



THE NEWS.

The mail steamer has brought us but one day's later news. The principal feature in the intelligence is the passage in the United States Senate of the resolution abrogating the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

The peace propositions mentioned in the news of the 11th, are not spoken of in the intelligence of the 12th. The subject has been touched upon so often, with always a fruitless result, that we are apt to look with doubt upon any new proposition on the question.

The Liverpool market was greatly excited, the demand for the staple being of "unusual magnitude." Price advanced one half penny per pound on the 21st ult. Next day sales were freely made at the advance.

The London Daily News publishes a letter from Professor Goldwin Smith, dated Boston, November 9th, on the Presidential election. He extols the tranquillity with which the contest was conducted, and remarks that he looked in vain for evidence of the tyranny of a nation in the midst of a great political struggle.

Mr. Cobden addressed a great meeting of his constituents at Rochdale on November 23d. Mr. Bright was also to have been present, but was prevented by domestic affliction.

The Paris Temps and the Journal des Debats construe the result of the Presidential election as evidence that the war is to be prosecuted with redoubled vigor until the South is completely subdued.

The ship Great Western, which was detained at Liverpool on account of alleged recruits among the passengers, has been released by the Government and allowed to proceed with the alleged agents on board.

A correspondent from Paris says that the "unheard of success of Renan's Vie de Jesus, Octave Feuillet's Sibylle, Mlle. la Quintinie, and the 'Maudit' shows that there is a strong religious movement going forward in that city, in an anti-Papal sense.

VOTE OF NEW YORK.—The exact official vote of New York city is given. The average on electors is: For Lincoln, 36,681; for McClellan, 73,707—McClellan's majority, 37,026.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

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.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to seven per cent. Consols closed in London, November 20, at 90 7/8 @ 91 for money.

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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 found to contain arms, ammunition for 18-pounder guns, &c.

The Navy and Military Gazette says: We look upon it as a fortunate occurrence that Major General Sir John Michael, K. O. 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 them.

The Toronto papers contain the particulars of a daring and lawless outrage perpetrated by a number of ruffians, believed to be Fenians. An Orange Hall was entered, on Sunday night it is supposed, and the banners, warrants and other property thereof cut to pieces and destroyed.

A substitute broker in Concord says that he has put twenty thousand men into the United States service, and don't believe, he has put in one honest man. If he has it was undoubtedly unintentional.

The "Chicopee Manufacturing Company," of Chicopee Falls, Mass., have made a contract with the Government for 650,000 yards of cotton flannel for the army; also 100,000 yards 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 room.

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

LIST OF LETTERS FROM JANUARY 6th TO 13th, 1865. (From the Government Gazette.)

- Anderson, H H; Anderson, G H 2; Brown, Dr; Bushey, F S; Blackman, A; Burt, S 2; Bowkett, G; Bent, G C 2; Beatty, J; Bonnell, J; Chadwick, Mrs; Chappell, R; Dale, W; Dewdenbay, Mr; Davis, T; Fear, J; Effe, D K; Gregory, G; Green, C; Hawthorn, T; Hettle, A C F; Hill, A M; Jones, J W; Johnston, P T; Jones, E T; Kavanah, D; Link, W T; Littlejohn, W R; Maylor, S; Martin, R; McFarlane, Mrs; McAuliffe, J; Marwick, J; Michandson, J; Noon, Mrs; Orchard, H; Pierre, A E 2; Poppleton, R; Reynolds, M; Rodriguez, A; Steger, G W; Sylvester, Miss; Samules, E; Shaw, D; Tugwell, T; Teigh, J; Van Horn, E S; Woodcock, J; Weeks, Mr; Williams, J H; Williams, C H 2; Burrell, J; Bassett, J; Cardigan, J T; Dean, W; Johnston, R; Jones, J; McBride, W; Miller, J W; Malcolm McCraig; Walker, T; Waterford, E; Wardle, J; Wall, B F; Peck, E; Placentin, T; Ried, W; S J A; Taylor, H A; Taylor, W D; Williams, J K; Wallace, F.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. WILSON BROWN, CHURCH BANK HOUSE, Victoria, V. I. PATRONS: DR. HELMCKEN, Speaker House of Assembly; ALLEN FRANCIS, Esq., United States Consul; HENRY RHODES, Esq., H. H. M. Consul.

AMMUNITION. TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 600 yards, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES. ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes.

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

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

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates. Silver Cases, Open Face, £111 10; Hunters, £121 0; Gold Cases, Open Face, £25 0; Hunters, £30 0.

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

Any One can use Them. A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of JUDSON'S Simple Dyes.

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

ALL CURES MADE EASY.



Holloway's Ointment. For Leggs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts and Old Wounds. No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as the action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scorfulous nature.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS. A case in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy, CHLORODYNE, discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, M.R.C.S. L.

Chlorodyne.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. F. Wood in 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 appreciated in India, China, &c.

Caution.—Chlorodyne.—In Chancery. It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. F. 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.

EUGENE THOMAS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Wines, Brandy, Beers, and Liquors of every Description. Yate street, V. I.

THE QUEST.

Our evening Times has given extract from Job. The fallacies of are ably exposed; trade generally penetrate the unobscure. Unfortunate temporary there ception, and Job's "Like the lion, Mr. Mill is opposed to tariffs mankind is opposed to a barefaced reasoner; he that there like war, is not clearly the instigator that one might see a picture of our 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 sh amongst us, wh hold of one ide theless determin his wild steed pure exhaustion unfair in his sta illogical in his position. He been said, in expressions ag and in his at shows us that J trader! He pertinency have sweet and vin political econ terms the add anything, iner those instances tection. Inst the public pr our contemp prove that V under the ca which, accord a time at leas he begged th show by quot trade were u proves not onl of his positio unstable chara

The position present mome by strangers i stare in the s have lumber, n neighbors. V market is shut friends still unde friends with the unprofitable. think of settl bors of Puget had many year markets with have foundrie factories; brew duities that b the energy of has been too g and, with a f languished or time the tow is there an in not positively who can say th Is there a ma hension who d struction of o less ruin of th or a hundred export trade A Surety the th over and over main feature. Export of impo Is it not time, our attention t able pursuit? question but which we imp tory and whic after a few y equally well taxed—there Farming will time, however for our breadr a, whether aricle, must so long as mentioned. take our sta from our pr British and a Rocky Moun like all the present posit with British come sooner of all our di part provis such as we h tional and b both countries the question, industrial or fore that g nics should g



The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 24, 1865.

HOME PRODUCTION.

Our evening contemporary, the Times, again makes most vigorous exertions to prove that we have used Mr. Mill rather unfairly in his essay on "protection."

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.

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.

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.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—This body met last night and formally dissolved, the funds of the society, which amounted to several hundred dollars, being ordered to be divided among the members.

UNION WITH A TARIFF.

There are always two classes of motion required to produce reforms. The first is that of agitation, which shakes the firmly-seated prejudice, unsettles the fallacious conviction, and ends by bringing into the arena sufficient disturbing causes to overthrow a system.

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.

Under another flag.—The Gen. Wyndham, from London, spoke on the 17th Sep., about 7 deg. north of the line the American ship Romance, from Raanong, laden with sugar and rice bound to Liverpool. She had experienced very heavy weather off the Cape of Good Hope; had lost a good deal of canvas, and had run short of water and tobacco.

ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND.—The clipper ship Gen. Wyndham, 864 tons register, Capt. S. E. Jane, arrived yesterday afternoon in Esquimalt Harbor from London, August 23rd, having made a fine passage of 149 days.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Young, Dickson, Duncan, Bayley.

SCHOOL BILL. The House went into Committee on this bill. Dr. Dickson in the chair. The penal clauses of the bill were passed as previously amended and the bill reported complete.

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 Governor's Instructions, Committee on Weights and Measures, Bill to amend Road Act.

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 colony.

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

SCHOOL BILL. 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 relating 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 anticipated 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.

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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. Fearkos and Green, on behalf of the Crown 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. Bing, 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 costs, 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 yesterday by Past Master Thomas Harris and Wm. Jeffrey. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:—Robt. Barnaby, 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 since 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.

REPAIRED.—The Coal Company's shute at Nanaimo, which was crushed down on the deck of the Fidelity by some loaded trucks a week or two ago, is now nearly repaired, and in a week will be ready to receive the largest ships that visit the port.

THE IDAHO ROBBERS.—U. S. Consul Francis received a telegram yesterday dated Portland 16th, 4 p. m., from the Chief of Police in that city requesting him to procure the watch and chain from Frank Yager in this city, as it was an important link in the evidence against Brockie Jack. Yager, however, having gone to San Francisco last steamer, the Consul will forward the despatch to Chief of Police Burke of that city.

THE ARTESIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED.—At the general meeting of this Company, held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, a report of the Company was read, also a financial report from which we learn that while prospecting the Artesian ground this past season, gold to the value of \$1,274 16c. was washed up. Messrs. Otis Parsons, Frank Tarbell and T. F. Bernard were elected in place of retiring Directors.

THEATRICAL.—Mr. Thos. Ward arrived last evening from Portland, bringing with him our old and special theatrical friends Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne and Mr. J. S. Potter. They are accompanied by Mrs. McDonald and her daughter. The theatre, we understand, will be opened for the spring engagement to-morrow evening with Sheridan Knowles' play of the Hunchback, to be followed by new pieces every evening.

ARSON.—A malicious attempt was made yesterday morning shortly after 2 o'clock, to set fire to the residence of Mr. Newbury, 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 Council was held yesterday. The Declaration of Titles Bill passed the final reading. The House went into Committee on the Land Registry Act and passed a few clauses. The Telegraph Bill came up for the consideration of certain proposed amendments, and the Council adjourned.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—The charge preferred by Fawcette against Martin for embezzling 13 bales of hay occupied some time yesterday in the Police Court, and was finally adjourned for further testimony. The evidence adduced apparently resolved itself into a question of debt.

REAL ESTATE STATISTICS.—From the Extra Government Gazette, published in this office, containing the Real Estate Assessment Roll for 1864-5, we gather the following interesting figures: Number of persons assessed, 845; assessed value of real estate in the city, \$2,605,713; value of improvements on ditto, \$699,330; Total value, \$4,305,043. Total tax levied on real estate, \$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 Fidelity has been beached, in order to have her bottom cleaned.

WHISKY CASE.—Joseph Gouenan was yesterday convicted in the Police Court of selling spirits to Indians and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars or serve three months at road making.

FEMALE INFIRMARY.—The proceeds of the Amateur performance in aid of the building fund of the above institution will amount to near \$200. A statement will be published in the course of a day or two.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—The contract for the supply of coal to the Harbor tug and Dredger during the year 1865, has been awarded to the Vancouver Coal Company.

GOSS HOME.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Fellows and Mrs. McCreight sailed for England 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 matters 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 country stands—whether we are to have a war, or which will be most humiliating, an unsatisfactory peace, into which Peru will be forced.

The new customs regulations which came into operation on the 19th November, do 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 presently attempted to be raised in Europe.

PERU.—Another fortnight has passed, and not one step has been advanced nearer to a solution of the Spanish-Peruvian question. After all the fuss being made when the last mail left; although the Spanish squadron had lost the Admiral's ship by fire; although it was known for certain that if Peru was not ever after to be laughed at for her idle 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 reinforcements should arrive, yet to this hour nothing has been done or even attempted to be done. It is now said that the South American Congress have interfered to prevent war until they have tried what they can do by further negotiations, and here the matter rests.

By a small steamer, the Huanay, from Valparaiso, chartered by the Peruvian Consul there and sent direct to Callao with news of the Spanish squadron, we learn that the first of the frigates—the Berenguela, of 20 guns—had arrived at Valparaiso, and that the other ships of the reinforcement squadron were already in Chile waters. The Berenguela sailed from Monte Video on 6th November and made the passage in 28 days, having been under sail nearly the whole way; she parted company with the other ships a day before she entered the Straits. She ordered in Valparaiso some fresh provisions, but the stores were not allowed to be embarked. On anchoring at Valparaiso she fired salutate, a want of courtesy which was particularly noticed.

The Peru leaves Callao with 1,871 bales of cotton on board. One of her passengers is the celebrated Admiral Pinzon, now relieved by Admiral Pareja. Doubtless H. G. Maffejy will have some special honor to bestow on her zealous Admiral, who more than any other man in Spain has made Spanish influence felt in South America.

The Chile frigate Esmeraldas sailed for Valparaiso on December 9th, and the only foreign vessel of war in Callao bay at present is H. B. M. ship Leander, Commodore Harvey.

BRAZIL.

By the arrival of the bark Mirago, Capt. Merrill, 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 most violent tornado visited that place on the 10th instant, at 6 p.m., accompanied by tremendous large hail stones and torrents of rain. The city, for about one quarter of a mile in width, suffered severely, many houses being blown down, and others completely riddled by the hail. The tornado lasted about fifteen minutes. The shipping has sustained a great deal of damage. The bark Leighton, Capt. Blatchford, was capsized, and the captain's son, a boy of 10 years, drowned. His wife was saved almost 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. Tribune.

NAVAL.—H. M. S. Tribune, Captain Lord Viscount Gifford, 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 importations. Mr. Maurice Carey has, however, opened an establishment on Yates street, where he engages to supply gentlemen's, ladies', and children's boots and shoes manufactured, to a great extent, out of Island leather, equal if not superior to most of the imported articles. Mr. Carey consumes a large quantity of leather prepared in the local tanneries, which he pronounces to be of excellent quality.

DESERTION.—It was reported last night that seventeen of the U. S. troops who came up on the Pacific, stepped on shore when the steamer touched the wharf, and refused to return to their duty. The Bliza Anderson was in waiting when the Pacific came in, and took the remainder of the force on board en route for Stellacoom.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday.

British.

Arrival of The steamer ing from New gers and Barn dates from Wil She brought a sure.

Mr. O'Neal, with four others—having been placed. The feet deep. The following: eron, Cariboo, named claim the cutting down a pay had been Gulch two comp are about 500 m D. Duff was held library room. from 80 to 100. was abundant. meat 35@40c.

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Deitz & N Mr. Henry P \$5,000 in tra 6th inst. Ba on Sunday ev the 6th inst. His express Richfield and sleigh having sleighing is n

The snow b but the weath melting. Ne work had b had resumed Flume was An indignat Creek, at w passed to 'ru This moveme a whiteman each other w firmly maine color oratio

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Dr. Howar 150 feet thr per day all t struck the lea and were vig At

The river v crossing. On nearly two f perished. A day, and a R The remains had reached here to-day. OPENING (From

The secon tive Council able hencefo lumbia, as t ceedings of in any resp The intim the press public were i general inter be admitted ple on mem o'clock many e been seen o two o'clock

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...

[From the Columbian.]

Mr. O'Neal, of Marysville, Williams Creek, with four others arrived in a canoe last night...

Mr. O'Neal found the ground bare at Quessnelmouh, and from thence down snow...

Mr. Spence had only two more boats to construct in the Thompson river bridge, and was getting on famously.

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

At Dog Creek flour, 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 would produce a change.

LATER FROM CARIBOO.

Deitz & Nelson's Express, in charge of Mr. Henry Payne, arrived last evening with \$5,000 in treasure and Cariboo letters to the 6th inst.

WILLIAMS CREEK.

The snow was from two to three feet deep, but the weather was quite mild and the snow melting.

LOWHEE.

From Mr. Elsassar we obtain the following: On Lowhee Creek several companies are at work, some sinking shafts, and others taking out pay.

HORSEFLY.

Dr. Howard writes that they have sunk 150 feet through dirt paying \$5 to the hand per day all the way down.

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.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

[From the British Columbian.]

The second session of the second Legislative Council began on Thursday last, memorable 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 be admitted by "season tickets" and the people 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.

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 arrival of our popular Governor.

Thy interior of the hall presented a sufficiently striking appearance, its severe, almost naked simplicity, forcibly suggested the idea of what a Roman Senate House might have been in the early days of the Republic.

At 3 o'clock the hall was tolerably full, and in a short time the sharp word of command and the clank of arms coming to "the present," announced to those within the hall that the volunteers were saluting his Excellency.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE 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 necessary for the conduct of business, which rules and orders shall at all times be followed and observed, and shall be binding upon the said Council, unless the same, or any of them, be disallowed," by "Her Majesty."

The Royal Instructions give me great discretionary power, and I have availed myself of it to give greater legislative independence to the Council. The right of members to introduce bills is conceded. The mode in which business shall be conducted between the Governor and the Council, in their future usual position of distinct branches of the Legislature, is regulated with a view to your freedom of action; and you will find that nearly all the powers generally belonging to an elected Assembly are conferred on you.

Her Majesty specially directs me to make such rules as may be necessary "to ensure punctuality of attendance of the members of Council." With this object, I propose to give the President for the time being, with the consent of the Council, authority to fine members for non-attendance. This provision is taken from the rules of an elective Assembly with which I was recently connected. I lay the standing rules before you.

The Acts of the last session have, with three exceptions, received Her Majesty's approval. A decision on the Customs' Bill is deferred. The Ordinance regulating Inland Navigation cannot be submitted for the Queen's allowance in its present shape. The Secretary of State has not yet acquainted me with his views on the Bill intended to regulate the issue with Bank Notes.

The Estimates of expended receipts and proposed expenditure for the year shall be laid before you without delay. When you are in possession of the financial details I think you will concur with me in the opinion that our present revenue is insufficient to meet the large outlay absolutely required. 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.

I shall probably lay before you a bill authorizing the Government to grant by proclamation, on petition of a certain proportion 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.

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 omit the promised communication respecting union with Vancouver Island. Your reply to the address with which I opened the late session has convinced me that it is unnecessary for me to moot the question again now.

You will find, as usual, in the Estimates that the principal amounts required are for the making and repairing of roads to the mines. First in importance is the road which must be made to the Kootenay. I regret to say that as yet we have not discovered a line of country to the new mines, which may without hesitation be pronounced to be the one upon which all the resources we can command should be expended.

The erection of public buildings has become urgently necessary in more than one town. Moderate grants shall be asked for this purpose, and also aid of hospitals at Cariboo, Kootenay and New Westminster. I think it would be well to add a small amount to assist the formation of a library in each of the places just mentioned. A subsidy to-

wards securing steam communication with San Francisco and Panama shall not be forgotten, and the establishment of a light-ship or light-house at the mouth of the Fraser will be provided for. A set of iron buoys to mark the channel has been ordered from England. The expense will appear in the Estimates.

The late Council requested the Governor to introduce a system of Tariff duties, proposed by an honorable member of the late and present Board. The question was transferred by my predecessor to myself, but I considered it of too great importance for me to deal with in the first few days of my administration of the Government. I have now arrived at the opinion that the tariff proposed would not be beneficial to the trade of the colony, and I shall direct a bill adopting its general principles to be laid before you. I have, however, not found myself able to recommend the reduction in the Customs Revenue, which the measures advocated by the late Council proposed to effect.

I have seen with pain the operation of our Insolvent and Bankruptcy Acts. In a gold mining country, at a vast distance from the sea, a man must venture much if he would hope to profit fully by his exertions. The more enterprising the miner, the greater the risk he incurs, and some of our boldest prospectors and explorers have found themselves 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 advancement of the colony. A bill to relieve insolvent debtors shall be laid before you, and in pursuance of this object it will, among other provisions, abolish the distinction in bankruptcy of trader and non-trader.

In view of the enormous expense annually required for the repair of the roads, the damage to them being greatly aggravated by the insufficient width of the tires generally in use, a bill shall at your next meeting be laid before you, framed upon the principle of the English turnpike Acts, making heavily loaded wagons pay toll according to the 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 Commissioner of Lands and Works to do by mere notice that which I now propose we should do by law. The responsibility seems to me too great to be thrown upon a single officer.

A bill shall be sent to you making important changes in the laws regulating the acquisition of lands. The subject is one of the utmost importance and difficulty. I trust therefore that I shall receive every assistance from you in adapting the law to the promotion of the welfare of the colony.

Of equal importance is the ordinance which shall, at an early day, be submitted to you, having for its object the consolidation and amendment of the Mining Law. In this case I have relied principally upon the valuable assistance of the Mining Board.

Measures shall be brought forward for remodeling the Postal system; for amending the laws of evidence; to facilitate the solemnization of marriages in the country districts; for extending the time granted to a company for a monopoly of traction engines; for abolishing the exclusive privileges granted to the California State Telegraph; and for the protection of the great line of the Russian-American telegraph, which will bring New Westminster into immediate communication with the electric systems of Asia, Europe, and North Africa.

Probably the subject of telegraphic communication is the only one to which I can now refer with altogether unqualified satisfaction. Before long it is probable that we shall have at least two distinct means of communication with the mother country, and the whole civilized globe. It will be my earnest endeavor to attach our two mining districts to the great system, and to the headquarters of this Government. I need not point out to you the immense advantage we should derive from instantaneous communication with Cariboo and the Kootenay. It 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 Westminster, the wire would be equally invaluable.

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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 omit the promised communication respecting union with Vancouver Island. Your reply to the address with which I opened the late session has convinced me that it is unnecessary for me to moot the question again now. I regret that the interest of two colonies so near each other, and so remote from the mother country, should be in some respects antagonistic; but my duty to British Columbia is paramount, and I accept your decision. I trust that the entire separation which now takes place may ultimately lead to a desire for the most intimate relations and probably for an union which in some respects I cannot but consider to be desirable.

I shall await with much interest the results of your labors, for I think that if this 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 produce a candid and patient examination. Deeply conscious that of ourselves we can do but little to ensure the prosperity of this vast province, let us humbly ask the blessing of the Almighty, without which our labors would be but vain.

The Hon. Attorney General moved, and the Hon. W. Moberly seconded, an adjournment until Monday, at 3 p. m., which was carried. Members present:—the Hon. Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney General, Collector of Customs, C. Brew, Ball, J. A. R. 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 instant:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 16th Jan. 1865. SIR,—The Queen proposes to present to some of the more important colonies 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.

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' Institute is well deserving of the Royal gift, and we hope some effort will be made to secure it.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[FROM THE COLUMBIAN.]

MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1865.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment at 3 o'clock.

Members present:—The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, Collector of Customs, C. Brew, P. O'Reilly, H. M. Ball, A. C. Elliott, J. C. Haynes, J. A. R. Homer, H. Holbrook, C. F. Cornwall, G. A. Walkem and W. Moberly.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The committee which had been appointed 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 book, 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. TUESDAY'S SITTING. The members were all present, the hon. Colonial Secretary in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, hon. C. Brew moved, seconded by hon. Mr. Homer, that the House go down to the Government House and present the address to His Excellency. The House accordingly adjourned and went in a body and presented the following address to His Excellency: Frederick Seymour, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of British Columbia, beg leave to return our thanks to Your Excellency for the speech with which you have been pleased to open the present session of the Council.

We notice with satisfaction the Standing Orders prepared by Your Excellency for the adoption of the Council, and we recognise with unfeigned pleasure the spirit of liberality which pervades them.

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.

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.

The extension of roads and other means of communication throughout the colony appears to us a measure of the highest importance; 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.

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.

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

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 Excellency proposes to lay before us our careful consideration.

While we concur with Your Excellency 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.

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 advancement. Feeling the solemn responsibility 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 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—I have received your address with much satisfaction. It will always be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to co-operate with you in every way toward the advantage of the public good.

On the return of the House the Colonial Secretary read the Governor's reply. The hon. H. Holbrook then presented a petition, signed by E. T. Dodge and other inhabitants of Port Douglas, for the establishment of a 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 lines of wagons to be used on the public highway. The petition was also read.

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 colony.

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 Douglas to 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 description 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 until the Land Bill had been brought forward. Hon. Mr. Homer saw no reason for deferring the matter. Hon. Mr. Walkem supported the amendment, and said that they would act wisely in deferring all questions about emigration until some provision had been made for the emigrant. Common sense should suggest this course, as bringing a few emigrants 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 such delay, and that he was averse to any further postponement.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook did not think that the Land Bill had 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 known.

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

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 not.

The House then adjourned until 1 o'clock on Wednesday.

LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—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. Barbades 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 did great credit to the colored people of the community.

NEW WESTMINSTER CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for the week ending Saturday, January, 14th, 1865: Duties, £222 13 6; Harbor Dues, £11 7 4; Head Money, £12 16; Tonnage Dues, £2. Total, £249 1 10. Number of passengers entering at this port during the same period, 64.

SOUTH AMERICA.

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

business is kept dull at a state of political malady by the unsatisfactory state of Spain, and by the exigent state of the money market, as advised by recent news, is kept waiting in a unsatisfactory suspense for the part of Peru in the Sympathizing with Peru, time ago passed a measure intraband of war, and now have the vessels of the continent in Chile waters, with that they will demand and to have coal at some of the ports. The solution of the question is most anxiously waited for, as it may be known how the whether we are to have will be most humiliating, once, into which Peru will be

regulations which came into force on the 19th November, do not prevent, and the merchants are preparing a protest against the same.

A bill has been approved for raising in this country a loan of \$3,000,000. This loan in addition to the loan to be raised in Europe, for fortnight has passed, and has advanced nearer to a Spanish-Peruvian question, being made when the last Spanish squadron

of the Spanish squadron of the ship by fire; although the Spanish ships were not to be laughed at for her idle of action, now was the time to treat as she had been made past, before the Spanish could arrive, yet to this hour done or even attempted to said that the South America interfered to prevent war, and here the matter

amer, the Hnanay, from direct to Callao with news from the Berenguela, of 30 in Chile waters. The Berenguela, who was on the 6th day of the passage in 23 days, sailed nearly the whole company with the other entered the Straits. Valparaiso some fresh provisions were not allowed to be anchoring at Valparaiso she want of courtesy which was

Callao with 1,871 bales of One of her passengers is a lady, Mrs. Plazoz, who is a native of Doublless H. C. M. in a more than any in has made Spanish influence.

Emeraldas sailed for Callao, and the only ship in Callao bay at present is the Commodore

BRAZIL.

of the bark Mirago, Capt. Alexander, Capt. J. Brown, previous from Cardiff, and Capt. Brown was washed down and drowned. A boat visited that place on at 6 p.m., accompanied by men and women, and a boat from the English ship Bombay, while going to Natal, was upset, and all the crew were lost.—N. Y.

S. Tribune, Captain Lord will sail from Equimal, on the 1st of February for S. Leander, Commodore Callao Bay on the 13th ult. she arrived at Taboga, Dec. 13th, touching at Atenalena. She relieved the left for this station on the

of her crew, it is pleasing to hear that a branch of the boat and shoe has, for the most part, been shipped, French, and America

Maurice Carey has, how establishment on Yates engages to supply gentlemen's boots and shoes great extent, out of Island superior to most of the Mr. Carey consumes a rather prepared in the local pronounces to be of ex-

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

THE FREE PORT QUESTION.

It would be a most remarkable community of free people that could agree in every respect on the principles and details of Government. Ever since political economy became a study, we shall find even amongst intellectual men the most conflicting opinions on the most ordinary topics connected with the internal policy of a country. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that we should have, in so heterogeneous a class of people as the population of Vancouver Island, diverse opinions on the great debatable point all the world over—the mode of raising a revenue. From the commencement of our career as a colony in 1858, the most popular policy has been that of free trade. The inhabitants were essentially an importing population, and it was only natural while they were hoping at no distant day to do a large trade with the mother country, that they should commence by importing her free trade policy. Like many other importations, however, rushed into a new country, it has been found not exactly suited to the market, and so we have had a feeling, sometimes gradual 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 who believe their interests to be interwoven 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 criticize, because our report is taken second-hand. The Chamber of Commerce, as well as any other portion 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 iota. The real decision on this subject will be given by the British portion of the population of the Island at the polls on the day of that general election, which we 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 the country, is a most gratifying sight amidst our general depression. When imminent danger is ahead apathy is ruin and destruction; but when the mud and the 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 fetishism—that the inhabitants have been really deterred, through a kind of mysterious awe like that which overcame the dupes of the "Veiled Prophet," from tearing 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 object of so much departed glory with all that irreverence which is the sure reaction of a foolish veneration. It is just possible that in this revulsion of public feeling free trade may be too deeply censured and protection considerably 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 absurdities have been laid to their charge 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 navigation 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 adaptation to that which is remarkable only for their absence? Mr. Banting, the victim of obesity, leaves off sugar to reduce his fat, and Mr. Tenuous, the victim of leanness, leaves off sugar to increase his flesh. Now by some peculiar chemical process, not yet discovered, both these patients may be perfectly right; but we maintain that the logical probabilities are against the assumption. Vancouver Island, as we have shown, in her present condition is England's antithesis, and, therefore, cannot be guided any more by England's policy than by that of the Sandwich Islands. We are a young country, contiguous to comparatively speaking old and settled districts. We have resources in most respects similar to those of our neighbors, but they have got the start of us and will keep it unless we can get rid of those inapplicable ideas that have hitherto retarded, if not absolutely checked in the bud, the growth of our elements of industry. As some of our free trading enthusiasts are perpetually appealing to English political economists on this important question, we shall, for their special edification, give them the views of their greatest chief—the profoundest of thinkers, and the most lucid of writers in the political world.— Says John Stuart Mill on the policy of young countries: "The only case in which, on mere principles of political economy, protecting duties can be defensible, is when they are imposed temporarily (especially in a young and rising nation) in hopes of naturalizing a foreign industry, in itself perfectly suitable to the circumstances of the country. The superiority of one country over another 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, it is a just remark of Mr. Rae, that nothing has 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 manufacture, and bear the burden of carrying it on, until the producers have been educated up to the level of those with whom the process is 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 industry 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, declamatory, unthinking free trade bow to the opinions 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, a death-blow to the prosperity of the Island, or will it look at the exigencies of our case and take immediate steps—not to prevent a half dozen of foreign merchants, but our whole bone and sinew, strength and industry, from leaving the country.

THE NEWS.—The Eastern intelligence received 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 of slavery. Sherman is pressing forward towards Charleston, having occupied Gramblingville, thirty-five miles distant from Savannah on the Charleston railroad. Reinforcements are being rushed forward by the Confederates to dispute his passage. The great Dutch Gap canal is finished, but cannot be put to a practical use so long as the Confederate batteries command a certain portion of the newly-made channel. Gen. Butler is removed—some of the Eastern papers say because the attack on Wilmington was a failure; and others that it is to inspire Jeff Davis with Northern earnestness 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 Island and Nova Scotia to the Confederation is evidently a factious cry that will amount to nothing.

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 non-sectarian, 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 inculcating sectarianism in its blindest form, into the youthful mind. We understand, however, that a recommission of the bill will be moved for by Messrs. Powell and Tolin, the introducers of the measure in the House, both of these gentlemen having been absent when the objectionable 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 in capturing and destroying several ships.

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.

Private 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 heavily 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 enlargement of the heart within a few days. Horse owners are becoming alarmed. Another silver mining 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@46 1/2.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Nathan J. Street has failed. Liabilities, \$21,000; assets, \$550. He was a mining stock operator.  
Easter line down beyond Omaha, Nebraska.  
Yesterday, telegrams quoted gold, at 224@223, tendency downward.

There is no tax on Whisky which was on hand prior to January 1st.  
The prosecution against the Chinese pawnbrokers for 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 instigated by jealousy of the few pawnbrokers.  
Gustave Herzog runs Sheriff Rogers, of El Dorado county, for \$10,000 damages, for alleged unlawful seizure of goods at Placerville.  
1 The Moses Taylor took over six hundred passengers.  
General Rollins and William McBride, fare dealers, were arrested last night for gambling.  
Moss Boucher has been recently convicted of highway robbery.

Joseph Taylor, defendant in a \$10,000 seduction case, has fled 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 *American Flag*.  
General orders issued by Gen. McDowell 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 the indictments against Moses Frank for forgery. The trial proceeds to-morrow.  
John Tight alias Jimmy arrested for grand larceny was held to bail in the sum of \$2000 on two charges each.

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

The opposition steamer America sails at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Passage rates—upper deck, \$150; cabin, \$110; second cabin, \$50; steerage, \$40.  
The steamer Pacific cleared for Portland and Victoria yesterday afternoon.

OVER AT ALCATRAZ.—The pirate Hogg, and his litter of six, who attempted to capture the steamship Salvador, at Panama, but missed the rifle 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 up and fed on shucks for the terms of their natural lives.—*Alta*.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The bark Ann Perry, Capt. Trask, with lumber from Puget Sound for J. G. Jackson & Co., Stewart street, was telegraphed off the Heads on 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 Perry was owned by Capt. Chase, and was valued at \$10,000 to \$12,000. Her cargo consisted 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 yesterday, 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 Perry.

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 Ross Staudish and Italian ship Rey d'Italia, both bound for Port Angeles, collided outside the bar. The Ross Staudish 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 P. M. last evening. The anchor of the Italia was reported dragging at nightfall, and it was greatly feared that the vessel would go ashore before 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 assistance.

MURDER AT SALEM.

SALEM, OREGON, Jan. 1.—Daniel Delaney, 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 drunks 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.

WAGES SUITS.  
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, occupying considerable time, several witnesses being called and the testimony being somewhat conflicting. The magistrate however sent the case up for trial.

A SKEWADLER'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 further hearing of the case for one day to enable the parties in the interim to arrange the matter out of court.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.  
Thomas Finlay Martin appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by Wm Fawcette of embezzling 13 bales of hay valued at twenty-three dollars. The complainant applied for a postponement of one day to enable him to subpoena 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 Wharnclyff'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 trifling an affair. The Times questions the wisdom or good sense of Lord Wharnclyff'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 own people.

A letter published in the city article of the Times, on trading regulations with the South, contends that they are calculated to impede rather than promote traffic. He asserts that the only available channel for getting cotton is through the blockade, and that the difficulties 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 passage 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

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 anti-free port movement now agitating the public mind.

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 resolution:  
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 suggesting 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 developing 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. Weissinger 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 said 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-shipment 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 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 maintenance of the present system. He was in favor of a general poll-tax, to include Indians.

Mr. Burnaby's resolution having been put by acclamation, and the chairman, we understand, and H. Nathan named the following gentlemen:

Messrs. J. David, D. Leneveu, J. J. Work, G. Suro.  
The meeting then adjourned for a few days to enable the committee to frame their report.

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 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 workmen 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; Esquimalt town, 4; Esquimalt and Metehoon District, 3; Saanich District, 15; Lake District, 1; Nanaimo District, 21; Sooke, 6.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 24, 1865.

AUSTRALIA.

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

THE GOLDFIELDS.

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 promoting the search for gold.

Mr. Charles W. Wallace, announced that the object of the Chamber of Commerce Monday afternoon in the purpose of eliciting the members on the anti-slavery agitation the public Press were denied admission indebted to a gentleman the following outline of...

committee of five be appointed to draft a series of resolutions on the questions of the British Columbia, and equitable scheme of taxation all classes, without any. Such resolutions to be presented to the Chamber for discussion herewith, at an early day, and called the attention to the necessity of impositions that could be raised in the country, instancing timber, building material, and general agricultural produce on which would be levied a tax of one per cent.

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 inability 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 disposition 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 scrip, each scrip share representing a 60th or 80th, or other component part of an original share, to bring the price within range of a large class of small investors, and this having been done just when there was an unusual inducement for speculation, some of 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 have struck gold lately, and will commence paying dividends after clearing off pressing liabilities; others will do so within one, two, or three years, as the case may be; others, again, never, perhaps, but among them all the returns are likely to increase rather than to fall off for many years to come, so the present market value to which speculation has brought the shares, about £2,500,000, is not, on the whole, too high, whatever mistakes individuals may make in buying badly. The deep lead companies at Daylesford are also in a highly prosperous condition, and speculation there is running nearly as high as at Ballarat.

It is expected that speculators will also have plenty of scope for the exercise of their talents at Wood's Point and upon the new reefs likely to be opened upon both sides of the mountains during the coming summer. The number of prospectors at work will be very great, and the clearing of roadways will allow of their scattering more widely than they otherwise could, and of the cartage of crushing machinery, as soon as the ground is dry enough to bear the wheels. Some of the new reefs opened in the older districts lately promise well, the first trial lot of eight tons from one near Dunolly yielding 80 ounces and 15 tons from another near Pleasant Creek 20 oz. 15wt, or 15oz, to the ton. A lot of 18 tons from a new reef in the Castlemeane district also produced 52oz, and the number of 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 Reef to remind us of the faded glories of this and one bucket of stone from that last found is said to have produced not less than 400oz. of gold. The wet and soft state of the country has interfered much with the cartage of stone to the mills; but, making due allowance for this, the yield from the principal reefing districts has been well maintained. In the Clunes Company's 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 feet, the first 48 tons from which averaged upwards of 3oz. 12dwt. to the ton. The largest nugget found during the month was one of 103oz. 11dwt. from the Old Lead Danolly; 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 suddenly known to fame by their first breaking into the gutter of the Jerusalem Reef, 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 uncalculated resolution passed in Congress in reference to Canada, as tending to complicate the position already seriously embarrassing. The Post thinks the promptitude of the Canadian Government in its order to re-arrest 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 Government 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 only 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 command to the Northern people. A war between America and England would be simply the most formidable intervention in behalf of the South which Davis could desire.

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, these bands could fasten a powerful foe on the back of their enemy, it would be an enormous gain to them. Perhaps some of them are now looking to the St. Albans' raid and have a hope of this kind. It is much easier to disappoint that than to please their game. The Federals may assure themselves that not 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 availing."

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 ours. 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 known.

OREGON.

NEW VESSELS FOR THE OREGON TRADE.—The new steamship Del Norte, recently launched in San Francisco, was built for Ben. Holliday and is intended for the Oregon trade. She will take the place of some of the antiquated hulks we are now supporting. The Del Norte is the first ocean steamship ever built on the Pacific Coast, and she is described to us by parties who have seen her as being a very fine specimen of ship architecture, constructed in the most substantial and durable manner. There is considerable addition expected to be made during the next two years in our ocean-bound fleet. A line of first class propellers is in contemplation to run between San Francisco and this port, to be extended if need be to Victoria on the North, and ultimately to be connected with other lines to ports on the Mexican coast, and thence down to Panama and to the Southward. The increasing trade of the coast is sufficient to invite such investments, even at a glance, and as the San Franciscans are "up to snuff" in matters of this kind, it would not surprise us much to wake up some of these fine mornings and learn that all of our bark had been sent to China and the Russian Possessions on a commercial intercourse with California, and their place supplied with a fleet of steamers in full operation, sufficient for our demands, and that, too, before we could have purchased one condemned blockade runner, to call our own.—Oregonian.

MEXICO.

New York, Jan. 11.—The latest advices from Mexico state that Maximilian has issued a manifesto directing a revision by his ministry of the titles and claims under which ecclesiastical property has been for some time held, in effect declaring that it belongs to the State, and that it is in the province of the Government to exercise superior control over it. It appears that he opened negotiations with the Pope while in Rome on the subject, but to his great surprise finds that the Nuncio, who has just arrived in Mexico, is without instructions in the matter. "He, therefore, boldly adopts his own policy, and it is said 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, Duncan, Bayley.

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 Debts due at the Bank of British North America, as the Corporation were wholly unable to do so. His Excellency asked for the concurrence of the House in paying the debt. On motion the consideration of the message was fixed for Friday next.

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 Instructions 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.

ROAD 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 rate of salaries. 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 bill.

The House then adjourned till to-day (Thursday) 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 Council and was read a first time and ordered to be printed.

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. Helmecken 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 under the hands of the Government. Indeed he thought 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 more efficiently and 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 *non est*.

On the clause appointing a Superintendent 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 granted.

Messrs. Helmecken and DeCosmos differed from the last speaker, and the clause was altered to "not more than \$1,500."

Dr. Helmecken introduced a clause to provide for the introduction of gymnastic and military exercises, which was carried.

On the clause allowing clergymen to visit the schools and give religious instruction to the children of their respective parishes in separate rooms.

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

Dr. Helmecken 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 (Thursday).

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. Outreil, 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 2 1/2 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 coillie 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 Johnson 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 Honolulu on any occasion.

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

Mr. Colquhoun, the projector of the Russo-American Telegraph, is said to have left New York for this coast, and may shortly be expected to arrive.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT OF A LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras. To his Brother at Worcester, May, 1st: "Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Caution. Lea & Perrins

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

L & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS Imitations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L & P. is forged.

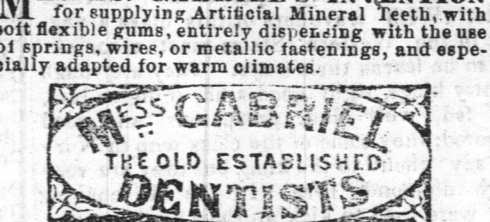
L & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce. \*Sole Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Cross & Blackwell, 56, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4; or by Grocers and Oilmen universally. \*Solely by Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

OSTEO EIDON.

PATENT, March 1st, 1862

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



Diploma 1815.

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 particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an envelope, 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 ODONTALGQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Patent White Gum for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change color, 1s. and 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.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGUYNE & BURBIDGES' BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET.

anator Oil, selected, in quarts, pints, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 pints. Currie Powder, in 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles. Cod Liver Oil, finest Newfoundland, in quarts, pints, and 1/2 pints.

Concentrated Decoction of Sassafras, in quarts, pints, and 1/2 pints. Essences—Ginger and Peppermint, 1/2, 1, 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles. Fluid Extract of Dandelion, in quarts, pints, and 1/2 pints.

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

Pepine Wine, 1/2, 1, and 2 pints. Quinine in 1/2, 1, and 2 oz. hermetically sealed bota. Salad Oil, "Finest Lucca," quarts pints 1/2 pints. Soda, Glycerine, Beer, and Lemonade Powders, wrapped in tin foil paper, in boxes. Tasteless Sedilix in one powder, in patent capped bottles in cases.

centa—Bonquet, Frangipani, Jasmijn, Mimosa, Jub. Lavender Water, Maceba, Melissa, Patchouli, Rondellia, spring Flowers, Verbena, Wood, Violets, and every other description. The whole of the above articles can be packed in other sized bottles, if so ordered.

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

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

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

Establish Monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 DRUGS, Chemical, Pharmaceutical & Photographic Preparations, the Prices of all PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and APPARATUS and every description 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.

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

Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, &c., as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD & CO., 172 New Bond Street, London: Agent for Victoria, V. I., W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government Street. Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

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

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

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calfs 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. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Sayer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whites' Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawtai Paste, fe26wly

Having received information that certain unprincipled 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. in Circle. AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, That all persons manufacturing, selling, or shipping, or engaged in any wise in the sale or disposal of Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Tinned Iron with our Marks or Brands, in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, will be prosecuted by TUPPER & COMPANY, 61a, Moorgate Street, London, E.C. 30th December, 1863. ap2

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, PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil, in Bottles. Capsules of Copaiba, Cubeba, Castor Oil and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialities. Lozenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass and every article connected with the Drug Trade. Orders confided to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon application. 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 1862. Prize Medal 1862. BRYANT & MAY'S Patent Special Safety Matches, Wax Vesta and Cigar Light. LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX. The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties. Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes. Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in spanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500. BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1,000. Sole importers of Jonkoping's Tandstickor (slide boxes). All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention. WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E. 19261 eow

CRINOLINES and Corsets. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new embossings in STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS, was awarded to A. SALOMONS, 35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON. The Cardinipus PATENT JUPON Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed. Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze, For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass. NEW PATENT HARMONIZON CORSET (self-adjusting) with elastic ribbing, will conform to the shape of the body, and is the very best that ever invented. Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset. Invaluable for the Ball Room, Equine-trian Exercise, and Warm Climates. To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of A. SALOMONS, 35, Old Change, London, md

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 24, 1865.

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...

the blot of slavery from her institutions; perhaps you do not know whose blood it is, how some of it is got, and the price of a thousand dollar man, in the Western States. This is a great country, but I don't seem to want to live in it. No, Sir.

New Almanac—We are in receipt, from H. Bancroft & Co., publishers, of San Francisco, of the Pacific Almanac for the year 1865. It is a very neat, well printed pamphlet of 100 pages, and contains a mass of useful information in regard to California and the Pacific States generally.

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...

MEMORANDA. Per GEN. WYNDHAM, from London—Left Gravesend Aug 23d; experienced fine weather to the southward of the line. On the 11th October after leaving the S E trades, had one day's rough weather...

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the VICTORIA POST OFFICE to January 21st, 1865.

- Ashworth Mrs Austen J Armstrong P Northwick R Bills W L Boake, B Barker, J Belasco, A Briggs, R Bowen, L M Byrne, J Baskley, P M Baskley, H J Clayton, J Campbell, J Canning, A Coffin, S Cambel, G Catman, Z Collins, J Cosens, J Davis, J C Douglas, J Dean, G Evans, D S Fleming, J Falshaw, R, 2 Fife, W H Finlayson, A Franklin & Co George, R Graves, T Garrison, R Gander, A Grady, R Hankin, C Hughes, T Howell, J Hamilton, J Hawthorne, T Hutchison, Mr Hutchison, Miss Irvine, S M Irwin, S M Jones, W Jeffs, S Jones, V Jansen, J Krohe, H W, 2 Lloyd, R Lendon, J F Ledrier, M, 2 Lachapelle, J Laumeister, F Lions, H Meyer & Triest McLane, T Mitchell, J Marks, E Macmahon, A Miller, H Moore, M McKay, J G, Malone, J W Miller, J W Munroe, M H, 2 Martineau, G McFarlane, J Morrison, W New, Mrs C Newcomb, M Nelson, H Oldfield, J Ogilvie, Miss Orr, R Parry, J Porter, J A Powers, E Parker, J Poppleton, R Priebe, J Phillips, J Quirk, J Robertson, A Riley, G P Richard, C Reynolds, M Rowland, J J Richardson, J Ross, J M Strathmore, J Smith, A G Slatford, G Stewart, Dr, 2 Whitcomb, M Starrett, E Stemen, C A Spence, J Stewart, C Sampson, J Scott, W Smith, R T Tai Soong Triavelli, C Turbott, T Tournet, A Thomson, J G Treworthy, S Tse, C Vigilias, L Van Horn, B Weekes, J J Work, Miss M Westmoreland, R Whymper, F, 2 White, D J Webb, M R Westwood, W J Watson, W R Wright & Co, 2 Wood, W Watson, W Walker, T Williams, C H, 2 Woodcock, J Wardle, J Williams, T H Wilson, J Wright, E D Wolfe, J A White, J J Wilson, Miss Wilde, L Winslow, Y A Walton, J

EXPORTS OF TREASURY.—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. VESSELS 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 Domitilla, from Sandwich Islands.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship PACIFIC, from San Francisco and Portland—T A Webster, Mrs J Goodie, R E Jackson, 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, Sinclair, J L Hoggia, Saml Merritt, Mrs Cline, Jos A Lord, Peter Sykes, Jas Welch, Thos Carson, Watson, Edwards, D Sinclair, H Hartnell, T F Chapman, Michael Bergers, George Kimbse, Schulse, Rams, Wells Fargo & Co's Messengers, 15 Chinamen, and 57 others.

GOODS ON THE WAY.

Per Bark FRANCES PALMER, sailed from San Francisco Jan. 9th—192 cs alcohol 6 cs axle grease 35 bbls beef 6 cs bottles, empty, 10 bbls brooms 10 kbs butter 10 kegs do 1 empty can 6 pkgs cheese 22 cinders cordage 3 cs drugs 10 cs fancy goods 100 bbl flour 1576 lb of 4 lbs instruments 8 bxs hardware 3 pkgs do 3 cs larid 50 kegs nails 6 cs oil, neatfoot, 63 cs coal do 10 cs olive do 1 cs paper hangings 5 cs preserves 3 cs spirits turpentine 100 bxs soap 18 stoves and fixtures 60 kegs syrup 29 cs tea 45 nests trunks 1 cs turpentine 1 cs white lead 6 bks wine. Value, \$12,864 11.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

PORTLAND, Jan. 13th, 1865. There appears not to be much doing in the produce market today, and for the period under review nothing of importance has transpired. Large amounts of wheat and oats have been received per river steamers on contract from the interior, which has been forwarded to San Francisco direct.

IMPORTS.

Per Steamship PACIFIC, from San Francisco—1 pkg glassware 200 do rice 4 do sugar 12 do drugs 1 do entlery 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 larid 239 do bacon 2 do meat 19 do eggs 60 do middlings. Value not stated.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED. Jan 16—Schr Eliza Carleton, Saanich Strm Caledonia, Frain, Nainaimo Schr North Star, McCulloch, Nainaimo Schr Leah, Robertson, Port Angeles Schr L B Hastings, Sherman, Port Angeles Schr Nainaimo Packet, Phillips, Comox Schr Oswald, McKay, Nainaimo Schr Gazelle, Golaser, San Juan Schr Shark, Clark, Nainaimo Slip Deerfoot, Keen, San Juan Jan 17—Stur Fideliter, Ludon, Nainaimo Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles Stmr Jenny Jones, Jones, Port Angeles Slip Louisa, Burrage, Comox Ship Gen Wyndham, James, London. Slip Alarm, Hollins, Nainaimo Stmr Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster Stmr Caledonia, Frain, Nainaimo Slip Alarm, Hollins, Nainaimo Bk Frances Palmer, Lamb, San Francisco Schr Gazelle, Golaser, San Juan Jan 18—Bk Harriet, Dirk, San Juan Schr Eliza, Carleton, Saanich Schr Shark, Clark, Nainaimo Stmr Jenny Jones, Jones, Port Angeles

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¢@3½¢ per lb. The bulk of those on the market now are inferior. Hay is dull; quotable at \$24@30 per ton. Coal Oil is freely dealt in, at prices showing an upward tendency. 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.

BIRTHS.

At Pareson'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. Piers, 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. 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 Westminster. In this city, on Tuesday night, Jan. 17th, of diptheria, Rosina, infant daughter, of Jesse and Mary Mason, aged 7 months and five days.

THE BRITISH COLONIST. VOL. 6. THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST. Published for the Proprietors by J. G. McMillan, at the 'Colonist' Office, No. 11, Water Street, Victoria, B. C. Price 6d per copy. Advertisements inserted at the rate of 1s per line per week. Single copies 6d. The paper is published every Tuesday, except on public holidays. The subscription price for one year, in advance, is 10s. Single copies 6d. The paper is published every Tuesday, except on public holidays. The subscription price for one year, in advance, is 10s. Single copies 6d.