

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 7.

VICTORIA VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866.

NO. 17.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

VERY MORNING

Published every Tuesday morning.  
Six Months, \$3 00  
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Single Copies, 10 cents.

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AGENTS.  
John Mestlin, Nanaimo  
Dankson & Co., New Westminster  
Bernard's Express, Quenelle, B.C.  
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco  
G. Aigar, Clement's Lane, London  
G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London

## A COLONIAL COMPARISON.

There is an immense consolation in knowing that other people are as unfortunate as ourselves—that other colonies are behind in their receipts, excessive in their expenditure, unfortunate in their policy system, and miserable generally. On the Eastern Coast of Central America is a strip of country about 130 miles long and 50 miles wide, known as Belize or British Honduras. It is a British Colony, has a Lieutenant-Governor who gets \$1,300 a year, a Legislature which is embraced in one House of eighteen elected and three nominated members, and a newspaper which does not seem to have its space much encroached upon by advertisements. Of population it has about 26,000, nearly one-half of whom, however, are composed of Indians, mixed breeds, and Spaniards. Like the colony of Vancouver Island, Belize is just now crying for retrenchment. The revenue has fallen off considerably since 1864, while the expenditure has, if anything, increased; the demand for the reduction of the outlay of Government is, therefore, natural. Belize is, however, not only inferior

to the colony of Vancouver Island, but also to the colony of British Honduras, which calls and demands grave and serious consideration. Whether the new legislators will succeed in bringing forward a scheme of taxation that will not oppress the poor nor favor the rich, it would be difficult to say. Just now the revenue which bears a close comparison to that of Vancouver Island the present year, is about \$180,000, and is collected by an *ad valorem* duty on some articles of 1 per cent, and on others of 3%. Wines, spirits, &c., come in for a specific duty of about on the average 50 cents per gallon. On neat cattle there is a dollar a head imposed, and on horses, mules and asses \$3. There is a tax besides of \$5 on every horse kept in the colony, \$3 on every wheel of a vehicle, and \$1 on every dog. Lumber, although one of the principal exports of the country, is taxed \$2 per thousand. Liquor licenses in the towns are \$200 a year.

Belize, like Victoria, has a volunteer force and a very effective one too, numbering 175 men. By recent papers we find that two soldiers were arrested and taken to prison for disorderly conduct—a circumstance which caused quite a commotion among the military stationed in the place. Rumors spread rapidly in warm countries, and the major of the volunteers was soon placed in possession of the alarming fact that the soldiers were going to attack the prison and liberate the culprits. Quick as lightning the volunteers were in readiness and marched to the rendezvous to be placed under the order of the Lieutenant-Governor. The martial corps however was not required; for the stray soldiers who had sauntered from the garrison, and who had caused the alarm, were driven to the barracks by the pickets. The volunteers felt relieved by the news, and doubly so when they found they were entirely destitute of powder. Belize not only shows some little resemblance to this colony in its extent of territory, in its

politics, in its financial and social condition and in its volunteers, but also in its sports. We find by a flaming advertisement in the local paper, that races were to have come off on the course, including in the programme grey nags, ladies' paces, volunteer stakes and carter-purse. We hope, however, the comparison does not extend to contemporary literature; for of all the newspapers we are in the habit of receiving from British Colonies we think the Honduras journal bears the palm as a curiosity. Its orthography and its syntax are about as erratic and as varied as the editor appears himself. Now we see him in an advertising notice as editor and proprietor of the paper, ready to do every description of printing, from a card to a magnificent illuminated title-page, and to become a notary public, to be found during certain hours at the office of the journal; again he advertises himself as a land surveyor, and in one of the most conspicuous notices in the paper informs the public that he is an auctioneer, ready to sell anything from a needle to a crowbar. With such versatility of talent, we have no doubt about the paper's success.

The exports and imports of this little colony show a much more flourishing state of things than the affairs of government. The imports are a little over \$1,300,000, and the exports about \$2,000,000. Mahogany, tobacco, and tropical productions generally form the exported commodities. Cotton has been tried, but, owing to some unaccountable circumstance, failed the first year. Some of the planters, however, have not been deterred by the want of success, but have gone boldly into a second year's crop. Taking it altogether, Belize is a colony that, despite its recent misfortunes, has much more substantial prosperity within it than is to be found in more pretentious dependencies of the British Crown.

## COMOX ROAD DISPUTE.

COMOX, Feb. 29, 1866.  
To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir.—The old adage "give a dog a bone and he is sure to growl" has been fully verified here of late. The bone in this instance being the Comox road. Since the summer of '62 this has been a subject of more or less importance, at present it has become a matter of forty settlers, and during the past four years the only means of traffic has been on ways prepared by the Almighty, with the aid of the good Lord of the soil.

Government has been solicited from time to time to make roads from here to Victoria, but, alas, the exchequer could not stand it, after the "forty thousand dollars mistake." Road commissioners have been appointed who have held their quarterly meetings, appointed assessors, overseers, &c. The assessment roll has been made out, and taking the initiative, the Commissioners, six in number, with the assistance of the two overseers, proceeded to lay out the roads, completing their task at the expiration of four days. They laid out one main road a chain wide from the bay to the extreme end of the settlement, occupying the most central position practicable, running in proximity to the base line most of the way; a branch road to Green's Landing, and a branch road for each side of the prairie half a chain wide, intersecting the main road at the shortest possible angle. For general accommodation, easiness of construction, and choice of ground, I think it could not be better. But the human family is so constituted that however small a community you may be placed in you will find the usual compliment of growlers; one wants the road this way, another that, a straight line to the bay from each individual door, irrespective of location, seems to be the maxim regardless of expense or injury. The roads that are laid out would convene a settlement three times its size, and yet some would have three main roads a chain wide running through a tier of claims containing a hundred acres each, and in some places it is not more than thirty chains from bush to bush; still the boards would occupy the prairie, coming in at one angle and going out at another. Now I should surmise, in a settlement where the roads are to be made by statute labor and the population rather limited, the least amount would be soonest mended. Why, sir, I sum up the whole amount of produce sent out of this settlement for the past year in two sloop loads. Really it is to be lamented that men possessed of minds of such extensive calibre, had not a larger field for operation. I would ask, what encouragement there is to the pioneers to go into the savage wilds and pre-empt land when the only patch of prairie which induced them to settle, (and I can assure you there are some very small ones here which seem to have had the desired effect) can be cut up indiscriminately into roads to gratify the whims of those who may follow after. In the first place when a man pre-empted unsurveyed land he is not certain that he will retain the house he has erected for his home, and if he should be so fortunate, and also retain a part or whole of the patch of ground he thought was his, after four years of uncertainty, which has been the case here, then to have it made a public conveyance which three roads together with swamps, creeks and bog-holes would render it, I repeat where is the encouragement? I am informed that no individual settler would have to go twenty chains out of a straight line on the present roads to get to his destination, yet I actually heard a growler while advocating three roads most pathetically exclaim, that his farm was literally ruined, and Sir, he repeated it twice, and forethought why? Because a branch road half a chain wide runs straight through his claim at right angles. Such logic I

leave at the public mercy. But enough of this: the roads have been suspended for the present and a request sent to Victoria for a paid official to come up and survey out the roads. These bugbears are no doubt thrown out to retard operations until bloughing and seed time, which it will be further postponed. Another year will roll round and perchance some who prefer shooting ducks to doing statute labor will have by that time sought some more genial climate to pursue their avocations; perhaps like the old Mexican he in the shade of a tree and wait for something to turn up. One word more: in case any more such "Corobories" take place as that held at the *Chukch* the other day, when the pulpit very nearly became a receptacle for hate and spite while the owners went outside to knock down the argument, I would suggest some smooth greasy substance in a quiet spot under the shade of a tree and old oil on the pulpit.

The weather has been remarkably fine for the past month affording the settlers ample opportunity for getting ready for the spring work. The cattle are kicking up their heels in the prairies, as much as to say, We are as good as our masters and perhaps a little better, for we hear "Jaw bone" is played out. There are any amount of Euclatawa here but all are quietly disposed and seem to be living on remarkably good terms with the settlers. The Rev. Mr. Cave has been absent for the past fortnight on a visit to Victoria. We shall welcome his return.

Yours truly,  
SPECTATOR.

## LETTER FROM COMOX.

COMOX, February 23rd, 1866.  
THE ROAD QUESTION.  
To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST:—Sir.—Why do not Government mark out a line of road through a settlement when they see it becoming well populated? As I told you in my last we were about to commence the road. Well, our Road Commissioners, five in number, were four days at work marking out a line and trying to please everybody, and as a matter of course pleased very few. Those who were not pleased got up a kind of indignation meeting and protested against a greater part of it. The matter is now to be referred to the Surveyor General, so that we shall lose about a month in a most excellent time of the year for getting out timber and making bridges across the numerous creeks and sloughs. I trust Mr. Pease will see to it quickly and decide for us.

Mr. Piddell came up here some time in the middle of last year and talked a great deal about a road, and that was about all he did. If he had attended to his duty we should have had none of this bother. But, however, the meeting brought out one "developing our resources," and talked big about "gold and coal." I believe there is the color of one and a seam of the other a short distance from us.

PROGRESS OF THE SETTLEMENT.  
There are 5,800 acres of land taken up in Comox, about 4,000 of which are open prairie. The settlers (some 70 in number, including women and children) own 150 milch cows, 50 head of work oxen, 9 horses, about 100 head of other cattle, and 300 or 400 pigs. Barns are going up everywhere, and there are about 20,000 rails split for further enclosures. So let us get our road through (Government giving us the \$1500 voted, which we shall require to finish it), keep up our steam communication regularly, and I think I can say to my fellow settlers "it is our opening year." In about two months' time I will send you a return of lands enclosed and cultivated, also an account of our raising stock, just to show you we are not idle.

THE WEATHER.  
We have had some splendid open weather, quite warm by day but very cold nights, until Monday, when heavy rain set in. This morning we had a fall of snow.  
Yours respectfully,  
A COMOX FARMER.

DOD'S PEERAGE.—The twenty-sixth annual edition of this compendium of English aristocracy is published. While other Peerage books furnish pedigrees of the various families, this volume is limited to a description of living persons, of whom it contains the names of between 7,000 and 8,000. Among the new titles recently bestowed we find the following particulars respecting Mr. Goschen.—Goschen, Privy Councillor. Created 1865.—Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, son of William Henry Goschen and Henrietta, his wife. Born 1831, married 1857, Lucy, daughter of John Dalley, Esq.; educated at Rugby and at Oriel College, Oxford; is a merchant in London, one of the firm of Messrs. Frubling and Goschen, Austrians; is author of "The Theory of the Foreign Exchanges"; appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster General, November, 1865, salary £2000, on which occasion he was sworn in a Privy Councillor; has been M.P. for London since May, 1863. Residence—Eltham, Kent.

The missionary ship John Williams left the Downs on the 8th, with five ministers who have been appointed by the London Missionary Society to the following stations at the South Sea Islands, viz.—The Navigators' Islands, the Revs. A. Michi, S. H. Davies and W. J. Watson, Raratonga, Rev. James Chalmers.—Heanahine, Rev. A. T. Saville. The missionaries are accompanied by their families.

Professor Simeon, of Edinburgh, whose name is so widely known in connection with the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of chloroform, has been created a baronet. This is said to be the first time a baronetcy has been given to a Scottish professor or to a medical practitioner in Scotland.

## ENGLISH ITEMS.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* announces that two companies of each battalion of the line will be reduced in the ensuing year. This statement is said to be exaggerated, or at least premature. All that is as yet talked of is the reduction of two companies in each of the battalions serving in the United Kingdom, and not more than 50 regiments will be affected by this step.

The ship *Euphonia*, laden with Shotton gas coal, was the scene of an explosion on the 5th, whilst lying in Hartlepool Dock. The deck was torn to pieces, and the captain and a boy severely injured. The explosion was extremely heavy, and the entire shipboard was aroused, the entire shipping being in danger for some time.

The *Globe* confirms the statement that Mr. Mallet and Mr. Cobden had been engaged to arrange the commercial treaty with Austria. Mr. Mallet, it may be remembered, was associated with Mr. Cobden in the commercial negotiations at Paris.

At the meeting of the new Parliament, Mr. Denison's reelection to the Speakership—to which apparently no opposition will be offered—will be moved by Mr. Monson and seconded by Earl Grosvenor. The address in reply to the speech from the throne will be moved in the House of Commons by Lord Cavendish and seconded by Mr. Graham, one of the members for Glasgow.

A wedding party met at Batley on the 4th instant, consisting of 48 persons (nearly all members of the families of the bride or bridegroom), 38 of whom are abstainers from intoxicating drinks, fourteen never having tasted them. There were three ministers of the Gospel and one member of the Executive of the United Kingdom Alliance also present.

At one of the recent *seances* of the Davenport Brothers at Hanover-square Rooms, London, a gentleman present managed to seize the spirit hand at the window. The audience encouraged him to hold on till the cabinet could be opened; but he was unable to do so for long, as he declared the hand wriggled so that it got out of his clutch, though it was as much flesh and blood as his own hand.

On Monday forenoon last a fire broke out in St. Katharine's Docks. After a large piece of property had been destroyed, the fire was believed to be extinguished; but in the course of a few hours it burst forth again in two places, and under circumstances that have excited suspicion that an incendiary has been at work. It is supposed that £200,000 will not cover the damage.

The *London Globe* says:—The last week of the last year was characterized by a high rate of mortality. The deaths in the eleven months ending with the 31st of the year were 110,000, London is amongst the lowest, being at the rate of 28—Liverpool is as high as 47. The total number of deaths in London was 1,603, which was 62 above the computed average number. The births were 1,074, which is 180 below the average. The Registrar General adds in his report that 232 persons were killed in the streets of London last year through carriage accidents.

A Norfolk and Norwich "Tory Club" is announced in the local papers, the object of which is to enable Churchmen holding Tory principles to combine for political purposes. It says, "All Tories, whether electors or non-electors, who adhere to the Catholic teaching of the Church of England, and accept the Prayer Book in its integrity, and are resolved to resist all attempts to alter or revise it, are eligible as members."

In the *Times* of the 9th the deaths of four ladies and two gentlemen are recorded, whose united ages amounted to 519 years, giving an average of 86 years and six months to each. The ladies as usual took precedence, the average of their ages reaching so high as 87 years and nine months each, whereas the gentlemen only averaged 84 years. The oldest lady was 95, and the youngest 82. The oldest gentleman was 88, and the youngest 80.

There are more arrears in the Court of Chancery for the ensuing term than known for some time. The appeals are considerable.

Dr. Livingstone has been presented with £450 r/s (£645) by the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, in aid of his projected exploration of Africa.

Mr. J. S. Cathcart, the actor, died on New Year's day. Up to the time of his death he was one of the most popular members of the company at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester.

The death of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., is announced. He died on the 6th, in the 68th year of his age. Born in 1789, he succeeded his uncle, the first baronet, in 1841, and succeeded in his turn by his son, Astley Paston, who is now in his 42d year.

A miller, named Anderson, who lived at Coyton, near Ayr, was attempting to cross a ford the other night, when the cart in which he, his wife, and a servant were seated, was carried away by the flood. The whole party perished.

A list of cases for the approaching term of the Divorce Court has just been issued. It bears an improving appearance. There are only 81 cases set down for hearing, besides 26 standing over by consent of the parties.

The man who threatened to shoot the chief officer of the Reading police, and who, it was alleged, went to Windsor for the purpose of assassinating the Queen, was committed for trial on the 6th. He gives his name as Wilhelm Kirchoff, and says he is a Prussian.

The Queen has been pleased to sanction the following appointments: William Kelso Martin, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Antigua; and Henry Berkeley, Esq., to be treasurer for that island.

On Thursday the 4th, the Bank rate of discount was advanced to 8 per cent.

## "TWADDLING SENSATIONS OF ANONYMOUS WRITERS."

To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST, Sir.—Such is the language used by the experienced and presumptive editor of the *Chronicle* towards the letter writers of the press, than to whom no portion of it owes more than the same journal. Their productions are not from the hiring's pen, and are read when the editorials are passed over. It is to be regretted when the "tone" of a newspaper is lowered in the scale, and language adopted that is not only vulgar in the extreme, but expressions are used which are associated with filthy ideas. The proprietors of the *Daily Chronicle* are advised to caution their invisible *oe* to be more cautious in the compliments he pays to their supporters; let him not assume the character in the play and cry out—

"Where's your money, let me see it, or he may have to leave; but some of the 'twaddlers' can expose some of his twaddling."

Your leading article in this morning's *Chronicle* is quite to the point. You have placed the police department fairly before the public—it is the want of system not the want of men that is the cause of the inefficiency of the force. But there seems a determination on the part of the police authorities not to act. The apathetic public have been at length awake to their unprotected position, and the question now is, not what will the House of Assembly do? but what will the Governor, who has assumed to be the head of the establishment, what will he do? If the Chief Justice and our Grand Jury are to be hoodwinked, it does not follow that there are people wide awake who could see the scheme—the trick—in not having the prisoners by 10 o'clock at the Court House (the Police Court does not sit until 11 o'clock, and a little delay would be no unusual circumstance). The excuse given that there were no policemen to guard the prisoners is nonsense; handcuff them and run a chain along them, and three or four officers could convey them in safety through the streets in broad daylight—murderers, and sodomites, and burglars have few sympathisers in Victoria: There is no fear of the cry of "Fenians to the Rescue!"

The *Chronicle* volunteers to defend the non-action of the police; they may well say, "save me from my friends!" for after a long piece under the heading "Our Police Force," full of such big words and sentences as "showers of opprobrium;" "past experience of the blue coats;" "enthusiastic admiration;" "stale ridicule;" "garulous abuse;" "showing them with opprobrium," etc., etc, it put the question, "how much their censurers would do for the same money?" Here, then, is the secret of the non-action of the police, told by their defenders. Will the public stand this?

Not asking the question, am I paid for doing this or doing that? The *Chronicle* after finding fault with those who, with yourselves, oppose the inefficiency of the police, comes down after all and forsakes those he desires to place in a better position, and writes:—

"Yet we are bound to confess that whatever effect they may have as preventors of crime they have had very insignificant success as detectives. It has become notorious that our detective system is incapable of doing any service. When a robbery is once committed we hear no more of the property nor of the perpetrators."

But here is a mistake. We do hear, in the case of the burglary at Mr. Copland's, that the Inspector and Mr. Welsh took a canoe, and took saw no speak on the coast; but we have not heard of any reward or notification being published in *Figuard* or *Store* street in the Chinese language. The subject, as Mr. Pemberton would say, has been sufficiently ventilated; it now remains to be seen what action will be taken by the Governor.

WATCHMAN.

Victoria, Feb. 27, 1866.  
\* Night-cart, to wit.

[Our correspondent's letter was written before the recent capture of the Chinese burglars.—Ed.]

## FROM NANAIMO.

The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived last evening with a few passengers and freight from Comox and way settlements.

[From Monday's Gazette.]

FOUND.—The buoy, about which there was so much poetry talked and ink wasted, has turned up at last. Mr. John Sabiston discovered the truant at the back of Protection Island, and had him at once conveyed to his former moorings.

ON DR. that a number of the inhabitants are about to secure the services of two individuals to act as watchmen and policemen until such time as a municipal officer is granted.

NEW STORE.—Our enterprising townsman, Mr. George Baker, we notice is putting up a very handsome store on Bridge street, rendered necessary by his rapidly increasing business.

THE REV. J. B. GOOD, on Saturday evening last, read selections from Tennyson's *Enoch Arden*. The Philharmonic Society's band was in attendance. Dr. Grant introduced the subject with a good prologue, and Mr. Good's reading is said to have been superb. Mrs. Good sang "The Angel's Whisper," and was loudly applauded, and Messrs. J. Johns, Bradley, G. Johns and Sabiston also favored the company with some songs. A handsome sum was netted for the Institute.

Eli Sykes, who was sentenced to death at the Leeds Assizes for the murder of a young woman and her mother, at Batley, died in the prison on the 6th from the effects of the injuries he sustained on the occasion of his throwing himself from one of the galleries of the gaol.



Our London Correspondence.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE YEAR 1865. Has been so eventful, that I must refer to it, although several weeks of its successor will have passed ere this reaches you.

It is to be regretted that the congratulations in which we ought to indulge on the termination of the Bhootee difficulty are clouded by senseless attacks, made for party purposes.

Things for the last fortnight have been very dull, the holidays operating to stop all necessary transactions. Gold having been interest last Thursday to 7 per cent.

THE JAMAICA INQUIRY COMMISSION is now complete. Mr. Russell Gurney, Recorder of London, and Mr. J. B. Maule, Recorder of Leeds, have been appointed to assist Sir H. Storks.

THE PORTLAND TRADE.—It is rumored that the fine steamers Montana and Labo, belonging to the Anchor Line, and now running to Portland in opposition to the California Steam Navigation Company's steamers.

THE WRETCH SOUTHER, who in August last murdered his three illegitimate children in London and then went down to Ramsgate and hid his wife and daughter, was tried at Maidstone, found guilty and condemned to death.

insanity, but both the judge and the jury overruled the attempts of his counsel to get him off on this new very common plea, in spite of there being two or three doctors who give it as their opinion he was mad.

THE FINANCES OF OUR NEIGHBORS are not in the most satisfactory condition. M. Fould, the Minister of this Department, has been hard put to it to know how two ends may be made to meet.

FROM UTSALADY.—The Hudson Bay Company's steamer Otter returned from Utsalady last evening, having toiled over the bark Princess Royal to that port.

FOR MAZATAN.—The bark Kent, Captain Naanton anchored in Royal Roads yesterday, bound to Mazatan.

ARRIVAL OF THE LABOUCHERE AND ACTIVE.—It never rains but it pours. After being several weeks without steam communication with the Bay City, the town was all alive yesterday afternoon and last night by the arrival of these steamers from below.

THE LANGLEY STREET ROBBERY.—Mr. J. Copland offers a reward of one thousand dollars for the recovery of the \$3,500 stolen on Sunday last from his premises, and the conviction of the offenders.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LANGLEY STREET ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night information was brought to the proper quarter of the whereabouts of the Chinaman who had robbed Mr. Copland's premises.

THE DEPUTATION appointed on Saturday evening at the meeting held at Esquimalt, consisting of Col. Foster, Mr. Milby, and Mr. Wm. Arthur, waited upon His Excellency the Governor yesterday, and presented the petition.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—We understand that an entertainment in honor of St. Patrick will be given by Mr. Buckley, at his hall, on St. Patrick's day.

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The Road to Health and Long Life.

SECURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Impurities of the Blood. In selecting the most appropriate medicine for a particular ailment, there may be some difficulty unless one can be found to purify, regulate, and improve the quality of the blood.

Weakness and Debility. How many persons suffer from debility without knowing the causes why they are feeble? In most cases the stomach is the aggressor.

Diseases of the Head and Heart. These formidable diseases are, unfortunately, frequent occurrences; for the most part they creep on gradually, but may be prevented by proper precautions.

Females of all Ages and Classes. The fame of these Pills is partly based upon the beneficial effects they have upon the constitutions of females.

Dependancy, Low Spirits. The misery occasioned by a disordered digestion is unfortunately, felt by most.

Influenza, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds. In our changeable climate, few persons escape without colds, sore throats, influenza, diphtheria, or bronchitis.

VALUABLE CARGO.—The manifest value of the steamer Labouchere's freight is \$36,350.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Biliousness, Dyspepsia.—There is no organ in the human body so liable to derangement as the liver.

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

The City of Glasgow LIFE ASSURANCE Company. Established 1838. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce. Pronounced by JOHN BISHOP.

Caution. Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

Piano Primers, Catechisms, &c. Lenhart's Elements of Music, to which are added Barrow's Guide to Practice, and Czerny's Collected Letters on the Art of Playing the Piano.

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Influenza, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds. In our changeable climate, few persons escape without colds, sore throats, influenza, diphtheria, or bronchitis.

VALUABLE CARGO.—The manifest value of the steamer Labouchere's freight is \$36,350.

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The Weekly British Colonist. Tuesday, March 6, 1866.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VETO.

The recent action of the President of the United States in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, has caused the greatest excitement through the length and breadth of the Republic.

The House of Representatives is a much more radical body than the Senate, and could doubt pass a two-thirds vote over the President on this question with the greatest ease.

Both Senate and House of Representatives will be arrayed in determined opposition to the policy of the President, and a struggle will immediately ensue that can only end in the discomfiture of Johnson; for no President however powerful, can long withstand a combined and overwhelming opposition of both Houses of Congress.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.—A Paris correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that, although sixteen months must pass before the opening of the French Universal Exposition, it is a topic which excites much attention there.

A NOTED DESPERADO SHOT.—Ferd. Patterson, well known on the Pacific Coast as a "sport and fighter," was shot lately at Walls, Walla, and instantly killed.



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European News.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VETO.

The recent action of the President of the United States in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, has caused the greatest commotion through the length and breadth of the Republic. The nature of this bill we give elsewhere. It provides for the administration of justice by Bureau Commissioners in all States where the local laws discriminate between the white and colored population—or in other words makes the local laws of the Southern States, where they conflict with the spirit of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, subordinate to the Freedmen's Bureau. It is not a new measure, but merely enlarges the powers of the original Freedmen's bill. This bill was passed when the Southern States were in rebellion, and the President takes exception to the recent measure on the ground that the civil war has terminated, and that therefore the Southern States have a constitutional right to be represented in Congress, and that inasmuch as they are precluded from such representation, he believes it would be unjust to sanction a bill that would seriously affect the local legislation of the South. The Senate and the House of Representatives hold to the contrary opinion, and maintain that the Southern States have no right to representation until they endorse the whole anti-slavery policy. Here then is a collision at once between the Executive and the Legislature, and one that promises, unless more conciliatory steps are taken, very serious results. The Senate endeavored to pass the bill over the President's veto by the necessary two-thirds majority; but out of a House of 48 they could only muster 30, two short of the necessary number. The House of Representatives is a much more radical body than the Senate, and could not doubt pass a two-thirds vote over the President on this question with the greatest ease; but the defeat in the Senate makes any action on the part of the House useless. Almost in the middle of this collision, and when President Johnson is advocating the admission of Southern members to Congress, Kentucky refuses by a deliberate vote to subscribe to the abolition of slavery, and denies the legality of the constitutional amendment. It would seem, therefore, however correct Johnson may be in the abstract, his refusal to sanction the measure recently passed by Congress is, to say the least, highly imprudent, and will encourage the Southern States to hold even bolder assumptions than they have been recently making. Independent of this effect in the South, it will divide the North at a time when unanimity is just as much a necessity as it was during the war. Both Senate and House of Representatives will be arrayed in determined opposition to the policy of the President, and a struggle will immediately ensue that can only end in the discomfiture of Johnson; for no President, however powerful, can long withstand a combined and overwhelming opposition of both Houses of Congress.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.—A Paris correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that, although sixteen months past before the opening of the French Universal Exposition, it is a topic which excites much attention there. It offers a complete development of the progress of the whole world of arts, sciences, manufactures, and mechanical improvements. The representation of products of French industry will be perfect. Even now, the various shops are ringing with the vigorous efforts of their workmen, the meanness of whom feels that the glory of France rests, in some measure, upon his shoulders. The whole empire is distracted, and committees and sub-committees innumerable are formed for the purpose of setting forth the various specialties they represent. The workmen among themselves are establishing savings banks, the collected funds in which are to pay the expenses of a certain number to visit the Exposition, and there to carefully study the departments in which they are interested, and then to report to their colleagues at home. Every facility will be afforded by the Government, and even now arrangements are in preparation for the economical transit of one million of workmen from their workshops and back, thereby adding millions of ideas and millions of francs to the future welfare of France. The colonies are all equally interested, and Cochinchina, Cayenne, and Algeria will have their full share.

[A notice has been received by Governor Kennedy and placed before the Legislature in reference to contributions being forwarded from this Colony. A similar notice appears also in the British Columbia Gazette.—Ed.]

A NOTED DESPERADO SHOT.—Ferd. Patterson, well known on the Pacific Coast as a "sport and fighter," was shot lately at Walla Walla, and instantly killed. Patterson, it will be remembered, killed Captain Staples, in Portland, about three years ago and more recently, Sheriff Pinkham, of Idaho. It appears that the murderer of Patterson, who is a special watchman, had a few days previous, arrested him, upon which occasion Patterson swore he would shoot him. He was shot first while getting shaved in a barber's shop, and in retreating to a neighboring saloon was followed and three more shots fired at him, all of which took effect. Patterson was unarmed at the time.

PORTLAND, Feb. 20.—The steamship Moravian from Liverpool the 8th and Londonderry the 9th, has arrived. Consuls 8640867. United States five-twenty 6740672. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £108,000. Satterwaite's irregular of the 7th says: Notwithstanding the depression in the stock exchange, American securities have remained firm with a fair demand for investment both in London and Continental markets.

The exports to New York in January greatly exceeded those of former years, but the Times says they will be less in February, owing to the fulfillment of contracts, and the absence of orders.

The Queen opened Parliament on the 6th. Her speech expresses satisfaction at the successful termination of the American war, and the abolition of slavery, and says the correspondence relating to rebel cruisers will be laid before Parliament. The treaties with Austria and Japan are referred to with satisfaction. The deplorable events in Jamaica are regretted. The Fenian conspiracy is deplored as hostile alike to authority, prosperity and religion.

Lord De Grey succeeds Sir C. Wood as Secretary for India. The Marquis of Hartington succeeds De Grey in the War Department; Lord Dufferin succeeds Hartington as Lord Secretary of War. The celebrated Lord Monteagle died on the 7th.

The French Cabinet have replied to the Emperor's speech ridiculing the withdrawal from Mexico under the American menaces.

The London Times publishes a translation of a letter written by the late Admiral Pareja just before committing suicide, to a friend in Europe, which shows that he was overwhelmed with the idea of having inflicted war on two friendly nations, and says it was an error of judgment and not of heart, which cannot have any other expiation than death. He counsels Spain to embrace the first moment to make peace with Chile.

A telegram from Rotterdam says the Chilean privateer, Endependencia, remained at Demenz, closely watched by a Dutch privateer.

The Spanish Senate has rejected a motion disapproving the recognition of Italy, 100 against 65 votes.

A motion was made in the Spanish Deputies for a reduction in the heavy expenditures, and a return of the financial industry of the country will follow.

In the House of Commons on the 8th, O'Donoghue moved that the ministers examine into the causes and dissatisfaction of Ireland, and remove the same—rejected, 346 against 25.

New York, Feb. 22th.—The steamer City of Baltimore from Liverpool the 7th, has arrived, but her intelligence is mainly anticipated.

In the House of Commons Mr. Watkins gave notice that on the 16th he should ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether any or what representation had been made on behalf of her Majesty's Government to the Government of the United States, with reference to the Fenian organization, especially with regard to the employment of American officers and the issue of bonds by the so-called Irish Republic.

The Spanish Government has decided to issue letters of marque against Chile upon proof that Chile has adopted this mode of warfare. The Minister of State announced in the Cortez that Peru is probably at the present time open hostility with Spain.

General News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A New Orleans telegram announces the escape of Gen. R. Clay Crawford, the Bagdad filibuster, from the fort in which he was confined.

Dispatches from Sheridan state that everything is going on well on the Rio Grande.

J. L. Hatch, author of several reports on Canadian reciprocity is here at the request of the ways and means committee to confer with them in regard to a memorial signed by prominent citizens of New York, Boston, and other principal cities, which is about being presented to Congress, praying for an appropriation of \$192,000 to be divided among the officers and crew of the Kearsage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President's veto Message is all the talk. The first remark of everybody is that the President did not write it. The next remark is that the President has separated from the majority in Congress and gone over to the other side. All agree that the message is most ably written, admirable in argument and with incontrovertible points. The common belief is that Seward wrote or revised it, hence comes the suspicion as to how the Cabinet stood, and report says that Seward, McCulloch, Welles and Donnisson favored the veto, the others opposing. The effect here is marked. Both joy and anger and perhaps dismay are exhibited. It is only too apparent that the breach is widening between the President and the party. Whether it is too wide for either to jump across or whether either is disposed to jump remains to be seen. The veto having been addressed to the Senate the question

comes up at once whether the bill should pass over the veto. Lost—ayes, 30; noes, 18; not two thirds. The question cannot, therefore, reach the House. The veto having been put on general grounds no attempt will be made to pass another freedmen's bill. The whole question of reconstruction becomes muddled. It is doubtful if the President will sign the civil rights bill pending in the House. It is more doubtful since Sumner's radical opposition if the Constitutional Amendment passes the Senate. Speaking plainly, things are mixed.

A miscellaneous crowd, headed by Judge Hughes, of Indiana, Green, Clay, Smith, and George Francis Train, with a band of music, serenaded the President last night in honor of the veto Message. The President did not respond.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—On account of the excitement attending the veto, the usual Presidential reception was not held last evening.

The character of those who serenaded the President Monday night may be judged by the circumstance that the prominent leaders of the crowd walked up to the bar at Willards' and with great parade drank a toast to the three greatest Americans—Jefferson Davis, Andrew Johnson and Robert E. Lee.

DAYTON, OHIO, Feb. 20.—The Democracy had a justification over the veto this afternoon, firing over one hundred guns. Vallandigham made a brief speech, showing that the Democracy did not elect President Johnson but now, their duty is to stand by him. He announced a mass meeting for exultation. A flag floats from Vallandigham's window.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21, 3 P. M.—Private advices give a rumor that preparations are being made to impeach President Johnson for mal-administration of office upon the specific charge of misdemeanor under section four, article second of the Constitution. The particular specification is the abuse of power in the reconstruction of the rebel States and pardon before trial of high rebel functionaries. The House has power to draw a bill of impeachment to be tried before the Senate, Chief Justice Chase Presiding. The movers in the matter consider that a healthy example may be made for all future Presidents.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The following are the editorial comments on the President's veto in the Chicago Tribune, which paper says: "Since the closing scenes of the war, and the sad horrors of the assassination of President Lincoln, no event has created such a profound sensation as the formal act by which the President has severed himself from the loyal party, and united with its enemies north and south before the Union is safe or the war fully ended. The Presidents veto will at least have one good effect, namely, in according conclusive proof to doubting souls of Johnson's recreancy to the great cause for which our people laid down their lives and their property, and convincing our citizens by the logic of a most ugly fact of the backsliding of their Magistrate."

The Chicago Republican says the country will learn with amazement that the President has vetoed an Act to force a bill of rights on that issue. (?) He appeals to the people from the decision of Congress. There is no doubt Congress will gladly and unhesitatingly accept the challenge and the people will sustain them."

The Chicago Times says this veto assures the country that the radicals are impotent against the President, so good men may breathe freer. The country has been saved a great calamity. It is safe against similar calamities in future. There has been a sublime triumph of right over wrong.

The Washington Chronicle says the veto is the cause for universal solicitude. The surrender of Lee was only the beginning of the rebellion. A defeated traitor threatens again to bring a triumphant dictator even from his strong cell in Fortress Monroe.

The New York Tribune says we deeply regret the veto and think the President will live to regret it even more deep.

The New York World says President Johnson has nobly sustained his character for steadiness of purpose and political courage.

The New York Tribune says the veto implies no essential difference of opinion between the President and the majority on the primary object of the bill, but he seeks to reach the end arrived at by the other, and what he deems less radical agencies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate Committee have reported favorably on the bill granting lands to build a railroad and telegraph from Placerville, California, to a point on the Pacific Railroad in Nevada; also, granting lands for a railroad and telegraph from San Francisco to Humboldt Bay; also, a bill granting the right of way to the Humboldt Canal Company through the public lands in Humboldt county, in Nevada, and the Cascade Railroad Company through certain military reservations in Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20th.—Last Saturday Lieutenant-General Grant issued an order requiring the Military Commanders in the South to report the names of newspapers exercising a pernicious influence, that the same might be suppressed. Yesterday the President in effect revoked the order, by allowing the Richmond Examiner to resume publication.

In the House this morning Mr. Stevens, from the Joint Committee, reported a resolution that in order to close the agitation on a

question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the people of the eleven States declared in insurrection, no Senators nor Representatives shall be admitted into Congress from either of the said States entitled to representation. Mr. Stevens demanded the previous question, and much excitement followed, with dilatory motions and guerrilla tactics to stave off a vote. Mr. Eldridge said that if the other side would allow a debate his side would stop, when the rebels went out, and could now stand till 7:15 p. m., when the resolution passed by a vote of 109 against 40. The House then adjourned.

BOSTON, February 22.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, several resolutions were introduced regretting the act of the President in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and asserting the duty of the President to give the negroes that protection for which the nation's honor stands pledged. The resolutions were referred. The House refused to receive a resolution thanking the President for his veto message, by a vote of 90 to 18.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 22.—The Union State Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning. Major-General Wallace, temporary chairman. His address deprecated division and urged harmony. After the appointment of committees on permanent organization and resolutions, the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m., at which time Governor Baker was chosen permanent President of the Convention and the following ticket nominated: General Nathan Kimball for Treasurer, Col. Trusler for Secretary of State, T. B. McCurdy for Auditor, and D. R. Williamson for Attorney General. The resolutions adopted declare full faith and confidence in the President and his Cabinet and the Union majority in Congress, and pledge their support to each of them in all wise and needful legislation to restore the authority of the Government in the South.

Resolved, That in Andrew Johnson we recognize a patriot true and tried, and will support him in all his constitutional efforts; but while endorsing the President we also express entire confidence in Congress.

Resolved, That it is the province of the legislative branch of the Government to determine the question of reconstruction. These resolutions, blowing both hot and cold, without the slightest reference to the veto message, were the result of fears lest the Convention might commit the party before a general plan of action was resolved or elsewhere. The Convention was largely attended, but the politicians are disgusted.

New York, February 22.—The Cooper Institute was crowded to-night to endorse the President. Hon. F. B. Cutting occupied the chair. Hon. David Dudley Field offered a written address and resolution that the first question before the people is the pacification of the country. The conflict of passion should cease; all agree that the freedmen must be given all the civil rights enjoyed by other citizens, viz: Equality before the law. Whether they shall have suffrage is a dividing question, and this belongs exclusively to the States.

The address commends the President's veto and expresses the belief that the exclusion of eleven States from Congress is a manifest usurpation. Secretary Seward said: "I am not here as an alarmist; I am not here to say the nation is in peril, or that it would be in peril, if you adopt or reject the views of the majority in Congress. The country is not in peril any way, nor do I think the progress of the amelioration of the condition of the negro or of civilization is in peril, whether you adopt one set of political opinions or another. The only difference is, one pilot says we may steer directly through the difficulties of reconstruction without delaying the progress of the old Ship of State, and another says we must take the soundings and proceed cautiously, and go around these difficulties. I should not practice usual charity if I did not think them both honest."

TRENTON, N. J., February 22.—Resolutions were offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. Scofield, the President of that body, favoring negro suffrage and condemning President Johnson's policy. Mr. Scofield said that the life when he vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, had abandoned justice, and trampled on every principle that elevated him to power. A lively debate followed.

WHEELING, Va., February 22.—100 guns were fired in honor of the President's veto. Rival meetings are in session to indorse the President, and another to indorse Congress.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—A eulogy on the late Henry Winter Davis was delivered before the Senate and House of Representatives in joint Convention, by Senator Creswell. Secretaries Stanton and McCulloch, and the members of the Supreme Court, with many officers of the army and navy, were present.

The National Intelligencer feels warranted to contradict the reports of an altercation between the President and General Grant, Southern newspapers.

A large political meeting was held to-day in Grover's Theatre, which indorsed the President.

CHICAGO, February 22.—The following is a synopsis of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, vetoed by the President: The first section extends the Act of March 3d, 1865. Until otherwise provided, the Bureau to have the supervision of the freedmen in all parts of the United States; the President to divide the country into not exceeding twelve districts, and appoint Assistant Commissioners in each, or detail officers of the army for that purpose.

The second section directs a subdivision not exceeding the number of counties in each State, with an agent who is allowed two clerks, and extends military protection to all agents or employees of the Bureau.

Section 3 authorizes the Secretary of War to issue provisions, clothing, fuel and other supplies, including transportation, to the destitute, under the rules and regulations he may direct.

Section 4. The President is authorized to reserve, under the Homestead law, unoccupied lands in Florida, Mississippi, and Arkansas, not exceeding 3,000,000 acres of good land, which the Commissioners can allot in

40-acre parcels, at a moderate rental or sale. Section 5 confirms the Sea Islands of South Carolina in their possession for three years; provided, whenever the former owners make application for them, the Commissioner is authorized to settle with the occupants and procure them other lands, as above provided, in the public domain.

Section 6 states that the Commissioner shall, under direction of the President, procure lands for refugees and freedmen dependent on the Government for their support, and cause suitable asylums to be established. Congress to provide appropriations for the expense.

Section 7 says where the local law discriminates against freedmen, the Commissioner shall extend military protection and jurisdiction over all cases affecting such persons.

Section 8 provides for the imposing of a fine and imprisonment of any person who shall attempt to enforce any local law against freedmen in States where the said local law discriminates against him; provided the jurisdiction conferred on the Bureau by this section shall cease whenever the discrimination ceases, and in no event be exercised in any State where judicial proceedings are not interrupted, and where no discrimination exists.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Reports from various cities represent the general observance of the day: business was suspended.

A great number of public meetings are being held on the President's policy, the reports of which will be forwarded as soon as possible.

South American News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Panama dates of the 7th per steamer Henry Chauncey, say that a company of California miners had arrived, en route to prospect the gold mines of the Isthmus. It is reported that rich discoveries have been made eighteen miles from Panama and two miles from the railroad.

Valparaiso dates of January 17th, and Callao the 20th confirm the declaration of war by Peru against Spain, but hostilities had not yet commenced.

The Herald's Rio Janeiro correspondent says the Agent of the Southern Emigrant Association has been cordially received by the Emperor of Brazil, and promised any quantity of land, immediate citizenship, freedom of religion, control of the town and municipal regulations, and a free importation for five years of all necessary articles of use.

French Troops in Mexico to be replaced by Austrians.

Private dispatches to Government officials announce that a treaty was entered into between France and Austria for the immediate withdrawal of the French from Mexico, and their replacement by troops to the number of 100,000 by Austria. It is proposed to raise these troops by volunteering in Belgium and Hungary. Transportation for them and the necessary stores until landing in Mexico, are to be furnished by Napoleon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The tenor of official dispatches from France relative to the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico are less favorable than was supposed. The withdrawal will be conditional on the establishment of the new Empire and a pledge of non-intervention by the United States. The Mexicans must accept Maximilian or endure a foreign army for an indefinite period.

LATEST FROM BLACKFOOT.

The Walla Walla Statesman says Mr. D. V. Waldron, the Blackfoot expressman, arrived on Tuesday last, Feb. 13th, having been six weeks on the way. He reports the winter in the mountains as the severest of any in his experience, and gives the details of much suffering from frozen hands and feet. At Helena the thermometer had been down to 38° below zero. None of the trains that had started by way of the Pen d'Oreille lake had been heard from when he left, with the exception of Jones & Dalton's and the chances are that many of them have been lost. There was a report of a train being lost near Joko—name not known. Mr. John Fesca had arrived at Frenchtown; he had lost a number of his animals, but got his cargo safely through at that place. Mr. McConnell had come into town to get provisions for his men who were back on the trail; these men were subsequently met by our informant; their feet and hands were badly frozen, and they have been out of provisions for ten days. The snow on the Coeur d'Alene mountains was very deep, averaging possibly ten feet—soft and bad to travel through. Mr. W was fourteen days between Bitter Root and the Mission, and traveled the whole distance on snow-shoes. Helena was crowded, it being estimated that five thousand people were wintering in the town. The latest excitement was a rich discovery on Elk Creek. But little was done in the way of mining, the weather being too cold to admit of working to advantage. Mr. W. brought over two hundred letters, and would have made better time had it not been for detention near the crossing of Snake River. He will start again in about two weeks, with a letter and newspaper express for Helena and adjoining towns.

UNION.—Advices received yesterday by the Labouchere allude to the consummation of Union of the Colonies. A letter from Lieut. Verney, R.N., who has been ordered on service to the west coast of Africa, to a friend in this city, states that union may be considered as a *fait accompli*.



LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**A CONVENTION.**  
In our yesterday's issue we alluded to the necessity of taking steps to place the views of the inhabitants of both Vancouver Island and British Columbia on the union question before Her Majesty's Government. Although no formal communication has been received from Mr. Cardwell on the subject of union, the certainty of the act being consummated during the present sitting of the Imperial Parliament is none the less. Sufficient evidence of this has been received even at New Westminster to satisfy the minds of the inhabitants that any further opposition to the measure is hopeless. Thus, then, one great bone of contention is removed—one great fact is settled. It is now the interest of the people of both colonies to unite in having the most liberal constitution, and the most restrictive machinery that Her Majesty's Government can grant. From Victoria to Cariboo we believe there is but one opinion on this matter. Every person who has been residing in these colonies for any length of time, must perceive that neither the constitution of Vancouver Island nor the constitution of British Columbia is suited to the country. In the former colony we have two Houses working, in the majority of instances, in antagonism instead of in harmony, destroying useful legislation instead of adding good laws to our statute book; in the latter we have the country governed just as the officials will it. Both systems of Government have been tried and both have failed—both have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Yet if the people of the two colonies do not take immediate steps we shall have one or other of the schemes of Government imposed upon the united colony. We shall have either two cumbersome and antagonistic Houses, or one legislative body largely impregnated with the official element. It is the duty therefore of the people of both colonies to avert, if they can, any such calamity. It is their duty to make every exertion to obtain a simple form of Government that will express the wishes of the people and do its work cheaply. To further this end there is but the one course—that which we have from the first advocated—a convention of the people of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. No other scheme can subserve the purpose. Heretofore nearly all the statements which have reached Her Majesty's Government in connection with the union question have been sent from Vancouver Island. Although these *ex-parte* representations have evidently had a certain weight with the Imperial Government, still it will not do to rely on the one-sided system for carrying through the work. The feelings of British Columbia have in every instance been the feelings of Vancouver Island, from the simple fact that the interests of both colonies are identical; and we have lost much in moral and political weight in not having our representations sustained, as they could have easily been, by the people of British Columbia. Too much stress has been laid on the antagonistic attitude assumed by the Legislative Council of the neighboring colony, which on this particular question merely represented the pecuniary interest of the officials. What should have been done long ago it is now our duty to perform, and that is not to appeal to a Council that can at the best but represent official views, but to the people at large. There is an informality about the matter it is true, but it is an informality that cannot be avoided. Had British Columbia a representative Government like our own, it would be the easiest thing in the world to have a conference of the Legislatures of both colonies; but it has no embodiment of popular opinion. Even the five representative members are far from being exponents of the public will. At present, there is but one man out of the number who could by any possibility get returned as an anti-unionist, and he is the representative of New Westminster. It is, therefore, a necessity, in order that the public voice may be fairly heard, to have a convention. Let Cariboo East and Cariboo West send down their delegates to the capital; let Lillooet, Lytton, Douglas, Yale and New Westminster send theirs, and we have no doubt Vancouver Island will not be slow to follow the example. The whole scheme might be carried out during the present month, and the result telegraphed to Her Majesty's Government. That result, however, should not be confined merely to the character of the constitution; there is the seat of Government, and possibly some other matter of importance that would require a decided expression of opinion. Whether it would be wise to leave any of these matters to be dealt with in the future by the united Legislature, or whether it would be advisable to ask Her Majesty's Government to settle them in the Act of Union, it would be for the convention to determine. Our own impression is, as we said yesterday, that all the Home Government should do in the matter would be to decide upon the constitution, leaving all underhand tails to be settled by those who minor details best—the people themselves. At all events, no time is to be lost; the matter if it is to be taken up at all, must be taken up at once and carried through with a vigor that will leave no doubt on the mind of Mr. Cardwell of the earnestness and anxiety of both colonies to have the question finally settled.

**FRIDAY, MARCH 2.**  
**POLICE COURT.**—Edward Gilbert, detained as a witness against Goldsworthy, was yesterday released. Jim, an Indian, was charged with killing a sheep on Macaulay's Point belonging to the Puget Sound Company. A witness who was herding the sheep saw the Indian close to the sheep with an axe in his hand, and directly afterwards found the sheep with its head cut open. While witness was away giving information the carcass was stolen. Jim denied the charge and was remanded. John Livermore, charged with breaking into the house of a Russian named Tom and stealing his effects, was remanded at his own request. Charles Cruix, charged with feloniously appropriating \$20 belonging to a squaw, was convicted as a vagabond and sent for three months to the chain gang.

**IN A FRENZY.**—We understand that the New Westministerites are, as we thought it probable they would be, furious at the stoppage of the Active in this port, and the old cry of bribery has been revived. The excitement was great after the arrival of the Enterprise, and officials were heard to hint that the subsidy would be refused. We have no doubt, however, that the sight of the gallant steamer with her jolly captain and crowded decks would produce an immediate reaction and dissipate all their grievances, while we may honestly assure our sensitive neighbors that no bribe was offered this time.

**FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND.**—The schooner Goldstream, under charter by the North Pacific Coal Mining Co., sailed last night for Queen Charlotte Island, calling at Fort Rupert. Mr. Stevens, C. E., went up as Surveyor and Manager for the Company, accompanied by Mr. Peggden and several others. They are provisioned and supplied for some time. Dr. Brown, naturalist, has also gone up on a tour of inspection of the North-West Coast. He will await the arrival of the Sparrowhawk at Fort Rupert.

**FROM THE NORTH.**—The steamer Diana returned on Wednesday night from Skeena river, whither she had gone on business connected with the Collins' Telegraph Company, who have an exploring party in that vicinity. She called at Fort Rupert. News unimportant.

**POLICE FORCE.**—The reduction in the Police department was made yesterday in accordance with the vote of the House of Assembly. Mr. Hankin is now Inspector, Mr. Welch Sergeant, and Wilmer, Blake and Farrell policemen.

**ESQUIMALT ROAD COMMISSIONERS.**—We understand that His Excellency has revoked the appointments of Messrs. Pidwell, Trounce, and Fisher, the Esquimalt Road Commissioners, against whom the inhabitants recently petitioned.—*Post*.

**FOR HONOLULU.**—Captain Franklin's new schooner Premier, under the command of Captain Ella, is now nearly laden, and will probably sail to-morrow.

**FROM NANAIMO.**—The schooner Black Diamond arrived yesterday from Nanaimo with 100 tons coal to R. Brodrick.

Saturday, March 3.

**DODGED THE POLICE.**—It appears that information was conveyed to the police that the treasure stolen from Mr. Copland's premises would be found on board the bark Dominga, about to sail for San Francisco. Accordingly two policemen were secreted on board during the night, and when the vessel was under weigh the Chinamen and their baggage were overhauled but to no purpose. Sergeant Welch, however, hearing that the treasure was on board, and was stowed away in a keg in the chain locker, started after the vessel, taking with him a Chinaman to identify the owner of the keg who is one of the robbers implicated. The pilot boat was met returning and the two policemen were again sent after the vessel, but after pulling several miles the Dominga took a breeze and ran away from them. From all accounts there is no doubt under the hatch which was not opened by the police in their search, and it would be very advisable either that an officer should go down by one of the steamers sailing to-day or that information should be sent to the Chief of Police in San Francisco in order that they may make an effort to recover the stolen property for which a reward is offered.

**POLICE COURT.**—John Livermore yesterday pleaded guilty to having broken into the house of one Tom, a Russian, and stealing therefrom some bedding and clothes. Sergeant Welch could give the accused no better recommendation than that of a whiskey seller, and he was accordingly sent for three months to the chain gang. Jim, the Indian charged with killing a sheep belonging to the Puget Sound Co., was discharged for lack of evidence. A fine of \$5 was imposed on a gentleman who was in too great a hurry to get his horse over the Esquimalt road bridge.

**PROGRESSIVE.**—The Directors of the Queen Charlotte Coal Company are evidently alive to the interests of the shareholders. The Labouchere will carry away over seven tons of anthracite coal, which is consigned to the company's agent at San Francisco at \$20 per ton. This coal will doubtless be distributed among the foundries in the Bay City, where it will be fully tested, and if found to maintain the reputation it has previously borne will be the means of making the article in demand.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**—The bark Dominga, Capt. Gloux, sailed yesterday for the Bay city with nearly 250 tons of freight and 14 Chinese passengers.

**NEW BUILDINGS.**—The fine block of stores being built by Captain Edward Stamp on Government street, opposite the Bank of British Columbia, have been pushed forward during the spell of fine weather with rapidity, and the walls are already several feet above the ground floor. The block, which is 66x65, will contain three stores, all of which, we understand, are bespoken, and when completed will form quite an ornament to that portion of the city. The front will be constructed with stone piers and cast iron columns. Mr. R. S. Shain is the contractor for the masonry, &c., and Messrs. Spratt & Kriemler for the iron work, Mr. Richard Lewis being the superintending architect. We learn that the whole will be completed and ready for occupation, should the weather continue in any wise favorable, in three months. When so many have systematically derided the country and endeavored to shake the faith of capitalists in its future, it is gratifying to see men of colonial experience, like Captain Stamp, thus silencing the voice of the country's calumniators.

**FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.**—The steamer Active arrived last evening from New Westminster, which place she left at 12 noon arriving here at half-past six. She brought between 50 and 60 passengers, a great many of whom were Chinamen and Indians, who availed themselves of the free passage. From Mr. Norton we learn that the steamers Lillooet and Onward both left New Westminster Thursday for Yale, and that a telegraphic dispatch from the latter place had been received announcing their safe arrival. The Active brought an express and later telegraphic news which appears elsewhere.

**FROM COMOX.**—We learn from a settler who arrived by the Sir James Douglas last night, that matters are progressing slowly but surely in this Northern settlement. Settlers, stock, and cultivation have increased since last year. The winter has not caused any loss to stock to speak of, as the farmers were mostly well supplied with hay. There is some snow still left and although the weather for some time past has been fine and dry, the frost is not yet out of the ground which will not be fit for ploughing until rain has fallen and softened it.

**DIRECT STEAM TO SAN FRANCISCO.**—The steamers Labouchere and Active will both leave for San Francisco to-day; the former with the Victoria mails, at 4 p.m., and the latter with the New Westminister mails and Wells, Fargo's Express at 6 p.m. The post office will close at 3 p.m., the Express an hour before the sailing of each steamer. The Labouchere will remain below to be fitted up in first class style for the passenger trade. The two steamers are running too close opposition in their charges for freight and passage. By and bye they will be offering to pay travellers for the privilege of taking them.

**FROM SAN FRANCISCO.**—The bark W. A. Banks, Capt. White, arrived yesterday from San Francisco which port she left on the 9th inst. She experienced northerly winds and calm. She brings for passengers and a large and valuable miscellaneous freight, particulars of which have already been published in our columns.

**FROM NANAIMO.**—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, arrived last evening from Comox and Nanaimo with seven passengers, five tons of hay, and some produce. Snow fell at Comox to the depth of four inches. On Monday last Sergeant Blake's house at Nanaimo was broken into and robbed of almost everything.

**GOING NORTH.**—The schooner Alpha will sail on Monday, under charter, to convey lumber for the tramway constructing at Queen Charlotte Island by the Coal Company. Several miners will also go up on her. This offers a fine opportunity for the friends of the workmen now up there to furnish them with news.

**NAVAL.**—H.M. ships Clio, Scout and Forward will leave to-day on a cruise to Burrard's Inlet; they will be absent we learn for several days.

Monday, March 5.

**DEPARTURE OF THE MAIL STEAMERS.**—Large crowds assembled on Saturday afternoon to witness the departure of the steamers Labouchere and Active for San Francisco. The former left the Hudson Bay Company's wharf at 4:30 p.m., and the latter Brodrick's wharf at 5:50. The Labouchere took a large and heavy freight of between 400 and 500 tons, including a large quantity of pig iron and some 70 tons of bottles bought up by a San Francisco speculator. She also took a quantity of furs and skins and a large shipment of English news paper, which commands a ready sale down below just now. All her cabins were taken, but she is not yet well adapted to the passenger trade, and on her arrival in San Francisco will at once go into the carpenter's and joiner's hands. Dr. Tolmie, Mrs. Pidwell and other Victorians went down on her. The Active took away nearly 70 passengers and about 70 tons of freight. She steamed out of the harbor in good style, and with the wind from the northward will no doubt make a quick trip. Some passengers who had secured berths were left behind owing to Capt. Thorne having left the wharf by his own ship's time instead of the city mean time.

**FROM SITKA.**—The Russo-American Fur Company's steamer Alexander II arrived on Saturday, 12 days from Sitka, with one passenger. She brings no news of any kind of movements of the Telegraph Exploring parties up in the Northern regions. The steamer will proceed to Nanaimo to coal and return to this port for other freight.

**VOLUNTEER BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.**—Any appeal made by the Volunteers to the public for support is always liberally responded to, a convincing proof of the popularity of the movement. The Band of the Victoria Volunteer Corps, like all other bands, cannot be sustained without incurring expense and are now in need of funds. They cannot give an entertainment that will embrace any great novelties or disclose any marvellous talent, but, with the aid of friends they can give a very respectable performance and enable their patrons to pass a most agreeable evening. There have been sufficient tickets disposed of already to ensure a good attendance to-night, and from what we have seen and heard of the bill of fare provided, we believe that none will have cause to regret leaving their residences for two or three hours. His Excellency the Governor and family, His Worship the Mayor, and other patrons of the entertainment will be present. The following is the programme: Part 1st. Orchestral—Guy Mannering—Bishop, Regimental Band; Song—The murmur of the Shell—Russell, A. C. Alport; Quintette—Selection from Lucia di Lammermoor—Donizetti, Messrs. Haynes, Busbell, Wilson, Foreman and Rhind; Solo—Pianoforte—Spinnelli, (from the German) lady amateur; Glee—Awake, Eolian Lyre—Danby, Members of the Band; Valse—Katherine—Rhind, Band; Duet—Love is in thine eyes for ever—Pryns; Jackson; Sextette—Selection from Ernani—Verdi, arranged by W. Haynes. Part 2d. An interlude of five minutes, after which The Bayonet Exercise by a detachment of No. 2 Company, under the Adjutant. To conclude with the most amusing farce of High Life Below Stairs. Dramatic persons: Sir Harry, Mr. Callingham; Lovell, Mr. Godfrey Brown; Freeman, Mr. Jones; The Duke, Mr. Harries; Tom, Joe Barnett; Robert, Mr. G. Hankin; Coachman, Mr. B. F. Griffin; Cook, Mr. Richardson; Kingston, Mr. B. Plummer, Jr.; Philip, Mr. Havlock; Lady Bab, Mr. Daniel; Mrs. Kitty, Mr. Weyton; Chloe, Mr. Robinson; Lady Charlotte, Mr. Alport. Finale—The National Anthem. Musical Conductor—Bandmaster W. Haynes; Accompanist—Mr. W. C. Rhind.

**THE FIRST DOWN.**—Many wagers were being offered on Saturday on the superior speed of the Active over the Labouchere. The latter, with her heavy freight on board, was drawing about 14 feet, and considering that even when light her speed is not at present equal to that of the Active, it might safely be presumed that the latter would beat her by many hours on the downward run. A strong head wind on the passage up is what would best test their propelling powers.

**ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.**—On Saturday whilst the back of the guard in the goal was turned one of the prisoners who received a life sentence at the last assizes, managed to throw his comforter over the spikes at the top of the wall and was nimbly clambering up hand over fist, when the article gave way at the top and precipitated him down again. He was speedily taken charge of by the gaoler and placed in closer confinement.

**THE UNION DEBATING CLUB** will meet to-morrow evening in Atheneum Hall, Quadra street, for the reading of moral and literary essays. Messrs. Handy, Bond, Freeman, Smith, and others will take part. This movement is highly creditable to our colored citizens.

**THE NEXT STEAMERS.**—We hear that on her arrival in San Francisco the Active is to receive new boilers, her place being taken by the steamer California belonging to the same owners. Also, that while the Labouchere is being fitted up her place is to be supplied by a chartered steamer.

**FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—The smart little schooner Premier, Captain Ella, chartered by Messrs. Janion, Green & Rhodes, will sail to-day for Honolulu. She is deeply laden, having about 220 tons of freight on board consisting of pig iron, coal, sand, spirits, potatoes, &c.

**FARES BY THE STEAMERS.**—The rates of passage charged by the Labouchere to San Francisco were \$20 and \$10. We hear that the Active reduced them as low as \$10 and \$5, and in case the Labouchere came down to those figures, would make a further reduction.

**ST. PATRICK'S BALL.**—The list of the general committee appointed to conduct the arrangements for the St. Patrick's Anniversary Ball to be given in Buckley's Hall on the 17th March, appears in our advertising columns.

**RACE BOATS.**—John Reid, the ferryman, who left on Saturday by the Active for San Francisco, intends, it is said, to bring up with him a fresh supply of pleasure boats and racing skiffs.

**FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.**—The steamer Enterprise will leave for Fraser River to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, connecting with the Onward for Yale.

**SNOW** which every one believed had ceased its hybernal visits, commenced falling again last night.

**FROM SAANICH.**—The scow Eliza arrived on Saturday, with 47 M. feet lumber to W. P. Sayward.

**FROM NANAIMO.**—The steamer Emily Harris, Captain Frazer, arrived on Saturday with several passengers and 60 tons coal to the Hudson's Bay Company.

**FROM PERU.**  
[CALLAO DATES TO JAN. 22.]  
The Dictator of Peru, Col. Prado, has at last done what always was expected from him—he has united his Republic and Chile by an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance, and making common cause with Chile, declared war against Spain. On the 5th of December last the treaty was concluded; on the 14th of last month the ratifications by both contracting governments were exchanged, and on the same day, with military pomp and amid popular acclamations, the declaration of war against the old mother country was proclaimed.  
It was hoped in Lima that other Governments, especially that of the United States of Colombia, would accede to the treaty, and Morquera would lend the aid of his two new steamers. If such a hope will be realized remains to be seen. In the meantime, we have the important fact that Peru has espoused the cause of Chile, a fact most important for Chile, which in future will only have to resist one half of her enemy's forces, and more vulnerable than her neighbor, will have to suffer more from such a war.  
That the Peruvian Government is in earnest cannot be doubted. Their two fine frigates, Amazonas and Apurimac, had left the port of San Antonio for Chiloe on the 26th of December, together with the Maypu, to form a junction with the Chilean naval force, and the two new splendid corvettes, Union and America, left Callao on the 16th January for the same purpose. All these vessels have a very good complement of sailors and soldiers.  
The Government is furthermore taking precautions to have reprisals at hand in case the Spanish fleet should take possession of any part of their territory, or inflict any other heavy damage. All Spaniards residing in the province of Lima have received orders not to leave the country, and to have their names registered for a strict surveillance; also no person is allowed to embark in any port without a passport.  
As near as we can get at the relative naval forces of the contending forces, they are as follows:  
**PERU.**—Two frigates, the Amazonas and Apurimac, of 40 guns each; two corvettes, the Union and America, and some small steamers of little use except as transport or despatch boats.  
**CHILE.**—Two corvettes, the Esmeralda and Covadonga, the latter seized from the Spaniards, and the Maypu.  
**SPAIN.**—Five frigates, Villa di Madrid, Bianca, Numancia, Berengela, Resolucion; corvette Yencadora, despatch boat Marquis de Victoria, and the steamer Matias Cosmeo, captured from the Chileans; besides which they had three vessels on the way at last accounts, and others fitting out.  
**MUSIC.**  
Mr. M. Gray, the publisher of Clay street, San Francisco, has placed upon our desk the following:  
"Guards' Waltz," by Godfrey, Bandmaster of the Royal Horse Guards. One of the most delightful compositions in dance music of the day, and which has deservedly gained an immense popularity both at home and abroad. No pianist's selection can be complete without it.  
"Five o'clock in the Morning," by Claribel, an excellent song for a tenor voice, and we strongly recommend it to the attention of our amateurs.  
"Oh take me to thy heart again!" A pathetic ballad, well adapted to a mezzo soprano voice. One of the happiest efforts of the gifted composer, Ballo.  
"Sing, Birdie, sing!" by Gans. A most pleasing and graceful melody for a soprano voice.  
"Roses bloom in Summer only," written by Stephen Glover, the popular composer of so many of our drawing-room melodies. It is in his best style, and must recommend itself to every amateur.  
**ENGLISH RED TAPE.**—The undergraduates of the English University of Oxford have lately quarrelled with their bread and butter—or, more correctly, with those who provide these and other articles of food for the colleges. A student writes to an English journal some account of his sufferings, and his search for a responsible head upon which to lay the blame, from which we get some idea of the very perfection of "red tape" proceedings: Yesterday evening the dinner provided for the mess to which I belong was, as usual, perfectly cold. We accordingly sent for the man who was to observe that the hot-water dish on which the meat is placed was not only not properly heated, but as cold as the meat upon it.  
"Oh! Sir," replies the official, "I have nothing to do with that. That is the business of the general butler."  
He is accordingly sent for.  
"Have you the charge of heating these dishes?"  
"No, sir, the other butler does that. I've got to look after the spoons and forks."  
Presently "the other butler" arrives, and the following dialogue ensues:  
"You have to see that this dish is properly heated?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"Then, why is it as cold as ice to-night?"  
"But I haven't the charge of heating the water, sir."  
We were getting tired of sending for people, now; but determined to get to the bottom of the matter, if possible, we had up the cook's boy, who, as butler No. 2, had to heat the water.  
We expostulated with the boy, and received some excuse about "a hole in the boiler" and "not being able to get it mended on Sunday." "Anyhow," said we, "if there is not more water in the thing than there is to-day, it will never keep anything hot." "Oh sir," rejoined the boy, "I have nothing to do with putting the water in. I've only to heat it before it is put in."  
That is perfect, and cannot be beaten anywhere out of England.

**CHARTERED.**—Mr. H. Nathan, of Wharf street, has chartered the ship Severa to proceed to Melbourne via Honolulu.

**IMPORTANT QUESTION.**  
Tuesday, March 6, 1866.  
We think we are safe in saying prospects of both Vancouver Island and British Columbia never looked so they do the present year. It is not our mining operations give promise prosperity than they have done; but our political affairs, than much dreaded "political agitation" length assuming a hopeful appearance is now no question about the much union of the colonies. The matter decided upon by the Imperial Government. So far everything looks well; but the difficulties which rest on the people of the neighboring colony are none the less we are given the opportunity of embracing the rather dreary season through we have been passing. Big Bend must out its allurements, and the promise may settle a question that was disturbed relations of both colonies, and hinder investment of capital; but unless ourselves fit for the occasion, good will have come to us in vain. Much to be done commercially and politically a little time, probably in a few large population will be in our midst to the mines. It is not enough that supplied this population with facilities reaching Victoria or even British Columbia should see, as far as it lies in our hands, that no obstacle raises itself to retard travel to the Columbia river, or interrupt the transit of provisions. We all know the terrible history of the spring of '66 men were driven back on their journey Cariboo through actual want—wagons were waylaid by famished men before the provisions could reach their destination—not waylaid as the Arab the caravan in the desert, but compelled although at exorbitant rates to the on the road. We do not want to see mismanagement, and the necessary which is sure to follow, and we would fore urge upon those who are most interested the necessity of providing the contingencies we have mentioned present the means of transit on the lake are totally inadequate to meet a considerable rush of miners, and of course facility for conveying provisions is limited. The consequence will be, energetic steps are immediately taken large number of passengers and amount of freight will accumulate at S. Ferry, and the supply of Big Bend made dangerously problematical. It that the steamer on the Shuswap ready to run by the 1st of May; but are going to have a "rush" at all, the bulk of the miners will be on their British Columbia long before that time thus the travel will be impeded. Then we are well aware, several boats at on the lake, but the travelling population will need much more extensive means transit. A great deal may yet be done the present month in looking after the warding of freight and in supplementing boats that are already on the lake; to hope, under any circumstances, that of our population will attempt to re-mine the present month unless they are prepared to carry with them their own provisions. This will mitigate the evil would certainly otherwise happen; and able the new diggings to have a fair start as an early start.  
The other question, that of union, is more than at any previous period the as of both colonies. The matter, as we already said, is decided in England; details are still unsettled, and it is a of the gravest importance that Her Majesty's Government should know the views of colonies before they are settled. There question of constitution and of the Government—the first a vital question the second one in which Victoria paramount interest. The latter point ever, as well as the fiscal policy to be put had much better be left to the united nature; but the character of the constitution must be settled by act of the Imperial Parliament; and not a moment is therefore lost by the people of both colonies, if wish to escape the probability of having illiberal and unpractical system of Government forced upon them. It is more probable that the bill for uniting the colonies will not be introduced into the House Commons before the latter end of May, so that there is just sufficient time the necessary steps to be taken to acc Mr. Cardwell with the desires of inhabitants of both colonies. So far Vancouver Island is concerned, we there is but one opinion as to the character of the constitution which is to be granted, and we think the recent of the official members of the Legislative British Columbia will lead the inhabitants that colony to see the necessity of a popular system of government. At all the sooner the matter is properly discussed and decided upon by both the better while it may be a very easy process the Imperial Government in reference to colonial affairs, it will prove no easy in the constitution be once granted, to have afterwards changed to suit the views of people and the circumstances of the country.



The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, March 6, 1866.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.

We think we are safe in saying that the prospects of both Vancouver Island and British Columbia never looked so bright as they do the present year. It is not only that our mining operations give promise of greater prosperity than they have done since 1858, but our political affairs, thanks to the much dreaded "political agitation," are at length assuming a hopeful appearance.

The sleighing nearly all the way down was excellent. On one day our informant travelled 80 miles. Goods were being sleighed from Quessnellmouth to Williams Creek at the low rate of 5 and 6 cents per pound.

RETURN OF THE ONWARD.—The steamer Onward, Captain Irving, came in from Yale on Monday evening. Amongst the passengers were the Hon. Mr. Haynes, of Osoyoos, and Mr. John Buie, merchant, of Williams Creek.

ARRIVAL OF THE LILLOOET.—The Fraser river steamer Lillooet, Captain Fleming, arrived from Victoria on Saturday, to resume her trips upon the Lower Fraser.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Our files of the Hawaiian Gazette, which come to us in an enlarged form, are to the 10th February.

ORANGES.—The season for this fruit is now over, and the last lot from Kona, Hawaii, the orange and coffee growing district of the islands, arrived by the Emeline on Wednesday last, consisting of some 60,000.

THE STEAMER MARTEN.—We understand that Captain Hamilton Moffatt, of the Hudson Bay Company, is to have the command of the company's steamer now building on the Shuswap lake.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived Thursday from New Westminster with 27 passengers and an express. Communication having been opened with the Upper Country some Cariboots had got down, among whom was Mr. John Buie, who has favored us with the following items from

CARIBOO.

Mining was almost entirely suspended on Williams Creek for want of water. The Moffat claim was beginning to work when our informant left on the 14th instant.

The sleighing nearly all the way down was excellent. On one day our informant travelled 80 miles. Goods were being sleighed from Quessnellmouth to Williams Creek at the low rate of 5 and 6 cents per pound.

FOR BIG BEND.—At Yale twenty-five men were met leaving for the Big Bend mines.

FROM CARIBOO.—Barnard's Express arrived from Cariboo on Monday evening, bringing dates to the 17th inst., not bad time for this season of the year. There is, however, no important news. The weather was pleasant and spring-like.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

New York, February 25.—The Commercial special despatch says the political excitement shows no abatement.

The money market has symptoms of recovery from the depression produced last week by the Treasury gold transactions. It is difficult to conceive what has moved the Treasury Department to this violent disturbing course.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—President Johnson has received the following telegram: "KROOK, Iowa, February 24.—An immense mass meeting was held here to-night. Great enthusiasm, 100 guns were fired. Your Veto Message and administration were endorsed unanimously."

Governor Denison and the President are in receipt of a large number of telegrams and letters from various points, stating that the President will be sustained. On the other side the Republican members are receiving appeals to stand out for their rights, and not to allow the crime of treason to go unpunished.

CHICAGO, February 26.—The comments of the Union press upon the recent speech of the President are almost unanimous.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: Not excepting the speech by Johnson on the occasion of his inauguration, it is the most disgraceful performance of which there is any record, and we presume there is no high-minded man in the United States who does not feel ashamed of the performance.

The Boston Post, harping like the Democratic organs to the defence of the President, thinks that as opposition of some Government the Republicans did not injure Lincoln, Johnson at this day will hardly be annihilated by the wrath of radical senators or editors.

The New York Times commends the President and says it is possible at present to find an intelligent observer unbiased by contending parties he would be constrained to bear testimony to the forbearance, moderation, and consistent devotion to the Constitution and Union by which Andrew Johnson has been distinguished from the first moment after his election to power.

SPRINGFIELD, IL., Feb. 26.—A mass meeting will be held this evening to sustain Congress.

ARGUSTA, GA., Feb. 26.—Alexander H. Stephens addressed the Georgia Legislature, Feb. 22, saying the great object of his life now was the restoration of peace, prosperity and constitutional freedom.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Mr. Sherman in the Senate yesterday spoke in favor of the President's reconstruction policy.

GALLANT RESCUE FROM A WRECK.—On the occasion of the wreck of the screw steamer Barbarian, of Liverpool, bound from that port to Barbadoes, which went ashore on the north end of the Blackwater Bank, a most gallant and persevering rescue of four of her crew was performed.

UNION.—The House went into Committee to consider the question of union of the colonies, and sat with closed doors during the remainder of the day.

FRIDAY, March 2, 1866. The Speaker took the chair at 1.15 p.m. Present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Tolmie, McClure, Ash, Powell, Dickson, Cunningham, Duncan.

CONFERENCE ON UNION.—The Speaker stated that the Legislative Council had appointed half-past 2 p.m. for the conference on union.

THE CORONERSHIP.—Mr. DeCosmos in pursuance of notice of motion read and moved an address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying that the act of His Excellency the Governor purporting to revoke the appointment of James Dickson, Esq., M. D., as Coroner for this and adjacent districts be disallowed.

ROAD ACT.—Mr. Duncan gave notice of a bill to amend the road act.

INCORPORATION OF VICTORIA.—Mr. McClure introduced a bill to amend the Victoria Incorporation Act, 1862, which was also read the first time.

INCORPORATION OF NANAIMO.—Mr. Cunningham introduced a bill for the incorporation of the town of Nanaimo, which was read the first time.

INCORPORATION OF VICTORIA.—Mr. McClure introduced a bill to amend the Victoria Incorporation Act, 1862, which was also read the first time.

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the unity of those who have every motive for harmony with the President and with each other. If ever the time shall come when I can no longer confide in the President's devotion to the principles upon which he was elected, I will bid farewell to Andrew Johnson with unfeigned sorrow. No words from me shall drive him into political fellowship with those who, when he was one of the moral heroes of the war, denounced him, spit upon him and despitefully used him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's speech, Mr. Trambull said he had heard there were men in Congress in favor of keeping the Southern States out indefinitely. He had never met any man in either House not anxious to see those members admitted at the earliest possible time consistent with safety.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 26.—Last night Col. Henry C. Wharton, of the Engineer Corps, Lieutenant R. J. Ward, of the First Cavalry, and Mr. Ross were standing on the sidewalk on Bush street, adjoining the Occidental Hotel, when a stranger in passing jostled Wharton, whereupon he raised his cane to strike the stranger, but the blow was warded off by Ross.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27.—The safe in the Russ House was robbed some time last night of a number of deposits of value in the aggregate of \$3700 to \$5000. No clue has been obtained to the robbers or the money, but the detectives have a number of the servants under examination with the hope of developing some facts which will clear up the mystery.

Daniel McDonald, who is supposed to be in reality William Wells the murderer who killed four men in Sacramento four years ago, arrived in town last night by the steamer Sierra Nevada, and is now confined in the county jail en route for Sacramento.

The California State Telegraph Company commenced suit to restrain the U. S. Pacific Telegraph from doing business between the cities of San Francisco, San Jose, Stockton and Sacramento, the State Telegraph having been built upon a charter from the Legislature granting them the exclusive right to do business between these points for a term of 15 years from 1853.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Sailed on the 26th—Barque Glimpe, Puget Sound; Bark Leonore, Puget Sound; schooner Enterprise, Coos Bay.

Sailed on 27th—Barque Oakland, Puget Sound; barque Emily Banning, Seabome. Sailed on 28th—Brig Francis, Humboldt.

Arrived on 27th—Barque Commodore, five days from Pisco; brig Glenora, five days from San Pedro; schooner James Walley, five days from San Luis; schooner Ann Eliza, five days from Taguamina; steamer Sierra Nevada, from Columbia River; Mary Ogden, 207 days from New York; bark Helen Agior, 205 days from New York.

ARRIVED ON 28th—Steamer Del Norte from Crescent City; ship Fleet Wing, 133 days from New York; ship Rattle, 130 days from New York.

IN THE ABSENCE OF late gold despatches legal tenders are a little dull at 72½ buying, 72¼ selling prices.

LICENSING COURT. (Before the Specially Magistrate, Mayor Frazer and Thomas Harris Esq.)

Commercial, Wharf street, from T. Golden to Peter Steel—Granted.

Miners' Exchange, from P. Morais to Tom O'Connor—Granted.

Royal Hotel, temporary permission to sell granted for one month to Sophia Hill.

An application for a license for a house on Esquimalt Road made by P. Everett was refused.

TRANSFERS. Commercial, Wharf street, from T. Golden to Peter Steel—Granted.

Miners' Exchange, from P. Morais to Tom O'Connor—Granted.

Royal Hotel, temporary permission to sell granted for one month to Sophia Hill.

An application for a license for a house on Esquimalt Road made by P. Everett was refused.

TRANSFERS. Commercial, Wharf street, from T. Golden to Peter Steel—Granted.

Miners' Exchange, from P. Morais to Tom O'Connor—Granted.

Royal Hotel, temporary permission to sell granted for one month to Sophia Hill.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, March 1. The Speaker took his seat at 3.30, p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Tolmie, Trimble, McClure, Ash, Powell, Dickson, Cunningham, Duncan.

THE CORONERSHIP. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that he would move, at the next sitting of the House, a respectful address to the Queen to annul the revocation of the appointment of James Dickson, Esquire, as Coroner of the District of Victoria and adjacent districts.

INCORPORATION OF NANAIMO. Mr. Cunningham introduced a bill for the incorporation of the town of Nanaimo, which was read the first time.

INCORPORATION OF VICTORIA. Mr. McClure introduced a bill to amend the Victoria Incorporation Act, 1862, which was also read the first time.

ROAD ACT. Mr. Duncan gave notice of a bill to amend the road act.

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THE ASSIZES.

[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE, NEEDHAM.]

MONDAY, Feb. 26.

The Court of Assize was opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock by His Lordship the Chief Justice. In the side benches were Mayor Franklin; A. F. Pemberton, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate; Thomas Harris, Esq., J. P.; W. A. Franklin, Esq., J. P. The following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury: Messrs. Kenneth McKenzie, (Foreman) J. G. Shepherd, D. M. Lang, James Roscoe, H. R. Y. Pocock, J. M. Reid, G. I. Stuart, J. Robertson Stewart, T. L. Stahl-schmidt, W. M. Searby, John Banks, Chas. R. Thompson, James Bissett, G. J. Findlay, J. W. Davies, A. R. Green, W. H. Huskinson, B. Barnett, M. T. Johnson, W. H. Huskinson.

His Lordship addressed the Grand Jury briefly on their duties, and the grave cases which would come before them. The jury then retired.

The Grand Jury brought in true bills in all the cases brought before them, as follows:—Ilhanset, an Indian, shooting and killing, (Thorndike case); William and Francis Ross; highway robbery; Seal Hampton, Indian, wilful murder; James Brown, D. Watson, H. J. Robinson, and W. E. Andrews, for creating an affray in the Occidental Saloon; Mattie Rosid, sodomy; Andrew Patrick, attempt at sodomy; Ah Mosey and Ah King, receiving stolen goods; Ah Keon, theft; Long Pang, perjury; Wm. Goldsworthy, stabbing; and—Coldwell, manslaughter.

The following report was presented by the Grand Jury: The Grand Jury respectfully present their regret that such a heavy calendar has just been before them, so soon after the last assize, and view with concern the existing prevalence of crime, as well as the insecurity of life and property.

They cannot but regard the police force as inadequate to the wants of the colony and fear that unless some addition to its working power is made there is reason to apprehend an increase rather than a diminution in the amount of crime. K. McENZIE, Foreman.

The business of the Court was then gone on with as follows: HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Regina vs. Francis and Wm. Ross—Robbery on the highways, accompanied by violence.

The prisoners were indicted for assaulting a Chinaman named Ah Chung on the 9th January last on the highway, about two miles out of town, and stealing from his person a sum of \$51 in gold dust and a pair of shoes.

Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Courtney, defended the prisoners.

The Attorney General having given the jury a brief outline of the case called the Chinaman Ah Chung who, through an interpreter, confirmed the statement of oath made by him at the preliminary enquiry in the Police Court, and swore distinctly that the prisoner Francis Ross, who was drunk, struck him on the head with a bottle, and immediately afterwards he saw William Ross rolling up his (the Chinaman's) belt containing the gold-dust. His shoes were in the men's present, and after the attack the Chinaman proceeded to the Oaklands Hotel near by, leaving the men on the same spot.

Aime Le Claire deposed that he heard a noise; saw the Chinaman running up who told him he had been robbed by three men of his shoes, hat and gold dust, pointing out to witness in the distance the three men, two of whom he recognized as the prisoners whom he had just before seen at the Oaklands drinking.

Sergeant Wilmer proved that he overheard William Ross relating in a house on Humboldt street the whole circumstances of the robbery, which coincided with the previous evidence, excepting that he fixed the theft of the shoes on the third man, Goman, and denied all knowledge of the gold dust.

The statement of the prisoner William Ross was bandied in and proved.

Mr. McCreight addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner at some length, and His Lordship having delivered his charge the jury retired for a few minutes and brought in a verdict of guilty against the two prisoners on the first count, recommending them to mercy.

His Lordship said he quite coincided in the verdict, and the recommendation should have its due weight; he discharged the jury until Tuesday at 10 a.m.

The prisoners were removed, sentence being reserved.

LARCENY.

Regina vs. Ah Keon, Ah King, and Ah Mosey—Larceny.

The prisoners, who are Chinese, were charged with stealing some jewelry from premises, on Trounce Alley, the property of one Sophie Colombe.

The Attorney General entered a nolle prosequi against the two last named prisoners.

A fresh jury was empanelled, with Mr. Redfern as foreman.

Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Bishop, defended the prisoners and informed the Court that as the charge was withdrawn against the two last named prisoners he was instructed to plead guilty to the charge, on behalf of Ah Keon and would ask His Lordship, in consideration of the theft having been investigated by another Chinaman who had left for the Sandwiches.

His Lordship—What, the Doctor? the medical gentleman! Mr. McCreight said the prosecutrix wished to recommend the prisoner to mercy, and would give him a good character. He therefore asked for a light sentence.

but at the same time persons who transgressed the laws of the country must be punished.

The prisoners, Ah King and Ah Mosey, were then told by His Lordship that they had suffered a narrow escape of severe punishment and must take care not to appear before him again. Ah Keon was held for sentence.

THE OCCIDENTAL EMBERT.

Daniel Watson, Henry J. Robinson, William E. Andrews, and James Brown, were arraigned on an indictment charging them: First, with assaulting, beating, ill-treating, and inflicting bodily harm on the person of John Gordon Vinter. Secondly, with common assault. Thirdly, with being assembled together at the Occidental Saloon to commit an affray.

A jury was empanelled with Mr. A. Wilson as foreman.

Mr. McCreight instructed by Mr. Courtney defended the prisoner Brown, who was out on bail. The other prisoners were undefended.

The Crown prosecutor having made a few remarks on the case, called John Gordon Vinter sworn—Am adjutant and lieutenant of the Volunteer Corps, and am otherwise a gentleman of no employment. Remember being in the Occidental Saloon at 3 o'clock in the morning, in company with Mr. Tronson and Mr. Plummer. Tronson and I were playing cards, Mr. Plummer was looking on. The barkeeper, Peter Gargotich, was present while we were so engaged.

Several persons, four of whom I recognize as the prisoners at the bar, entered the saloon. They first went to the bar and then came to the end of the room where we were sitting, and approached the table. One of them placing his hand on my shoulder offered to back my hand. He pulled out several \$20 pieces. I told him I could play my own game, and did not want to have anything to do with him.

Immediately afterwards my gloves were knocked off the table by some one, and as I stooped to pick them up a box of matches was thrown at me from the other side of the table. Mr. Plummer made some remark to the man Watson, who threw the matches, and pushed him away. The latter raised a chair threatening to knock his brains out. While I was looking at this I was assaulted from behind and struck a severe blow on the side of the head which knocked me down, and I hardly remember what occurred afterwards. I did not see the man who struck the blow; but from the position consider it was Brown. I remember being kicked and knelt or jumped upon on the chest. I was kicked on the head by the same man, and received blows in my head and face while down. Part of my whiskers were doing. I cannot say what the others were doing. I only recognize the face of one man (Robinson) from having seen him on the street. My nose was cut. I had a large cut on the back of my head, two black eyes, and an injury in the chest that caused me to spit blood. I was not in a condition to remember when the affray ceased, but was perfectly sober.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCreight—Brown placed his hand gently on my shoulder when he offered to bet on my hand; Plummer pushed the man Watson away when he threw the matches at me; he was a little excited; I had my sword on at the time; I placed my left hand on to rise, but did not do it aggressively; I did not feel the effects of the injuries, but the black eye was inconvenient for some time.

Robert Plummer sworn—Was present on the occasion referred to when five or six men entered the Occidental. I saw one of them partly sit on the table and pull out some \$20 pieces, offering to back Mr. Vinter's play. I was standing with my back to the fire. They talked and interlarded with the game, and a box of matches was thrown at Mr. Vinter. I then interfered myself and pushed the man away who threw it. He raised a chair overhead with both hands and ran at me. He dropped the chair and struck me with his fist. Another man then got hold of the top of an iron spittoon and threatened to strike me with it. Having nothing in my hand I ran to the other end of the room, when I returned at the right hand side of the billiard tables to the spot the parties passed by the left and went down stairs. I went to Mr. Vinter and washed and dressed his wounds; while so engaged the barkeeper returned with the police; one of the men, I returned and drew his sword, which he held in a threatening manner.

Mr. McCreight asked a few questions in cross-examination.

Peter Gargotich sworn—Recognized the four prisoners as having been in the Occidental saloon on the occasion referred to. Gillespie and Knox were also present; I refused to give them drinks because I thought they were rough and not the right sort of men to give drinks to, and that they meant to kick up a row. Brown said if I did not give them the drinks they would go and help themselves; to avoid a row I went behind the bar and gave them drinks; Brown took out some \$20 pieces to pay for the drinks; I took six bits and went down stairs to put out the light; on coming up I heard fighting and saw Capt. Vinter up the ground being beaten by Brown, who was kneeling on his breast. Mr. Plummer and Mr. Tronson were near Vinter trying to protect him, but could not do so because there were so many men. Four of the men took hold of billiard cues and said if I came an inch further they would smash my brains out. Andrews had Mr. Vinter's sword in his hand and said if I moved an inch further he would cut me in two. Instead of being out in two I went for the police.

Prisoner Watson—Did you see me with a billiard cue in my hand? Witness—I did. You were on the side where Mr. Vinter was.

To Robinson—I know you were in the room; you had a drink; I saw you afterwards near the large looking-glass.

Edward Tronson—Confirmed the statements of the previous witnesses; the prisoners seemed as if they wanted to get up a row; Vinter, when Mr. Plummer showed him away and he ran at Plummer with a chair; Vinter was in the act of rising when the matches were thrown. The next thing I saw of him he was on the floor and Brown on top of him and pounding him. One of the men drew Mr. Vinter's sword and threat-

ened to run anybody through who attempted to interfere between Brown and the latter; I tried to get the sword but did not succeed; two or three others had hold of billiard cues. The sword was afterwards thrown on the floor; the row lasted about 5 minutes. I recognize Brown and Watson, but not the other two.

To prisoner Watson—I did not see you with a cue in your hand after the row commenced; could not say whether you were on that side where the fighting was going on.

To prisoner Robinson—Could not say whether you had hold of a cue.

Robert Plummer recalled—Replied to two or three questions from the prisoners.

Peter Gargotich recalled—Was questioned by the Court as to whether any restrictions were imposed on Houses of Entertainment as to hours of closing.

The Attorney-General explained the circumstances under which it had not been considered advisable to place any restrictions as to hours of closing, except on Sundays.

His Honor remarked that in England they must close at midnight, that being considered a reasonable hour, and anything beyond that tending to disturb the public peace.

Mr. McCreight—The English Act applies here too.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. McCreight suggested to the Court that there was no evidence to go to a jury under the third count of an affray. The disturbance took place up stairs.

His Honor concurred in this view, and so informed the jury.

Mr. McCreight then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner Brown, reviewing the evidence and urging upon the jury, although he could not insult them by saying that Brown was present and took part in the disturbance or that the conduct of the parties was unjustifiable, to consider the lateness of the hour and the fact that Plummer was the first to push one of the party, and that Vinter had, according to his own statement, placed his hand upon his sword, both of which were construed as aggressive acts, and led to the subsequent encounter, when Vinter, no doubt emboldened by his sword, fell to the ground.

His Lordship, in summing up, told the jury before they could find the prisoners guilty on the joint charge, they must find that they entered the premises with the intention of concerted action, but they might still find the parties severally or separately guilty. The only thing was whether they considered that the evidence established that Mr. Vinter suffered bodily harm from the assault committed upon him. His Lordship designated the treatment of Vinter as most cowardly and brutal, an act that no mannerism or rudeness men could justify, and thought that as reasonable men they could not but find that he had sustained grievous bodily harm. The injury to the chest, which caused him to spit blood, might have produced the greatest misery in after years. The next thing, then, was who committed that assault? Against Brown there was the clearest evidence, and against the other three it was inferentially as against that they were aiding and abetting. His Lordship pointed out to the jury the different modes in which they could render their verdict under the separate counts against the prisoners.

The prisoners who were not defended were told that they might address the jury.

Watson said it was his first offence in the colony, and he had been here five years. He had already suffered six weeks' imprisonment, and it was quite by accident that he went into the saloon. He was invited to go up and take a drink and did so. When he was pushed by Plummer he acted in self-defence and had no hand in the affray or committing an assault. He had never been before a magistrate or judge, or been imprisoned before.

Robinson said he was passing by and was asked by Brown to go up and take a drink. After drinking he went down stairs to bed and saw nothing of the fight. He was not in the saloon two minutes.

Andrews said he did not go into the saloon with the intention of making a row. He was invited up stairs by Brown to drink. It was his first offence, and not his habit, and he hoped the gentlemen of the jury would look upon it so. He had been six weeks in prison.

His Lordship told the jury in placing their estimate upon the statements made to disregard the imprisonment already suffered, as that was for the Court alone to consider. They must confine themselves to determine eye or no the guilt of all or any of the prisoners.

The jury, after being absent for three quarters of an hour, came into Court with a verdict of guilty against Brown under first and second counts, and guilty against the other three under the second count also on this (Tuesday) morning.

To-day the following cases will be tried: Long Pang, for perjury; Dick, for theft; Charles Coldwell, manslaughter.

SECOND DAY.

Regina vs. Coldwell, for Manslaughter.—This was a charge preferred against Charles Coldwell, a settler of Cowichan, for assaulting a man named William Cooper, and with a gun feloniously, wilfully and of malice aforethought inflicting a mortal wound upon the forehead of the said William Cooper, from the effects of which he died.

A plea of not guilty having been recorded, a jury was empanelled with Mr. Alex. Gray as foreman.

Mr. Ring appeared for the defence.

The Attorney General having given the jury an outline of the case, called as witnesses Messrs. Samuel Harris, Charles Jordan, W. Darge, and John Mahoney, from whose evidence it appeared that the accused and deceased were at Harris' Inn, Cowichan, on the 20th December, when a dispute arose between them relative to a canoe that Cooper had been the means of breaking, and the well, when Coldwell knocked him down but Cooper was somewhat the worse for liquor. About twenty minutes afterwards Coldwell wanted Cooper to make friends and take a drink with him. Cooper refused, and while Coldwell was proceeding to the bar raised a gun that was placed to dry against the fire-place and fired at the latter. The powder being damp the charge fortunately had no power, and the shot only penetrated Coldwell's clothes and scratched his back. He

immediately turned round, and fearing that Cooper was about to fire the second barrel at him, seized hold of the gun and in the struggle the cock struck Cooper in the forehead and inflicted a severe wound which, according to Dr. Davie, jr's, evidence, pressed on the brain, rupturing some internal vessel, producing apoplexy and subsequent death.

Mr. Ring made a most able and telling address to the jury on behalf of the accused, upon which he was highly complimented by the judge; and his Lordship having summed up and placed the jury's duty clearly before them, they retired for a few minutes and rendered a verdict of "justifiable homicide," Coldwell was thereupon discharged.

OFFENCES ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Regina vs. Mat Rosid and Andrew Patricio, Sodomy.—The prisoners, two Greek seamen belonging to the Princess Royal, were charged the first with committing and the latter with attempting to commit unnatural offences on the high seas. After hearing the evidence of two intelligent boys named Geo. Alex. Coles and Michael Joseph O'Brien and of Captain Marshall, the jury found the prisoners guilty, and sentence of death was recorded against Rosid to be commuted to penal servitude at Her Majesty's pleasure, and Patricio was sentenced to two years hard labor.

PERJURY.

Regina vs. Ah Pang.—The prisoner, a stupid looking Celestial, was charged with wilful and corrupt perjury. The particulars of this case have already been published.

Mr. Green, at the request of the Court, undertook the defence.

Mr. S. Green, Mr. Courtney and other witnesses were examined.

THIRD DAY.

MURDER.

Regina vs. Seal Hampton.—Mr. Ring defended the prisoner, who was acquitted by the jury and discharged.

STABBING AND WOUNDING.

Regina vs. Wm. Goldsworthy.—Cutting and wounding W. Trestrail, &c. The particulars of this case have been several times before the public of late. A jury was empanelled, with Mr. Beeman as foreman. The accused, who pleaded not guilty, was defended by Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Bishop. After hearing what evidence was adduced on the part of the Crown and the addresses of counsel, His Lordship put the case strongly to the jury against the prisoner. After being absent for about half an hour the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship discharged Goldsworthy but had the jury found a different verdict it would have been his duty in the interests of society and the protection of the peace to have inflicted a severe punishment.

ROBBERY.

Regina vs. Dick.—The prisoner, who is a Natanamo Indian, of a notoriously bad character, was charged with robbing the premises of Wm. Biggs, at Nasaimeo, and stealing property to the value of \$40.

The prosecutor and Sergeant Blake were examined, the officer giving the prisoner a bad character, and the jury having found him guilty without leaving the box, his Lordship sentenced him to three years' imprisonment with hard labor.

THE THORNDIKE MURDER.

Regina vs. Ilhasset and Quamish.—The Attorney General was not prepared to proceed with this case owing to the absence of a material witness and for other causes, and applied to the court for a remand.

His Lordship dismissed one of the Indians, who was only held as a necessary witness, and said that the case being a very serious one, involving the cool and deliberate murder of a white man, he should entertain an application founded on affidavits.

THE OCCIDENTAL EMBERT.

The four prisoners, James Brown, Daniel Watson, Wm. E. Andrews, and Henry E. Robinson, were called up for sentence.

Addressing Robinson, His Lordship said that he was unable to find in the evidence anything that bore upon any distinct act committed by the prisoner upon Vinter or Plummer, but he was there and aided the assailants instead of defending Vinter. Although there was not a violent act shown, the court was bound to pass a sentence that would operate as a warning, and taking into consideration the six weeks already passed in prison, the sentence of the court was that the prisoner be imprisoned, without hard labor, for 15 days.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Francis and William Ross were next called up, and His Lordship addressing them said: The jury in this case on the clearest possible testimony had found them guilty of highway robbery and stealing from the person. There were facts connected with this case which, but for the manner in which the indictment was framed, would have placed the prisoners in the position of forfeiting their lives, because it is in addition to robbing from the person there was personal violence offered the statute so provided. In this case it was shown that the Chinaman was violently struck on the head. The attack was a most brutal one, and the only extenuation offered was that it was a drunken frolic. Although the court was anxious to consider well what would operate in favor of the prisoners, it could discover nothing to extend them to mercy, and although the Court itself was unable to see sufficient ground for that recommendation—for a more brutal act, and one more detestable, for the interests of the community, it is suppressed it could not conceive—still, in deference to the recommendation of the jury, which it always respected, it would pass a less severe sentence than it would otherwise have done. The prisoners were liable to 15 years penal servitude, and but for the recommendation of the jury the Court would have seen no reason to pass a less severe sentence. Considering, however, that recommendation, and with a hope that it would act beneficially as a warning to others, the sentence of the Court was that the prisoners Francis and William Ross be sent to penal servitude for five years.

LARCENY.

Ah Keon, the Chinaman who pleaded guilty to having stolen jewelry from the premises of his mistress, Sophie Colombe, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. His Lordship remarking that the sentence was mitigated in consequence of the prisoner's mistress, who was the party most aggrieved, having strongly recommended him to mercy and given him a good character, a consideration which should always be taken into consideration.

His Lordship then thanked the jurors for their services and dismissed them.

NEW ZEALAND.

Parliament was prorogued on the 13th of October. The Stafford Ministry is in office. Expenditure reduced Revenue improving. The West Coast gold field returns are fast increasing.

The friendly natives have gallantly aided in suppressing the native insurgents, and 106 Hau-Hau fanatics had surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance.

LOSS OF THE BARK ELLA FRANCES.—The bark Ella Frances, Captain Hull, from Puget Sound, with 200,000 feet of lumber and 90 piles, consigned to A. P. R. Glidden, sailed from Port Orchard, January 4th. During the first part of the passage she had a succession of southerly gales. January 16th, latitude 43°, longitude 125°, was a succession of severe gales from SSW. While scudding under bare poles she sprung a leak, and continued leaking badly. On the morning of the 5th inst., being then 80 miles south of Cape Cassin, the British ship Egeria, Capt. Evans, hove in sight. The men having been at the pumps for 12 days were entirely exhausted, and the vessel having six feet of water in her hold and fast increasing, the crew were compelled to abandon her and go on board the Egeria. Capt. Evans treated them very kindly while on board, and obliged them by steering out of his course for the Farallones, putting them on board the pilot boat Fanny, on the 15th inst. The Fanny brought the crew into port yesterday. —Alta 18th.

OUR DIRECT STEAM LINE.—The Portland Oregonian, after giving the particulars of our recent arrangement for direct steam between Victoria, New Westminster and San Francisco, remarks: "This is the way to do. If Portland would drift with the tide of affairs which leads to fortune, her people must wake up and exert themselves a little. We have hoped to induce our people to see the advantages to be gained by pursuing a liberal policy—but while California is straining every nerve, and the British possessions are pursuing a policy calculated to add them tens of thousands of dollars annually, and all sections about us—even little Vancouver—are working for a point, Portland does nothing. Instead of heeding the appeals put forth through this paper, shrewd business men scoff at the idea, and ask us to buy vessels, tell us they do not want them. Tell us they will pay nothing to develop a region for the benefit of somebody else! Unless they do something soon, we very much expect they will find themselves in the unpleasant dilemma that is related of Midas, the mythical king of Phrygia, who found himself after the great favor bestowed upon him by the God Bacchus, in a situation he had not anticipated. In his lust for gold he had forgotten the most ordinary dictates of prudence, and forfeited his own existence."

ADVERTISING BIG BEND.—The following San Francisco papers contain the advertisement of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce in relation to Big Bend.—Bulletin, Alta, Call, Examiner, Courier (French), and Demokrat (German). Mr. Oliver, who undertook to see after the proper publication of the information, is exerting himself to the utmost, and was by last accounts getting lithographed a small-sized map of the routes to Big Bend, taken from the one issued by the Government of British Columbia.

Dr. DeWolf was lecturing to the teachers and pupils of the public schools, at Dasha-way Hall, San Francisco, on the "Laws of Health and Physical Development."

While the Spanish and Chilean presents no new prospects for settlement, insurrection has broken out in Spain. Our late advices show that the cities are either under martial law or in revolt. The insurrectionary General Prim, at the head of 120,000 men, has raised the standard of rebellion already beaten Marshal Concha.

Portion of the army is, it is said, in Prim; but Marshal O'Donnell is great power in the Government, and more than possible that he will resist the threatening movements of insurrection. There is, however, but alternative for the safety and peace of the country, and that is the abdication of the "With Madrid," says a London paper favorable that it was necessary to found martial law, the troops in fountains in revolt, the great city of scarcely restrained from insurrection, lona descending into the streets, and honeycombed with friendly secret societies and the whole Radical party at his General Prim either could not or would march upon Madrid. Of course, his pause, and of course also if he is caught only two regiments in his company, he executed and they shot down before can be even summoned. In that very ble case Marshal O'Donnell will be the situation, and find himself exactly the Progressista party is now, face with the problem of a Queen whom he not control, or replace, or dismiss a throne which filled by her is inconsistent the national life of Spain, yet cannot unfilled. Or in the equally probable case that the troops "pursuing" General give him en masse, then the Progressista be masters, and be compelled, as the step, to solve the problem of managing superseding an inevitable Queen who at least for their purposes, an impossible whose dethronement would be the sign civil war, while her continuance on the throne protects a chronic anarchy."

A rather extraordinary case has just up before the English public in a police and is thus stated in the London Times of the 5th of January a gentleman of the name of Fletcher called at the Union Bank of Australia in London, and charged his with having committed a serious robbery the branch bank in Melbourne. He said that he had been a chief clerk in the bank and that a year and a half ago he broke a box containing valuable securities bonds to the value of £15,000. He remained for a considerable period in the entirely unsuspected, but ultimately fled England, thence to the United States at Buenos Ayres. Discontented, it appears with his mode of life, he came back to land, acknowledged his offence to the and surrendered himself. The only reason he could make was £1500, and he took it. The bank, however, did not give him custody, and he surrendered himself to police authorities. He was brought up before the Mansion House, and the facts of the case were stated by himself.

bank authorities showed a willingness prosecute, but Alderman Finnis, before whom the case was heard, declined to receive the prisoner, on the ground that no warrant for his apprehension had been received from Melbourne. The prisoner was, however, to be bailed, and went into his own residences to appear at a future day.

Necessary time elapsed to obtain a warrant from Australia, but the warrant did come, and the magistrate dismissed the case. The Times comments on the absurdity of law that requires a warrant from the colony in which the crime is committed before person can be arrested. The case is a novel one, and would almost lead to conclusion that the would-be convict if little deranged, did not the fact appear the robbery of which he speaks was actually committed.

Almost equal in novelty to the above is visit of one of the contributors of the Mail Gazette to the Lambeth workhouse, the disguise of a destitute artisan to test philanthropy of the institution. The order was not at all to his taste and unfolds rather curious picture of the accommodation that is afforded the houseless poor. The writer was divested of his clothing, tumbled into "a bath where the other houseless poor had been washed—and the appearance which after that process, he describes disgustingly like weak mutton broth—then with only a check shirt on and with rug over his shoulders, was compelled to walk through the open air and on bare stones to the half open shed in which thirty comrades were already housed each on his hay bag. The cold was terrible, though the kindly attendant taking a liking to him, brought him a second rug; his bed was stained with the blood of some predecessor, and worse of all the conversation was foul and filthy in the extreme." We are afraid the "houseless poor" fare rather badly in



The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, March 6, 1866

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

While the Spanish and Chilean difficulty presents no new prospects for settlement an insurrection has broken out in Spain herself. Our late advices show that the principal cities are either under martial law or in open revolt.

A rather extraordinary case has just come up before the English public in a police court, and is thus stated in the London Times. On the 5th of January a gentleman of the name of Fletcher called at the Union Bank of Australia in London, and charged himself with having committed a serious robbery in the branch bank in Melbourne.

While scudding on the morning of the 8th miles south of the ship Egeria, Capt. Evans treated the men on board the 15th inst. The into port yesterday.

The Portland particulars of our direct steam between San Francisco, way to do. If Portland of affairs which people must wake up.

The following in the advertisement of Commerce (Bulletin, Alta, French), and De- liver, who under- publication of the self to the utmost, stinging lithographed notes to Big Bend, d by the Govern-

the institutions which philanthropy supplies them. We can easily understand how the more refined will rather slowly starve and become subjects for the coroner, than enter such places as the writer in the Pall Mall Gazette describes.

FROM MONTANA—DUBIOUS REPORTS

A correspondent of the Sacramento Union, writing from Nevada City, Montana, gives a somewhat discouraging account of affairs in that territory. He is of opinion that the mines are not near as good as those of California.

There are two great drawbacks to successful mining in this Territory. First is the long cold winters, in which all mining operations are suspended, except prospecting; and, in the second place, the enormous prices of living.

AUSTRALIA.

By the British Bark Novelty 35 days from Auckland, we have via New Zealand later dates from Australia: A lot of prisoners at Champion Bay made their escape and seized the steamer Lass of Geraldton, making an armed attack upon the crew.

A shepherd named Richard Hudson, of Wentworth, was horribly murdered by a native and his body thrown into the river.

Branches of the Bank of Adelaide have been opened at Melbourne, Sydney and London.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHILE.—The Panama Star and Herald of February 8th says:—"The only foreign ships of war between Valparaiso and Panama are H. M. corvette Sheerwater, and U. S. gunboat Waterer.

FROM PORTLAND.—The schooner Crosby is announced to leave Portland on the 28th for this port.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

The Senate Committee on Territories reported a bill to extend the boundaries of the State of Nevada, thereby wiping out the Territory of Utah.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The steamer New York sailed to-day for San Francisco with 300 troops.

CHICAGO, February 22.—Important political conventions and public meetings are being held to-day at Washington, Indianapolis, St. Louis, New York, Nashville, Louisville, etc., all of which will make declarations on the President's policy.

NEW YORK, February 22.—General Grant is at the Metropolitan Hotel. A reception is preparing for this evening. It will be a grand affair.

A banquet was given to the American Minister at Moscow in acknowledgment of the courtesies shown to the Russian fleet. It was a grand affair.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Following are the additional remarks made by Mr. Secretary Seward at the Cooper Institute last evening. Mr. Seward said Congress agonizes over the question of reconstruction, not because the war has not come out right, but because they have not individually had a hand in bringing it to a happy termination.

Loyal representatives, more or less, from these States are now standing at the doors of Congress, and have been standing for three months, asking to be admitted as States which disloyal representatives had previously left.

The conflict in opinion between the President and Congress, in reference to the Freedmen's Bureau, is in its consequences comparatively unimportant. It would excite little interest if it stood alone.

A private letter, received at San Francisco by the John L. Stephens, from Mazatlan, states that as the steamer was departing an engagement was going on between the Liberal and Imperial forces in the vicinity, and the residents expected every moment that the city would be occupied by the Juarez forces.

Governor Ogazon, of Jalisco, who left here some weeks since, was with Corona at last accounts. A council of war, attended by Corona, Rubi, Ogazon and others, was held at Mazatlan a few days before the sailing of the steamer and the question of attacking the town fully discussed.

THE MEETING was also addressed by Postmaster General Dennison, Henry J. Raymond, Francis B. Cutting, Daniel S. Dickinson, George O'Pryke, and dispersed at a late hour.

Mr. John Wentworth, who was in front and near the guard, was pressed back by soldiers. He remonstrated, when the policeman said he would arrest him if he did not keep still.

By the bark Novelty we (Bulletin), have New Zealand dates up to Dec. 20. The trial of the Whakatari's murderers was concluded and sixteen of the prisoners were condemned and sentenced to be executed.

The Maori war still continued. A battle was fought between the English and native forces at Poverty Bay, Nov. 20 in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss.

The insurgents at Kohai are still unsubdued. An overture of peace was disdainfully rejected by them, and they were vigorously preparing for war.

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South America.

From Chile.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 2d.—There is nothing important to advise from Chile. The successor of the late Admiral Pareja has raised the blockade of Coquimbo, by concentrating the Spanish squadron at the two ports of Valparaiso and Caldera.

The Spaniards would seem to be afraid of separating the vessels of the fleet and exposing them singly to the attempts of Chile. This new commander of the squadron, Nerfiez, is still a young man, and is said to have raised himself to his late command of the Numancia, by his bravery.

On the 27th of December an attempt was made by the launches of the Spanish vessels Numancia and Bareneguela to capture the Chilean steamer Corbalan, at anchor at Caldera, but after getting possession of her they were driven off by the Chile soldiers firing on them from the shore, several of the Spaniards being shot.

The trade of the country goes on briskly. Though Valparaiso itself is blockaded, some twenty-two vessels were loading and unloading at the ports of Papudo, Algarrobo and San Antonio, communicating inland with Valparaiso.

January 17.—The event of the fortnight is the raising of the blockade of Caldera, and the concentration of the Spanish squadron at Valparaiso.

In Caldera the Spaniards burned the five or six sailing vessels they had taken since the declaration of war. The Chile coast is, therefore, for the present open to trade.

What significance there is in this movement it is hard to tell. The Spanish Admiral may intend to send an ultimatum to the Chile Government, threatening the destruction of Valparaiso first, and other towns on the coast following.

Business continues very dull, and little confidence prevails. Shipments of wheat from the Southern ports are urged on, Australia still gets considerable shipments.

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QUEEN CHARLOTTE COAL MINING COMPANY LIMITED.—The following letter received by the Secretary of this Company by the Active proves the quality of the coal brought from their mine:—

Steamship "Del Norte," San Francisco, February 20, 1866 } DEAR SIR—I have caused the coal sent to me at Victoria by you to be burned on board of my vessel, and have the satisfaction to say that it is clean and good.

CONDENMED.—The "Joachim," hence for Honolulu and Auckland, sprung a leak, put into San Francisco, and has been condemned as unseaworthy.

AMMUNITION.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes,

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

BALL CARTRIDGES

For Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mott Storm's, Green's, and other breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft refined Lead.

Mechanically fitted projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Ed. London, W.C. Wholesale Only.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

PEPSINE.

T. MORSON & SON,

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPISINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice. ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.

Sold in bottles 4s. 8d. and 15s. each, and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

T. MORSON AND SON,

31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, London.

DAY & MARTIN'S

REAL JAPAN BLACKING!

97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

For affording nourishment and durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled.

Sold by all First Class Houses in British Columbia and the Colonies.

In Bottles and Tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

CAUTION.—D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their MARKS, TRADE MARKS, and LABELS.

\*Orders through Mercantile Houses, in W.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES

EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST. LONDON.

Publish monthly a Prices Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparation, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sun Dials.

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.

\*Orders through Mercantile Houses, in W.

FISHING RODS & TACKLE,

Walking Sticks, Cricketing Goods, Croquet, Archery, &c.

FIRST-CLASS ARTICLES ONLY.

MANUFACTURED BY CHARLES WRIGHT,

376, STRAND, LONDON,

EXPORT, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, ESTABLISHED, 1840.

Orders, payable in England, carefully shipped. Price lists on application. noll

Any One can use Them.

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

Judson's Simple Dyes.

Ten colours. Prices, 6s. 2s. 6d. and 6s. 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—18a, Coleman St., London

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

It is the great remedy for Acidity of Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations & Bilious Affections

It is the Physician's cure for GOUT,

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of Fever and Febrile Irritability of Skin

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescent Saline & Aperient.

Prepared by

DINNEFORD & CO.,

APOTHECARIES, LONDON,

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—ASK FOR "DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA," and see that

"Dinneford & Co." is on every bottle and label.

W. M. Seaby, Agent for Vancouver Island.



Tuesday, March 6, 1866.

COMMERCIAL

MEMORANDA

Per str ACTIVE, from San Francisco—Left San Francisco Saturday, Feb. 24th, at 10:30 a.m. Met S.S. Sierra Nevada, Monday at 3 a.m. opposite Cape Blanco. Arrived at Victoria Feb. 27th, 10:30 p.m., 84 hours from San Francisco.

PASSENGERS

Per steamer LABOUCHERE from San Francisco—Miss E. Clarke, Miss A. Pullen, Mrs. Libby, Mrs. Ingalls, Mrs. P. K. Hubbs, Jr., O. Wren, wife and daughter, W. C. Stronach, J. F. Blumby, M. Adams, J. Lightner, W. Poehen, C. W. Willett, O. Kelinan, Niles, J. Ramf, and 4 girls, S. W. Nolan, W. Thayer, Green, H. N. Steel, Crawford, O. N. Miller, J. Carson.

IMPORTS

Per schr J K THORNDIKE from San Juan—30 M. shingles, 2 carcasses beef. Value, \$140. Per steamer ACTIVE, from San Francisco. 11 cs cigars, 1 cs dusters, 1 do baskets, 3 do leather, 13 do boots and shoes, 8 do sewing machines, 7 cs tobacco, 1 bale hops, 1 do boms, 1 do shovels, 25 pgs coffee, 1 do butter, 50 lb dry goods, 1 do hats, etc, 25 do eggs, 12 do candles, 50 do soap, 10 do yeast powders, 296 sks wheat, 116 do corn, 7 do beans, 1 do personal effects, 3 do clothing, 1 cs red wine, 3 cs books, 44 pgs hardware, 200 qr sacks flour, 4 pgs paper hangings.—Value, \$21,000.

GOODS ON THE WAY.

Per barque W A BANKS from San Francisco to Victoria—16 cs axes, 282 sks barley, 17 cs boots and shoes, 4 cs boot and shoe findings, 2 cs bottles, 408 sks case goods, 6 cs cigars, 20 cs cigars, 43 pgs carriage materials, 57 pgs do do, 1 cs clothing, 1 cs crockery, 25 pgs drugs, 16 cs dry goods, 10 lb fish dried apples, 3 cs fish goods, 100 lb sks flour, 120 qrs sks flour, 15 cs groceries, 3 cs hardware, 2 pgs jewelry, 3 cs macaroni and vermicelli, 244 sks middlings, 35 pgs nails, 6 cs nuts, 300 cs coal oil, 13 boxes option, 1 cs pepper, 1 cs bacon, 20 sks bacon, 25 pgs butter, 5 cs cheese, 1333 mts rice, 20 cs soap, 50 sks soap, 2 lbs snuff, 76 cs bitters, 2 cs stationery, 25 bxs starch, 500 slaves, 12 lbs sugar, 25 lb fish sugar, 109 baks sugar, 15 lbs tea, 35 cs tobacco, 15 nts trunks, 10 cks claret, 99 cs claret, 228 cs moselle, 25 cs champagne, 520 sks wheat, 6 cs yeast powders. Value, \$50,588 32.

IMPORTS To the Port of Victoria, V. I., for the month ending February 28th, 1866.

Table of imports from San Francisco, England, and Puget Sound, listing various goods like axes, beans, bacon, beer, etc., with their respective values.

VALU OF EXPORTS.

Table of exports from Victoria, V. I., to American Ports for the month ending February 28, 1866, listing items like shirts, samples of coal, etc.

COAL EXPORTS.

Table of coal exports from Victoria, V. I., during the month of February, 1866, listing ship names, destinations, and quantities.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLARED.

Feb 26—Str Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo Slp Thornton, Warren, New Westminster Schr Winged Racer, Peterson, Port Angeles Slp Ringleader, Harper, Nanaimo Schr Spray, Crosby, Port Angeles Slp C. Alexander, Alexander, Port Angeles Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, Westminster Str Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Feb. 27—Sch Matilda, Meldrum, Sooke Slp Hamley, Vaughan, Saanich Slp Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan Str Otter, Lewis, Port Angeles Sch Discoverer, Rudlin, Salt Spring Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles Feb. 28—Str Labouchere, Mouat, San Francisco Slp Ocean Queen, Watkins, Saanich Slp Active, Thorn, San Francisco Schr Thordyke, Thornton, San Juan March 1—Sch Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo. Sch Annie, Elvin, San Juan. Str Diana, Hall, Queen Charlotte Island. March 2—Str Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.

ENTERED.

Feb 26—Slp Ringleader, Harper, Nanaimo Slp C. Alexander, Alexander, Port Angeles Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angeles Sch Eliza, Middleton, Saanich Str Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Feb 27—Sch Matilda, Meldrum, Sooke Sch Nanaimo Packet, Novich, Steken Feb 28—Slp Thornton, Warren, Burrard Inlet Slp Winged Racer, Peterson, Port Angeles Slp Ocean Queen, Watkins, Saanich Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles Schr J K Thordyke, Thornton, San Juan March 1—Slp Lady Franklin, Pritchard, Oras Island. March 2—Sch Indian Maid, McIntosh, Nanaimo Sch Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo Str Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster March 3—Slp Northern Light, Mountford, Port Angeles Str Active, Thorn, San Francisco Str Alexander II., Lemaslesky, Nanaimo Sch Annie, Elvin, San Juan

BIRTH.

In San Francisco, Feb. 10th, 1866, the wife of K. Gambitz, of a son.

MARRIED.

On board the steamer Gem, on Duwamish River in King County, by Martin Givler, Esq. Mr. Charles Robinson, of Port Madison, to Miss Martha Crow of Seattle.

DIED.

In this city, on the 28th February, James Grahamslaw, son of James R. and Margaret Robertson, aged 6 years and 6 months.

Died on the 2nd of January last, at his residence in Bordeaux, France, at the age of 75 years, Mr. L. L. Hotelier, native of St. Peter, Island of Martinique, and father of L. L. Hotelier, merchant in Victoria.

At Honolulu, S. I., on Wednesday, February 10th, Robert Lowhain, infant son of W. L. Green, Esq., H. B. M.'s Acting Consul General.

Oh! what a shadow o'er the heart is hung, When peals the requiem of the lov'd and young.

BIG BEND GOLD MINES, British Columbia

The Safest, the Shortest and the Cheapest Route to these rich Placer Mines is by way of Victoria, Vancouver Island.

Passengers going this way have not to cross the dangerous Columbia River Bar, and the distance is over One-Third—or 270 Miles—Shorter by way of Victoria than by way of Portland.

The Governments of Vancouver Island and British Columbia have subsidised the following powerful steamers to carry miners from San Francisco to Victoria and New Westminster direct:—

The Hudson Bay Co.'s Stmr. Labour here, Capt. Mouat.

The Cal. S. N. Co.'s Stmr. Active, Capt. Thorn.

These, or other first-class steamers, will run on this route regularly, and will connect at Victoria with swift River steamers carrying passengers to Yale, a distance of 175 miles. From Yale to Savana Ferry, a distance of 133 miles, there is a splendid Government Wagon Road and Comfortable way-side Houses every few miles; over this road travellers can easily walk, or they can ride in Barnard's Fast Four-horse Stages. From Savana Ferry the Hudson Bay Co.'s new and swift Steamer Marten will run to Ogden City, upper end of Shuswap Lake, a distance of 111 miles. From Ogden City to the Columbia River, a distance of 34 miles, there is an excellent Government Pack Trail.

Miners going to the Rich Mines of BRIDGE RIVER

OR CARIBOO can do so by the Government Wagon Road from Yale, over which it is easy to walk, or travellers can ride in fast Stages.

The Steamers running from San Francisco for the conveyance of passengers, by way of Victoria and the Fraser River, being under contract to the British Colonial Governments, the Rates of Fare charged are very low, and passengers are expeditiously, comfortably and cheaply conveyed from Victoria to the mines.

Miners going from San Francisco to the British Columbia Gold Mines will derive another great advantage by visiting the FREE PORT OF VICTORIA. In Victoria, Miners can supply themselves with every article they require, free of duty, and 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than they can buy similar goods in California or Oregon.

Distance from Victoria, V. I. to Vancouver Island, to Big Bend, 473 Miles Distance from Astoria via Portland to Big Bend, 752 Miles

Distance from Victoria, V. I. to New Westminster, by steamer, 80 Miles Thence to Yale, by steamer, 133 Miles Thence to Savana's Ferry, by stages, 111 Miles Thence to head of Shuswap Lake, by steamer, 111 Miles Thence to Columbia River, at a point 30 miles above the supposed head of navigation, by Government Trail, 34 Miles Thence to Gold Creek, by boats, 473 Miles

From Astoria, via Portland.

To Portland, 96 Miles Thence to the Dalles, 110 Miles Thence to Walla Walla, 100 Miles Thence to Colville, 210 Miles Thence to a point where the Trail from Shuswap Lake strikes the Columbia River, 216 Miles Thence to Gold Creek, 473 Miles

Showing that the distance to the Big Bend Mines is 270 MILES LESS BY WAY OF VICTORIA than by way of Portland.

The following Statistics, respecting the probable Time and Expense of Travelling from VICTORIA TO BIG BEND, have been compiled by Mr. F. J. Barnard, the well known British Columbian Express Agent and Stage Proprietor:

Savanas Ferry, February 25th, 1866. 3m 1m

CLASS 1—By Stage over the Wagon Road, and including Meals and Beds through.

Dist. Time. Rates. Meals. Victoria to Yale, 175, 24 hrs., \$4, 50c. Yale to Kamloops, 133, 24 hrs., 40, 50c. Lake, 120, 15 hrs., 10, 50c. Over the Lakes, 120, 15 hrs., 10, 50c. Head of Lake to Columbia River, 35, 2 days, 9, 50c. Total number of hours travelling, 81. Total cost, \$78.

CLASS 2—On Foot from Yale to Lake Kamloops, taking Meals and Beds at Wayside Houses.

Dist. Time. Rates. Meals. Victoria to Yale, 175, 24 hrs., \$4, 50c. Yale to Kamloops, 133, 5 days, 20, 50c. Over Lake, 120, 1 day, 10, 50c. Head of Lake to Columbia River, 35, 2 days, 9, 50c. Total time, 93 days. Total cost, \$26 50. Victoria, Vancouver Island, 1866. Feb 6

CLASS 3—Men furnishing own Food on Steamers, Travelling on Foot from Yale to Lake Kamloops, and buying their own Provisions on the way or packing it with them.

Dist. Time. Rates. Meals. Victoria to Yale, 175, 24 hrs., \$4, 50c. Yale to Kamloops, 133, 5 days, 20, 50c. Over Lake, 120, 1 day, 10, 50c. Head of Lake to Columbia River, 35, 2 days, 9, 50c. Total time, 93 days. Total cost, \$26 50. Victoria, Vancouver Island, 1866. Feb 6

Published by authority of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce.

L. P. Fisher, San Francisco. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

MAIL STEAMER TO Comox & Way Ports.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE STEAMER "SIR JAMES DOUGLAS" will leave Victoria for the Setlements on the East Coast as far as Comox, on the following days, weather permitting:

Victoria to Nanaimo every Week. 1st. Leaving Victoria at 8 A. M., on Tuesday. Cowichan I. P. M. do Maple Bay 2 P. M. do Saltspring Island (inside) 2:30 P. M. do Arriving at Nanaimo at 6 P. M., on Tuesday, and remain over Wednesday.

2d. Leave Nanaimo at 8 A. M., on Thursday. Saltspring Island about 11:30 A. M., Thursday. Maple Bay " 12 P. M. do Cowichan " 1 P. M. do Arriving at Victoria " 6 " do

3d. Leave Victoria as in paragraph 1. Nanaimo at 7 A. M., on Wednesday, arriving at Comox at 1 P. M., and remain over night. Leave Comox at 7 A. M., on Thursday, arriving at Nanaimo about 1 P. M., remaining over night. Nanaimo at 8 A. M., on Friday, then as in paragraph 2.

By command, B. W. PEARSE, Acting surveyor General. 15th January, 1866. 116 1m

HOME AND COLONIAL Assurance Company, (LIMITED).

FIRE & LIFE. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000, - - - Stg.

Head Office, 69 Cornhill, London.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Agents of the above Company for Vancouver Island and British Columbia, we are now prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, and on Lives and Survivorships, at moderate rates.

All necessary information can be obtained at our office, Wharf Street, Victoria, V. I. 1619 LOWE BROTHERS.

Caledonian Benevolent Association ORGANIZED NOV. 11, 1863.

THE ABOVE ASSOCIATION formed by Scotchmen for mutual protection and benevolent purposes and social intercourse, and based on the model of the Caledonian Highland Society of Scotland, is now in full working order. The members pay a small monthly fee, the proceeds of which are accumulated as a fund to meet the wants of any of their number who may require assistance on account of sickness or destitution.

All Scotchmen who may desire to join the body are requested to call at the residence of the Wardens, T. Gorrie, Fort Street, where they may see a Constitution and Bylaws of the Association, and leave their names, residences and references. The Association meets on the first Friday of each month.

Steps are being taken to hold an annual Gathering for competition in Highland Games, &c. NOTICE TO MEMBERS: The Bylaws are now strictly enforced. JAMES HENDERSON, Sec'y. 1619

REMOVAL. CLOTHES CLEANING AND RENOVATING! A. BULER

HAS REMOVED HIS STORE FOR Clothes Cleaning and Renovating, to the building next to the Enterprise Saloon on Government Street, and nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. 1618

PUBLIC NOTICE. COLLINS' OVERLAND TELEGRAPH! Western Union Telegraph Extension COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO ALL whom it may concern, that this Company is not, and will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any person whatsoever in its service or employment, (whether temporarily or otherwise), unless expressly authorized by either James W. Fifield, Charles R. Burrage, or myself, who are the Company's authorized agents in behalf of the Company in British Columbia or Vancouver Island. Dated Head Office, New Westminster, 6th January, A. D., 1866. EDMUND CONWAY, Assistant Engineer. 1718

THE BRITISH COLONIST

VOL. 7. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, TORONTO.

TERMS: For 12 Months, in advance, \$10.00. For 6 Months, do 5.00. For 3 Months, do 2.50. Single Copies, 10c. Subscribers in Victoria will be supplied gratis for 25 cents a week.

NEW WESTMINSTER VER BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A story is told of a Chinaman very recently followed in this city the ordinary occupation of transferring other people's property to his own premises.

giving any equivalent for the article removed. This vocation was sometimes tried on singly and sometimes in company, but whether alone or collectively the vocation was eminently successful. One day, John became lonely and dejected, that honor did not always dwell on his companions in danger. His leg share of the spoil came to the amount of \$300, but the treasurer of the party insisted that he should accept a receipt for the full amount. John is needless to say, revolted at the idea of love of justice, especially when his own interests were concerned, and he determined to offer, and he determined to give a receipt for the full amount. The other celestially refused; words ran high.

and applied to the police. He an honest claim against his countrymen \$240 and he was bound to have it. Of course he obtained the necessary amount, but what was his dismay to find he as well as the treasurer was taken soner, and that instead of getting his \$60 which he had received were taken him. It is useless to attempt to account John's short-sightedness; there is no need in the moral; crime has its bill that leads inevitably to retributive justice. Self-aggrandisement and overreaching sure in time to bring with them their punishment.

We bring forward the Chinaman's illustration, to a certain extent, of the fortunes of a more important firm than of the celestial speculators. In the old British Columbia there is a community of enterprising people who live near the board, and who have a happy knack of ing every other community in the contribute to their sustenance. But resources of their own, they depend on crumbs that fall from the traffic going to returning from the mines, and being in dependant position, living on the industry delving in the earth many hundred miles from the sea, one would naturally think that they would at least show a gratitude to their benefactors—would request some assistance to lighten the burdens of merchant and the miner of the inter-Like the romantic heroes of the Aborigine, however, these denizens of British Columbia's capital have only one way of affording relief, and that is by lightening the pocket of the miner gets his provisions their houses he is called upon to pay for tonnage dues; so soon as these provisions get above Lytton and Lillooet \$100 additional is added; so that the real producer of wealth in the colony, is called upon to pay to the Government on many titles of consumption fifty per cent. more is paid by the favored inhabitants of New Westminster. This is a very nice scheme long as it lasts; but the imprudence of ambitious friends of the capital seems promise a similar result to the indiscretion of the Chinaman. Not content with making the consumer in the interior bear nearly the whole brunt of supporting the Government, New Westminster must take his money, its exclusive benefit, and expend it on foreign steamers up the Fraser. To maintain this expensive hobby for a year will cost the rate at which the British Columbia Government has contracted, the sum \$48,000. Here then is nearly \$50,000 taken