver
 GOOD IMPORTED INTO VICTORIA VANCOUVER ISLAND, T.

FROM PORT SOUND	FROM VICTORIA	FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Wheat
Barley
Oats
...

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Arrival of
WAR NEWS TO
 Later from Europe

Sandwich Island
 The steaming Pacific
 morning, bringing the
 News to J.

It is reported that J.
 regiments of cavalry,
 Kentucky through the
 part of the State.
 Chicago, January
 despatch says that J.
 back from Dalton, O.
 Ohio, with a flag of truce
 and could find no one
 for provisions and
 advance pickets are
 south of Dalton, pro-
 treat to Mobile, where
 wait last Monday.

NASHVILLE, Janu-
 tion from Gen. Dodge
 den, date of January
 crossed the Tennessee
 attached Athens this
 failed. They are no
 The troops at Athens
 Florence to attack J.
 was crossing there, at
 600 rebels on a two
 advantage of their ab-
 and was badly defeat
 say that Dodge badly
 Florence, and in all p
 an end.

CHICAGO, January
 of the 20th says: O
 Gen. Sturgis advance
 Danville, 40 miles
 Saturday he drove in
 learning that the ene
 back. On Sunday a
 made a desperate at
 were driven back by a
 Our loss was 150; th
 posed to be greater.

On Sunday night a
 flank movement, and
 Plains, 16 miles from
 my's cavalry moved d
 and crossed the Fren
 tly for the purpose
 Knoxville. Sturgis f
 the 19th, and the sam
 Holston, with the vi
 enemy at Sevierville
 lieved to be pendin
 are taken on Sunday
 mond.

Lawrence, Jan
 House of the Legislat
 ments making St. Jo
 of the Pacific Railroa

Washington, Janu
 has been received a
 Foster telegraphs fro
 28th, as follows:
 The cavalry under
 a victory over the ene
 near Fair Garden, ne
 McCook's Division, a
 two miles, after a sta
 daylight until four in
 tured two steel pil
 prisoners. The ene
 able, 75 being killed
 of Wolford's Division
 time to be sent in par
 JAMES RAWLINS

A despatch from N
 The enemy, 600 stron
 at Athens, but, alter
 tion, were repulsed,
 that of the enemy w
 On the 27th, Col. I
 this side of Floren
 Our loss was 12 kill
 NIK YONG, Janu

letter says there are
 movement on the pa
 The same correspo
 attack is expected at