æ sack. @9%c p lb refined 13@15 11/2c per mat or sack. per lb. %@5% per lb p sack; pink

221c per lb per box. lb per case. nality 47@50c;do do ordinary -Prime 25c do ordinary 15@

OF TONNAGE. d at the Port of Victoria, during the Year 1864. ERBD. CLEARED. 960 759 86,984 975 7.784

ing the Year 1863. 179,377 els departed from Nanaimo. month of Dec., 1864.

Master Tons, Cwt. Destination Master Tons, Gwt, Destination
obudon .52 15. Victoria
Frain .61 10. Victoria
s, Hewitt .31 00. Victoria
holt .26 5. Victoria
Caffery .76 00. Esq'mit
M'Culloch .72 15. Esq'mit

olholt, 26 15. Victoria ns 17 00. Victoria ns 17 00. Victoria McCulloch. 70 00. Victoria Juden 10. Victoria lies, Pamphlet. 69 10. Victoria llacer 42 10. Victoria Kay 101 00. Kay mlt amplugh 57 5. Victoria Loudon 10 10. Victoria Loudon 10 10. Victoria Loudon 10 10. Victoria Caffery 76 00. Eag'lmt oudon 23 5. Victoria Frain 54 15. Victoria Rrain 54 15. Victoria McCullock 72 5. Esq'mlt is, Hewitt 62 00. Eag'mlt PITULATION.

ding 21st December, 1864. otal...... 29,069

vor of 1864.. SHIPPED AS and Esquimalt 15317 10 tminster..... 127 5

essels that have received cargoes tollows:—Five ships, 14 barks, ooners and 48 sloops, together MPORTS.

ZA ANDERSON from Puget sters, 5 bxs and 1 keg butter, 48 145 sheep, 6 sks onions, 1 calf ed, 12 bxs bread. Value \$3850. NY JONES from Port Towns-

70 sheep. 130 bush potatoes, apples. Value \$982. LER from Port Angelos-1000 arley, 300 do wheat, 5 live hogs, e \$2450. Y from Astoria-844 sks flour,

nnies wheat, 72 sks bran, 283 bxs. er, 600 bbls oats, 4 timothy, 46 tter. Value \$4,900. WESTER from Por Angelos-00 do potatoes 8 tons hay I keg

INTELLIGENCE. ENTERED.

liza Anderson, Finch, Port An es, Jones, Port Angelos

in, Saanich Thornton, San Juan rtson, Port Angelos Crosby, Kitchom, Astoria , Caffray, Nanaimo arrington, Port Angelos ight, Mountfort, Port Angelos rmiter, Hadin, Pedder Bay orge, Nanaimo overy, Rudlin, Comox J Wester, Mills, Port Angelos Hawkins, Port Angelos ight, San Juan Iarrasson, Port Angelos pring, N W coast of V I

CLEARED. iza. Carleton, Saanich Henderson, Alberni r, Mills, Port Angelos Johnson, San Francisco Valler, Nanaimo.
eah, Robertson, Port Angeles
birk, San Juan Williston, Port Angelos azelle, Golaur, San Juan lpha, George, Nanaimo Ketchom, Nanaimo

Northern Light, Montfort, Port

Loudon, Nanaimo Hawkins, Port Angelos Everstein arrasson, Port Angelos Rudlin, Saanich

MARRIED.

the 11th inst., at Christ Church, ridge, Richard Wolfenden, Esq., ster, B. C., to Miss Kate Cooley, y, England.

DIED.

an. 10th, Margaret, daughter of ary Ann Raby, aged 3 years 11.

pains, in dissenting from our views, to admit all that we have contended for, it is scarcely worth while to take exception to either their of their position.

Something like a competitive footing with tell all the prospects found, but I will wait tell all the prospects found, but I will wait tell all the prospects found, but I will wait tell all the prospects found, but I will wait tell all the prospects found, but I will wait to they have their sluices sunning when I least escape the difficulties and inconsistencies of their position.

The Gen. Wyndham will be brushed to the mines of this place. The flat behind freight here and save lighterage. W. T., on the 5th inst., of Dipth-ng, formerly of Glasgow, Scot-year of his age.

valued arguments.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST VOL. 6. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLANI

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1865.

NO. 11.

EVERY MORNING. (Sundays Excepted, AT VICTORIA, V. .

TERMS: Annum. in advance Per Week, payable to the Carrier, -----

THE WEEKLY COLONIST. urnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; \$4 for six

W.R. Burrage, L.P. Fisher, - - - - F. Algar, - - - - - Q. Street, - - - - - Nanaimo

Barkerville.

Quesnelle, B. C.

- - San Francisco

THE TARIFF AND ITS OPPONENTS.

A motion will be made to-day in the As-

sembly to appoint a particular time for tak-

ing into consideration, in Committee of the

Whole, the very important question of "the

condition of the colony." All other topics

just now must give way to one so grave and

so absorbing. The public mind is happily

worked up to that pitch which in political

matters can, like the faith of old, remove

sentiment and popular reasoning is, for the

first time in this colony, unhampered and un-

trammeled. What the public voice declares

will now become the law of the country, de-

spite the efforts of effete cliques or petty in-

trigues. It is, therefore, necessary, as we pointed out on Saturday, that public meet-

ings should be held and combined action

and unprejudiced portion of the pepulation

demands, is a day abused, and an opportunity

to retrieve the mischievous errors of the

past, thoughtlessly thrown away. Let the

farmer and mechanic, the artisan and the

trader, combine and act in unison. They

have nothing to dread but divisions amongst

themselves; for the unqualified supporters

of the free port do not possess sufficient

political influence to return one member out

of the fifteen; they are, in fact, not only

powerless to stay the course of events, but,

by their fallacious arguments are proving

the most effective auxiliaries to the cause

of fiscal reform. In their organ of

Saturday they have in this respect performed

wonders. The Vancouver Times gives us the

satisfactory information that those industries

which have been tried on the Island and

failed, through a ruinous competition with

the older settled American States, are

"domestic" and therefore do not require

"naturalising." His definition implies that

anything that can be produced in a country,

whether it pays or not, cannot be called a

"foreign industry"—that is, if there is a patch

of ground in Vancouver Island on which can

be grown grapes, but not so cheap by one-

halt as we can import them from California,

grape growing is one of our "domestic in-

dustries." We shall not quarrel with our

contemporary over this way of putting

things, but come at once to his statement,

that "farming is a branch of industry that

has been domesticated in this colony for the

last fifteen years." Like most of the argu-

ments adduced by the free port enthusiasts

this has the misfortune of proving too much.

If farming has been a domesticated industry

for fifteen years, and can progress without

any fostering care, how is it that we are in-

debted at this late day to our American

neighbors for nine-tenths of the agricultural

produce consumed on the Island? If the

demands of a small community like our own

cannot be supplied, after fifteen years' atten-

tion to agriculture, with the natural products

of the country, does it require any further

argument to show the rottenness of our po-

sition? This admission in itself destroys

the whole foundation of the free trade theory

as applied to Vancouver Island, and coming,

as it does, from the enunciators of free port

dogmas, effectually disposes of their most

Clement's Lane, London

30 Cornhill, Londo

THE BRITISH COLONIST facts or their reasoning. There are, however, other fallacies which it may be well to expose. Our contemporary makes an extract from our paper of the 5th to show that we acknowledged that wheat and oats could be grown on the Island as well as on any part of the coast, and seems satisfied with his sequence that all necessary knowledge on the part of the farmer had therefore been acquired. This is drawing conclusions with a vengeance. If one farmer in the colony can by oats, ergo all the farmers on the Island have skating. acquired similar skill. We stated the fact that these articles could be grown to perfecon the Island, in order to show that w

to the circumstances of the country." The

not expended. To preve that protection in young countries is not only not desirable but not adopted, he brings forward the fact that the corn of other States in the American likely to prove of importance. Union was not attempted to be excluded reasoning we could show that the Morrill tariff is a myth, because the State of New York pays nothing on manufactured goods coming from Pennsylvania or Massachusetts. These States are not separate countries, like Vancouver Island and Washington Territory, but form integral portions of a nation, in the same manner as Saanich and Victoria mountains. The full force of the popular districts form integral portions of Vancouver Island, and enjoy reciprocal advantages. If the Times could show that Saanieh wanted to be protected from Victoria or Cowichan it would have an analagous case for its illus-

here is no likelihood of any such demand.

tariff. Surely they ought, on all principles of reasoning, to know their own interests best? There is something, however, good in the ex.

Owing to the state of the undertaking.

Owing to the state of the roads, and the cuse that our manufacturers want capital. time necessarily occupied in bringing the body down, that sum birely sufficed to reach this city. We unders and that the amount needed to send the body from here to Olympia rather to their certain loss, introduce a new was promptly raised by the Masonic framanufacture and bear the burden of carrying ternity of this city, The remains will go forit on, until the producers have been educated up to the level of those with whom the process is traditional." The Times, however, believes the opposite, and naively suggests that our manufacturers, in carrying on a new industry, "at their own risk, or rather to their certain loss," require capital. We are sure no one will disagree with the suggestion. They certainly do require money, and no insignificant amount either. For our part, however, instead of vainly craving after capital, we are content to accept the more economical expedient of Mr. Mill. "A protecting duty," says that gentleman, " continued for a reasonable time, will sometimes be the least inconvenient mode in which the nation can tax itself for the support of such an experiment." One more of our contemporary's arguments, and we have done. He tells us that "our foundries are so thriving that no protection would benefit them ; companies who have got sufficient encourageit would only create new competition." Here is a political economist. The other day he graw eloquent over the wrongs of a father of a family and the iniquity of a small loaf. The farmers, as a portion of the "privileged class," were to make fortunes at the expense of the other members of the community. To-day he says protection will create competition in home industries, and therefore injure the manufacturer. Now let us analyse this specimen of logic. Protection increases the price of the thing protected and benefits the "privileged class" at the expense of the whole community. But protection creates competition, and competition brings down the price, therefore, protection, which he first asserted inereased the price and robbed children of their loaves, in reality reduces the price, and injures the manufacturer—the party of facts. Let them take our advice, and instead of getting muddled over inapplicable gies to assist in consummating a union of the perseverance this winter they will reap a rich

British Columbia.

The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday from New Westminster with passengers and Dietz & Nelson's river Express. The weather for some days had been fine with frosty nights.

WINEKLY BRITINE COLONIST.

The Enterprise went up to Langley to fetch some sheep.

It was thought that if the frost continued for two or three days longer the river would skill and attention raise good wheat and good be frozen over sufficiently to afford excellent

RUMORED DISCOVERY.—It is reported, and on very good authority, that a silver mine of very fact that Vancouver Island soil can send forth productions equal in quality to those of the American territory, and yet does not, is in itself an argument for a radical change in the policy of the country.

On very good authority, that a silver mine of taken a contract from different parties for 200,000 pounds of goods to be sleighed from the Shuswap District. We have reason to know that an application for a lease of the Mr. Poele, of Barnard's Express Company, arrived here on the 6th inst, with mail and applied for to the Government, and refused.

Change in the policy of the country. Other arrangements, however, reasonably Our contemporary's novelties are, however, profitable to the discoverer have been pro-(the details of which we withhold until the account is fully substantiated) we believe that the discovery is a bona fide one, and

SALE OF THE BURRARD'S INLET MILL.-The from Illinois or Ohio. Was there ever a sawmill recently owned by Mr. J. O. Smith, more irrelevant illustration? By a parity of was sold on Thursday by his creditors assignees. It was purchased by Mr. Moody, for the sum of \$6900.

BURGLARY .- An attempt partially success-

ful, was made on Thursday night, to break into the Custom house.

PUBLIC INSTITUTE .- A meeting was held last night at the Hyack Hall to determine the best method of starting a Public Institute; Mr. Clarkson was in the chair. Several resolutions were passed, expressive of the desire of the meeting to possess such an In-stitute, and to ask the Government for the building containing the Mint machinery. to be used as a library and reading room. A committee was appointed to negotiate with IMPORTANT KOOTENAY NEWS the parties holding interests in the R. E. for our contemporary's argument, we believe posed Institute, and also to draw up a constitution and bye-laws, to be submitted to an adjourned meeting to take place next Friday We have only space to touch upon another

> -10 Which iraternity the deceased belonged-resident in Cariboo raised \$400 to ward by the Enterprise to-day .- Columbian.

> > OUR CARIBOO LETTER.

VAN WINKLE, B. C., December 15th, 1864.

EDITOR. BRITISH COLONIST, -DEAR SIR :-The year of our Lord 1864 is here, as everywhere else, drawing to close, and " nothing to do," is the end of all evil, so I arouse my self to state a few facts felating to this place. I hope I do not transgress on your generosity to publish the following, for the correctness of which you may tely upon the undersigned.

Van Winkle and Lightning Creek Dig-

gings, as they are generally called here, had very hard name for this last year or so, on account of the claims not paying so well as was expected. The reason why, is this :miners have been looking in the bed of the creek for gold, and of course they have been disappointed; but let me assure you those men who remained here and have prospected the hills, have found prospects beyond their anticipations. I will give you a list of those ment to prepare for next spring.

Commencing at the head of Lightning Creek, going down stream,—first is the Ayrshire Lass company, ten and one half interests; they are now about completed with their wheel and gearing, and ready to work whenever the weather will permit. Second, Sel-lar's Company—four interests—on the right hand bank, coming down stream, now at work taking out pay. Third, Tam O'Shanter Company—four interests—on the left hand bank. Fourth, Osprey Company—two interests—do. Fifth, Buffalo Company—four interests-do. Sixth, Souter Johnny Company—four interests—also on the left hand bank; the last four companies are all at work, with the best kind of prospects ahead. Seventh, Rough and Ready Company-four shares-on the right hand bank ; closed for the season, but prospects to warrant them making an early start in the spring. Now, I must again refer to the Buffalo Company, which consists of four men. This company has not been idle a single day the present protected—the privileged class." So much winter. They have also sunk a shaft for the free port champions, and their logic on the south side of Van Winkle creek, and about 300 yards above that have run a tunnel into the hill, in both of which they stead of getting muddled over inapplicable bave found good prospects. In the shaft, economic theories and sophistries of their own which is about 25 feet deep, they have over four feet of pay dirt, and from their energetic When our opponents take such especial two colonies, with a tariff that will place us on harvest next spring and summer. I could

the town has been staked out by six wealthy men, who will commence operations in the spring. Further down is the Welch Company of six men, two of whom are absent at Victoria; but you may call them the secret company, on account that no one can ever find out what they are doing. Below them is another company of three men, called George & Co., who have not struck anything yet, but they will work all winter and I wish them every success. There are a good many more companies who should be

Since the post-office was opened here, kept by Messrs. Jones and Cahn, the general public of miners have found it to be a great advantage, and trust that the Government will continue it and at the same time make some allowance to those taking the management of it. As regards the town of Van Winkle there is one hotel, kept by N. L. McCaffrey, and the firm Jones & Cahn, who have always a large assortment of groceries, dry goods and liquots. All we require now for next season is a good road to connect with the new one at Cottonwood, and also a magistrate with the proper officers belonging to the same. Only imagine going 12 miles to Williams Creek for the most triking business, and that 12 miles to travel back again, not to speak of the time consumed thereby which is of the greatest importance in a mining ropulation like Cariboo, but we trust to our representative, Mr. Moberly, who, no doubt, is well acquainted with our wants. and we have every confidence in him that he

will do his duty. VAN WINKLEITE.

Return of Mr. Jenkins.

[From the Columbian.]

It is pretty generally known that Mr. Jenwhich Mr. Jenkins has directed his attention, is that via Hope and Similkameen. To be a to shoot at the Hays and Luce, making every little more definite, the route runs from shot in his pistol take effect. Jacob Hays got Hope, via Princeton, Similkameen Forks, shot in the abdomen, Jesse Hays in the groin down the valley of that river to Oscoyoos and George Luce got one shot through the Lake, thence via Rock Creek to Boundary top of his head, scattering his brains out, Creek, up that creek to the north fork of Kittle River, alias " Nschumtum," thence in an easterly direction, striking the Columbia river near the mouth of the Kootenay, thence to the head waters of the >t. Mary's, which is within a few miles of Wild Horse Creek, the present Kootenay diggings. Mr. Jenkins describes this route as affording great facilities for a trail, as well as for travel, good feed and water being found in abundance all the way, while there is no higher ground to pass over, if we except the Hope mountain, where he found eight feet of snow. The greatest depth of snow with which he met at any other point was three feet. The distance, too, will be immensely reduced by this route. Altogether the news brought by Mr. Jenkins is of the most reassuring character. While at Fort Colville, Mr. Jenkins met many of the Kootenay miners; and everywhere the greatest confidence in the diggings was exhibited. Everybody is going to Keotenay in the spring. Active mining operations were suspended, although a few companies were drifting. While he was at Cofville an express arrived from Mr. Linklater, the Hudson Bay Co's agent at Kootenay, informing Mr. McDonald that a party of 500 of the Blackfeet had set out to make war with the Kootenay Indians, and it was expected they would plunder the whites indiscriminately at the same time; but, fortunately, they had been eaught in a snow-storm on the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and put back, abandoning the expedition for the time.

Mr. Jenkins informs us that while in the Similkameen valley the weather was cold, the thermometer indicating 170 below zero. There was considerable snow on the ground, adapted from the same composer by Mr. but very little stock had perished.

THE PILOTS AND THE PILOT ACT .- Yesterday the pilots of Victoria, Messrs. Gardner, Pike and Titcomb, dismissed the schooner they have heretofore employed for cruising outside the harbor, and the port is now without a pilot boat, the pilots having reverted to the old custom of employing a whaleboat and a crew of Indiane to board any vessel which may be observed from the look-out above Hospital Point. The reason given by the pilots for this course is that their returns do not pay for the expenses of the schooner. Last month their expenses exceeded the pilot dues received by nearly eighty dollars, besides losing all their own time. They therefore say, and with some show of reason, that unless the Government provide a pilotboat, they cannot possibly continue to do so at their own expense. The matter is a serious one and demands the prompt attention of the Legislature.

THE GEN. WYNDHAM will be brought round as som as possible, to discharge her valuable MARINE DISASTER.

The American ship Elizabeth Kimball. Captain Greenleaf, bound in ballast, to Port Gamble to load with lumber for Melbourne, went ashore on the east side of Trial Island yesterday morning between four and five o'cleck, and now lies stem on to the rocks hard and fast in from 10 to 12 feet of water at high tide. She does not appear to be much up here instead of sporting themselves in Victoria; but this is not my business. There are a few creeks about here where a good many men will be to work next year, such as Last Chance, Davis, Nelson, Burns Creeks, &c., &c. When all those different companies seturn to work, Van Winkle will here once

> terday, but when our reporter reached the spot at three o'clock he found her in the position above described. Pilots Titoomb and Pike: boarded the vessel and tendered their services, but the captain did not engage any assistance, being anxious enly for a steam tug at full tide, which we believe will be about eight o'clock this morning. The weather last night was fortunately fine, but should it come on to blow from the south east before the vessel gets off nothing can save her from becoming a total wreek. The Kimball is a splendid ship of about 900 tons belonging, we believe, to Messrs. Pope and Talbot, of the Port Gamble Mills. Mr. Edgar, of the firm of Edgar & Aime, the local agents of the owners, left town in the evening to communicate if possible with Capt. Greenleaf and make arrangements for procuring such assistance as may be needed.

PARTICULARS OF THE LA GRANDE TRAGEDY.

LA GRANDE, Jan. 2 .- Yesterday morning

at half past two o'clock, our quiet little town was the scene of a horrible tragedy, unparal-Walla, and a man by the name of George Luce, who crossed the plains in the Emigrant Escort train with Capt. Manadier some two years ago, got on a spree, and after visiting the various saloons in town went to the saloon of Jesse and Jasob Hays and asked for some liquor, which was given them. After re-maining in the saloon for a while, Luce and Tobin got into a quarrel with one of the Hays and struck him. A scuffle ensued, when the we have only space to tonch upon another day. If the House refuses to carry out the policy desired by the people, a political questions of the great political questions of the policy desired by the people, a political report arguments. The Times announces the fact that all our manufacturing industries are prosperous in the arrived in this sity on Wender and arrived in the arrived in this sity on Wender and arrived in the a one shot entered his right breast, about two inches to the right and below the nipple, ranging downward and lodging in the left side at the surface of the skin, one shot through the abdomen, near the naval and one shot through the leg just above the ankle, the ball passing between the tendon and bone. Tobin got a shot through the small of the back, passing entirely through the body and one shot through the head, causing his death in a few minutes. The shot through his head was fired by Jesse Hays, who, when he saw his brother fall, fired at Tobin killing him instantly. Luce died at half-past six o'clock last evening and the two Hays are not expected to recover. Every one of the parties engaged in the scrape were shot. Your correspondent was at the scene of action in a few minutes after it occurred and such a sight! Stretched upon the floor lay Tobin dead, near him lay Jesse and Jacob Hays severely wounded; a little further off lay George Luce a perfect mass of gore, groaning in the agonies of death. All over the floor was huge clots of blood and everything in the utmost state of confusion. What a sad index to a civilized community.

DAVID KELLEY.

CERIST CHURCH .- Able sermons on behalf of the Choir Fund were preached yesterday in this church, in the morning by the Ven, Archdeacon Gilson, and in the evening by the Rev. A. C. Garrett. The church was thronged on both occasions. The choir, which is now a full and effective one, gave one of Mozart's anthems, and a Chorus, Whittaker, the organist, most impressively.

WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS .- We have been shown some highly artistic sketches of Victoria from different points of view, and also of Leech and Wolf rivers, by Mr. E. T. Coleman. They convey a very accurate idea of the scenes which they portray, and are worthy of being copied by the Illustrated News. It is singular that the grandeur of the scenery in these parts has never attracted the attention of any illustrated journal.

MAN OF WAR ARRIVED .- H. M. S. Cameleon, Capt. Jones, arrived in Esquimalt from Panama on Saturday night, having made the ran up in thirty-seven days. The Cameleon came up all the way under sail to within one hundred miles from this port, making the res mainder of the voyage under steam.

HARRISON RIVER .- The Hon. Mr. Holbrook has given notice in the British Columbia Council of a motion requesting the Government to invite tenders for a dredging machine tor Harrison Slough.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 24, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The mail steamer has brought us but one day's later news. The principal feature in and loss of life on the eastern coast of Engthe intelligence is the passage in the United land. No American ships are mentioned. States Senate of the resolution abrogating number of the passengers and crews drowned. the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. The vote on this measure—31 to 8—shows u..misof the United States will compel the Repubais offered for his apprehension. lic to adopt, under any circumstance, some people. With an extensive water frontier in Loudon. open to the navigation of vessels of both under present circumstances be carried on : but the repealing of the treaty instead of

The peace propositions mentioned in the news of the 11th, are not spoken of in the the demand for the staple being of "unusual been touched upon so often, with always a were freely made at the advance. Breadfruitless result, that we are apt to look with stuffs were firm. The rebel cotton loan, it is has put in one honest man. If he has it doubt upon any new proposition on the question. There is, however, more of an air of the control of. The present is certainly the most the captors, and among the papers was much portions of the Republic have felt the bitter rebels. and to a great extent the fruitless effects of war. The North has seen its insignificant from Professor Goldwin Smith, dated Boston, liability, that made it the envy of the world. spring into a national debt of monstrous proportions. It has had besides its dreadful looked in vain for evidence of the tyranny of share of "battle, murder, and sudden death." the majority. He could scarcely conceive a It has had for nearly four years a tenth of its nation in the midst of a great political strugwhole population engaged in the most unprofitable of all pursuits—the destruction of
its bind. Yet passes has not expected and of the democrate as a great escape from danits kind. Yet peace has not arrived; nor ger for both America and England, as the has the South been subdued. On the part democrats would have adopted a strong forof the latter, however, the case is much balance the concessions they would have Buckland, C Burstow, H worse. It went into the war to preserve made to the slave-owners. slavery, and ever since the first blow was Mr. Cobden addressed a great meeting of struck, has been witnessing its gradual ex- his constituents at Rochdale on November Beedy, J C tinction. It rebelled, in order to make the 23d. Mr. Bright was also to have been Campbell, N W planters more secure in their property, and present, but was prevented by domestic Cole, T J affliction. Mr. Cobden spoke at great length, Dickman, J the result is that the planter has now no his leading theme being non-intervention in De Vere, HN property, comparatively speaking, to secure. either European or American affairs. He The enemy has destroyed this place and de- adverted to the war in America, and asked Edmonds, W vastated that until at the present time there is really no part in the whole Confederacy that can count upon even a temporary immunity from the inroads of the Federals.

Why the South, as in other cases of rebellion, had not put forth a list of grievances? The reason, he thought, was that they have but one. They wanted to consolidate, pernity from the inroads of the Federals.

Fisher, Miss Finlayson, H Gilmore, T 2 Graham, A Herendem, Canada and astern the second of the Federals. Every day sees the adult male population— stating their grievance, they simply ask to be let alone, and it is this cry that has secured the strength of the country—sinking into the so much European sympathy for the insurrec battlefield, and lost for ever to the country. tion. He regarded the peaceful Presidential Starvation and misery keep pace with the election as one of the most sublime spec-Job, J Johnston, A continuance of the war, and every week affords less hope of a successful termination to the contest. At such a time any proposition that does not actually enslave or degrade the South as one of the most such me spectation as one of the world, and given to the world a spectacle such as never that does not actually enslave or degrade the South They had resolved, not with standing their mestation as one of the world, and given to the world a spectacle such as never that does not actually enslave or degrade the South They had resolved, not with standing their mestation. should meet with a ready response from its inhabitants; and this is just the proposition far greater emphasis than before, that he did Mondart, Rev which Lincoln in his lenity and wisdom is not believe he should live to see two inde- Myer, M Marriseon, W stated to have made. He asks the South to pendent States on the continent of North lay down its arms and to abolish slavery and he will restore to it all the political privileges of the other States. If, after all the American subject by deprecating the ignoration to be abolished and injury to the angle of the American subject by deprecating the ignoration and the states. loss of life and injury to the country which rance which prevailed in England in regard the rebellion has caused, Lincoln has really made the proposition attributed to him, he nothing done to carry out his opinions, but Sampson, W has shown himself one of the most prudentof quasi-conquerors. He sees that whatever
turn the scales so as to prevent undue preponSloane, TS may be the result of the contest, a compromise derance in favor of the other side. of some kind will have to be effected, and November 11th, signed by Slidell, Mason and that now, when the bitter fruits of war are Mann, addressed to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, brought home to every State in the Confed- formally presenting to the French Governeracy, the most auspicious period presents ment the manifesto adopted by the rebel Coneracy, the most auspicious period presents itself for offering peaceful terms. On what invite attention to this manifesto, the terms grounds the proposition could be refused un- of which they briefly capitulate, and add der present circumstances, it would be diffi- that since it was issued the war has contincult to say. So far as the question of slavery ued to be waged with even increased feros is concerned, the South must see that the city, a more signal disregard of all rules of civilized warfare, and a more wanton viola-"institution" is already gone, and it must be tion of the obligations of international law. equally convinced that the North is deter- An identical note was presented to all the mined to carry on the war even to annihila- Cabinets of Europe, Constantinople extion. We firmly believe, however, that cepted, hostilities are approaching a termination, and that Jeff. Davis is willing to give up a con- election as evidence that the war is to be test that has been from the first a losing one, prosecuted with redoubled vigor until the and will continue so to the end of the chapter. South is completely subjugated. The former Every day, moreover, brings the Southern says it heralds forth the approaching res President more and more into conflict with tirpation of slavery. his own people, and the recent Union protestations of the inhabitants of Savannah are tained at Liverpool on account of alleged likely to prove infectious, especially in towns recruits among the passengers, has been reor cities to which a Federal force may be leased by the Government and allowed to contiguous. When defection once sets in It is reported that the evidence that enlistnothing will stop it, and Mr. Davis might ments had been made proved weak. It is shortly find himself only a President in name. also rumored that the owners of the vessel We, therefore, hope and believe that the intended to claim damages from the Governbetter reason of the South will prevail, and that peaceful negotiations may shortly put an end to the most devastating and most

A correspondent from Paris says that "the unheard of success of Renan's 'Vie there is a strong religious movement going

causeless of wars.

VOTE OF NEW YORK .- The exact official vote of New York city is given. The aver-age on electors is: For Lincoln, 36,681; for come so unpopular as not to be able to ride McClellan, 73,707-McClellan's majority, and drive about his capital without a military

EUROPEAN NEWS

DATES TO NOVEMBER 27th.

The London Globe says that Lord Lyons has not resigned, but is about to return home on six months' leave, on account of ill health. Distressing details are published of wrecks

Two steamers were wrecked, and a large

It is reported that Thomas Hall Gladstone, of the bankrupt firm of John Gladstone & takably the feelings of the Senate against Co., and chairman of the intercolonial bank, the existing treaty; but the very high tariffs has absconded to New York, taking with him a box containing \$300,000. A reward

An importation of fresh grown grapes reciprocal arrangement with the Canadian from New York is noted as an experiment

The Bank of England has reduced the rate countries, smuggling as a natural result must under present circumstances be carried on:

of discount to seven per cent. Consols closed in London, November 20, at 90% @91 for by a number of ruffians, believed to be Few

but the repealing of the treaty instead of mending matters will only tend to aggravate been divorced from his wife, after a protracted suit.

The Liverpool market was greatly excited, ntelligence of the 12th. The subject has magnitude." Price advanced one half penny per pound on the 21st ult. Next day sales

earnestness about the recent movement than seizure at Bahia, was taken entirely by sur- tract with the Government for 650,000 yards any that have been previously speken prise, everything on board was secured by of cotton flaunch for the army; also 100,000 opportune period, since the battle of Bull important information, which, it is said, may Run, to bring matters to a final issue. Both in active sympathy and aid in favor of the

The London Daily News publishes a letter November 9th, on the Presidential election. He extols the tranquility with which the contest was conducted, and remarks that he

· The Paris Temps and the Journal des Des establishment of the Union and the final ex-

The ship Great Western, which was dement for the detention. The vessel is now detained by stress of weather.

"THE NEW AGE," a new weekly published in San Francisco, by W. W. Broughton, reaches us by this mail. The Age is devoted to Odd Fellowship, the arts, sciences, Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in de Jesus, Octave Feuillet's 'Sibylle, Molle, and general literature. The first number is la Quintinie.' and the 'Maudit' shows that well compiled, containing a variety of useful and interesting matter, and gives every forward in that city, in an anti-Papal sense, promise of becoming a valuable acquisition despite the enormous sums transmitted from to the literature of the State, No member the gural communes, in the shape of Peter's of the accient and independent order residing pence, to Rome, and the strong footing of on the Pacific coast should fail to enroll his the priesthood there.—S. F. Bulletin.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.—A correspondguard.

CANADA

We have Canadian papers to the 9th Dec., but they contain little of interest. A party of men who had been stopping at Collingwood were thought by the authorities to be suspicious characters, and their baggage was accordingly searched and was ound to contain arms, ammunition for 18pounder guns, &c. It was supposed that they were waiting for the steamer Georgian. which is thought to be in the hands of the Southerners as a privateer on the western Mrs. WILSON BROWN lakes. The men escaped arrest.

The Navy and Military Gazette says: We look upon it as a fortunate occurrence that Major General Sir John Michael, K. C. B., has at this juncture been appointed Commander-in-Chief in Canada; for if the Canadians are sincerely resolved to resist invasion, they will have an able soldier to lead

The Toronto papers contain the particulars nians. An Orange Hall was entered, on Sunday night it is supposed, and the banners, warrants and other property thereof cut to pieces and destroyed. About \$100 in money was stolen, and \$2,000 worth of property destroyed.

A substitute broker in Concord says that he has put twenty thousand men into the United States service, and don't believe, he

The "Chicopee Munufacturing Company," It is stated that as the Florida, on her of Chicopee Falls, Mass., have made a conyards of cotton cloth for the same purpose.

A woman was found dead in her bed at Bordeaux, and the doctors assert that she died from the effects of the smell of quinces, a large basket of which was found in the

BARRISTERS' BILL-This bill as amended has now become law.

LIST OF LETTERS FROM JANUARY 6th TO 13th, 1865.

(From the Government Gazette.) Anderson, GH 2

Bushev, F S Blackman, A Burt, S 2 Bowkett, G Beaty, J Bonnell, J

Chadwick, Mrs Chappell, R Dale, W Dewdenbay, Mr Davis, J T

Herendem, Capt

Jackson, W

Nisbett. R.

Oldfield, J

Shaw, D

Fear, J Fyfe, D K Gregory, G Hawthorn, T Hettle, ACT Hill, AM

Johns, J W Johnston, P T Jones, E T Kavanah, D Link, W T

Littlejohns, WR Maylor, S Martin, R McFarlane, Mrs McAvity, T Marwick, J

Noon, Mrs

Orchard, H Pierre, A E 2 Poppleton, R Renolds, M Rodriguez, A Steger, G W Sylvester, Miss Samules, E Sales, Mrs

Triavelli, M C Turnbull, G P Van Horn, ES Woodcock, J Walker, T Waterford, E

Wardle, J Wall, BF Williams, CH 2 REGISTERED LETTERS.

Peck, E Piacientim. T Ried, W, SJA Taylor, HA

Williams, J K Wallace, F Miller, J W Malcolm McCraig HENRY WOOTTON,

Sporborg & Rueff. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

Groceries, Provisions.

Boots and Shoes. WHARF STREET..........VICTORIA, V.I.

Any One can use Them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce

ten minutes, by the use of Judson's Simple Dves. Ten colours, Price 1s, 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle, These Dyes will also be found useful for impart-

Paper, also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies. WHOLESALE DEPOT-19a.Csleman st., London.

BOARDING SCHOOL

YOUNG LADIES.

CHURCH BANK HOUSE,

Victoria, V. I.

DR. HELMCKEN, - Speaker House of Assembly ALLEN FRANCIS, Esq., . United States Consul

AMMUNITION.

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

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes,

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

Jacobs' Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts', Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES

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

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

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL AP-POINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 862

F"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are proba-bly the finest fin-ished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted "A triumph of genuity. - Teleingenuity. — Telegraph, March 31, 1862.

cess this first attempt to com pete with for-eigners in deco-

pete with for1852. eigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."

Ilmes, June 23, 1862.
"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and eleganee of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest qualit which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—Hiustrated London News.

November 8th, 1862
WATCHES, adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, less. Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas each.

OLOCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining P.com. Bed Room Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Posionice, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Gounting House, from 1,000 guineas to 2 tls. each

1,000 guineas to £1 is. each.	Gold Cases			
Benson's London Made Watches.	Open Fase		Open Face.	Hun
Patent Lever, jewelled Do, do. 4 jewels Do, do. finely finished, 6 jewels	£ s. 12 12 16 16 19 19	15 15 19 15	7 10	6 8 9 1
Do. do. extra. 8 jewels. % Plate Lever, jewelled Do, do. 6 jewels Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0 15 15 19 19	27 0	9 10 9 9 10 10	10 1 10 1 11 1 13 1
Do, do, extra, 10 jewels Do. do. do.	24 0 28 0 32 0	32 0 36 0	12 12 17 17 21 0	18 1

Benson's Indian Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation-balance, adjusted r hot cli-mates:— Silver Cases, Open Face..£11110 Hunters,£12120 Gold Cases, Open Face..£25 00 Hunters,£30 00 FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED,—Silver Cases, at £3 3s. £4 4s. £5 5°s. £6 6s. ench.

Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s. each.

Benson's Illustrated Watch Pamphlet, Will be sent Post free for Six Stamps: contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select, and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world
Postoffice Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses, must be made payable, and addressed to

. JAMES W. BENSON. WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY. 33 and 34 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1749.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

A RE confidently recommended as a simple bu certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in heir operation; safe under any circumstances and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

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

**Orders to be made payableby London Houses.

Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Government street

NOTICE.

IN THEIR VARIOUS BUSINESS transactions and engagements the BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHING COMPANY willsign HARRIES & CO.

CURES MADE EASY



Holloway's Ointment.

ad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can reredescription of wound, sore or elect can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst eases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas and Internal Inflammation These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage: the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing prin in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purify ing Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles law and uncontracted. tracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medi cines be persevered in... Eruptions. Scald Head, Ringworm, and

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Cintment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consecuently in many cases time is required to purify the blood which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps

Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the ampearance of any of these maladies the Cintment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat; this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands, of the Glands,

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system fenders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a sorofulous nature As the blood is impure, the liver stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the Bad Legs
Bad Breasts
Burns
Burnos
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies
Coco-bay
Cocobay
C Skin-diseases Coco-bay Elephantiasis tism Sore-Nipples Scalds
Sold at the establishment of Professor Hollo

w Av, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world at the following prices:—Is, 1½d; 2s. 9d; 4s. 6d; IIs., 22s., and 23s. each Pot.

largersizes. N. B .- Directions for the guidance of pati

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMA-TISM; CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,

COUGH, &c. A LL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRES
A ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE AND YNE and ANTISPAS
MODIO remedy, CHLORDYNE, discovered b
Dr. J Collis Browne M.R.C.S. L., (ex-Army Medic 1) Dr. J Collis Browne M.R.C.S. L., (ex-Army Medic Staff,) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury square. London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it INVALUABLE. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of tever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or eaving any of the unpleasant effects of oplum.

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

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhoga."

doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."
From C. V Ridout, Esq., Surgeon, Egham "As an astringent in severe Diarrhœa and an antispas, modic in Colic and Cramps in the Abdomen, the relet is instantaneous."

Chlorodyne—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood en Jan. 11, pronounced "that it is clearly proved before the court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the original Inventor and discoverer of a remedy well known as Chlorodyne, and so highly appre-ciated in India, China, &c." xtracts from the General Board of Health

London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. 1st Stage of Premonitory—In this stage th remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient

than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—In all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Ghlorodyne is: a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery." To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months's evere suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Caution-Chlorodyne--In Chancery. Caution—Chlorodyne—In Chancery.

It was clearly proved before Vice—Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital Physicians of London that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. No home should be without it. Sold in bottles, 2s 9d and 4s 6d., by J. T. Davenport, 3s Great Rusself street. London, W. C., sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne!" on the Government Stamp.

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

EUGENE THOMAS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN .simmans ben's Wines, Brandies, Beers, And Liquors of every Description. Yates street, V. I. of the dis

The We THE QUES

Our evening

Times has given

extract from Jo

vantages of free

be more irrefuta

The fallacies of are ably expose trade generally n penetrate the un obtuse. Unfortur temporary there ception, and Joh natic." Like the tion, Mr. Mill is opposed to tariffs mankind is oppos so bereft of reaso ledge that there like war, is nec clearly the insta that one might re a picture of or talks of "a you is defensible in " in the hopes of try in itself circumstances that so great a mulgates this e he had previous ples, and in ref favor of unrestr son to the she amongst us, who hold of one ide theless determin his wild steed. pure exhaustion unfair in his sta illogical in his position. He been said, in expressions a and in his atte shows us that J trader! He pertinency hav sweet and vin political econ terms the ado anything, incre those instance tection. Inste the public print our contempor prove that Va under the ca which, accordi a time at leas he begged th show by quota

have lumber, neighbors. market is shut eries still unde friends with t unprofitable. think of settli bors of Puget had many yea markets with have foundrie factories, brev dustries that the energy of has been too and, with a languished or time the town is there an in not positively who can say t Is there a ma hension who d struction of o less ruin of t or a hundred export trade Surely the thi over and over main feature export of imp Is it not time our attention able pursuits question but

trade were w

proves not on

of his position

unstable chara The position

present mome

starve in the s

which we im tory and white after a few equally well taxed-there Farming will time, howeve for our bread rica, whether article, must mentioned. take our sta from our prodom in trad British and A Rocky Moun like all the present posi with British come sooner of all our di port provisos such as we ha tional and both countrie the question,

industrial or

fore that the nies should g



's Ointment.

ous Sores, Bad Breasts

d Wounds. ound, sore or ulcer can reround, sore or unser-can re-erries of this excellent Oint-es readily assume a healthy this medicament is applied; up from the bottom of the n of the surrounding skin is lete and permanent cure se of the Ointment.

d Internal Inflammation and weakening diseases may ed by the sufferers themselves, oway's Ointment, and closely instrustions. It should e heighboring parts, when all il be removed. A poultice of sometimes be applied at bed the most scrupulous cleanli-yed. If those who read this it under the notice of such of hom it may concern they will will never be forgotten, as a

Gout and Neuralgia. wer of reducing inflammation these complaints in the same cooling Ointment and purify d simultaneously they drive depravities from the system, all enlargement of the joints, ind muscles lax and unconlways be effected even under

Head, Ringworm, and kin Diseases. with warm water, the utmost ure can be readily obtained in ag the skin and joints. by the the Ointment and Pills. But the Cintment and Pills. But d that nearly all skin diseases yof the blood and deranged stomach; consecuently in quired to purify the blood by a judicious use of the Pills. will recally be improved, almay be driven out more freely ich should be promoted; per.

theria, Quinsey, Mumps Derangements of the

of any of these maladies the rubled at least three times a d upper pa t of the chest, so as glands, as salt is forced into at once remove inflammation worst cases will yield to this of the printed directions g's Evil, and Swelling he Glands,

nay be cured by Holloway's intment, as their double action od and strengthening the system suitable than any other aints of a scrofulous nature e, the liver stomach and bowels, require purifying medicine to

ed Pills should be used in the oing cases:

Fistulas

A status of the status of the

hment of Propessor Hollo ar Temple Bar; London; also ruggists and Dealers in Medi-civilized world at the follow-2s. 9d; 4s. 6d; 11s., 22s., and

or the guidance of pati

LIS BROWNES odyne.

ENTERY, DIARRHEA, FEVER, RHEUMA-MITION, ASTHMA,

UGH, &c. MITING AND DISTRES ninutes after taking a dose of TVE ANODYNE and ANTISPAS HUR ANODYNE and ANTISPAS HLORDYNE, discovered by R.R.C.S. L., (ex-Army Medic which was confided solely to 33 Great Russell street, London (Pharmaceutical cal testimony of civil, hosval practitioners pronounces it eves pain of any kind, soothes ver, and imparts the most reat producing or eaving any of of oplum. Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., Lecturer upon Anatomy and

Lecturer upon Anatomy and irge's School of Medicine: "I aption, Asthma, Diarrhœa and a most perfectly satisfied with

Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two d me of Diarrhœa." Esg., Surgeon, Egham "As re Diarrhœa and an antispas! amps in the Abdomen, the re-

Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood ed "that it is clearly proved Dr. J. Collis Bro wne was the nd discovere of a remedy payne, and so highly appre-a, &c."

General Board of Health its efficacy in Cholera.

itory—In this stage th remedy ose generally sufficient. I Vomiting and Purging—In possesses great power, more acquainted with, two or three

se—In all cases restoring the e we convinced of the immense that we cannot too forcibly using it in all cases. ery, Esq., late Inspector of Hos-nlorodyne is a most valuable. Asthma and Dysentery." To oration to health after eighteen ing, and when all other medi

odyne--In Chancery. before Vice-Chancellor Sir avits from eminent hospital n. that Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne; that they pred mean no other than Dr. s., Jan. 12, 1864. The public, ned against using any other BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. without it. Sold in bottles. without it, Sold in bottles,
T. Davenport, 38 Great Rus
W. C., sole manufacturer,
none genuine without the
Browne's Chlorodyne' on the
ju24 lyw gents for Vancouver Island

THOMAS, E AND RETAIL same of ALER IN . storedge bediev

andies, Beers, of every Description, street, V. I. of Shift digor

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

The Weekly Colonist. the dignity as well as patriotism of their fellow-colonists on the other side of the Tuesday, January 24, 1865 THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

extract from John Stuart Mill on the ad-

vantages of free trade. No argument could

be more irrefutable, no diction more clear.

The fallacies of protection in the abstract

are ably exposed, and the benefits of free

trade generally made sufficiently apparent to

penetrate the understanding of even the most,

obtuse. Unfortunately, however, for our con-

temporary there are few rules without an ex-

ception, and John Stuart Mill is not a " fa-

natic." Like the great bulk of our populas

tion, Mr. Mill is against protection-he is

opposed to tariffs on general principles, as

mankind is opposed to war; but he is not

so bereft of reason-as not to see and acknow-

ledge that there are cases where protection.

like war, is necessary. He points out so

clearly the instance where this is the case

that one might readily fancy he was drawing

a picture of our actual condition when he

talks of "a young and rising nation" that

is defensible in its adoption of protection

"in the hopes of naturalising a foreign indus-

try in itself perfectly suitable to the

circumstances of the country." The fact

that so great a free trader as Mr. Mill pro-

mulgates this exception after the arguments

he had previously adduced on general princi-

ples, and in reference to older countries, in

favor of unrestricted trade, should be a les-

son to the short-sighted, unthinking men

amongst us, who have got a very imperfect

hold of one idea, but which they are never-

theless determined, like the Comanche with

his wild steed, to ride until it sinks with

pure exhaustion. Our contemporary is both

illogical in his means of substantiating his position. He persists, after all that has

been said, in repeating the stale clap-trap

expressions against the tariff supporters-

and in his attempt to disprove our position,

shows us that John Stuart Mill is a great free

trader! He might with equal truth and

pertinency have informed us that sugar is

sweet and vinegar sour. That the great

political economist advocates in general

terms the adoption of free trade, gives, if

anything, increased force to his remarks in

those instances in which he approves of pro-

tection. Instead therefore of placing before

the public principles that every one knew,

our contemporary should have endeavored to

prove that Vancouver Island did not come

trade were well adapted to older countries,

proves not only the very unsubstantial nature

of his position, but his consciousness of the

The position of Vancouver Island at the

present moment is like that of a man tied up

by strangers in his own house and left to

starve in the sight of his own eatables. We

have lumber, but we cannot sell it to our

neighbors. We have coal, but our best

market is shut out from us. We have fish-

eries still undeveloped because our American

friends with their tariffs make the business

unprofitable. We have land, but few will

think of settling upon it, so long as our neigh

bors of Puget Sound and Oregon, who have

had many years the start of us, can flood our

markets with agricultural products. We

have foundries, wagon factories, window sash

factories, breweries, tanneries and other in-

dustries that have started into being through

the energy of our inhabitants, but the strain

has been too great upon them at the outset,

and, with a few exceptions, one by one has

languished or is languishing, and in a little

time the town will see them no more. Now

is there an individual on the Island, who is

not positively a monomaniac about free trade,

who can say this is a desirable state of things?

Is there a man of the most ordinary compre-

hension who does not see in this gradual de-

struction of our sources of industry the hope-

less ruin of the country? Can ten, twenty,

or a hundred merchants, even with half the

export trade of the Pacific, set this to rights?

Surely the thing is absurd. We have shown,

over and over again, that our free port in its main feature has broken down—that its

export of imported articles is on the decrease.

Is it not time, therefore, that we should turn

our attention to more certain and more profit-

able pursuits? We believe there is to this

question but one response. The articles

which we import from the American Terri-

tory and which the Island will be capable,

after a few years protection, of producing

equally well with the exporters, must be

taxed-there is no use trying to evade it.

Farming will have to be encouraged for a

time, however high we may be obliged to pay

for our breadstuffs. Every import from Ame-

rica, whether raw material or manufactured

article, must undergo the restrictive process,

so long as it comes within the category

mentioned. This is not all; we must

take our stand on reciprocity, and force

from our prohibitive neighbors that free-

dom in trade which exists between the

British and American populations east of the Rocky Mountains. This question, however, like all the others in connection with our

present position leads us at once to union

with British Columbia, and to that we must

come sooner or later as the easiest solution

of all our difficulties. Union, with no free

port provisos or other vagaries, but union,

such as we have always advocated, uncondi-

tional and untrammeled. The interests of

both countries are thoroughly interwoven in

the question, whether we view them in an

industrial or political light; it is time there-

fore that the leading minds of the two colo-

nies should grapple with the subject, and in

show by quotation that the prin

unstable character of the ground.

Rocky Mountains, and make, out of two ricketty, infant countries, a healthy and robust youth that will be able boldly and with impunity to confront the blasts of adversity, Our evening contemporary the Vancouver should they ever again blow mercilessly Times has given its readers a very excellent

LATEST FROM LEECH RIVER.

Mr. Alfred Barnett, Expressman, has favored us with the following latest intelligence from Leech River mines.

There are six claims working at the north forks making from \$1 50 to \$5 per day to the hand. The water there is exceedingly low, which will afford miners an opportunity of working the creek to advantage.

From the forks to Bacon Bar there sre several miners at work, all making fair

From the bar to the forks of Leech and Sooke there are about a dozen companies working the banks the whole making good wages and being well satisfied with their

On Kennedy Flat a company known by the name of Cornish Fills, claim 30 feet from Steges House have sunk a shaft about 25 feet deep. Last week they worked with a single action pump and yesterday returned from Victoria with a double action pump finding the former insufficient for their purposes A person named Brooking offered \$500 for a share on Monday, which was refused, \$2000 being required. Encouraging prospects had been obtained in the shaft which had not yet reached the hed rock

Johnson's Mount Arrorat House affords great accommodation to miners and travellers. The proprietor has furnished his rooms comfortably, and gives good -beds and meals at

Williams' stage, which is now the only regular conveyance on the route, turnishea great facilities to travellers to and from the mines. McCausland, the driver, went out vesterday and brought eight persons to town including one lady, who would otherwise have unfair in his statement of the argument and had to walk to town, notwithstanding the stage being required for the expected mail

> Barnett leaves for the creek the day afterthe arrival of the steamer, taking an express from Williams' Livery Stable.

The first birth and death on the creek took place during last week. The infant only lived a short time.

The Frenchman who is reported to have struck good diggings on a new creek returned vesterday with his wife, family and baggage, expressing great confidence in his discovery, but refusing to divulge anything regard

A good bridge has been constructed by two working men, to allow pack trains to pass with ease across the mouth of Leech River, which is a great boon to the mining community. They will repay themselves by a subscription.

CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

under the category of those countries in which, according to Mr. Mill protection for a time at least, is desirable. The fact that NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Considerable opposition is manifested in some of the British American he begged the question and attempted to provinces to the proposed Colonial Confederation. In Prince Edward's Islands it has caused a Ministerial resignation, and it is claimed nine-tenths of the inhabitants are opposed to the scheme. In Nova Scotia, numerously attended and enthusiastic meetings of influential citizens have been held to protest against it.

A Washington special dispatch says: Considerable pressure is being brought to bear in the Senate to defeat the bill for the abrogation of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON AND JURY.

J. H. Todd v. J. T. Pidwell .- This was an action to recover \$125 for goods sold and delivered in the year 1864. Defendant pleaded a set off to a large amount in respect of a partnership concern between him and plaintiff, and Mr. Turner, in mining claims in Cariboo. This was a re-trial before a jury in consequence of some misearriage on the former trial by the Judge. Plaintiff and Mr. Turner, and a Mr. Underwood, were called in support of plaintiff's cause, and considerable documentary evidence given. The defendant, in turn, gave evidence in his own behalf. The advocates, Bishop for plaintiff, and Drake for defendant, having summed up in behalf of their clients, the Chief Justice charged the Jury, who returned a verdict for plaintiff with

Peatt v. Mackenzie .- A new trial before a jury in this cause was in part heard yester-

THE FARMERS ON PROTECTION. - We understand that a movement is on foot among the farmers in this and the surrounding districts, to let their sentiments on the "free port" and "union" questions be known. The expression of opinion, we learn, will take the form of a petition to the Legislature. We are glad our agricultural friends are taking this step as they are deeply interested in the issue, and it is only right and proper that they should express their views on these important political topics.

STORM AT PORT TOWNSEND .- A passenger by the Eliza Anderson yesterday informed us that on Monday morning it blew a perfect gale at Port Townsend, the weather being as rough as he ever remembers seeing it on this coast. At the same hour in this city the weather was perfectly calm, there being hardly a breath of wind. This shows conclusively the very partial extent of the high winds which frequently occur in the vicinity of the Straits of Fuca.

In Town.-His Excellency Governor Pickering, of Washington Territory, and Dr. Gunn, U. S. Collector of Customs for Puget Sound, came over on the Eliza Anderson, and are now staying in town. His Excellency, we regret to learn, has been a martyr to ague and fever, which attacked him during his visit in the fall to Indian settlements on the

a spirit free from petty jealousy, local pre-judice, and unmeaning obstinacy, emalate Later Eastern News.

Dates to the 12th. . CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

New YORK, Jan. 6.—The Times has a special, dated Huntsville, Alabama, which says:—The Tennessee campaign is ended. The last of Hood's army crossed the Tennessee river on the 18th ult., with eight pieces of artillery and about 18,000 men. He left Macon with 35,000, and was reinforced by 5,000, and had 110 pieces of artillery. After the battle of Nashville, toth armies floundered in the mud for ten days. Hood and the remnant of his infantry crawled off at night, his cavalry steadily resisting the pursuit during the day. It is believed that Hood has buried or thrown into the river at least thirty guns. He abandoned a large number of wagons and ambulances. Our official list of prisoners number 9,700, not including 500 captured from Roddy on the 27th. Over nine hundred deserters have also reported. It is said that Hood is going to Meridian to attempt reorganization. The chase in force has been abandoned, although Steadman is across the river with orders to harrass him and capture as much as possible. A new campaign is already projected, and the corps of Wood, Smith and Schofield are already moving.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7-The Charleston Mercury of the 31st December says Sherman has reinforced Foster for an expedition against the Charles. ton and Savannah Railroad. The Augusta Register of the 31st confirms the

report, saying Foster's batteries had been in-Official dispatches show that the people of Sav-annah are more loyal than those of any rebel city

yet captured.

The brother of Gen. Hardee, a resident of Savannah, is said to be decidedly in favor of the res-

toration of the Union. A Washington letter says that the entire lot of cotton captured at Savannah is to be shipped to England. The claims of English owners are to be examined and judged upon by Mr. Draper, Government Agent at Savannah. Savannah will immediately be opened as a port of entry. The same letter says: The rebels are preparing to detach a force from Lee's army to operate against Sherman, on the supposition that Grant can be held in check by a small force.

SHERMAN'S GPBRATIONS. NEW YORK, Jan. 5—It would appear that the destruction of the Gulf Railroad by Sherman has struck a staggering blow at Richmond.

The Post has seen a private letter from a citizen which states on the authority of an officer of the Gulf Railroad that it supplied Lee's army up to the time it was broke with 17,000 head of oattle per week, the cattle coming from Florida and Southern Alabama. There is reason to be-lieve from information in possession of residents of Savannah, that Lee has not thirty days' supplies on hand.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6-The California, from Hilton Head arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, with Colonial Ewing, bearer of despatches from Gen. Sherman. Sherman's army was resting and preparing for a great campaign. Kilpatrick was actively watching Hardee.

The Sevannah correspondent of the World writes that Sherman will march first on Augusta

and then to Charleston, where, with Dahlgreen in front, he will lay siege to the stronghold. The Petersburg Express is informed that the cotton found by Sherman in Savannah is owned. by private individuals and Great Britain but none by the Confederate Government. It appears that

only 1,000 pairs of blankets were sent to our prisoners. The Express says as there are 3,000 thirds.

The Times' correspondent at Savannah says :-The Times' correspondent at Savannah says:

No active operations to record, but on every side there are evidences of immense preparations for renewed activity. Every man in the army talks of a grand and overwhelming march on Charleston. Admiral Dahlgreen's men are busily engaged removing obstructions in the Savannah river. These obstructions are quite formidable especially those in the vicinity of Fort Jackson. It may be a week or two before communication will be open for vessels of heavy draft. The obstructions consist. or two before communication will be open for vessels of heavy draft. The obstructions consist mainly of strong piles against which have been sunk vessels loaded with stones. Where the next blow will be struck is not developed. A number of merchants formerly connected with the business community of New York are to proceed North by the next steamer and propose to settle up old accounts and start again on the old basis.

The Richmond Dispatch says that since Sherman left Milledgeville he has changed his policy. In that town and at Atlanta he was all harshness and brutality; at Savannah, he has been all conciliation. The *Dispatch* forgets, that Sherman announced that his conduct would be governed by the treatment he received.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8-The Times' special says It is rumored that Sherman has communicated to the President that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back into the Union, and that Secretary Stanton's visit to Savannah is doubtless in connection with this object.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11-The Richmond papers of Monday contain a telegram from Charleston stating that a portion of Sherman's forces have occupied Grahamsville, S. C., 35 miles north of Savannah.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The Herald gives a complete history of Dutch Gap Canal, from the time it commenced, August last, up to the day of the explosion of the bulk-head. The canal is 522 feet long, and width of the excavation is 122 feet; depth 45 feet; width of the canal proper is 60 feet at the top and 45 feet at the bottom. From these facts some idea may be formed of the immensity of the work. It is supposed that the canal in consequence of the heavy batteries bearing upon it cannot be com-pleted at present. The work, so far as it has been carried, is so much gained in an enterprise which, when it shall be completed will always be of incalculable importance to the commercial interests of Richmond. The explosion of the bulkhead of the canal on the 1st was witnessed by a large number of officers and a strong body of troops under arms, to be ready for emergencies.

The Tribnne's Army of the James special says: The Dutch Gap Canal is regarded as a complete success, the result of the explosion of the bulk-head being all that was expected. The dredging machine now finished the work. Sixteen feet of water have been in the canal since Dec. 16th.

The Times' correspondent says: The investigation of the mine explosion before Petersburg has closed, and the verdict will show a divided responsibility, falling upon Burnside and the General who led the assault. Nor does General Grant hold himself entirely blameless, especially in permitting the selection of the officer who led the assault to be made by lot.

The Tribune's Army of the James correspondence, of the 3rd, says: Mr. Pollard of the Richmond Examiner, has gone to kichmond to seek to exchange himself for Mr. Richardson, the cerrespondent of the Tribune, captured 15 months

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 8th says: Gen. Butler has been removed by the President from the position of command of the Army of the James and the department of Virginia and Notth Carolina, and ordered to report at Lowell, Mass. The official document in the case directed him to turn over his command to the person named by Lieut. Gen. Grant as his temporary successor, Gen. Ord, lately in charge of a corps, succeeded temporarily to the important position.

The Herald's Washington despatch says: A leading Peace Democrat, who took a prominent part in the peace movements during the election, and whose personal relations with the President have been very friendly, has gone to Richmond and will probably be heard of there in a day or

The World's special says the Democratic politi-cian who has gone on a peace mission with the approval of the President, is General Sirgleton, of Illinois. He preceded Blair a day or two. It is at last known that Blair goes to Richmond with the full knowledge and consent of the President, and is clothed with authority requisite to open negotiations with Jefferson Davis, with a view to restore peace, and the rebel authorities will feel assured of this when he shows his cre-

His instructions are embraced in three propositions. First: Amnesty to all, no matter what they may have been since the war began. Second: The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was,— The South to return to the Union with all rights and privileges held before any of the States seceded. Third: The total abolition of slavery.— From this last point the President will not re-tract one iota. He does not insist upon immediate abolition, but he does that measures may be taken to secure its extinction within a reasonable length of time.

It is stated on what seems good authority, that Jefferson Bavis is strongly inclined to peace measures, and willing to accept less liberal terms than it was at first supposed he would. Lincoln on the other hand is disposed to be as lenient as possible, but insists that the first public action on the part of the South must be to lay down its arms and acknowledge the supremacy of the Union. There is no desire to humiliate the South. It is to bow to the Union pot the North. to the Union not the North. As an instance of the temper of the Administration to obtain peace, it is stated that Gen. Butler was removed not solely for he incompetence and misdemeanors, but also as evidence that our Government is disposed to treat with the South on liberal terms, and is willing to remove any obstacle that may stand in the way of a perfect understanding with that

NEW YORK, Jan. 7-The Golden Rule. from Greytown on the 30th, arrived this evening. Col. Bulkly and party, of the Russian Telegraph expedition had reached Greytown in safety, en route to San Fran-

Washington, Jan 9-The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Alexander S. Johnson, of New York, as Commissioner for the settlement of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricul-tural Company, vice Daniel S. Dickinson, declined.

NEW YORK, Jan 9—The Commercial's special dispatch says: — Horace Greely is in Washington, urgent and persistent in his demands for peace, and predicting a speedy termination to the war. The Tribune does not think he will succeed. It urges the fixing up of our army and making short work of the rebellion.

The Mobile Tribune learns that on the 10th, a party of Yankee raiders, numbering 1,300, reached West Pascagoula and were embarked on launches. They destroyed several ferries but did no other damage. The pirate Captain Semmes met with an enthusiastic reception at Mobile.

The captain of the ship Kate Prince captured and burned by the pirate Shenandoah, says that the pirate is not armed for fighting but only for the destruction of ships. She was purchased in Eogland at nearly twice her value, with the understanding that she was to be fitted as a pirate. She is 1,100 tons burden and can run about eleven knots per hour. Her crew consists of 43 men, nearly all Englishmen.

CAIRO, Jan. 11-The remnant of Hood's army is reported to be fortifying Corinth with a view of going into winter quarters at that place. It is also said that he is repairing the Mobile and Ohio rail-

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12—A resolution passed the Ohio Legislature asking Congress to adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution for the abolition of slavery.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says: It is rumored that Lee has been placed in command of all the rebel armies and had put Beauregard in command of the defences of Richmond, intending himself to proceed to South Carolina, and concentrate the rebel forces in that quarter to check Sherman's proposed movement Northward. Sherman's movement was considered by Lee as of Sherman's movement was considered by Lee as of more importance than any that Grant can make upon Richmond in five months. On the 11th gold was 220@223.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11-In the Missouri Constitutional Convention the Committee on Emancipation reported as follows, which passed sixty to four. Be it ordained, That hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except for the punishment of crime, and the party duly convicted. All persons so held are hereby declared free.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12-Part of General Sherman's army are at Beaufort. The Richmond Enquirer of the 9th says: No man is safe in Virginia who dares express the least willingness to favor re-construction. The people of this State have taken Sherman at his word and mean to fight it out like men.

Gen. McCiellan starts soon on a European tour. He intends to be absent for about two

Forrest is represented as concentrating a large force at Paris. His men are conscripting and robbing the people. An attack on Paducah is ex-CHICAGO, Jan. 12-Nothing of importance has

yet transpired in Congress. The House is engaged in discussing the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. The vote will not be taken this week. Elliott of Massachusetts introduced a substitute for the bill, reorganizing the rebel States, providing that no State is allowed to to resume a political relation till loyal citizens organize a Republican form of government, forever prohibiting slavery. Further, that Louisiana shall resume her relations. The banking law will be passed by the Senate next week. Gold en the 12th, 217@219.

Greenbacks, 46@47. PORTLAND, Jan. 14-The steamer Pacific arrived last evening, and leaves for Victoria on Sun-

ST. Louis, Jan. 11 .- In the Missouri Constitutional Convention, the committee on emancipation reported the following ordinance at ncon, which has just passed the Convention by a vote of 60 to 4: Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri in Convention assembled, That hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. All persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 .- The steamer C. C. Collins, from Port Royal on the 9th, has arrived. Part of Sherman's army had arrived

at Beinfort, S. C., by water.
The Richmond Enquirer of the 9th says No man would be safe in Virginia who dared to exhibit the least willingness to reconstruct the Union upon the most favorable terms, The people of this State have taken Sherman at his word and mean to fight it out like men, They ought to hang every man, be he Congressman, Legislator, Common Councilman, or private citizen who exhibits the first act towards submission or reconstruction, and we believe they will do it.

New York, Jan. 12-It is announced that Geo. B. McClellan leaves for a European tour on the first week of February. He has declined the offer of a private vessel tendered by his friends. He leaves on the steamer China, and will be absent two years.

Gen. Butler in his farewell address to the Army of the James pays a high compliment to the conduct of his troops on the field and in the camp, saying they have captured forts which the enemy deemed impregnable, and held them against the fiercest assaults. He asserts that their lines of defence were upsurpassed in strength, and are objects of universal admiration, and says he has refused to order the useless sacrifice of his soldiers knowing them to be willing, obedient and devoted to the country's cause. A portion of the address is directed to the colored troops, of whose bravery and fidelity he speaks in the warmest terms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11-The vote on the Constitutional amendment will probably be taken in the House this week. The indications are that it will be close. Its friends are not yet satisfied that the result will be favore

Admiral Farragut visited the Senate today in company with Capt. Drayton, com-mander of the Admiral's flag ship. The Senate took a recess of ten minutes to afford the Senators an opportunity of an interview with that distinguished officer. The Admiral afterwards visited the House, where many members were introduced to him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12-Deserters from the rebel gunboat Richmond report that craft lys ing near Chapin's Bluff, on James river, with scarcely a complement of men to work her. Desertions among her crew having been so numerous within a month past.

Forrest is represented to be concentrating a large force at Paris. Tenn. A number of his men are hovering around their homes in Tennessee and Kentucky, conscripting, robbing and murdering Union men.

Rumors prevail that a force is being organized to attack Paducah, Ky., again. The steamer Ormeda, from Evansville, Ind., reperts Uniontown, Ky., in possession of guerillas, who are firing into passing steamers, robbing and murdering people.

CONGRESSIONAL

CHICAGO, Jan. 12. - Northing of importance has transpired in Congress during the session as yet. The house had been engaged the greater part of the time in discussing the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. The debate continues to-day. It is not likely that a vote will be reached this

New York, Jan. 12,-The Commercial's special despatch says: The bankrupt law will be passed next week by the Senate, and if it is amended by the House the Senate will adopt the amendment.

Washington, Jan. 12 .- In the Senate, the Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, giving information as to an agreement between the United States and Great Britain concerning the naval force on

the Lakes, which was ordered printed. . frumbull, of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a resolution instructing that committee to inquire if further legislation was necessary to authorize the President to call an extra session of Congress without giving sixty days' notice, reported and asked to be discharged. Trumbull said they could find no law requiring the President to give sixty days' notice. No notice whatever was required by law.

Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered the following which was adopted: Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be directed to inquire into tne causes of the failure of the late expedi-

On motion of Sumner, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution to repeal the reciprocity treaty. Howe, of Wisconsin, took the floor in op-

tion to Wilmington and report back to the

position to the repeal. Morrill, of Maine, advocated the repeal. Hale, of New Hampshire, argued against the repeal, stating that its advantages had been reciprocal. After a few remarks he moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Finance.

Doolittle, of Wisconsin, explained why he should vote for the resolution. The new revenue system of the Government demanded the abrogation of the treaty, and he had prepared an amendment that, instead of repealing, a commission be appointed to make a new

Further remarks on the subject were made by Conness, of California. Riddle, of Delaware, and Hendricks, of Indiana. The two former in favor, and the latter against the re-A motion to refer the subject to the Judi-

ciary Committee was lost.

The ayes and noes were then called on the passage of the resolution which was adopted. Ayes 31, noes 8. In the House Elliot, of Massachusetts, introduced a substitute for the bill to reorganize the rebel States, providing that none of them shall be allowed to resume their politi-

cal relations till the loyal citizens organize a government republican in form, and forever prohibiting involuntary servitude; and further providing that Louisiana shall resume her political relations under her constitution, adopted in April, 1864. Ordered printed. The House resumed the discussion of the proposed Constitutional amendment.

MEXICO AND ST. DOMINGO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d ult., have been received, which represent Maximilian's troops as making progress in various directions, having captured the towns of Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Colima, Tepic, Ocal, Ulma and various other places. Several additional victories over the exican forces are also claimed.

A riot growing out of a drunken quarrel occur-red at San Lusi Potosi. The Imperial officers ar-rested three hundred persons, over thirty of whom

rested three hundred persons, over thirty of whom were shot on the spot. The customs of the country are evinced by the number of robberies, murders, &c. The Belgian legion for service in the Empercr's army, entered the City of Mexico on the 10th.

From St. Domingo we have dates to July 4th:
The papers are filled with proclamations of victories over the Spanish invaders, The President of Hayti offered his services to mediate. It was hoped peace would succeed on the basis of Dominican independence. If not the Dominicans say they will fight till there is not a man left.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 24, 1865.

HOME PRODUCTION.

again makes most vigorous exertions to prove sufficient disturbing causes to overthrow a that we have used Mr. Mill rather unfairly system. The second is that of construction, in his essay on "protection." With a which educes order from chaos, collects strange obliviousness, however, to the gene- material for a fresh fabric, and ends by ral tenor of our articles, he can see no other replacing the injurious policy with one more industry that we insisted on protecting than in consonance with the age. We are now farming, "We have foundries, wagon fac- in the transition state from the first to the tories, window-sash factories, breweries, second motion-from agitation to constructanneries and other industries that have tion. Let us not prolong the interval by started into being through the energy of our needless controversy, but proceed at once to inhabitants, but the strain has been too great bring matters to a practical issue. Our free ceptions, one by one has languished or is lose no time in finding a more profitable of the weakness of his position, selects out of tained on a question so vital as that which the number of occupations the one which at present agitates the country, it can be as will be readily perceived, only makes mataling to give effect to that opinion, it can be a foreign country to the almost total suppression of agriculture in our own, can it be called a "foreign industry"-all of which brings to light rather a new specimen of definitions and places before the public a startling novelty in ratiocination. But farming, it appears, is not only not a foreign industry, but an industry destitute of acquired skill. This must be exceedingly refreshing to men who have been under the belief that few occupations were more intimately connected with science than the pursuit of agriculture-who have seen not only chemistry exhaust itself on that grand test of usefulness, of making two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, but have witness sed the genius of invention spend its powers on appliances for agricultural use. We are afraid our contemporary, with many of our present settlers, has underrated the occupation of tilling the seil. If there is skill required in any branch of employment it is decidedly in this; and it is by no means difficulty to understand that, where two communities have settled down in countries contiguous to each other, the one that has had the advantage of a number of years of priority of settlement will, cæteris paribus, be able to beat the new comer out of the field. There are certain things which, with all our free trade capacity, we cannot import. We cannot have consignments of Vancouver Island farming experience from Europe or even California. We cannot by living in England acquire a practical knowledge of our climate or our soil, or an intuitive perception of what the earth will produce with the greatest profit to the cultivator. There are, in fact, numbers of essentials that we can only acquire by patient and laborious indus try. But the very difficulties in the way make the party, when once over them, an antagonist against whom it would be fruitless to contend.

In all new colonies the natural obstacles that interpose between the settler and the fruits of the soil are quite sufficient in themselves to deter many from cultivating the land; but when, in addition to these natural drawbacks, we add that of ruinous competition, we take the most effectual method of sealing up a country and making its fate hang on no more substantial substance than a spider's web. There is not a person on the Island - whether he be in favor of free port or customs' duties-but must acknowledge that our present position is just about as precarious as this; and yet we have men sufficiently obstructive and non-progressive as to cling to the "unsubstantial pageant faded," and set their faces with a superstitious obstinacy against a change. Instead of appealing to reason they rush into spurious declamation and imaginary figures. They talk with all the gusto of inflated bunkum of working men who have hitherto eaten untaxed bread," and of some privileged class that are going to carry off slices of children's loaves. Like all the rest of the free port dogmas, these assertions have no better foundation than rhetorical flourishes. The first result of taxing produce will be, providing a proper disposition is made of those lands at present held uncultivated by speculators, to induce at once a large number of our population to settle earnestly on the public lands. Then follows a demand for the ordinary industries of a new country—the wagon maker, the blacksmith, the carpenter and so on, each of these vocations croating in its turn a demand for others. Now we shall grant that the change at the commencement will increase the prices of those articles protected; but by the lapse of two years we feel convinced we shall be able to compete with our American neighbors, and to relinquish the protective tariff. A means of employment will be also afforded to the immigrant population in addition to mining, and the poorest man will be better able to pay for his loaf, however high may be the price, than he possibly can now. Throwing aside all extraneous issues we come to the one great question-shall home production flourish? It has not flourished heretofore, does not now, nor will it without the application of that remark of Mr. Rae, supperted by Mr. Mill, "that nothing has a greater tendency to promote improvements in any branch of production than its trial under a new set of conditions." Let us postpone this change for a few years, or until our mines, like those of Australia and California, have begun rapidly to decline, and we shall carry out that prediction made in the early part of our career, and leave our brick buildings as legacies or bones of contention to the rival tribes of the Songish and the

UNION WITH A TARIFF.

There are always two classes of motion required to produce reforms. The first is that of agitation, which shakes the firmlyseated prejudice, unsettles the fallacious con-Our evening contemporary, the Times, viction, and ends by bringing into the arena upon them at the outset, and, with a few ex- port policy has been disrupted; let the public languishing, and in a little time the town substitute, so that we may enter upon our will see them no more." Such was the new career without further loss. Everything language we used on Wednesday, and it was favors immediate action. The Legislature to such industries that we more especially is in session, the Estimates are about to be applied Mill's arguments for protection. Our discussed, and the mining season has not yet contemporary, hewever, with a consciousness opened. If a full public opinion can be obhe fancies is least applicable to the case; but, obtained now; if Legislative action is wantters worse. He endeavors to prove in rather obtained now; and if the influence of the an original manner that farming is not an Executive is required, we feel assured it "industry," and that least of all, if it exists in ; could not be given at a more opportune period. At present there are petitions framing in the agricultural districts, societies forming in the towns, and motions ready to be made by members of the Legislature, for the purpose of effecting a change in the policy of the country. All it requires to make these efforts speedily effective is united and concerted action. In the question of import duties, which has

come up almost summarily to the surface of

affairs, there enters as we have repeatedly shown, the larger one of union. The matter, indeed, as it at present stands, is customs with separation or customs with British Columbia. To anyone who has at all studied the subject, it will appear evident that the latter course is the one most suited to our present wants, and which recommends itself most readily to the merchant as well as the farmer. Customs with separation will increase the expenses of Government and drive the two colonies farther than ever apart, while customs with union will effect a considerable saving even in our present expenditure and give harmony where there is just now nothing but discord. The principal difficulty which has heretofore stood in the way of a union with British Columbia would, by the abolition of the free port, be removed, and the people of the neighboring colony; deprived of all valid objections against the proposition must recognise its desirability at once. That they are on the one side of the Gulf of Georgia, and we on the other, cannot affect their reasoning faculties or blind them to the very palpable advantages which much accrue from having one common Government with greater money power, and with less official demands upon it. Instead of a few deserted villages on the banks of the Fraser they would have thriving towns; instead of a migratory, ever shifting population, they would have stable and settled communities; for the united colony having ceased to exist as two helpless, uninfluential, floundering creatures of circumstance, could concentrate its resources as well as energies in carrying out a scheme of immigration suitable to the peculiar wants of the country; and last, not least, instead of being a little Peddlington in politics, British Columbia would enter at once into all the privis leges and responsibilities of representative government. To us the union would bring similar strength and advantages. Our domestic trade-the great back-bone of Vancouver Island commerce-would be no longer subject to the danger of disruption; our mechanical and agricultural interests would no longer languish, and with our increased colonial and political power, the influence of the country would rise both on this coast and in the mother country, and Reciprocity with our American neighbors, like a ripe apple, would be ready to fall into our lap. We shall have, however, to bestir ourselves.

Let public meetings be held, and the people of British Columbia approached on the question of Union in a liberal spirit. On a matter in which all classes are vitally concerned we cannot afford to have divided, much less conflicting, action; it is, therefore, to be hoped the mercantile class, which is on this question really the most deeply interested of any on the Island, will take that prominent part in the movement which circumstances warrant. Looking at our present condition and that of British Columbia in the most hopeful light, we see no remedy but in union ; not a Federal makeshift or expedient, but a bona fide Legislative union-one and complete. Let us have this and our temporary stagnation will scarcely be worth a regret.

Our Kootenay prospects will be more than ever bright, and our hopes of the country's future more than ever sanguine.

EARLY CLOSING-We are glad to learn that a movement is on foot among the drapers of the city to close their establishments at an early hour on Saturday afternoons. It is contemplated, we believe, to close at one o'clock, and to begin the practice on the 1st of February next. We hope this sensible example will be followed in other branches of business in the city. All that movements of this kind require to render them successful is co-operation among the dealers themselves, and a little thoughtfulness on the part of the public, in endeavoring to transact their business before the hour fixed for elo-

LICENSED VICTUALLERS—This body met last night and formally dissolved, the funds of the society, which amounted to severalhundred dollars, being ordered to be divided among the members. We understand that a large minority were in favor of presenting the accumulated funds to the charitable institutions of the city, but more selfish feeling HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19. House met at 3:15 pm. Members present— Messrs. DeCosmos, Young, Dickson, Duncan,

SCHOOL BILL. The penal clauses of the bill were passed as previously amended and the bill reported com-FRIDAY'S BUSINESS.

The business of the day will be, that a Supply be granted, second reading of the Justice of the Peace Bill, the Governor's Message on the Municipal Debentures, Message relating to the Gover-ner's Instructions, Committee on Weights and Measures, Bill to amend Road Act. House adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20. House met at 3:15 p.m., Members present— Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, Young, Tolmie, Trimble, Dicksen, Cochrane, Carswell, Duncan,

Bayley, Dennes. CONDITION OF THE COLONY. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that on Monday next he would move that the House fix a day to go into committee on the condition of the col-

The House agreed to a motion that Supplies for the year be granted. The consideration of the Estimates will be commenced on Monday

SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR.

This bill was read a third time and passed. JUSTICE OF PEACE BILL. This bill was read a second time.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS. The House went into committee on the communication from His Excellency in regard to the Municipal Debentures, Mr. Bayley in the chair.
Mr. DeCosmos moved that this House having had in consideration the Message of His Excellency rélating to the Municipal Debentures recommend His Excellency to pay the same out of the general revenue, and this House pledges itself to make good the same. Mr. Franklin said his hon. colleague had anti-

cipated him in a similar resolution.

Mr. Helmcken said he would support the motion, but when the debt was repaid he would insist that it should be paid by a local tax on the city and the money paid into the Colonial Treasury. The resolution was passed nem. con.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. The Committee took up His Excellency's despatch in regard to the Constitution of the Legislative Council, and referring to his Commission and Royal Instructions, but Dr. Dickson, the mover in the matter, not being prepared, the subject was postponed.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The bill to provide a standard of Weights and Measures for the colony came up in committee. The bill, which legalises the British Standard, was adopted without discussion, Mr. DeCosmos explaining that he himself would much prefer a decimal system (hear, hear), but owing to the urgent need of some regulation as to Weights and Measures in the colony at present he had intro-duced the English system.

Mr. Franklin said he had brought in a motion

some time ago, which had been passed, authorising the Governor to send for a set of standard English Weights and Measures, and he had intended to have introduced a bill on their arrival. He had. however, been anticipated by his hon, colleague.

Dr. Helmcken said he was strongly in favor of
the decimal system. When a tariff was introduced the American gallon would be much more profitable to the Government than the English gallon. as one dollar on it would produce much more revenue than the same impost on the English gallon. He did not allude to the probability or possibility of a tariff as an argument on this bill, as the question of a tariff was well worthy in itself of the most serious consideration of the

After some further conversation the bill was

Road Act, 1860. He briefly explained the provisions of the bill.

Dr. Helmcken said he could not agree with the bill in doing away with the six days' Statute labor. This labor had been regarded as a species of poll-tax, and he could not think it so unfair as the hon.mover of the amendment seemed to think. He thought it would be better to postpone the bill to a future day.

Mr. Franklin said he had long been satisfied

that the Road tax required adjusting; he would not however oppose the postponement of the bill. The committee reported progress on the bill, and the House adjourned till Monday, when the Estimates will come up in detail.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT-Mr. Finlay, of the firm of Henderson & Burnaby, met with a very serious accident late on Wednesday night. While sitting in his office on the second story, the gas was turned off below. and he stept hastily to the open hatchway to order it to be turned on again, when he accidentally tripped over a box on the floor and was precipitated headlong to the ground floor, a distance of 12 or 14 feet, fracturing his lower jaw, and receiving some severe bruises. Had it not been that his fall was broken by a large case, the unfortunate gentleman would almost inevitably have been killed. Dr. Dickson was soon in attendance and under his care we are pleased to learn into a question of debt. the patient is doing very well.

UNDER ANOTHER FLAG.—The Gen. Wyndham, from London, spoke on the 17th Sep., laden with sugar and rice bound to Liverwater and tobacco. She was sailing under the British flag to avoid privateers. Capt. Jane sent a boat on board and gave the master the welcome intelligence of the capture of the Alabama by the Kearsarge.

ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND .- The clipper ship Gen. Wyndham, 864 tons register, Capt. have her bottom cleaned. S. E. Jane, arrived yesterday afternoon in Esquimalt Harbor from London, August, 23rd, having made a fine passage of 149 days. 1300 tons consigned to Messrs. Henderson & road making. Burnaby. The passengers report having had most agreeable voyage, and are loud in their praises both of the captain and the treatment they experienced on board. No sickness or any accident occurred. The Gen. Wyndham proved herself a good, tight, seaworthy ship and a fast sailer.

THE DESERTERS—The men who deserted from the U.S. troops who were brought up by the Pacific yesterday are still in town, the Anderson being obliged to sail yesterday without them. The fellows knew their advantage, and laughed at any efforts made to induce their return.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT .- Attorney General vs. Hudson Bay Company .- The court was yesterday occupied in hearing a motion by the Attorney General instructed by Messrs. The House went into Committee on this bill. Dr. Pearkes and Green, on behalf of the Crewn Dickson in the chair. to dismiss the information in this case without costs. The suit, it will be remembered, was commenced in 1861 by the Crown against the H. B. Company to set aside certain sales of property made by them, some of which are alleged to be encroachments on public reserves. Mr. Ring, with whom was Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Drake, opposed the application, so far as the costs were concerned contending that the Crown had by its conduct impliedly undertaken to indemnify Mr. Pemberton the relator against the cests, and that in any case the relator was liable to pay them. His Honor reserved his judgment.

VICTORIA LODGE, F. & A. M., No. 783 .-The installation ceremonies were conducted country stands—whether we are to have yesterday by Past Master Thomas Harris a war, or which will be most humiliating, an and Wm. Jeffray. The following are the officers for the ensuing year :- Robt Burnahy forced. officers for the ensuing year :- Robt. Burnaby. W. M.; James Curtis, S. W.; Lumley Franklin, J. W.; M. Sporborg, Treasurer; Wm. Leigh, Secretary; John Hill, S. D.; John Malowanski, J. D.; Henry Nathan, I. G.; George Creighton, Tyler.

DISCHARGED-The man John Tait, who was ordered into confinement some time siuce as of unsound mind, was brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday, and as he appeared to be sufficiently rational to be quite responsible for his actions he was released.

largest ships that visit the port.

Portland 16th, 4 p. m., from the Chief of rican Congress have interfered to prevent war Police in that city requesting him to procure until they have tried what they can do by this city, as it was an important link in the rests. evidence against Brockie Jack. Yager, however, having gone to San Francisco last Valparaiso, chartered by the Peruvian Consteamer, the Consul will forward the des sul there and sent direct to Callao with news

were elected in place of retiring Directors.

vening from Portland, bringing with him particularly noticed, our old and especial theatrical friends Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne and Mr. J. S. Potter. They are accompanied by Mrs. McDonald by Admiral Pareja. Doubtless H. C. Ma-After some further conversation the bill was and her daughter. The theatre, we underreported.

ROAD ACT.

ROAD ACT.

Mr. Young introduced his bill to amend the Road Act, 1860. He briefly explained the profollowed by new pieces expressions:

ROAD ACT.

ROAD ACT.

ROAD ACT.

ROAD ACT.

Stand, will be opened for the spring engagement to-morrow evening with Sheridan other zealous Admiral, who more than any other man in Spain has made Spanish influence felt in South America. followed by new pieces every evening.

> Arson-A malicious attempt was made yesterday morning shortly after 2 o'clock, to ent is H. B. M. ship Leander, Commodore set fire to the residence of Mr. Newbury, Harvey. on Johnson street. Messrs. Siffken Bros., agents for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., have offered \$100 reward, and Messrs. Newberry and Cowper \$200 reward, for information which may lead to the detection of the incendiary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—A meeting of this

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT-The charge preferred by Fawcette against Martin for embezzling 13 bales of hay occupied some time years, drowned. His wife was saved almost yesterday in the Police Court, and was finally adjourned for further testimony. The evidence adduced apparently resolved itself

REAL ESTATE STATISTICS .- From the Extra Government Gazette, published in this office. containing the Real Estate Assessment Roll about 7 deg. north of the line the for 1863-4, we gather the following interests American ship Romance, from Rangoon, ing figures: Number of persons assessed ing figures: Number of persons assessed, pool. She had experienced very heavy weather off the Cape of Good Hope; had lost \$2.605,713; value of improvements on ditto, \$699,330; Total value, \$4,305,043. Total tax levied on real esfate, \$43,519 98.

> NANAIMO.—Business is quiet at present at Nanaimo, the difficulties between the miners and the Company not having been yet adjusted, and the men being still on the strike. The Fideliter has been beached, in order to

WHISEY CASE. Josheph Gonean was yesterday convicted in the Police Court of sell-

fund of the above institution will amount to

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—The contract Dredger during the year 1865, has been up on the Pacific, stepped on shore when the awarded to the Vancouver Coal Company.

GONE HOME-Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Fellows and Mrs. McCreight sailed for England took the remainder of the force on board on the Pacific yesterday morning.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Our files of the Panama Star and Herald are to December 22d, with dates from Valparaiso to the 2nd and Callao to the 13th December:

CHILE.—General business is kept dull at once by the unsettled state of political mate ers on the coast, by the unsatisfactory state of our relations with Spain, and by the influence of the stringent state of the money market in England, as advised by recent mails. This country is kept waiting in a state of the most unsatisfactory suspense for some action on the part of Peru in the Spanish question. Sympathizing with Peru. Government some time ago passed a measure declaring coal contraband of war, and now by this time we have the vessels of the Spanish reinforcement in Chile waters, with every probability that they will demand and enforce their right to have coal at some of our southern ports. The solution of the Spanish-Peruvian question is most anxiously waited for, that it may be known how the

The new customs regulations which came into operation on the 19th November, de not give general satisfaction, and the merchants of Valparaiso are preparing a protest against the new import duties.

A new Government bill has been approved

by the Chambers for raising in this country within two years a loan of \$3,000,000. This amount is required in addition to the loan

PERU.-Another fortnight has passed, and not one step has been advanced nearer to a solution of the Spanish-Peruvian question. REPAIRED—The Coal Company's shute at After all the fuss being made when the last mail left; although the Spanish squadron Nanaimo, which was crushed down on the had lost the Admiral's ship by fire; although deck of the Fideliter by some loaded trucks it was known for certain that if Peru was not a week or two ago, is now nearly repaired, for ever after to be laughed at for her idle and in a week will be ready to receive the threats and want of action, now was the time to execute such threats as she had been making for some time past, before the Spanish THE IDAHO ROBBERS. - U. S. Consul reinforcements should arrive, yet to this hour Francis received a telegram yesterday dated be done. It is now said that the South Amethe watch and chain from Frank Yager in further negotiations. and here the matter

By a small steamer, the Huanay, from spatch to Chief of Police Burke of that city. of the Spanish squadron, we learn that the THE ARTESIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY first of the frigates—the Berengueta, of 20 LIMITED —At the general meeting of this the other ships of the reinforcement squad-Company, held yesterday at the Chamber of ron were already in Chile waters. The Be-Commerce, a report of the Company was reugueta sailed from Monte Video on 6th read, also a financial report from which we November and made the passage in 28 days, learn that while prospecting the Artesian having been under sail nearly the whole ground this past season, gold to the value of \$1,274 16c. was washed up. Messrs. Otis ships a day before she entered the Straits. Parsons, Frank Tarbell and T. F. Barnard She ordered in Valparaiso some fresh provisions, but the stores were not allowed to be THEATRICAL.—Mr. Thos. Ward arrived last embarked. On anchoring at Valparaiso she fired no salute, a want of courtesy which was

The Peru leaves Callao with 1,871 bales of cotton on board. One of her passengers is

The Chile frigate Esmeraldas sailed for Valparaiso on December 9th, and the only foreign vessel of war in Callao bay at pres-

BRAZIL.

By the arrival of the bark Mirago, Capt. Merril, we have advices from Rio Janeiro to Oct. 13. The ship Alexander, Capt. J. Brown, arrived the night previous from Cardiff, and while off the port, Capt. Brown was washed overboard by a sea and was drowned. A Council was held yesterday. The Declara- the 10th instant, at 6 p.m., accompanied by tion of Titles Bill passed the final reading. tremendous large hail stones and torrents of The House went into Committee on the Land rain. The city, for about one quarter of a Registry Act and passed a few clauses. The mile in width, suffered severely, many Telegraph Bill came up for the consideration houses being blown down, and others comof certain proposed amendments, and the pletely riddled by the hail. The tornado Council adjourned. The shipping has sustained a great deal of damage. The The bark Leighton, Capt. Blatchford, was capsized, and the captain's son, a boy of 10 exhausted. The bark Lapwing was considerably damaged about the stern. The Brazilian brig Manuel was capsized, also several other foreign vessels capsized, and a number of lives lost. A boat from the English line of battle ship Bombay, while going ashore during the tornado, was upset, and all the crew with several officers lost .- N. Y.

NAVAL-H. M. S. Tribune, Captain Lord Viscount Gilford, will sail from Esquimalt, we understand, on the 1st of February for Mazatlan. H. M. S. Leander, Commodore Harvey, was in Callao Bay on the 13th ult. H. M. S. Columbine arrived at Taboga, Dec. 13th, from the Mexican coast, touching at San Jose de Guatemala. She relieved the Cameleon which left for this station on the fifteenth.

Home Manufacture.—It is pleasing to notice the inauguration of any branch of home industry. Hitherto the boot and shoe maker in this city has, for the most part, been supplied by English, French, and America She brings 30 passengers, including children, ing spirits to Indians and sentenced to pay a importations. Mr. Maurice Carey has, how-and a large and valuable general cargo of fine of fifty dollars or serve three months at ever, opened an establishment on Yates street, where he engages to supply gentle-men's, ladie's, and children's boots and shoes FEWALE INFIRMARY—The proceeds of the manufactured, to a great extent, out of Island Amateur performance in aid of the building leather, equal if not superior to most of the imported articles. Mr. Carey consumes a near \$200. A statement will be published tanneries, which he pronounces to be of excellent quality.

DESERTION.—It was reported last night for the supply of coal to the Harbor tug and that seventeen of the U, S. troops who came steamer touched the wharf, and refused to return to their duty. The Eliza Anderson was in waiting when the Pacific came in, and en route for Steilacoom.

The We Tuesday

> Britis Arrival o

The steamer ing from New gers and Barn dates from Wil She brought a f sure. [Fre

Mr. O'Neal, o with four others -having been place. The sn feet deep. The tle. The follow but not washing eron, Cariboo, named claim th cutting down a l pay had been d Gulch two comp are about 500 n D. Duff was hole from 80 to 100. was abundant meat 35@40c, On Vanwink had struck a pro sinking a shaft

appears to be th This claim is or town, on the ri to have a "good On Lightning Evans Compan claim is below other companie in the same ne Mr. O'Neal Quesnellemout from two to two canons, where With the exce tween Boston sleighing all Smith & Ride from Quesnell good order. started for the

of horses and Mr. Spence construct in th was getting on The bodies Thomas Toor Creek about on the way do Brown's mill, Up to the t

Macdonald's

transactions, t

LATER Deitz & N Mr. Henry P \$5,000 in trea 6th inst. Bar on Sunday ev the 6th inst., His express Richfield and sleigh having

sleighing is n

The snow but the weatl melting. New work had be had resumed Flume was An indignat Creek, at w passed to 're a whiteman each other w firmly mainte color or natio

Several co

From Mr. On Lowhee work, some s out pay. good pay. and struck are washing their back with the resu Lowhee are was mild on zero. From

Dr. Howard 150 feet throu per day all struck the lea and were vig

The river nearly two perished. A day, and a ri The remains had reached here to-day. OPENING

> The secon tive Council able hencefor lumbia, as 1 ceedings of The intim

the press public were general inter be admitted ple on mem! o'clock man been seen o two o'clock

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONST.

UTH AMERICA.

Panama Star and Herald 22d, with dates from Vald and Callao to the 13th

l business is kept dull at tled state of political mata by the unsatisfactory state ith Spain, and by the iningent state of the money and, as advised by recent itry is kept waiting in a insatisfactory suspense for he part of Peru in the Sympathizing with Peru. time ago passed a measure ntraband of war, and now have the vessels of the ment in Chile waters, with hat they will demand and ht to have coal at some of rts. The solution of the question is most anxiously t may be known how the whether we are to have vill be most humiliating an

ms regulations which came the 19th November, de not sfaction, and the merchants preparing a protest against duties.

ment bill has been approved s for raising in this country

ace, into which Peru will be

loan of \$3,000,000. This red in addition to the loan ed to be raised in Europe. or fortnight has passed, and been advanced nearer to a Spanish - Peruvian question. s being made when the last igh the Spanish squadron iral's ship by fire; although certain that if Peru was not be laughed at for her idle of action, now was the time reats as she had been makne past, before the Spanish buld arrive, yet to this hour done or even attempted to w said that the South Ame-ve interfered to prevent war tried what they can do by ns. and here the matter

eamer, the Huanay, from ered by the Peruvian Condirect to Callao with news om Monte Video on 6th ade the passage in 28 days, er sail nearly the whole company with the other she entered the Straits. lparaiso some fresh provies were not allowed to be nchoring at Valparaiso she ant of courtesy which was

Callao with 1,871 bales of One of her passengers is miral Pinzon, now relieved a. Doubtless H. C. Mame special honor to bestow dmiral, who more than any America.

ate Esmeraldas sailed for cember 9th, and the only ar in Callao bay at presship Leander, Commodore

RAZIL.

the bark Mirago, Capt. vices from Rio Janeiro to Alexander, Capt. J. Brown. previous from Cardiff, and Capt. Brown was washed a and was drowned. A ado visited that place on t 6 p.m., accompanied by rabout one quarter of a suffered severely, many down, and others comthe hail. The tornado minutes, The shipping eat deal of damage. The n, Capt. Blatchford, was aptain's son, a boy of 10 His wife was saved almost bark Lapwing was cond about the stern. The anuel was capsized, also n vessels capsized, and a it. A boat from the Engship Bombay, while going tornado, was upset, and all eral officers lost .- N. Y.

will sail from Esquimalt, the 1st of February for . S. Leander, Commodore allao Bay on the 13th ult. re arrived at Taboga, Dec. exican coast, touching at temala. She relieved the left for this station on the CTURE.—It is pleasing to ration of any branch of litherto the boot and shoe

S. Tribune, Captain Lord

has, for the most part, been ish, French, and America Maurice Carey has, howestablishment on Yates engages to supply gentle-children's boots and shoes great extent, out of Island superior to most of the Mr. Carey consumes a ather prepared in the local pronounces to be of ex-

was reported last night the U, S. troops who came tepped on shore when the wharf, and refused to y. The Eliza Anderson the Pacific came in, and r of the force on board

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 24, 1865.

British Columbia. Arrival of the Enterprise.

The steamer Enterprise arrived last evening from New Westminster with 59 passengers and Barnard's Cariboo Express, with dates from Williams Creek to the 6th inst. She brought a few thousand dollars in trea-

[From the Columbian.]

Mr. O'Neal, of Marysville, Williams Creek, with four others arrived in a canoe last night -having been twenty-nine days from that place. The snow on the Creek was two feet deep. The weather had moderated a little. The following companies were working but not washing: Caledonia, Grizzly, Cameron, Cariboo, and Watson. In the last named claim they had struck rich pay in cutting down a ledge. In Stout's Guich rich pay had been struck, and in McArthur's Guich two companies were at work. There are about 500 men on the creek. The Rev. D. Duff was helding regular services in the library room. His congregations numbered from 80 to 100. The supply of provisions was abundant. Flour was 30@34c.; fresh

meat 35@40c, and other things in proportion. On Vanwinkle the New Kelly Company had struck a prospect of \$5 to the bucket by sinking a shaft into the bank, striking what appears to be the original bed of the stream. This claim is one-fourth of a mile above the town, on the right bank. They are believed

to have a "good thing," On Lightning Capt. Evans, of the New Evans Company had struck rich pay. This claim is below the Ayrshire Lass. Two other companies had struck good prospects in the same neighborhood.

Mr. O'Neal found the ground bare at Quesnellemouth, and from thence down snow from two to two and a-half feet, except in the canons, where it was much deeper in places. With the exception of the piece of road between Boston Bar and Yale there is good sleighing all the way to Williams Creek. Smith & Rider have two sleighs running in from Quesnellemouth, keeping the road in good order. Mr. D. Oppenheimer had started for the creek from Lytton with a pair of horses and a cutter.

Mr. Spence had only two more bents to construct in the Thompson river bridge, and

was getting on famously.

The bodies of the late Dr. Warbass and Thomas Toomey, who died on Williams Creek about a year ago, had reached Lytton on the way down.

At Dog Creek flonr, manufactured there at Brown's mill, was selling at 18c.
Up to the time Mr. O'Neal left the Creek Macdonald's notes were current in all trade

transactions, but the news by express on the

way in would produce a change. LATER FROM CARIBOO.

Deitz & Nelson's Express, in charge of Mr. Henry Payne, arrived last evening with 6th inst. Barnard's express arrived at Yale on Sunday evening, having left Richfield on the 6th inst., making the trip in nine days.

His express sleigh made the round trip to Richfield on the Sunday evening having left Richfield on the 6th inst. The Estimates of expended receipts and proposed expenditure for the year shall be the Russian-American telegraph, which will require the following nddress to His Excellency:

6th inst. Barnard's express arrived at Yale gines; for abolishing the exclusive privileges the address to His Excellency. The House and present the address to His Excellency are the address to His express sleigh made the round trip to the Russian-American telegraph, which will aid before you without delay. When you \$5,000 in treasure and Cariboo letters to the Richfield and back, the first instance of a sleigh having run over the entire route. The sleighing is now good all the way. On

WILLIAMS CREEK .

The snow was from two to three feet deep; but the weather was quite mild and the snow melting. Nearly all the claims in which work had been suspended by the cold snap had resumed active operations. The Bedrock Flume was in full blast, and paying well. An indignation meeting was held on the Creek, at which strong resolutions were passed to ' run the Chinamen off the Creek." This movement arose from a quarrel between a whiteman and a Chinese, in which they cut each other with axes. The authorities will firmly maintain the law, without respect to color or nationality. On

LIGHTNING. Several companies are at work, and doing

From Mr. Elsasser we obtain the following: On Lowhee Creek several companies are at work, some sinking shafts, and others taking out pay. The Dreadnought have struck good pay. The Moore had sank a shaft, and struck pay. The Vaughan & Sweeney are washing; this company had prospected their back channel, and were well satisfied with the result, Altogether the prospects on Lowhee are highly encouraging. The weather was mild on this creek—two degrees above

Dr. Howard writes that they have sunk 150 feet through dirt paying \$5 to the hand per day all the way down. They had not struck the lead, but were full of confidence, and were vigorously prosecuting the work.

QUESNELMOUTH

The river was frozen over and teams were crossing. On the Bonaparte the snow was nearly two feet and some horned cattle had perished. At Yale it rained heavily on Sunday, and a rise in the water was anticipated. The remains of Dr. Warbass and Mr. Toomy had reached Yale, and will probably arrive here to-day.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE,

(From the British Columbian.)

The second session of the second Legislative Council began on Thursday last, memor-able henceforth in the annals of British Columbia, as the first day in which the proceedings of the Legislature were conducted, in any respect, under the public eye.

The intimation that the representatives of the press and a limited number of the public were in future to be admitted created general interest, the reporters of the press to

naked simplicity, forcibly suggested the idea Estimates. of what a Roman Senate House might have 9. The late Council requested the Governor sombre apartment.

ent," announced to those within the hall that proposed to effect. the volunteers were saluting his Excellency. the members who rose to receive him, took his speech from the hands of his Secretary, and read as follows .

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLA-TIVE COUNCIL :- Her Majesty's Royal Commands "direct and require me to frame and propose to the Council, for their adoption, such Standing Rules as may be necessasy for served, and shall be binding upon the said

disallowed," by "Her Majesty."

2. The Royal Instructions give me great discretionary power, and I have availed my-self of it to give greater legislative indepen-

thority to fine members for non-attendance. the promotion of the welfare of the colony. This provision is taken from the rules of an

three exceptions, received Her Majesty's ap- uable assistance of the Mining Board. proval. A decision on the Customs' Bill is 14. Measures shall be brought forward

think you will concur with me in the opinion that our present revenue is insufficient to Europe, and North Africa. fact that it is within the range of possibility that more tempting mines may depopulate our own gold districts, and the responsibility of the payment of the large loans constructed or authorised must rest with the settled residents alone. The migratory miner and the non-resident trader may escape from all liability to our London creditors. I propose that the receipts from gold, if the duty be im posed, shall be a separate tand, appropriated by law to the benefit of the mining districts; to be laid out in faciliating access to them, improving their internal communications, prospecting and exploring for their richer metals, and generally for the sanitary and social benefit of the mining population.

6. You will find, as usual, in the Estimates gret to say that as yet we have not discoverthe one upon which all the resources we can sult will be announced. Should such not be every effort to make the present trail by I cannot but consider to be desirable. Hope conveniently available for pack trains. 7. The Estimates contemplate a large out-

formation of a street to connect Camerontown with Richfield. The claims of those who have made this colony their home, and who are responsible for the Public Debt, should not of the moneys to be raised on loan such pal Council consent, make one or more of the main thoroughfares of New Westminster creditable to the seat of Government of this

this purpose, and also in aid of hospitals at and Hons. Homer, Cornwall and Ball were ple on member's passes, and shortly before 3 o'clock many of the towns-people might have been seen on their way to the Camp. At two o'clock the sounds of the bugle sum-

been in the early days of the Republic. The members sit at a long table in the middle of the room. The presiding member's chair is on a raised dais at the head of the room. The main body of the hall is divided from the considered it of too great importance for me the considered it of too great importance for me the entrance by a partition running across the to deal with in the first few days of my adroom, and front the public seats by a railing. ministration of the Government. I have now Round the sides of the room seats were pro- arrived at the opinion that the tariff proposed vided for the ladies, whose presence imparted | would act beneficially to the trade of the colony, a more cheerful appearance to the somewhat and I shall direct a bill adopting its general principles to be laid before you. I have, At 3 o'clock the hall was telerably full, and however, not found myself able to recommend in a short time the sharp word of command the reduction in the Customs Revenue, which and the clank of arms coming to "the pres- the measures advocated by the late Council

10. I have seen with- pain the operation Accompanied by his Private Secretary, of our Insolvency and Bankruptcy Acts. Is Governor Seymour entered, and, bowing to a gold mining country, at a vast distance from the sea, a man must venture much if his seat as Presiding Member. His Excel-lency having administered the oath to Mr. The more enterprising the miner, the greater Cornwall, member for Yale and Lytton, took the risk he incurs, and some of our boldest prospectors and explorers have found them selves reduced to select between the alternative of flight from the colony or the debtor's prison. Imprisonment for debt where no fraud is suspected is not suited to a community like this, where speculative and hazardous enterprise is necessary to the adand in pursuance of this object it will, among Council, unless the same, or any of them, be other provisions, abolish the distinction in LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BRITbankruptcy of trader and non-trader.

11. In view of the enormous expense annually required for the repair of the roads, the damage to them being greatly aggravated dence to the Council. The right of members by the insufficient width of the tires generto introduce bills is conceded. The mode in ally in use, a bill shall at your next meeting which business shall be conducted between be laid before you, framed upon the principle at 3 o'clock. the Governor and the Council, in their future of the English turnpike Acts, making heavily freedom of action; and you will find that nearly all the powers generally belonging to an elected Assembly are conferred on you. I trust that year by year we shall, without amount of injury to the roads the construction of their wheels is likely to cause. You are aware that under the fourth Section of Proclamation No. 3, of 1864, it is competent to the Chief Commissions of Landson Walkem and W. Moberly. trust that year by year we shall, without to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and unduly weakening the Executive action, be Works to do by mere notice that which I and confirmed. able to take steps towards giving to the peol now propose we should do by law. The The committee which had been appointed

3. Her Majesty specially directs me to make such rules as may be necessary to important changes in the laws regulating ensure punctuality of attendance of the members of Council." With this object, I of the utmost importance and difficulty. I propose to give the President for the time trust therefore that I shall receive every being, with the consent of the Council, au- assistance from you in adapting the law to

13. Of equal importance is the ordinance elective Assembly with which I was recently which shall, at an early day, be submitted to connected. I lay the standing rules before you, having for its object the consolidation and amendment of the Mining Law. In this 4. The Acts of the last session have, with case I have relied principally upon the val-

deferred. The Ordinance regulating Inland for remodeling the Postal system; for amend-Navigation cannot be submitted for the ing the laws of evidence; to facilitate the laid before you without delay. When you are in possession of the financial details I bring New Westminster into immediate com-

meet the large outlay absolutely required.

The Import duties are generally as high as The Import duties are generally as high as trade can bear, and the Road Tolls should be reduced as soon as it becomes financially possible. It seems to me, therefore, that if we must increase taxation we should follow communication with the mother country, and in the direction pointed out by the late Coun- the whole civilized globe. It will be my cil; and I may add, the late Secretary of earnest endeavor to attach our two mining State; and impose a duty on the export of districts to the great system, and to the headgold. I regret to have to suggest that we quarters of this Government. I need not should cast any burden upon the miners; but point out to you the immense advantage we I would observe that the whole amounts should derive from instantaneous communi- with unfeigned pleasure the spirit of liberalraised by loan have been expended for their cation with Cariboo and the Kootenay. It ity which pervades them. benefit. It is no use closing our eyes to the would double the effective strength of our police force, and thus probably enable the Government to establish at moderate charges a secure Gold Escort. To the dwellers on gold creeks, and to the merchants of New Westminster, the wire would be equally in-

16. I shall probably lay before you a bill authorizing the Government to grant by proclamation, on petition of a certain pro-portion of the inhabitants, municipal powers to the several towns in the colony. It would be well, I think, not to exclude aliens from

the suffrage. 17. There are many other subjects of importance to which I shall draw your attention by message during the progress of the session, but I may as well at once say I shall that the principal amounts required are for omit the promised commucication respectthe making and repairing of roads to the ing union with Vancouver Island. Your remines. First in importance is the road ply to the address with which I opened the which must be made to the Kootenay. I renecessary for me to moot the question again ed a line of country to the new mines, which now. I regret that the interest of two colomay without hesitation be pronounced to be nies so near each other, and so remote from the mother country, should be in some recommand should be expended. But explora-tion is still going on, and I trust that before Columbia is paramount, and I accept your the Council is progued some satisfactory re- decision. I trust that the entire separation which now takes place may ultimately lead to the case it will be our duty in the early a desire for the most intimate relations and spring, as a temporary expedient, to use probably for an union which in some respects

18. I shall await with much interest the results of your labors, for I think that if this lay on the roads in Cariboo, including the session be well employed it will form a turning point in the history of British Columbia for many years to come. Great and solemn interests are confided 'to our hands, and I trust that a sense of their importance will be disregarded; and I propose to expend out produce a candid and patient examination. Deeply conscious that of ourselves we can moderate amount as may, should the Munici-nal Council consent, make one or more of the vast province, let us humbly ask the blessing of the Almighty, without which our labors would be but vain.

large and important colony.

6 The erection of public buildings has become urgently necessary in more than one town. Moderate grants shall be asked for was ordered to be handed to each member,

moned the volunteers to parade in their drill room, whence they marched up to the camp and were drawn up in front of the principal entrance of the legislative hall to await the entrance of the entrance of the legislative hall to await the entrance of the entrance of the legislative hall to await the entrance of the entrance of the legislative hall to await the entrance of the legislative Thy interior of the hall presented a suffimark the channel has been ordered from lector of Customs, C. Brew, Ball, J. A. R. ciently striking appearance, its severe, almost England. The expense will appear in the Homer, H. Holbrook, G. A. Walkem, Cornwall, W. Moberly.

ROYAL GIFT.

The following communication from Governor Seymour was read before the Municipal Council of New Westminster on the 16th GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 16th Jan. 1865.

Sir,-The Queen proposes to present to some of the more important colenies copies of ten speeches of H. R. H. the late Prince Consort, inscribed with her own name and the object of the gift. Enquiry has been made to me whether we have any Public Library in British Columbia of sufficient importance and standing, to be deemed worthy of this interesting Royal Gift. I have replied that we have no such library at present, but the offer will be an additional stimulus for us to establish one. Will you have the goodness to inform me whether the people of New Westminster would be willing to co-operate in this work.

I have the honor, &c., &c.,

(Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR.
To the President of the Municipal Council. It is certainly somewhat extraordinary that no similar communication has been received in this colony, or at least has been made public. Our flourishing! Mechanics' the conduct of business, which rules and orders shall at all times be followed and ob-Institute is well deserving of the Royal

ISH COLUMBIA

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1865. The Council met pursuant to adjournment

Members present-The hons. Colonial Seusual position of distinct branches of the loaded wagons pay toll according to the cretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, Collec-

ple a more direct share in the government of the colony.

3. Her Majesty specially directs me to making to the people we should do by law. The to draw up an address in reply to the Governor's speech submitted the same, which was adopted by the Council.

On motion of the hon. Attorney General, seconded by Mr. Walkem, it was Resolved, That the council present the address in a body, whenever it should be convenient for His Excellency to receive the same. The presiding member intimated that His Excellency would receive the address at half-past one o'clock on Tuesday.

On motion of the hon. Attorney General the house adjourned till the time appointed for presenting the address to His Excellency.

The members were all present, the hon. Colonial Secretary in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read Queen's allowance in its present shape. The solemnization of marriages in the country and confirmed, hon. C. Brew moved, second-districts; for extending the time granted to ed by hon. Mr. Homer, that the House go me with his views on the Bill intended to gines; for abolishing the exclusive privileges the address to His Excellency. The House the address to His Excellency. The House the address to His Excellency.

His Excellency Frederick Seymour, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of

British Columbia, &c., &c., &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, -We. Your Excellency for the speech with which you have been pleased to open the present session of the Council.

2. We notice with satisfaction the Stands ing Orders prepared by Your Excellency for the adoption of the Council, and we recognise

3. We trust that those Ordinances which passed the Council last session, but have not received the assent of Her Majesty, may yet in their main features become law. 4. The Estimates shall receive our most

careful attention. We are gratified to learn that it has at length been determined to propose a duty on the Export of Gold. 5. The extension of roads and other means of communication throughout the colony appears to us a measure of the highest impert-

ance; and we believe that it will be of great benefit to the colony to have direct steam communication with San Francisco and Panama. Our best aid shall be given in promotion of these measures.

6. Of hardly less importance appears to us the improvement of the navigation, and the placing of a Light-ship and Buoys at the mouth of the Fraser.

7. We have every confidence that the alteration of the Tariff will have an advantageous influence on the trade and commerce of the country.

8. We hail with great pleasure the measures proposed for the extension of telegraphic communication throughout the colony. Feeling fully confident that they will prove of the greatest advantage, we will give these and the other measures which Your Excel-lency proposes to lay before us our careful consideration.

9. While we concur with Your Excellenry in regretting that the interests of two adjacent colonies should be antagonistic we are glad to see that our views with regard to the question of union with Vancouver Island have been accepted.

10. In conclusion we would beg leave to refer, with the utmost satisfaction, to the vigorous determination breathed throughout Your Excellency's speech to promote the interests of the colony and to foster its adbility imposed upon us we will use our utmost endeavors in assisting Your Excellency to obtain objects so desirable.

The Governor made the following reply:-HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLA TIVE Council :- I have received your address with much satisfaction. It will always

school in their district. Mr. Holbrook stated that the petition had been sent to the Executive, but he considered it his duty to lay it before the House. He moved that the petition be read. After putting the question to the House the petition was read. Also a petition from E. T. Dodge and other inhabitants of Port Douglas against the alterations in the the fires of wagons to be used on the public highway. The petition was also

The hon. H. Holbrook gave notice of the following motions: A motion to provide for the proper registration of births, deaths and marriages. Also a motion to regulate the killing of game, and to prevent the selling or killing the same except at certain seasons, and to regulate the coast and river fisheries

of this celony.
The hon. Mr. Moberly gave notice of a motion to regulate the survey of wild lands.
The hon. Attorney General rose to move the first reading of a bill to amend the Law of Evidence, and proposed that a day should be named for the second reading of the same. Thursday next was the day fixed upon.

The hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a bill to amend the provisions of the Telegraph Company. Friday next is the day fixed for the second reading of the same. The hon. Attorney General also moved the first reading of a bill to extend the time

granted to the Steam Traction Company. Hon. Mr. Holbrook moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Cornwall, that His Excellency be respectfully requested to lay before the Council a return of the amount collected during the last twelve months, ending 31st. December, 1864, on the road from Douglasto Lillooet, and the sum expended during that time. Also the amount of road tolls collected on the road from Yale to Lytton during the same period. Mr. Holbrook said that these returns would prove of great-interest to the public, and that it was very natural they should be desirous of obtaining

information on the matter. Hon. Mr. Holbrook moved that His Excellency be requested to lay before the Council the return of the amount collected on tonnage dues on goods going up the river for the 12 months ending 31st December, 1864,.. at the port of New Westminster.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook also moved that a select committee of the House be formed to consider how an assisted immigration can be made available for this colony, either by paying part of the passage money, or by giving grants of land, and that the presiding member name such committee. Mr. Holbrook said that a bill of the same descriptions as the present had been laid before the late Council, and that it had been referred to a committee, but the Council was dissolved before the committee had time to report.

Hon. Mr. Ball moved as an amendment that the House go into Committee of the Whole upon the question.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook said he had no objection to such a course, as the question might: be better discussed in such case. Hon. Mr. Moberly moved that all discussion on the question should be postponed in til the Land Bill had been brought forward. Hon. Mr. for the emigrant. Common sense should suggest this course, as bringing a few emi-grants out here to starve would effectually prevent any others from coming, Hon. Mr. Cornwall asked what means should be taken to encourage emigrants when here, besides paying their passage. Hon Mr. Ball said that a clause might easily be inserted in the Land Bill for providing emigrants with grants of land. Hon Mr. Moberly said that the question as to how land should be given to emigrants ought to be settled before they are brought out here. Hon Mr. Homer remarked that this question had been discussed in the late Council and that it had then been postponed; that no good had resulted from uch delay, and that he was averse to any

further p s'ponement.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook did not think that the Land Billhad much to do with the question of emigration, but that the Emigration Bill would be of much service to them in framing their Land Bill were its provisions

Hon. Mr. Moberly's amendment was then put to the Council and lost, only three voting

Hon. Mr. Ball's amendment was then put and carried, the original resolution having been withdrawn. Hon Mr. Walkem apologized to the House for his unavoidable absence at the commencement of the sitting, and remarked that, though he was liable to a fine, it was a question for the House whether the Standing Orders should be adopted or The House then adjourned until 1 o'clock

LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROGLAMATION-The New Age says the colored people of San Francisco celebrated the second anniversary: of the Emancipation Proclamation by a grand parade. They were greeted with much respect, amid cheers, and the waving of handkerchiefs in the hands of the fair sex. The procession marched to the church on Stockton street, which was decorated for the occasion with flags, portraits of Abraham-Lincoln and Garrison, and the Emancipation Proclamation. After music by the band, F. G. Barbadoes opened the exercises with a short address. This was followed by a

prayer from the Rev. John I. Moore, and music by the band. The oration was delivered by Rev. J. P. Campbell, African bishop, followed by music and a poem. The reading of the Proclamation wound up the exercises till evening, when they were continued by addresses and a poem. The whole affair didgreat credit to the colored people of the com-

NEW WESTMINSTER CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for the week ending Saturday, January, 14th, 1865: Duties, £222 18 6; Harbor Dues, The Aveckly Colonist. Tuesday, January 24, 1865.

THE PREE PORT QUESTION.

of free people that could agree in every rewoven with a free port. Accordingly we have had a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and a number of free-port speeches which we cannot well criticise, beportion of the population, has its own interests to conserve, and it is only natural and right that it should attend to them. But the property owners in Victoria and the industrial classes generally have also their interests to look after, and whatever one class or other may do it will signify nothing unless it is able to place men in the Legislature pledged to carry out its own peculiar views. So far, then, as the result of yesterday's discussion amongst the merchants is concerned, it affects not in itself the question of tariff or free port one icta. The real decision on this subject will be given by the British portion

hope and believe is not far distant.

The intense interest which has sprung up on this tariff question since the publication of our statistical tables on the commerce of a death-blow at the prosperity of the Island, the country, is a most gratifying sight or will it look at the exigencies of our case amidst our general depression. When im- and take immediate steps-not to prevent a amidst our general depression. When im-minent danger is ahead apathy is ruin and whole bone and sinew, strength and industry, destruction; but when the mind and the from leaving the country. energy are aroused man ceases to become the "sport of circumstances," and takes his place as a controlling agent. The free port has on many occasions previously been so much an image of adoration-so thoroughly an object of fetichism-that the inhabitants have been really deterred, through a kind of mysterious awe like that which overcame the dupes of the "Veiled Prophet," from tears of slavery. Sherman is pressing forward ing aside the flimsy guise that concealed its infirmity or its ugliness. Fortunately, however, the worship has ceased, and the inhabitants generally have come to look upon the the Confederates to dispute his passage. object of so much departed glory with all The great Dutch Gap canal is finished, but that irreverence which is the sure reaction of cannot be put to a practical use so long as a foolish veneration. It is just possible that in this revulsion of public feeling free trade may be too deeply censured and protection papers say because the attack on Wilmingconsiderably overrated, and it is therefore with the view of endeavoring to prevent the more extreme doctrines becoming predominant that we wish to place the matter soberly before the public. In doing so we must observe that the opponents of the free port have never been treated with any degree of fairness by the opposite side. All manners of is evidently a factious cry that will amount absurdities have been laid to their charge to nothing. which have never been dreamt of, much less expressed. With all the protectionist and retrogressive characteristics that have hitherto been flung at their heads, the opponents of the free port are generally speaking the firm believers of those doctrines enunciated by the most advanced free traders. We do not believe, for instance, that there is a single man amongst them who, if he were in England, would ever dream of recurring to protection principles. They know as well if not better than their opponents, how much the mother country has been indebted to her free trade policy. They know that a country like England with immense wealth and immense poverty-with vast mechanical appliances and unlimited cheap labor, only wanted raw material to become the greatest of manufacturing and consequently of commercial nations. Everything therefore that could interfere with the price of raw material or cheap labor was thrown aside. The corn laws were repealed to enable the poorer classes to get a cheaper loaf and do a day's work for less cost. The navi- in capturing and destroying several ships. gation laws were repealed for the same reason, and England went on her manufacturing career almost without a rival. But does any intelligent person on Vancouver Island see any analogy in our case and that of Great Britain? Have we great wealth,

cheap labor and manufacturing ingenuity?

Is not our condition indeed the very reverse? We are destitute of capital, our labor is dear, and our manufacturing ingenuity, if it exists at all, has never had the opportunity of showing itself. Where is the logic, therefore, that can see in a policy called forth by the presence of certain things a peculiar It would be a most remarkable community adaptation to that which is remarkable only for their absence? Mr. Banting, the victim of obesity, leaves off sugar to reduce his fat, spect on the principles and details of Gov- and Mr. Tenuous, the victim of leanness, ernment. Ever since political economy be- leaves off sugar to increase his flesh. Now came a study, we shall find even amongst by some peculiar chemical process, not yet intellectual men the most conflicting opinions on the most ordinary topics connected with the internal policy of a country. It is not Vancouver Island, as we have shown, in her at all surprising, therefore, that we should present condition is England's antithesis, and, have, in so heterogeneous a class of people as the population of Vancouver Island, diverse the population of Vancouver Island, diverse Sandwich Islands. We are a young country, opinions on the great debatable point all the contiguous to comparatively speaking old world over-the mode of raising a revenue, and settled districts. We have resources in From the commencement of our career as a colony in 1858, the most popular policy has will keep it unless we can get rid of those been that of free trade. The inhabitants inapplicable ideas that have hitherto retarded, were essentially an importing population, if not absolutely checked in the bud, the and it was only natural while they were growth of our elements of dustry. Asin hoping at no distant day to do a large trade with the mother country, that they should economists on this important question, we commence by importing her free trade shall, for their special edification, give them policy. Like many other importations, how- the views of their greatest chief-the pro ever, rushed into a new country, it has been foundest of thinkers, and the most lucid of writers in the political world. Says John found not exactly suited to the market, and Stuart Mill on the policy of young countries:

so we have had a feeling, sometimes grad- "The only case in which, on mere principles ual and sometimes fitful, rising against it in the public mind. At present that feeling is so strong as to call forth the vigorous action of the mercantile portion of the community feeling is the mercantile portion of the community feeling is the mercantile portion of the community feeling as foreign industry, in itself perfectly suitable to the circumstances of the counof the mercantile portion of the community who believe their interests to be intered in a branch of production, often arises only from having begun it sooner. There may be no inherent advantage on one part, or disadvantage on the other, but only a present superiority of acquired skill and experience. A country which has this skill and experience yet to acquire, may in other respects be better adapted to the production than those which were earlier in the field: and besides, cause our report is taken second handed. The it is a just remark of Mr. Rae, that nothing has Chamber of Commerce, as well as any other a greater tendency to promote improvements in any branch of production, than its trial under a new set of conditions. But it cannot be expected that individuals should, at their own risk, or rather to their certain loss, introduce a new man-ufacture, and bear the burden of carrying it on, until the producers have been educated up to the level of those with whom the processes are traditional. A protecting duty, continued for a reasonable time, will sometimes be the least inconvenient mode in which the nation can tax itself for the support of such an experiment. But the protection should be confined to cases in which there is good ground of assurance that the indus try which it fosters will after a time be able to dispense with it; nor should the domestic producers ever be allowed to expect that it will be continued to them beyond the time necessary for a fair trial of what they are capable of accomplishing.

Here we have, from the greatest living authority on political economy, the course pointed out for us. Will rampant, declamaof the population of the Island at the polls on tory, unthinking free trade bow to the opinthe day of that general election, which we lons of its idol, or will it go in search of other and strange gods? Will it continue to see in a tariff for the purpose of stimulating our home industry, and making it compete successfully with the industry of our neighbors,

> THE NEWS .- The Eastern intelligence reeeived yesterday by the Eliza Anderson is up to the 11th instant. The most important feature is the peace negotiations of President Lincoln, showing the desire on the part of the Northern Cabinet to terminate hostilities, if the South will lay down their arms and consent to the abolition towards Charleston, having occupied Grahamsville, thirty-five miles distant from Savannah on the Charleston railroad. Reinforcements are being rushed forward by the Conféderate batteries command a certain portion of the newly-made channel. Gen. Butler is removed-some of the Eastern ton was a faiture; and others that it is to inspire Jeff Davis with Northern earnests ness for peace. Thomas' pursuit of Hood is relinquished. The Canadian reciprocity treaty, it would seem, has large numbers of staunch friends in the United States Senate despite the introduction of the bill to abolish it. The opposition of Prince Edward's Isa land and Nova Scotia to the Confederation

> THE SCHOOL BILL: - This bill passed through committee of the whole House yesterday, although somewhat shorn of its fair proportions in the operation. There still remain, however, some very objectionable clauses; for instance that in which it declares that the public schools shall be strictly nonsectarian, and in the very next sentence provides that every clergyman may visit the schools at stated hours, and give the children of his own persuasion religious instruction in separate rooms—certainly one of the most effectual ways that could be devised of incul cating sectarianism in its bitterest form, into the youthful mind. We understand, however, that a recommittal of the bill will be moved for by Messrs. Powell and Tolmie, the introducers of the measure in the House, both of these gentleman having been absent when the obnoxious clause was passed.

THE SHENANDOAH-According to the last Eastern despatches Lieut. Waddell is sweeping the ocean of Federal merchantmen in his new steamer the Shenandoah, late Sea King. The vessel is said to be badly armed and equipped, but he has nevertheless succeeded

THE HUDSON BAY AND PUGET SOUND CO. CLAIMS, -A Washington despatch announces the appointment of Mr. Alexander S. Johnson, of New York, to act as a Commissioner for the settlement of the claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company:

CALIFORNIA.

DATES TO JAN. 10TH. Priarte telegrams quoted gold at 226@228, and reported that the pirate Shenandoah had burned the schooner Charter Oak, bound from Boston for San Francisco. She belonged to Curtis & Allen, of San Francisco, and was insured for nearly her value. The ship Ellen Southard, just loaded with lumber for Australia, is ordered by Custom House officials to discharge her cargo in order to be newly surveyed under the new register law. Several valuable horses have died suddenly from enlargment of the heart within a few days. Horse owners are becoming alarmed. Another silver min-ing excitement was started yesterday at Bernal Heights. The whole hill side was immediately staked off. Considerable money was expended in prospecting the same place over a year ago. Nothing valuable was found. It is stated that parties are here with letters of marque from Juarez's Government and will shortly go to China and fit out a steam privateer to prey on French commerce. Legal tenders 46@461.

San Francisco, Jan. 10-Nathan J. Street has failed. Liabilities, \$21,000; assets, \$550, he was

a mining stock operator.

Eastern line down beyond Omaha, Nebraska. Yesterday, telegrams quoted gold, at 222@223, tendency downward.

There is no tax on Whisky which was on hand prior to January 1st. The prosecution against the Chinese pawnfor non-compliance with the law requiring pawnbrokers' books to be kept in English was dismissed to-day, it being evident that the offense

was attributable to Chinamen's ignorance of the English Language, and that the prosecution was Gustave Herserg sues Sheriff Rogers, of Et Dorado county, for \$10,000 damages, for alleged unawful seizure of goods at Placerville. l The Moses Taylor took over six hundred pas-

Frank Rollins and William McBride, faro dealers, wers arrested last night for gambling.

Moss Boucher has been recently convicted of

highway robbery.

Joseph Taylor, defendant in a \$10,000 seduction case, has filed a denial of the charge.

The Comanche will be ready to surrender to the Government on Thursday next. No officers have

been detailed for her yet, Greenbacks, 45%. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10-The Typographical Union publishes a long card defending themselves from charges made by the Americ n Flag.

Dowell given the result of the investigation of the charges made against Capt. Sullivan by McCarthy. The Court found the charges utterly and wholly false and without justification. Judge Cowles denies continuing the indictments

against Moses Frank for forgery. The trial pro-John Tight alias Jimmy arrested for grand lar-

charges each. The annual leasing of the pews by auction at the Unitarian Church last evening, realized nine thousand two hundred dollars premiums, making a total revenue from pew rents twenty-two thousand dollars.

The opposition steamer America sails at 4 s'clock to-morrow afternoon. Passage rates—upper deck, \$150; cabin, \$110; second cabin, \$60; sterage, \$40, The steamer Pacific cleared for Portland and

Victoria yesterday afternoon.
Gold yesterday 227. Greenbacks 47.

OVER AT ALCATRAZ .- The pirate Hogg, and his litter of six, who attempted to cap ture the steamship Salvador, at Panama, but missed the riffle and went up the flume, so to speak, arrived here on board the U.S. war steamer Saginaw, yesterday afternoon, and were immediately packed off for Alcatraz. where we trust they may be kept penned ap and fed on shucks for the terms of their nat-

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE. The bark Ann Perry, Capt. Trask, with lumber from Puget Sound for J. G. Jackson & Co., Steuart reet, was telegraphed off the Heads or Tuesday evening, but owing to the fog and want of a fair breeze, she could not come in, and lay-to off the bar for the night. Yesterday a despatch was received at the Merchants' Exchange that the vessel had gone ashore south of the Cliff House during the night, and had been broken up by the heavy ground swell, and that Capt. Trask and three of the crew were drowned in the surf. The Ann Parry was owned by Capt. Chase, and was valued at \$10,000 to \$12,000. Her cargo conssisted of 300,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$5,000. Capt. Trask has two brothers sailing as officers on vessels from this port, but leaves no widow or children.

FURTHER DISASTERS .- The sea, outside the Heads and on the bar at the entrance of the Golden Gate, continued very heavy all day vesterday, and as there was not wind enough to give vessels a fair headway, a number of serious accidents occurred, in addition to the loss of the Ann Parry.

The brig Tanner, in coming over the bar on Tuesday night, shipped a heavy sea, which stove part of her stern, and set her leaking. The Sunny South also shipped a very heavy

sea, but was less injured. The ship Rose Standish and Italian ship Rey d'Italia, both bound for Port Angelos, collided outside the bar. The Rose Standish lost her fore-top-gallant yard, jibboom and bulwarks stove. The Rey d'Italia had part of her stern stove; unshipped her rudder, broke her main yard, and received other damage. Both ships will return to port to repair. The steamer Constitution was lying off and on with the Rey d'Italia up to six PM. last evening. The anchor of the Italia was reported dragging at nightfall, and it was greatly feared that the vessel would go ashore

befere morning. The pilot boat Fanny shipped several heavy seas; stove in her cabin doors and skylight; stove both her boats, and filled her half full. The boat-keeper was badly injured, by being washed off the deck and thrown into the cabin. The steamer Constitution, bound for Panama, lay by her for some time, in case she should require any

MURDER AT SALEM.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 1 .- Daniel Delaney, sr., an old resident and esteemed citizen of this State, was murdered last night at his residence about 8 miles from Salem. As near as can be ascertained from his Indian boy, who was present at the time, he was called out of his house by two men masked, and shot dead on the porch. The boy was badly frightened and secreted himself till this morning. The house was plundered and the trunks and chests opened. Plunder was, without doubt, the object of the murder, as Mr. Delaney has been known for some time. to have a large amount of money secreted on his premises. He was about 70 years of age, and leaves a large family who are grown up and settled in the neighborhood where he lived-while he lived in a retired spot and almost alone. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrators of this terrible deed.

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE A. F. PEMBERTON, ESQ]

The police calendar yesterday was unusually large; besides danks and disorderlies the following cases were disposed of: THE SQUAW- DANCE HOUSE.

John Bassel Hunt, arrested on suspicion

of being concerned in keeping a disorderly house, was discharged, Inspector Welch stating he had found that the prisoner had no connection with that establishment.

VAGRANCY.

John Duncan failed to satisfy the court that he was not a rogue and vagabond and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labor.

James Hewitt, master of the steamer Emily Harris, was brought up by John Cornelius, the cook of the steamer, for balance of wages due, Mr. Cary appeared for defendant, who stated that plaintiff had been discharged for negligence and bad cooking. Ordered to pay \$10 and costs.

Peter Manetta was sued for \$30 arrears of wages alleged to be due by a young man formerly in his employ named Luigi Agostini. It appeared that the plaintiff had asked Mr. Manetta to keep back thirty dollars from his wages to pay some claim in San Francisco, but becoming hard up had wished to draw the money, which Manetta believing himself bound for refused to pay him. The magistrate ordered payment of the claim. BOUND OVER.

John Cassidy, arrested for behaving improperly in the public streets, was ordered to enter into bonds to be of good behavior for three months.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The charge against John Butts on remand from the 16th instant, charged with stealing photographic articles of the value of twenty dollars, the property of John W. Vaughan, occupied considerable time, several witnesses being called and the testimony being somewhat conflicting. The magistrate however sent the case up for trial.

A SKEDADDLER'S BOOKS.

Charles Bacon and Henry Henley, arrested by the police at the instance of Kinsman, represented by Mr. Bishop and charged with unlawfully retaining the books and some other effects of the firm of Briggs & Kinsman. Mr. Dennes appeared for both parties and said he apprehended that as Mr. Briggs and Mr. Kinsman had been partners and the books of the partnership had been left by Briggs in the hands of the accused for safe keeping, it was not a matter for investigation in the police court, but the remedy of the complainant would be by an action in the higher court for trover. After some discussion Mr. Bishop offered to withdraw the charge against Henley and place him in the witness box. The magistrate asked if the accused were willing to give up the property claimed and on being answered in the affirmative, he adjourned the furtherhearing of the case for one day to enable the parties in the interim to arrange the matter

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Thomas Finlay Martin appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by Wm Fawcette of embezzling 13 bales of bay valued at twenty-three dollars. The complainant applied for a postponement of one day to enable him to subpœna witnesses. Mr. Dennes on behalf of the accused did' not object, but hinted that the complainant might save himself the trouble as one minute's hearing would be sufficient to throw the case out of court. The magistrate took moderate bail for Martin's appearance.

EUROPEAN 'NEWS.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 11-The steamer Moravian, from Liverpool 29th, has arrived.

Dix's order to pursue the rebels into Canada, attracted much attention. Leading journals discountenance the idea of being driven into unfriendly relations on account of the raiders in Canada. The *Times* shows that the rebels could desire nothing better.

The London Times has an editorial on a letter of Seward in reply to Lord Wharncliff's application to distribute aid to rebel prisoners. It says the animus displayed is no slight testimony to the course taken by her Majesty's Government in its dealings with the Union. He cannot conceal that he is driven to make the most of the opportunity offered by people who are irresponsible as representatives of the British nation. His letter indicates that he is prepared to make the most of the least official step that might be made on the part of the British Cabinet or any of its representatives. Seward must be hard pressed when he thinks it necessary to express so much indignation on so triffing an affair. The Times questions the wisdom or good sense of Lord Wharncliff's offer, but it reviles Seward's charges against the British people, and concludes by saying that he knows that in every one of the questions raised by the existing war we are only moving in lines already laid down for us by statesmen, conscience, and public opinion in the United States. Whatever abuse Seward chooses to lavish on us simply recoils on the heads of his owe peaple.

A letter published in the city article of the Times, on trading regulations with the South, rather than promote traffic. He asserts that the only available channel for getting cotton is through the blockade, and that the dfficulties of this trade have been increased, not by the great efficiency of the blockade, but by the regulations of the Confederate Government tending to give itself a monopoly of the profits of blockade running.

The Spanish Cortes opened on the 22d of December. The Queen's speech gives hope of a prompt solution of the Peruvian question, but is silent on the subject of San Domingo. She says Spain has no ambitious projects in South American Republics. As regards Mexico, the speech says the official communication of Maximilian's accession to the throne of Mexico is the commencement of a new train in the political relations between Spain and Mexico, for some time so unfortunately interrupted. Another pas-

very satisfactory. To remedy this I shall lay before you a bill of importance. This is supposed to refer to San Domingo.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Free Port Policy.

A full meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held Monday afternoon in Smith's Building for the purpose of eliciting the sentiments of the members on the antifree port movement now agitating the public

The reporters of the Press were denied admittance, but we are indebted to a gentleman who was present for the following outline of the proceedings.

The Chairman, Mr. Charles W. Wallace. having briefly announced that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the present depressed state of trade and the best means of providing funds to meet the estimates for the year expressed his conviction that a discriminating tariff would be desirable only in connection with a scheme for union with British Columbia.

Mr. R. Burnaby moved the following reso-

Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draft a series of resolutions bearing upon the questions of the Free Port, Union with British Columbia, and snggesting the most equitable scheme of taxation that would reach all classes, without unduly pressing on any. Such resolutions to be submitted to the Chamber for discussion and adoption or otherwise, at an early day.

Mr. Huskinson rose and called the attention of the Chamber to the necessity of imposing a tariff on articles that could be raised or manufactured in the country, instancing more particularly lumber, building material. furniture, leather, and general agricultural produce, &c., a tariff on which would promote manufacture, employ labor, keep population in the country and do more than all the trading community could do for the general prosperity of the place. He alluded to the high price we had to pay for articles of luxury, such as spirits, tobacco, &c., and maintained that the consumers might obtain them at the same rates even if a tariff of fifteen or twenty per cent were imposed, and the money so raised could be devoted to the making of roads and opening up and de-

veloping the country.

Mr. Leneveu said if keeping population in the country was so essential to its prosperity, he would be willing if other members would do the same, to employ one or two more men than he had any need of in order to keep them in the colony.

Mr. Weissenburger spoke in favor of maintaining the Free Port which he considered would eventually make Victoria an emporium for the trade of the Pacific.

Mr. P. M. Backus urged the advisability of giving the free port system a further trial of two years. He as an American would be willing in common with other citizens of Victoria to pay any taxes imposed for the general good, but if they put on a tariff he for one should leave for the other side and he believed other merchants would soon be forced to follow him.

Mr. Huskinson said that Victoria could never be the emporium for the South American trade because merchants wishing to consign goods to those countries would send them direct as they would see the impolicy of shipping them so far north, and incurring freight and commission charges for re-ships meut south, thus absorbing the whole profit in expenses. He again urged the propriety of a fiscal policy that would eventually find employment for immigrants being the only possible way to ensure permanent prosperity to the place and open up the resources of the country.

Mr. Selim Franklin alluded to the extraordinary high rates of interest now maintaining in England, and the consequent depression of trade in all quarters, and argued that notwithstanding this people in England had no idea of counteracting the effect by re-imposing a tariff.

Mayor Harris said he had been quite astonished on returning from New Westminster to find that a few fanatics had thrown the whole town into a ferment about a question which he considered had been settled four years ago. His Worship spoke generally in favor of the free port, and his remarks were well received.

Mr. Jules David was also a warm advocate of free trade and the free port, and advised the maintainance of the present sys. tem. He was in favor of a general poll-tax, to include Indians. Mr. Burnaby's resolution having been put

was carried by acclamation, and the chairs man, we understand, and H. Nathan named the following gentlemen: Messrs. J. David, D. Leneveu, Jno. Work. G. Sutro.

The meeting then adjourned for a few days to enable the committee to frame their re-

STRIKE AT NANAIMO-The miners at Nanaimo continue to adhere to the strike for higher wages. We understand that the cause of dispute arises out of a question of payment of the rent charged by the company for contends that they are calculated to impede the habitations occupied by the miners. In the mean time we believe there is a large supply of coal at the surface to meet the current demands.

FUCA COAL MINES-Mr. J. J. Landale the engineer of the Fuca Coal Mining Company, returned from the American side of the Straits yesterday. We learn that the work. men are now taking out a plentiful supply of better coal than formerly and at a cheaper rate, and the company are sanguine that in a short time they will be able to supply the Victoria market as well as the mail steamers for San Francisco.

NEW VOTES REGISTERED-Sheriff Naylor has recorded one hundred and ninety-eight votes under the recent notice, made up as follows : City of Victoria, 115, District. 33: sage in the speech is as follows. I am bound to state that the general condition of the monarchy, considered in all its extent is not District, 1; Nanaimo District, 21; Sooke, 6. The Aver

The dulness so

goldfields is fast p

ening of the days

weather are givin

and speculation is

THE

We (the London from the Melbourn

another way, par same time withou moting the search the number of ner than at any other of an ordinary cha rather large proper Pyrenees district. Darling Flat rus has been found as out any indication the sinking is shall are tolerably rich, collected on the gro may prove to be also been made in part of that before mens of gold in que the surface of the two gentlemen eng roos, not searching they reached a ve depth of four feet. foot of the hill also as did another gull was very soon for the first. So this some extent. On there is much acti man's Forest, in not two, new deep lately struck. Th and over again, w and if the persey who have kept to be thus rewarded will be given to de which has now be coveries of the kin country this brane rectly speaking, companies engagerather too much Within the last companies at and

broken into the gr

gold is technicall

commenced or ha

pay good dividend

and there has bee chase shares in the

in a keen compet and a rapid incre-

of capitalists ha

rected for some til

portion between

shares in the divi the dividends ac but the number was small, and th the persons able ever, these shar scrip, each scrip or 80th, or other inal share, to bri a large class of having been dor unusual inducen these shares hav and even ten tim hours after being sums have been buying and sel that the fever ha tion will run far the profits of actually are, we by the leading fi their last week the paid up of companies amo these about one dends. Thirtee tions for curren £1,140,000, seve shareholders £1 the remainder of struck gold latel dividends atter ities; others w three years, as again, never, pe the returns are to fall off for present market has brought the is not, on the wl takes individual The deep lead also in a high speculation ther as at Ballarat. It is expected

> very great, and allow of their they otherwise crushing machi dry enough to b new reets opene promise well, th from one near I 13 tons from an oz. 15wt, or 15 tens from a new trict also produ new reefs opened has been fully patch is occasi famous Pyrene faded glories stone from that duced no less th and soft state much with the but, making du from the princi well maintaine mine, long far large quantiti seven or eigh new vein has feet, the first 4 upwards of 3 largest nugget

have plenty of stalents at Woo

reefs likely to b

the mountains

The number of

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONST.

o remedy this I shall of importance. This is San Domingo.

MEETING OF THE OF COMMERCE

Port Policy.

f the Chamber of Com-Monday afternoon in r the purpose of eliciting he members on the antinow agitating the public

the Press were denied ade indebted to a gentleman r the following outline of

Mr. Charles W. Wallace. unced that the object of take into consideration ed state of trade and the iding funds to meet the ear expressed his convicinating tariff would be des nection with a scheme for Columbia. moved the following reso-

committee of five be ape ir to draft a series of resoon the questions of the with British Columbia, and t equitable scheme of taxeach all classes, without any. Such resolutions to e Chamber for discussion herwise, at an early day. ose and called the attener to the necessity of imticles that could be raised the country, instancing umber, building material. and general agricultural riff on which would proemploy labor, keep popury and do more than all nity could do for the genee place. He alluded to had to pay for articles of pirits, tobacco, &c., and consumers might obtain rates even if a tariff of er cent were imposed, and could be devoted to the nd opening up and de-

d if keeping population so essential to its pros-willing if other members e, to employ one or two had any need of in order colony. ger spoke in favor of

ree Port which he conually make Victoria and ade of the Pacific. is urged the advisability ort system a further trial as an American would be with other citizens of y taxes imposed for the

they put on a tariff he e for the other side and

nerchants would soon be aid that Victoria could um for the South Amerierchants wishing to conwould see the impolicy of ar north, and incurring sion charges for re-ship-osorbing the whole profit gain urged the propriety nat would eventually find migrants being the only

ure permanent prosperity n alluded to the extraorinterest now maintaining he consequent depression ters, and argued that note eople in England had no g the effect by re-imposing

he had been quite as-g from New Westminster fanatics had thrown the erment about a question ed had been settled four orship spoke generally in t, and his remarks were

was also a warm advo-nd the free port, and adnce of the present sys. vor of a general poll-tax,

solution having been put clamation, and the chaire l, and H. Nathan named emen: , D. Leneveu, Jno. Work,

adjourned for a few days

IMO-The miners at Nandhere to the strike for understand that the cause out of a question of payrged by the company for upied by the miners. In believe there is a large the surface to meet the

-Mr. J. J. Landale the a Coal Mining Company, American side of the We learn that the work. g out a plentiful supply of merly and at a cheaper any are sanguine that in ill be able to supply the well as the mail steamers

GISTERED-Sheriff Naylor undred and ninety-eight ent notice, made up as ictoria, 115, District, 33; Esquimalt and Metcho-nich District, 15; Lake to District, 21; Sooke, 6. Tuesday, January 24, 1865.

AUSTRALIA.

We (the London Times) take the following from the Melbourne Argus, of Sept. 24th :

THE COLDFIELDS.

The dulness so long complained of on the goldfields is fast passing away. The lengthening of the days and improvement of the weather are giving great facilities for work, and speculation is giving life and activity in another way, partly hurtful, but not at the same time without its advantages in pros moting the search for gold. At this season, the number of new rushes is always greater than at any other; and, in addition to those of an ordinary character, we have had one of rather large proportions, to a new place in Pyrenees district. This has been named the Darling Flat rush; and although the gold has been found as yet only in patches, without any indication of a continuous lead, as the sinking is shallow and some of the patches are tolerably rich, a number of men have collected on the ground. A discovery which may prove to be of some importance has also been made in the M'Ivor district. In a part of that before untried several rich specimens of gold in quartz were picked up from the surface of the ground a few days since by two gentlemen engaged in hunting kanga-roos, not searching for gold, and on sinking they reached a very promising reef at the depth of four feet. The alluvial soil at the foot of the hill also proved to be auriferous, as did another gully near, and a second reef was very soon found about two miles from the first. So this fresh field is likely to be of some extent. On many of the older fields there is much activity just now; and at Bow-man's Forest, in the Ovens district, one, if not two, new deep leads are said to have been lately struck. This place has been tried over and over again, with very partial success; and if the perseverance of the few parties who have kept to it for years is in reality to be thus rewarded at length, a fresh impetus will be given to deep sinking in this district, which has now been so long without any discoveries of the kind. In other parts of the country this branch of mining, or, more cor-rectly speaking, the shares in the different companies engaged in it, are attracting

rather too much attention just now.

Within the last few weeks the number of

companies at and near Ballarat which have broken into the gutter, as the lead or run of gold is technically termed, and have either commenced or have proved their ability to pay good dividends, has been unusually great and there has been naturally a desire to purchase shares in these companies, resulting in a keen competition among the purchasers and a rapid increase in price. The attention of capitalists has been more and more directed for some time past towards the dispropertion between the quoted prices of the shares in the dividend paying companies and the dividends actually paid each fortnight; but the number of shares in each company was small, and the prices therefore high, so the persons able to purchase were few, and the advance in value was slow. Now, however, these shares have been divided into acrip, each scrip share representing a 60th or 80th, or other component part of an original share, to bring the price within range of are now looking to the St. Albans' raid and a large class of small investors, and this having been done just when there was an to disappoint that than to please their game. unusual inducement for epeculation, some of The Federals may assure themselves that not these shares have reached double and treble, and even ten times their original value a few hours after being placed in the market. Large sums have been already made by merely buying and selling these shares, and, now that the fever has set in, doubtless speculation will run far too high; but, to show what the profits of mining on these deep leads actually are, we may quote the figures given by the leading firm of stockbrokers here in their last weekly report. They state that the paid up capital of 84 of the Ballarat companies amounts to £775,000, and of these about one third are now paying dividends. Thirteen of them have, after deductions for current expenses, paid in dividends £1,140,000, seven alone having paid to their shareholders £1,025,000 of this amount. Of the remainder of the companies some bave struck gold lately, and will commence paying dividends after clearing off pressing liabilthree years, as the case may be; others, Holliday and is intended for the Oregon trade. again, never, perhaps; but among them all She will take the place of some of the antiis not, on the whole, too high, whatever mis- as being a very fine specimen of ship archi-The deep lead companies at Daylesford are and durable manner. There is considerable

tens from a new reef in the Castlemaine discould have purchased one condemded block-trict also produced 520z., and the number of ade runner, to call our own.—Oregonian. new reefs opened within the last few weeks has been fully as great as usual. A rich patch is occasionally struck still in the once famous Pyrenees Reet to remind us of the stone from that last found is said to have pro-duced no less than 400oz. of gold. The wet istry of the titles and claims under which well maintained. In the Clunes Company's over it."

as at Ballarat.

The Heekin Colonist. one of 103oz. 11dwt., from the Old Load Dunolly; one of 75oz. having been among the nuggets picked out from the washdirt in their claim by the Waterloo Company, at Ballarat, which a few days since became sud. denly known to fame by their first breaking into the gutter of the Jerusalem Lead, and in a very rich patch.

EUROPEAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11-The London Times says: If the United States Government is so ill advised as to send its troops over the Canadian border, a very serious misunderstanding between the two countries may be the consequence.

The Daily News says the order of Gen. Dix will be disapproved by the Washington authorities. It says the plea which could alone warrant such a course, would be the refusal of the Canadian authorities to administer justice and preserve the discharge of the duties of neutrals. Such however has happily no foundation.

The Star condemns the position of Gen. Dix, and the uncalled for resolution passed in Congress in reference to Canada, as tending to complicate the position already seri-

ously embarrassing.

The Post thinks the promptitude of the Canadian Government in its order to rearrest the raiders is substantial testimony to its own good faith, and will have a reassuring effect in Washington and New York.

The New York correspondent of the London Times points out that the Federal Gova ernment gave notice in October of its intention to increase its armament on the Lakes, and will therefore be able by the opening of navigation in the St. Lawrence and have as many war ships on the Lakes as it pleases, and that the British Government will find itself about the 15th of April with ohly one vessel to oppose the Federal fleet.

The Daily News publishes a letter from Goldwin Smith asserting his conviction that the sinking of the Florida was entirely accidental. He defends the language of the American press on the subject, and pays a high compliment to the loyalty and determination of the American people.

The letter of Mr. Adams communicating briefly Seward's refusal is published. In it Adams expresses regret that he has to close the correspondence.

The Times contrasts the frank, temperate language of President Lincoln in his message, with the proclamation of Gen. Dix and the resolution offered in the Federal Senate by Chandler. It says, in Congress we are charged with complicity in assassination and pillage while it commands and threatens our territory with invasion, but the Chief Magistrate of the Republic does justice both to Canada and England. We gladly receive his views as those which time and reason will his views as those which time and reason will command to the Northern people. A war between America and England would be simply the most formidable intervention in behalf of the South which Dayis could design to be the Board might be done away with altogether without impairing the system of education; the whole thing would be far better in the hands of the Executive, and far mor efficiently and behalf of the South which Davis could de-

The Times specially recommends this point to the consideration of the Americans. It adds that "it has been long surmised that the Confederacy has been rather allured than deterred by the prospect of an international embroilment arising out of their schemes. If, besides the boundary and plundering, have a hope of this kind. It is much easier even the capture of Nashville nor the defeat of Sherman would satisfy the South so much as a rupture with this country, to which certain Northern politicians are incessantly adverting.

The Post advocates similar views. The Herald says we must take care and give them no reasonable grounds of provocation, and that if war should commence, it may be their (Americans) fault only and not

The Star believes the feeling in the United States about the release of the St. Albans' raiders would doubtless subside as soon as the course of the Canadian Government is

OREGON. NEW VESSELS FOR THE ORDGON TRADE .-The new steamship Del Norte, recently ities; others will do so within one, two, or launched in San Francisco, was built for Ben. the returns are likely to increase rather than quated hulks we are now supporting. The to fall off for many years to come, so the Del Norte is the first ocean steamship ever present market value to which speculation built on the Pacific Coast, and she is dehas brought the shares—about £2,500,000— scribed to us by parties who have seen her takes individuals may make in buying badly. tecture, constructed in the most substantial also in a highly prosperous condition, and addition expected to be made during the next speculation there is running nearly as high two years in our ocean-bound fleet. A line sat Ballarat.

It is expected that speculators will also of first class propellers is in contemplation to run between San Francisco and this port, have plenty of scope for the exercise of their to be extended if need be to Victoria on the talents at Wood's Point and upon the new North, and ultimately to be connected with reefs likely to be opened upon both sides of other lines to ports on the Mexican coast, and the mountains during the coming summer. thence down to Panama and to the South-The number of prospectors at work will be ward. The increasing trade of the coast is very great, and the clearing of roadways will sufficient to invite such investments, even allow of their scattering more widely than at a glance, and as the San Friscans are "up they otherwise could, and of the cartage of to snuff" in matters of this kind, it would not crushing machinery, as soon as the ground is surprise us much to wake up some of these dry enough to bear the wheels. Some of the fine mornings and learn that all of our barks new reefs opened in the older districts lately bad been sent to China and the Russian promise well, the first trial lot of eight tons from one near Dunolly yielding 80 ounces and 13 tons from another near Pleasant Creek 20 fleet of steamers in full operation, sufficient for our demands, and that, too, before we tons from a row and in the Cartier in the Cartier

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 .- The latest advices faded glories of this; and one bucket of from Mexico state that Maximilian has issued and soft state of the country has interfered ecclesiastical property has been for some much with the cartage of stone to the mills; time held, in effect declaring that it belongs but, making due allowance for this, the yield to the State, and that it is in the province of from the principal reefing districts has been the Government to exercise superior control

mine, long famous for the production of large quantities of stone yielding steadily seven or eight pennyweights to the ton, a new vein has been struck, at a depth of 300 who has just arrived in Mexico, is without leet, the first 48 tons from the matter. He therefore teet, the first 48 tons from which averaged instructions in the matter. He, therefore, American Telegral upwards of 3oz. 12dwt. to the ton. The largest nugget found during the month was that it was received with great enthusiasm.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1864. House met at 3:15. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Young, Dickson, Dunean. Bayley.

BARRISTERS' BILL. The Speaker read a message from the Council assenting to the Barristers' Bill as amended by the House. MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

The Speaker read a message from the Governor enclosing a resolution of the City Council requesting the Government to meet the Municipal Debentures due at the Bank of British North America, as the Corporation were wholly unable to do so. His Excellency asked for the concurrence of

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION.

Dr. Dickson moved to fix a day to take into consideration the Governor's message in regard to the constitution of the Legislative Council. He did this with a view to obtain copies of the Governor's Commission and Royal Instructions. After a few words from Mr. DeCosmos in favor of the production of the Commission and Instrucions the motion was agreed to, and Friday next fixed as the day.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Mr. DeCosmos introduced the bill to provide a standard of Weights and Measures for the colony.

BOAD ACT. Mr. Young asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the Road Act, 1860. Leave granted.

LAW COURTS OF THE TWO COLONIES. Mr. Franklin obtained leave to postpone his motion in regard to the Law Courts of the two colonies for one week. SCHOOL BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of this bill in committee, Dr. Dickson in the chair. The various clauses which were suspended were then taken up. On the clause defining the duties

of Trustees,
Dr. Powell said the only objectionable feature he saw in the clause was giving the Trustees power to fix the teacher's salary.

The clause was amended in accordance with the other parts of the bill as passed at the previous

sittings. The remaining suspended clauses were then discussed and passed after the requisite amendments to conform with the body of the bill, and the committee rose and reported the completion of the

The House then adjourned till to-day (Thurs-

day) unless the mail steamer should arrive. January 18, 1865. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present-Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Young, Cochrane.

DECLARATION OF TITLES. This bill came down from the Legislative Coun-

cil and was read a first time and ordered to be SCHOOL BILL.

On motion of Dr. Powell this bill was recommitted, Mr. Cochrane in the chair. On the clause appointing a Board of Education

Dr. Helmcken opposed the mode of construction of the Board, as proposed by the bill, as they would be quite irresponsible. He thought it would be far better to have the Board placed entirely economically managed, The Board of Education would go on until it became a second Incorporation. He would therefore move "that the Governor and Executive Council shall constitute a Board of Education." Mr. Young seconded the motion, which was

carried nem con. On the clause appointing a Saperintendent
Dr. Powell thought the sum of \$1,500 too small
a salary. By doing away with a Board of Education the duties of a Superintendent would be
greatly increased, and a larger salary should be

Messrs. Helmcken and DeCosmos differed from the last speaker, and the clause was altered to "not more than \$1,500." Dr. Helmcken introduced a clause to provide

for the introduction of gymnastic and military exercises, which was carried. on the clause allowing olergymen to visit the schools and give religious instruction to the children of their respective persuasions in separ-

ate rooms,
Dr Powell moved that the clause be erased, He did not know how the clause had crept in as the House was strongly opposed to any sectarian tendencies in the bill

Dr. Helmcken and Mr. Young supported the clause and it was carried, Dr. Powell strongly dissenting. The Committee here rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till to-day

SANDWICH ISLANDS

By the arrival of the schooner Sea Nymph 20 days from Honolulu, we (Alta) have Sandwich Island papers to December 3d, from which we glean some items of interest. to our readers.

The fine residence of W. E. Cuttreil, Esq., in Nuuanu, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday, November 29th. Loss \$4,000. The rice exported from the Islands in 1864 amounted to 277,835 pounds, against 123,451 pounds in 1863. Of paddy, only 57,742 pounds was exported this season, against 398,291 last season. The average cost per pound this year is estimated at 21/2 cents, and the proposed imposition of an extra import duty for the benefit of the rice producers is creating a great opposition, it being argued that the tax will tend to increase the price of coolie labor, and injuriously affect the sugar and other interests. The duty has, nevertheless,

been imposed. The news of the triumph of the Union party and the election of Lincoln and Johns son was received with unbounded enthusiasm at Honolulu, creating almost as much enthusiasm as there was in San Francisco. The Commercial Advertiser says that many of the public and private buildings were illuminated. Salutes of 100 guns were fired by several ships in port, and a National salute of thirty-six guns was fired on Emma street at sunset. In the evening they had fireworks, bonfires, and a procession with transparencies, fully up to San Francisco style. The band played the American National airs, and as the procession passed each illuminated house, cheers were given for the residents and for the Union. An elegant party was given at the residence of the American Consul, the guests being the representatives of all the different nationalities. No such demonstration was ever before witnessed in Honolula on any occasion.

APPOINTED. We understand that Mr. J. C. Colquhoun has been appointed Superintending Engineer of the Dredger, It is said Mr. Golquhoun bas had practical experience in Great Britain sufficient to fully qualify him for the duties attached to the

MR. Collins, the projector of the Russon American Telegraph, is said to have left New York for this coast, and may shortly be ex-

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

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE Only Good Sauce, and applicable to

EXTRACT Of a LETTE from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, To his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 188 "Tell LEA & PER is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most pa latable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made

Caution. Lea & Perrins

Beg to cau'ion the public against spuriou imi WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. & P. having discovered that several of the For

L. & P. having discovered that several of the For eign Markets have been supplied with SpuriousImi TATIONS, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. FORGED.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations and have in tructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any intringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce. ** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors. Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell. Messrs Barelay and Sons, London; etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. nl0 lawly

OSTEO EIDON.

PATENT, March 1st, 1862

Agents for VITORIA, V. I.

Janion, Green & Rhodes,

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispending with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially dispendent of the supplying few. cially adapted for warm climates.



27, HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, and CITY ESTABLISHMENT, 36 LUDGATE HILL, 4 doors from the Railway Bridge. LIVERPOOL: 134, DUKE STREET.

BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET. Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding partieulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change color, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth.

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



Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES'

ected, in quarts, pints, %, %, and % pints. Currie Powder, in 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz bottles.

Cod Liver Oil, finest Newfoundland, in quarts, pints, and 4-pints.

Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quarts, concentrated Decection of Sarsaparitia, in quarts, pints and ½-pints.

Essences 'Ginger and Peppermint," ½, 1, & 2-oz. corked or stoppared bottles.

Flavoring Essences, in ½, 1, and 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion, in quarts, pints, and

Granular Efferves: Carbonate) Granular Efferves: Carbonate
of Lithia,
Granular Efferves: Citrate of
Iron,
Granular Efferves: Citrate of
Iron and Quinine,
Granular Efferves: Citrate of
Lithia,
Granular Efferves: Citrate of
Lithia,
Granular Efferves: Citrate
Magnesia.
Granular Efferves: Citrate of
Ouinine:

Pepsine Wine, %, %, and pints.
Quinine in %, %, and 1-oz. hermetically sealed bots.
Salad Oil, "Finest Lucca," quarts, pints & %-pints.
Sedlitz, Soda, Ginger Beer, and Lemonade Powders, wrapped in tin foil papers. In boxes. Tasteless Sedilitz in one powder, in patent capped

bottles in cases

cents—Bouquet, Frangipanni, Jamin, Jockey
club, Laveuder Water, Marechale, Millefleurs,
Patchouli, Rondelitia, Spring Flowers Verbena, Wood Violets, and every other descrip-The whole of the above articles can be packed in other sized bottles, it so ordered.

Note—The trade mark and label is affixed to every

To be had through all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. BURGOYNE & BURBRIDGES,

EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST. LONDON lublish Monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 DRUGS

Chemical, Pharmaceutical & Photographic PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRU-MENTS and APPLIANCES and every descrip-

tion of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES. This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every Month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, to any part of the World, upon application. fa* As the latest fluctuations of the market ar arways noted, this list is invaluable to Chemists Druggists, Storekeepers and Sargeons.

Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia HAS BREN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public

BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Head-ache, Gout, and Indigestion and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladie and Children Combined with the

with the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP,
it forms an agreeable Effervescing Draught, in which
its aperient qualities are much increased. During
Hot Seasens, and in hot climates, the regular use of
this simple and elegant remedy has been found
highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to
strength and purity) by

DINNEFORD & CO.,

172 New Bond street, London ; Agent for Victoria, V. I.,

Chemist, Government street. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout fe19wly

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

&c., &c.;1 (Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

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

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauccs of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calf's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B., are Agents for LEA & PERRINS CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE Carstair's Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whites' Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, fe25 wy ly

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARK

CAUTION. Having received information that scertain un principled persons in the United Kingdom have been, and are, shipping Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Tinned Iron of inferior quality, bearing our Names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof,

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked,

"TUPPER & COMPANY.

"MANUFACTURERS, -" 61a, Moorgate Street, London; WORKS-LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM: in addition to the Trade Marks heretofore used, to denote the different qualities of our goods, viz..—Best Best, T. C. Crown, Best Cross daggers, and G.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN,

That all persons manufacturing, selling, or shipping, or engaged in any wise in the sale or disposa of Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Tinned Iron with our Marks or Brands, in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, will be prosecuted TUPPER & COMPANY.

61A, Moorgate street London, E. C.

30th December, 1863.

Drugs and Chemicals George Curling & Company,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON., Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old-Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of

Drugs Chemicals, Quinine. PHARMACQPŒIA PREPARATIONS, -Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and

Capsules of Copaibæ, Cubebs, Castor Ol and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Re-nowned Specialities.

Castor Oil, in Bottles.

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

Orders confided to their care will be executed Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon ap-

Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders are placed in the hands of GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY ap5

Protection from Fire

Prize Medal Prize Medal

BRYANT MAY'S Patent Special Safety Matches, Wax Vesta and Cigar Light.

LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous ight as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties. Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes. Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and apanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin hoxes, or b0, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1,000. Sole importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor(slide

All orders made payable in London will receive-WHITECHAPEL ROAD. LONDON, E.

j926t eow PRIZE MEDAL.

Crinolines and Corsets. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workman] ship and new esmbinations in STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS,

A. SALOMONS, AND SALOM BOK TAS

35, OLD CHANGE, LANDON, The Cardinipus PATENT JUPON Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed. Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze, For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass.

NEW PATENT HARMOZON CORSET

along (self-adjusting) moditive share while quite Obtained a Prize Medal, and is the very best Stay Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset, Invaluable for the Ball Room, Eque trian Exer cise, and Warm Climates.

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

m4 35, Old Change, London,

LIFE IN THE WESTERN STATES.

[From a Correspondent of the London Times.] You know more about the American war than I do, though I am near a field of battle; but, while you hear about great things, I see small details. This is a great country, and there is room in it for all the spare population of Europe,-room and food, work and plenty. I have seen but one person asking charity, and she was a blind Irishwoman. As we rash over these vast plains we see wide oceans of yellow Indian corn, sugarcane, wild grass, and wheat stubbles, with occasional islands of green trees. Leave the railroad and take a stretch into the country, and it is still the same. In a thing like a tray upon four wheels we drive where we will, for this is a land of liberty; eccasionally we meet a train of waggons steering into the wide world, with a human freight and a lot of gear; they are farmers who have sold their dand, and are seeking new pastures to plough. When they get to their new station they knock up a house with a few pounds, plough up the prairie, and, without more ado, sow and reap and prosper. I have measured stalks of natural grass over eight feet high. I have walked through acres of it higher than my head. The Indian corn is like a small forest, each stalk hung with two or three yellow ears, each yielding 700 to 900 fold. Cattle and horses are fat and lazy as the pig, and there is a market for everything close at hand. If there were a hill to look at, this would be an earthly paradise, as it seems. The people I have fallen in with are chiefly from old countries-Swiss, Germans, Norwegians, English, Scotch and Irish. Those who have strong arms use them and get on; those who have brains and arms prosper. This is one side of this fair picture, but no landscape is complete without a shadow, and the shadow here is the draft. One man has two sons in the war, another has lost some mear relation, a third has come home broken down with hardship, another has lost a leg and goes limping about on crutches, without pay or pension, "cussing." At any moment a man who has spent his strength to make a home is liable to be drawn and sent to fight whether he will or not, and dismay reigns in this "bread-basket of the word." Some days ago I was quietly reading a stupid novel in one of the long cars on one of the railroads which make an iron network in North America. We stopped at a country station, and I was overwhelmed by an avalanche of gray-coated men. They tumbled in and filled the car to overflowing. One sat on my knee, another sat beside me, a third made a pile of packs and sat on my feet, and a cluster stood round us. All were sturdy. brown-faced, hard handed men, but they did not seem to fit into their gray clothes, and it seen appeared that they had been "drawn." The only happy face among the whole lot belonged to a lad who was half seas over ; he was a substitute ; he had got \$1,000 from a richer man who could pay for his hide, and he was performing "Dixie" on a Jew's harp. "What have you done with your money," said I, "Drunk it?" The Scotch Yankee youth winked his eye. "I've put it where I can find it again if I come hacked and chipped into form. In a crow back, and if I don't, them that's at home of recruits men struggle for life and elbe knows where to get it, I guess," and then he room; the weakest go to the wall, and resumed " Dixie," and worked away till he wore a raw on his lip with his foreinger. My neighbor on the right was grim as a sign-post, and he, too, was a horny handed Scotch farmer. We got our mouths opened with a pipe, and it soon appeared that he and the rest were " bad"-that is to say, exceedingly disgusted at having to go to the war. His brother had his head knocked off by a cannon ball, and he had been drawn, and he had not got a thousand dollars to pay for a substitute. As we smoked his heart seemed to warm up to his home. There was the town, there the Court-house, there the local institutions for educating the children of citizens free gratis and for nothing, as well as they could be taught at Edinburgh or Glasgow. That was fine land off which a man could get a "turf crop" the first year, and then sorrow came over the honest brown face and he seemed to remember that he was a prisoner going to be drilled and shot at. It was evident why sentries with fixed bayonets stood at the doors. By the aid of an apple and a cigar, the nearest sentry was set agoing, and he explained that his lot was "ugly, but that there was no danger of anything anpleasant as he thought, and then he puffed placidly and spat vigorously upon my poor novel which had fallen on the floor. At the next station we stopped, and the conductor roared " all out for dinner." " Yes," grumbled my neighbor, " for them as can get out." "Let none of our men out of the cars," shouted a captain. I got out, and dined well and cheaply, bought a lot of baccy for my neighbors, and returned. I met my friend getting out, followed by a soldier with his loaded piece. "All right," he said, "I have spoken to the captain," and off they went towards the refreshment room. Dingdong went the engine bell, and the train began to move. The captain beckoned, but the train went faster. He beckoned harder than ever, and the recruit came hurrying slowly over the bounds. The train went on, and by the time the soldier of the Republic got to the step, it was going so fast that to leap in was a serious risk not to be incurred, of course; so the Scotchman looked and and made signs, and gradually faded away in the distance. One of the institutions of this country is a rope, which passes from ear to car, and to the engine; the captain seized it and pulled, and by some accident the cord was loose, and it came away till there was " quite a coil of it." Then the captain looked

dollar men." Now, whether the Scotchman and his sentry " skedaddled" or came on by the next train, I do not know, but no man moved a step afterwards without a sentry at his heels, with his hand on the lock of his gun. A second human avalanche of Germans came down upon us at another station, and so, packed like cattle on a freight train, we all arrived at last. Now, Sir, this is a great country, and she is shedding blood freely to wipe out

round the corner and "cussed," and the

sentry, turning to me, said, with unction, "Well, now, that's awful; them's thousand

some of it is got, and the price of " a thousand dollar man," in the Western States. want to live in it. No, Sir."

swells in the old country are sent to school to Hibben & Carswell. take the conceit out of them, and they soon find their level in the crowd; but in this vast country men- live much alone, and solitude works ill in their human nature. Those who have trod the bypaths of Europe know the solitory glen, a Swiss, an Italian organ- ing band. grinder, a Connemara man, a Scotch peasa or an English laborer takes up his abode a forest, or on a prairie, becomes a farm and lives alone. With all his native roug ness he settles down where his near neighbor is miles away, and he learns that is a sovereign personage, one of the soverei people, owner and monarch of all he surve So he rusts and rusticates for some years, for half his life, and so his children grow good stuff, but rusty blades. Once and while this country class travels. A son w has swarmed from the parent hive sets out visit his parents, or a parent to visit a pro perous child. From Rome to Vienna, fr Milan to Paris, from Hamburg to Madrid from the Land's End to John o' Groat's hou are distances scarcely equal to many of the visits. With travellers of this class a va rant in the Western States must associa and so he learns their ways. They are rou country kings, right good stuff, independe well fed, well clad, prosperous, and go humored; they come of the class who in No way say "thou" to the king, but they are ve rough diamonds here. In the old count they were used to kick up their heels, smol chew, and spit freely; they have done same more freely in their new country her and when they are jammed together 100 one car they continue their home pract and spit pools. Recruits are not the m polished members of any society, and a crow of recruits sifted from such a class is a rou lot. In the State of Maine I fell in with recruit. He was a lad of 20 or thereabou and he was rather "tight." He spoke of " O Jeff Davis" and "Abe," and what he won say and do to them. He had once driv one or other in a stage, and he would tell "darned old skunk" how to rule t nation and conduct the war. Eve fresh burst ended with the sa chorus, " I am a rock-in the ground." was a very rough geological specimen, b he was on his way to the mill. Some wee later a vagrant friend happened to meet same youth, and found him sad and sobe all the crow was taken out of the ga chicken, he had found his level in the ran and his stiff neck had learnt to bow suthority; a drum-major, more despotic th Jeff. Davis had dethroned the sovereign, a he was tamed. Later I was crammed in cars with soldiers returning from the fro and their bearing was different; the "ro in the ground" becomes a granite bolder dint of hard knocks, and the soldier go strongest only holds his place by sitting star ily in it; but in a crowd of soldiers it is r so. One upright bronzed man, with strip on his well-worn jacket, rose unasked to two friends sit together; another rebuked waiter for keeping an old man waiting. endless nameless ways camp manners or shine the country manners of rank and fi for the civilian is civilized by discipline.

The way by which the change is made plain as the change itself. An army of au erats could do little in the field, so Libe has to whip her naughty boys. She does n flog them, but she finds ways to tame t rebellious cubs. The schoolmaster in "M shipman Easy" had found out that one can was worth two floggings, and the most stu born Yankee scholar has to yield, when hu up by his thumbs for a good spell. T change of demeanor appears in all grad Many green officers are noisy roysteri blades, full of very strange oaths, a bearded to their full power. Some "Ca tains" and " Colonels" are like escaped cou ter jumpers; but the old hands are genera quiet, silent, courteous men, with the or steady eye and fixed gaze which men ca face to face with death. The majority old hands, though young in years; they Shettleroe, J dress the part ill, but they act it well, dress the part ill, but they act it well, Smith, A.G. nevertheless; their clothes may be thread-Slaxford, G. bare, torn, and dirty, but they have the Stewart, Dr. 2 bearing of gentlemen who are good soldiers. Surely this adversity has done some good The traditional, 'cute, nasal boasting, draw-ling, impudent, leng-haired, offensive, being portrayed by Mrs. Trollope and Dickens Sampson, J appeared last night on the boards of a Yan-kee theatre; but the real man, if he exist anywhere, has not yet crossed the devious Triavelli, C Your obedient servant,

A VAGRANT. ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, October.

MINING ON THE FRASER. - We are informed Taff, C by gentlemen who arrived from New West- Vigelius, L minster on Saturday evening that there are Weekes, JJ\$ at present about 1000 miners at work on the Work, Miss M. bars between Yale and Lytton. They are all Westmoreland, R Whymper, F, 2 taking advantage of the low state of the river Whiteside, D to secure which will pay them well for the Wilcox, J washing bereafter.

FIRE ALARM—The beard of Supervisors Westwood, WJ Watson, WR Wright & Co, 2 of San Francisco have authorised the con- Wood, W W struction of fire alarms in that city. Mr. Watson, W Walker, T. Kennard, a gentleman who has had experience in the Eastern cities is now engaged

the blot of slavery from her institutions; per-haps you do not know whose blood it is, how H. Bancroft & Co., publishers, of San Francisco, of the Pacific Almanac for the year This is a great country, but I don't seem to 1865. It is a very neat, well printed pamphlet of 100 pages, and contains a mass of uses One phase of this American war strikes a ful information in regard to California and wanderer very forcibly; it is the change in the Pacific States generally. Also, a neat the bearing of those who are engaged in it. pocket diary with tables of coins, distances, "it is no good for man to live alone." Young weights and measures, &c., &c. For sale by

STEKIN MINES .- So little has of late been heard of mining on Stekin river, that we had almost believed that these northern mines manners of the people; the ways of a German were entirely abandoned. We are informed, beerhouse, of an Irish wisky shop, of an however, that a party of miners and traders English country tap, and here in the west, a have still faith enough in that section of the country devoid of graveyards, a German boor country to induce them to revisit it this. from some wide plain, a Norseman from his spring. All success to the hardy, enterpris-

> OF LETTERS e VICTORIA POST OFFICE to uary 21st, 1865.

> > Armetrong P

Borthwick R

Bille W L

Boake, B Barker, J

Belaseo A

Briggs, J Bowen, L M

Backus, P'M

Buckley, B J

Clayton, J Campbell, J Cuming A Coffrin, S

Cambel, @

Catman, Z Colline, J

Cosens. J

Davis, J C Douglas, J Dean, G

Evans, DS

Flemming, J Falshaw, R, 2 Fralick, J Fife, W H

Garvin, J

Gillitlie, Mr Graham, W

Hankin, P Hamlin, JH Hyde, W Hamilton, James

Hawthorne, T

Herre, Mr Hewne, B L

Iliffe, G

James, Dr

Jones, J Jones, H

Karr, J

Laughton, W Linek, W F

Lazarus, E Lovett, J

Maybie, A Mitchell, J

Myles, H Moore, M

McKinnon, A Malone, J W

McFarlane, J

Miller, J W

Moses, W D

Newsome, G

Orchard, N

Palmer, J J

Newel, R

Nolan, J

Orr, J

Macmahon, A

Gaffney, J

an-	ing band.
nt,	
in er,	LIST
gb-	Remaining in th
est	Jan
he	de data de la composición dela composición de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición dela composición dela composición dela composición de la composición dela composición de la composición dela composición dela compo
ign	Ashworth Mrs
ys.	Austen J
, or	Byrne N Bradahaw H J
up,	Booth G
rho	Browning W
t to	Bowen C Briggs R S
08-	Burns D
ano	Brown R A Bowron J
, or	Boyce J
ese	Chapperon, Mrs, &
ag-	Chapperon, Mrs, &
ate,	Curran, J Calhoun, S
igh	Coughlen, J
ont,	Conant, T W Cool, Dr
or-	Clarke, G T
ery	Crawford, M
try	Duck, Mr Dunstan, J
ke,	Devine, P E
the	Dixon, J D
me,	Ellery, G Emslie, J
ice	
ost	Frankel, A
wd	Friggens. J Flynn, H
ngh	Finlayson, A
ha	Franklin & Co
uts,	George, R Graves, T
ald	Garrison, R
ven	Gander, A
the	Grudy, R
he	Hankin, C Hughes, T
ery	Howett, G
me He	Hamilton, J.
but	Holland, R. Hutchinson, Mr
eks-	Hutchinson, Miss
the	Irwin, S M
er;	Irvine, S.M.
ks,	Jones, W Jefts, S
to	Jones, V, 2
nan	Jansen, J
and	Krohe, H W, 2
nto	Lloyd, E
ont,	Landon, JF Ledrier, M, 2
	Lachapelle, J
by	Laumeister, F
wd	Lions, H
WO	Meyer & Triest McLane, T. 2 Mitchell, H
the rd-	McLane, T. 2 Mitchell, H Morison, G
not	McLellan. J
pes	
let	McKay, J G, McDonald, A
da	Meyers, M H, 2
In ut-	Martionen, M Miller, Miss
ile,	Morrison, W
"	Nood, Mrs C
e is	Neale, G
to-	Newcomb, M Nelson, H
rty	Oldfield, J
not her	Ogilvie, Miss
id-	Orr, R
id- ing	Perry, J
np-	Porter, J A Powers, E
ing	Parker, J
his les.	Polmere, J Peebles, J
ing	Phillips, J J
and	Quirk, J
ap-	
un	Robertson, A. Riley, G.P.
pen	Richard, C Rainforth, C
rry	Robertson, J J
are	Richardson, J Ross, J M
hèy	Shottleree T

Pickin, W all Presley, J H Poppleton, R. Pierre, Ann R Price, W R Robb, A Roper, J Rodriguez Reynolds, M Renwick, J Stubbs. J Simonton, Dr Silvesia. A Spearman, J Simms, G W Shotbolt, Mr Starrett. R Samuels, E Sampson, W Steger, G W Sloane, T S Spence, J Smith, J Smith, R T Thomas, T G Taylor, A Trespail, W Turnbull, T Tournet, A Thomson, J & Trurau, E Titen, J F Tillett, B Treworthy, S

Vinberg, E H Williams, CH, 2 Woodcock, J Wardle, J Williams, T H Wilson, J Wright, E D Wallace, J Wolfe, J A White, J J Wilson, Miss Wilde, L Winslow, Y A

in their construction. The sum appropriated is \$24,000 which will distribute sixty alarms in the most prominent parts of the city.

Holloway's Fills.—A certain sure is made ashes, Bile, Loss of Appetite, and Lowness of Spirits.—These Pills can be taken without danger from wet and cold, and require no interruption from business or pleasure. They are mildly on the bowsls, strengthen the stomach and promote THE WEATHER.—The fine bracing atmosphere and bright sunshine of the last few days have been most exhilarating, and the frost at night has been sufficiently keen to give skaters some hope of again indulging in that healthful exercise before the close of the winter.

from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a truly wonderful change in a debilitated constitution, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, of the heart. Plain directions for the use of this medicine, at once so mild and efficacious, are affixed to each box. ed to each box,

FROM SAN FRANCISCO-The bark Frances Palmer, Lamb master, arrived outside the harbor last night at seven o'clock, having made the run up in nine days. She brings six Chinamen as passengers, and a small cargo of general merchandise consigned to the Hudson Bay Company, particulars of which have already appeared in the Colonist. The Frances Palmer will be followed in six or eight days by another vessel, probably the Sheet Anchor or the Josephine. Capt. Lamb reports that the bark Rival, advertised as loading for this port, will not sail for some time, her papers of re-registration not having arrived from the East, The portion of her cargo—some 200 tons—already loaded, will probably be transferred to the bark Architect. The Frances Palmer will commence discharging at the Hudson Bay Company's wharf this morning,

FOR PUGET SOUND. - The Eliza Anderson sailed yesterday at noon for Steilacoom and other ports on the Sound, carrying the detachment of U. S. troops which arrived per Pacific.

EXPORTS OF TREASURE .. - The steamship Pacific carried down \$49,621 22, of which the bank of British Columbia sent \$23,054 12, and Wells Fargo & Co. \$26,576 10.

SAILED .- The steamship Pacific sailed for San Francisco direct yesterday morning, with about 60 passengers, only a few of whom were from this city.

VESELS EXPECTED .- The following vessels are now due and may be expected with the first favorable breeze: The British ship General Wyndham, American barques Rival and Francis Palmer, from San Francisco, and Janion, Green, & Rhodes schooner Domitila, from Sandwich

FROM NAMAIMO.—The steamer Fideliter arrived last night from Nanaimo with a cargo of coal.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Fideliter will sail this morning at 8 o'clock for Nanaimo and way

FROM NAMAIMO .- The sloop Alarm arrived yesterday with a eargo of coal to Kavanagh &

FROM PUGBT SOUND. - The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived early yesterday morning from Olympia with 23 passengers and a cargo of stock and produce.

Tun steamer Jenny Jenes also arrived from Olympia at 12 o'clock yesterday, with 6 passengers and a full load of cattle, sheep, and hogs.

ARRIVAL OFTER MAIL .- The steamship Pacific Commander A. F. Burnes, arrived from San Francisco and Portland yesterday evening with passengers and very small freight. She was not aground on the bar at the mouth of the Willamette river as reported, but was detained 24 hours at Astoria and 3 hours in Baker's Bay by rough weather.

FOR OLYMPIA. - The steamer Jenny Jones sailed for Olympia yesterday at 12 o'clock.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning, with passengers and a small freight.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER .--- The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, with the mails for New Westminster. She will return this atternoon.

FOR ADBLAIDS .- The bark John Stephenson, we understand, will leave to-day for Alberni Mills under charter to load lumber for Adelaide,

FROM NANAIMO .-- The ste amer Caledonia ar- tons hay. Value, \$200. rived yesterday with a eargo of coal for Captain Frain.

THE GENERAL WYNDHAM'S CARGO .- The hatches of this ship were opened on Saturday last in presence of Captain Reid, who inspected the cargo so far as could be seen, finding it in excellent order. The ship will begin discharging

FROM WHIDRY ISLAND. - The schooner Wing'd Racer arrived yesterday with a cargo of farm produce.

FROM DUNGENESS .- The schooner J W Wester arrived yesterday with a cargo of hay, grain

PORTLAND MARKETS

(From the Oregonian.)

PORTLAND, Jan. 13th, 1865. There appears not to be much doing in the produce market to-day, and for the period under review nothing of importance has transpired.

Large amounts of wheat and oats have been reecived per river steamers on contract from the in-terior, which has been forwarded to San Francisco drect. Messrs. Richards & McCraken and J. E. Beebe & Ce being the principal consignors in furnishing the cargo of the bark Industry, the only vessel that has cleared the present week.

The following are prices offered for domestic produce by the city dealer to-day:
FLOUR—Imperial \$10 p bbl; Standard Mills \$10: other brands \$8@8 25. GRAIN—Wheat \$1 40@1 45 p bush; oats 70c; barley 2% p2%c p lb.

BEANS—Small white 3%c; white pea 4c; red

APPLES-Kanging from \$1.25 to \$1 75 per

EGGS—Per doz 35@37½c for fresh. BUTTER—Best brands fresh Oregon 50 pp. lb.:

ordinary 30c to 37½c.

BACON—Sides 15; hams 17c and 18c. BAUUN—Sides 19; nams 17c and 18c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Ducks (Mallard) by the quantity, \$2 25@2 50 pp doz; Geese according to quality 3 50@\$4; Chickens \$3@3 50.

POTATOES—Best quality Kidneys \$1 25 per bush; other varieties \$1@1 15.

HAY—Sales noted at from \$20 to 28 pp ton.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

From the S. F. Alta

MONDAY Evening, Jan. 9th In Grain, there is a slight improvement in trade. Wheat and Oats are meeting with more inquiry, and considerable sales have been made, mostly in small lots. Barley for the time being is dull, and few sales making; choice brewing is offered at \$3 30, without buyers. Potatoes of good quality find ready sale at 3%@3%c per lb. The bulk of those on the market now are inferior. Hay is dull; quotable at \$24@30 pp ton. Coal Oil is freely dealt in, at prices showing an unward is freely dealt in, at prices showing an upward tendeacy. A round sale of Pork, consummated at the close of last week, may be noted. Prices for choice Isthmus Butter are hardening, and sales reported show a gradual improvement.

reported show a gradual improvement.

OATS—1100 sks, in two parcels, at \$2.80@2.82\$ and 150 do at \$2.20 \$\mathrm{P}\$ 100 lbs; Barley—200 sacks choice feed at \$3.15 \$\mathrm{P}\$ 100 lbs; Butter—100 firks J C Isthmus at 34c \$\mathrm{P}\$ lb; Apples—50 es bbls N Y dried private; Case Goods—40 cs Kemp's Jellies at \$6; Lard—50 cs Eastern at advanced rates; Oil—10000 cs Devoe's Coal private; Pork—400 bbls and 600 hf bbls clear, private; Brandy—At auction, 40 bbls Bordeaux (three years in bond,) ex Prefet de Mentque, at \$9@10 \$\mathrm{P}\$ gallon, in cur, rency.

MEMORANDA.

Per GEN. WYNDHAM, from London-Left Gravesend Aug 23d; experienced fine weather to the southward of the line. On the 11 October after leaving the SE trades, had one days' rough weather. Carried fine weather to Cape Horn. On the 2d November, after routing Staten Island it blew heavily from the westward, and continued doing so for 10 days; caried the S E trades to lat 6. Had only one days head wind and two days of calm from the Horn to Cape Flattery. On Wednesday the weather was too thick to make the land; stood off and on shore until 3 a.m. yesterday, when made Cape Flattery Light. At 5 a.m. entered the Straits, and at 3:30 p.m. came to apply in Required thereor. anchor in Esquimalt harbor.

Per ship Elizabeth Kimball, Greenleaf, master. bound to Port Angelos, to load for Melbourne.— Left San Francisco Jan. 11th; had a fine run up to Cape Flattery, and arrived off this port on Thursday morning last, January 19th; since then had been trying to get into Port Angelos, but was prevented by calms and baffling winds; yesterday morning blew freshly from the northward, and between four and five o'clock, during a snow-squall from the land, the look-out discovered the rocks close on the lee-bow; wheel was at once put hard down, but the ship missed stays, and took the rocks stem on, damagtng her fore-foot; leaks rather badly, but can keep her free with the pumps.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship PACIFIC, from San Francisco and Portlanp—T A Webster, Mrs L Goodtime, R E Jacksen, John Smith, John J North, Mr Hunt, J B Miller, Mrs Wilcox, Mrs J Dean Hayne, Mrs McDonald and daughter, John Kohl, Mrs P Sykes and 3 children, Mr Ward, J S Potter, John Faust, A J Habler, Sinelair, J L Hoggia, Saml Merritt, Mrs Cline, Jos A Lord, Peter Sykes, Jas Welch, Thos Carson, Watson, Edwards, D Sinelair, H Hartnell, T F Chapman, Michl Burgers, George Kimbace, Schulze, Rams, Wells Fargo & Co's Messenger, 15 Chinamen, and 57 others.

Per ship GEN. WYNDHAM, from London—Mrs Fry and 4 children Miss Westbrook, Mrs Jones, Mr and Mrs Maylor and 4 children, Mr & Mrs Jones and child, Mrs Grans and family, Miss Woodbridge. Mr Walsh, Mr Hiye, Mr Hooper Mr Trounce, Mr Tagwell, Mr Calthrop, Mr Maysey, Mrs Kelley and 2 children.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, Gov. Picker-

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, Gov. Pickering, Lieut. Teohill wife and baby, Mrs Anderson and daughter, Mrs Capt Lewis, Mrs Brodrick and daughter, Mr McCardy, McTuhn, Andrew Wilson W Ermeke., S M Nolan, Mike McDonald, Jas Harvéy, G W Whitwarth, Alex Domera Capt Todd Habbock, John Smith, Orr, J McCuen.

Per stmr JENNY JONES, J C Luarey, J Brown, Purdon, G Dudley, N-Marchmont, Mrs

GOODS ON THE WAY.

Per Bark FRANCES PALMER, sailed from Per Bark FRANCES PALMER, sailed from San Francisco Jan. 9th—192 cs alsohol 5 cs axle grease 35 bbls beef 5 cs bottles, empty, 10 bdls brooms 10 fikns butter 10 kegs do 1 empty can 6 pkgs cheese 22 coils cordage 3 cs drugs 1 cs fancy goods 100 bbl flour 1576 hf sks 4 bxs instruments 5 bxs hardware 3 pkgs do 3 cs lard 50 kegs nails 6 es oil, neatsfoot, 63 cs coal do 10 es olive do 1 cs paper hangings 5 cs preserves, 3 cs spirits turpentine 100 bxs soap 18 stoves and fixtures 50 kegs syrup 20 cs tea 45 nests trunks 1 cs turpentine 1 cs white lead 5 bkts whne. Value,—\$12,—\$64 11. 864 11.

IMPORTS.

Per Steamship PACIFIC, from San Francisco-1 pag glassware 200 do rice 4 do segars 12 do drugs 1 do enttlery 5 do castings 4 do butter 1 do meal 50 do mdse. Value; \$2367 77.

From Portland—83 bxs apples 200 sks flour 123 pkgs stores 790 do mdse 2 do butter 16 do lard 239 do bacon 2 do meat 19 do eggs 60 do middlings. Value not stated. Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, 20 bxs apples 29 hd cattle 50 hd sheep 58 sks oysters 3 calves &

2 dressed hogs. Per stmr JENNY JONES, 2 hogs 73 hd sheep

Per schooner LEAH, from Port Angelos-14 Per schooner L B HASTINGS, 33,000 feet lumber 150 bushels potatoes. Value, 3436.

MARINB INTELLIGENCE.

Jan 16-Schr Eliza Carleton, Saanich Stmr Caledonia, Frain, Nanaimo
Schr North Star, McCulloch, Nanaimo
Schr Leah, Robertson, Port Angelos
Schr L B Hastings, Sherman, Port Angelos
Schr Nanaimo Packet, Philips, Comox
Schr Onward McKar Maniero Schr Onward, McKay, Nanaimo Schr Gazelle, Golacer, San Juan Schr Shark, Clark, Nanaimo Sen Shark, Clark, Nahaimo
Sip Deerfoet, Keen, San Juan
Jan H -Stmr Fideliter, Ludon, Nanaimo
Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelos
Schr Page, Fisher, New Westminster
Stmr Jenny Jones, Jones, Port Angelos
Sin Louise Ruprage Compa Slp Louisa, Burrage, Comox Ship Gen Wyndham, James, London. Slp Alarm, Hollins. Nanaimo Sip Alarm, Hollins. Nanaimo
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Stmr Caledonia, Frain, Nanaimo
Sip Alarm, Hollina, Nanaimo
Bk Frances Palmer, Lamb, San Francisco. Schr Gazelle, Golacar, San Juan Jan 18-Bk Harriet, Dirk, San Juan Schr Eliza, Carleton, Saanich Schr Shark, Clark, Nanaimo Stmr Jenny Jones, Jones, Port Angelos

CLEARED. Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster Schr Leah, Robertson, Port Angelos
Schr North Star, McCullech, New Westminster Schr Gazelle, Golacer, San Juan Schr Growler, Williams, Port Angelos Jan 17-Stmr Fideliter, Ludon, Nanaimo Jam 17—Stmr Fideliter, Ludon, Nanaimo Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelos Slp Alarm, Hollin, Nanaimo Schr Annie, Elvin, Saanich Stmr Caledonia, Frain, Nanaimo Schr A J Wester, Mills, Port Angelos Jan 19—Stmr Pacific, Burns, San Francisco-Schr Gazelle, Golacar, San Juan Slp Thornton, Warren, Nanaimo Schr H C Page, Fisher, Port Angelos Schr Dissovery, Rudlin, Salt Spring Island. Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster Bk Harriet, Dirk, San Juan Slp Thornton, Warren, New Westminster. Slp Thornton, Warren, New Westminster.

BIRTHS!

At Parson's Bridge, on the 21st instant, the wife of Mr C B Brown, of a son.

In this city, on the 20th instant, the wife of Mr F. Campbell, of a son.

In this city, on the 21st instant, the wife of Mr. Thomas W. Pierre, of a daughter.

At New Westminster, on the 20th instant, the wife of Mr. Robert Hall, of a daughter.

In this city on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr.

wife of Mr. Robert Hall, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr.

A. Foster of a daughter.

In New Westminster, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr Thomas McMicking, of a son,

In New Westminster, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. L. P. Johnson, of a son,

In New Westminster, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Lyndon Le Lievre, of a son.

In Victoria, V. I., on the 20th Jan., the wife of Mr. Daniel Lindsay, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 18th inst., the wife of E. Graham Alston, Esq., of a daughter.

DIED.

After a long and lingering illness, aged 1 year and 8 months, Edward Valpey, youngest son of C. S. Wilde, Esq., Revenue Officer, New West-

In this city, on Tuesday night, Jan. 17th, of dipheria, Rosina, infant daughter of Jesse and Mary Mason, aged 7 months and five days.

VOL. 6.

THE BRITI EVERY

(Sund

AT VI Annum, in advan For Six Months, - -

Per Week, payable to ingle Copies, - - - -Advertisements THE WEE

urnished to Subscr enths; \$2 50 for thr ollecting of advertis A

John Meakin, Clarkson & Co., Dietz & Nelson, Barnard's Express,

W. R. Burrage, THE KO

In another col document from Columbia, in route. It will Seymour's inte specific knowle to open up com and to apply the undertakin for travel by believe, all th wisest course I That a better than that by

neighbors; b take advanta and Washing

of affairs that

at once, and

put forward

pretty general

Columbia in The road poses making leave the pre strike the Co confluence of doubt, enable the new digg work, and wi can be expe line of travel however, and Governor Se discovered, ciently attra large numbe to return by

via Lewiston believe, can loops route, employed th its explorat prepared for we are glad Governor of hope that taken as wi of the more so much im of the neig tion of a re be well spe of two or e The great making an wards-oft

by one I Road-mak bably the set before therefore ecutive sh organizati by way two imp againstfirst of th can be on

supersedin

that will as rapid, by the car ever, bes grades in The peri interests