

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 7.

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NO 79.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

VERY MORNING.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

(From the *Columbian*.)

Through a long course of years it has been a desperate and not uneventful. The slave-dealers enjoyed the advantages of long experience, abundant capital, and effective combination. They were always informed of the slightest movement in the squadron, and prepared to meet the first chance to account. They had liberally employed steam power in their ships, and they threw all their energies into the game. But the blockade was too strict for them. Off that gloomy coast, and in that fatal climate, our cruisers lay at anchor day after day within sight of distance of each other, and when one vessel was compelled to fall in with another, they fell in. Of the warlike and exacting monotony of such a station no stationer's words of our country can give any idea. Mind as well as body succumbed under the strain, and constant relief became necessary for the efficiency of the service. All this while, the slaves waited and calmed with equal patience till the balance turned visibly against them, and then came the adhesion of Spain to complete their discomfiture and crown the enterprise. One of the results of the suppression of the traffic is to be found in the slave-dealers trading in palm oil instead of human beings, and, it is said, quite a legitimate trade is springing up along the coast. All that the English Government and English people now demand is that Spain shall carry out her recent declaration with sincerity, so as to allow the large naval force stationed along the African coast to give up its unhealthy and increasing vigils.

San Francisco, March 11.—The *Herald's* city of Mexico correspondent notices the arrival from Europe of the Archduke, brother to Maximilian and Napoleon's agent. The Baron Galland states that the latter's mission is very different from that heretofore announced. The *Memorial Diplomatique* says the mission of Baron Galland to Mexico is a mere starting point in the negotiations for the withdrawal of French troops. The report that 5000 will return in May, is at least premature. The French expedition which was to end in 1865, has cost £27,000,000 sterling, and 11,000 men.

20 alternate sections per mile—the mineral lands reserved. The road must be commenced in two years.

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ber cargo should be sold to the Spaniards. Clearance was granted, and she was preparing to depart.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The funeral of Samuel H. Parker will take place on Sunday next at 10 o'clock p.m., in order to allow delegations of Odd Fellows, from abroad to visit the city to take part in paying the last sad token of respect to the memory of their late lamented brother. To-day the *Comis* have all adjourned in respect to his memory. Just before the steamer *Montana* sailed this morning, the men were engaged in taking in freights when a box containing some kind of chemicals suddenly exploded as it was being lowered into the ship's hold with a loud noise, and volumes of smoke and flame shot out in every direction threatening to set the

The steamer *Sierra Nevada*, 55 hours from Portland arrived here to-day noon. She brings \$35,500 in treasure. Sailed on the 15th—steamer *America*, San Juan del Sur, Panama Pacific and Montana, Portland.

THE WAR IN CHILE.

DESTRUCTION OF TWO PERUVIAN SHIPS OF WAR.—MONETARY CRISIS IN PERU.—EQUADOR JOINS THE ALLIES.—VALPARAISO BLOCKADE. By the steamer from Panama we have later South American dates. The reported destruction of two Peruvian war vessels is confirmed. The blockading fleet at Valparaiso consisted of only two vessels, the rest having gone in search of Chilean and Peruvian vessels. The Spaniards had received supplies by one English and one American vessel. The foreign consuls at Valparaiso had had several meetings, and drawn up a protest against the Spanish Commander's orders prohibiting the exportation of coal from Chilean ports. A monetary crisis was impending in Lima and Callao. The Bank of De Providencia had suddenly suspended payment and monetary matters were in a bad way generally. Ecuador had entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with Chile and Peru against Spain.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

A private telegram reports gold in New York yesterday 130½. Sterling Exchange 100 = 76½. Our market for Legal Tenders is without important change. Sales at the Board of \$3000 @ 76½. Coffee—sales 150 bags—Guatemala, 23½. Petroleum—sales 100 cases—Downie & Co's, C.W., a number of kegs on private terms. We quote Downie's at 85c, Hunne- well's @ 82½. Flour—superfine half sacks \$6 50 @ \$6 75 @ bbl; qt sacks \$6 50 @ \$7 00; extra half sacks \$6 76 @ \$7 00; qt sacks \$6 75 @ \$7 25. Outside brands sell at 35c @ bbl off. Wheat—sales 800 sacks @ \$2; 900 do good \$2 12½; and 500 do prime Santa Clara \$2 15 @ 100 lbs. Oats—small sales \$1 90 @ \$2 05 @ 100 lbs from poor to good. Barley market heavy—sales 1800 sacks at 95c @ \$1 @ 100 lbs for good and prime. Potatoes—sales 600 sacks Pigeon Point \$2 15; 150 do Bogda Tomatoes and Petaluma at \$1 @ \$1 10 @ 100 lbs as in quality.

IRRECONCILABLE.—Our contemporary the *Columbian* is unneighborly. It invariably inserts a paragraph which it keeps in type for the express purpose, announcing the arrival of the *Enterprise* last evening from Victoria without bringing any news worthy of notice. It can find room at the same time for the splenetic concoctions of any ill-natured "Stumpite" who may seek to injure this place, without having the sense to perceive that the effect intended, namely, "to keep people away from the colony" if it had any weight abroad, would be a more portentious injury to British Columbia. Despite the stereotyped phrase however to which we have alluded, it is a fact patent to all readers of that journal that two-thirds of the "thunder" to be found in its leader columns is fulminated to destroy if possible the thunderbolts forged by the Jovean Press of Victoria. It asserts on one side of the sheet that the *Victoria* papers are destitute of anything of interest to British Columbians and on the other finds it necessary to devote leaders of a column and a half in length to the topics they discuss.

THE AURORA BOREALIS EXPLAINED.—Much has been said of late regarding the beauties of the Aurora Borealis. The Dalles people were one night last week treated to a fine view of the phenomenon, and the press of the Bay is extasiated over what has been seen in the same line at San Francisco. An editor in Illinois thus describes the origin of this celestial phenomenon: "When molofy gistic temperature of the horizon is such as to colorize the impurient indensation of the hemispheric analogy, the cohesion of the borax curbitus becomes surcharged, with infinitesimals, which are thereby deprived of their fissural disquisitions. This effected, a rapid change is produced in the thorampump tel of the gyastricis palerium, which causes a convolucular in the hexagonal antipathies of the terrestrium aqua veruelli. The clouds then become a mass of deodorised specie of sermocules light, which can only be seen when it is visible."—*Oregonian*.

SPAIN—HER INSURRECTION, AND HER SLAVE TRADE.

The telegraphic news from Spain announces the fact of the revolution in that country was being out, and that the leader of the insurrection, General Prim, was on the point of being taken prisoner or driven into Portugal. On turning to the latest European papers, however, we are led to fancy that the Spanish insurrection will not be so easily extinguished as the telegram would briefly have us believe. There is in fact too much of the Don Quixote character in the generals who have gone in pursuit of the rebels to lead us to credit readily the suppression of the revolt. One of the lieutenants of Prim, named Concha, started out in pursuit of Prim with an army of 300 men. The old officer, with Napoleonic tactics, was determined to make activity and speed compensate him for the smallness of his force, and so getting into a railway train with his army he gave orders to start after the rebels. Off the train went, mile after mile was quickly traversed, until at length the insurgent forces were discerned at one of the houses at which the train was accustomed to stop. Here the field-marshal saw from his carriage

that he did not slight with his army, however, but went on, no doubt with the intention of making a flank movement and capturing the whole rebel force, in the same way as the Irishman surrounded and captured his six enemies. The manoeuvre, it would appear, did not succeed; for we find Prim, after leaving the town, coming back to it. Another general, Zabala, has also been in pursuit of the rebels, but by some strange coincidence he and Prim resemble the two parallel lines that never touch each other. A dozen different accounts tell us of the close approach of the two armies, of the certainty of Prim being destroyed, but the collision never takes place, and the rebel force continually evades annihilation. In one instance it appears a battle was nearly occurring, but Prim ungenerously, as the correspondent of one of the London papers has it, destroyed a bridge over which Zabala had to pass, and the fight did not come off. Zabala was very indignant at this, and even more so at having "lost the run" of his opponent. "While he was thus," says the correspondent in question, casting about for information, indulging in surmises, and grumbling at the disappearance of the bridge of Fuentedeuna, word was sent him next day by General O'Donnell that the rebels had passed that morning at five o'clock by Villalobos, in a different direction; whereupon Zabala wrote to say that he was preparing to follow them by railroad, sternly resolved not to rest until he had overtaken them. Up to the 7th it does not appear that Zabala had destroyed any one, or anything—either rebels or bridges." Then, again, another celebrated general, the Military Governor of Zamora was completely hoodwinked by Prim. Just as the Military Governor and his army had got within fighting distance of the rebels the latter retreated to a line of railway and disappeared in a fog. Such is the description of the great insurrection that is shaking Spain to its centre, giving birth to the most horrible rumors that the Court Physician has attempted to poison the Queen, and that General O'Donnell is plotting her abdication.

It is more gratifying, if not so amusing, to turn from the domestic broils of Spain to one feature in her foreign policy—the abrogation of the slave trade. This abrogation, however, the *London Times* tells us was not a spontaneous offering to liberty or humanity but a work of necessity. The slave trade had ceased to pay and Spain was only sustaining a bad reputation without receiving any benefit. The African coast now, thanks to the vigilance of the English squadron is

free from the traffic; but one considerable shipment it is said took place during the whole of last year. "A system of blockade was adopted," says the *Times*, "which at a heavy cost to ourselves, effectually sealed the ports of export, and the trade was gradually given up as impracticable." The slaves brought from the interior for shipment remained so long on the dealer's hands that his prospective profits were absorbed in the cost of maintaining them, and the business became a losing one. Still, many slaves merchants held on for the chance of an opportunity, and on the speculation of a momentary break in the blockade, not would it be a reaction on the ab-

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Great Eastern, shall be again stowed in her hold on the outward trip, but will be carried in another vessel till it is needed. Three vessels including the *Great Eastern*, will be provided with grappling apparatus. Latest advices from Liverpool say, the rumored resignation of Earl Russell is denied.

The Fenian Excitement. CHICAGO, March 12.—The most extravagant reports continue to prevail as to the extent of Fenian preparations for an attack on Canadian soil. Gen. Sweeney has 25,000 men in regular military organization and ready to move, with immense supplies stored at Burlington, Ogdensburg, Plattsburg and Sandusky. These reports however, are not seriously regarded in Canada; they only occasion smiles on this side, at the expense of our provincial neighbors. The commander in chief of the Canadian forces publishes a congratulatory order on the loyal spirit manifested in the answer to the call for volunteers, and says the Government will make provision for the protection of life and property of the inhabitants of the Province against the piratical attacks of lawless men who use the territory of a neighboring power for the purpose of openly organizing these expeditions.

CHICAGO, March 13.—A Canadian correspondent gives a plausible theory for the military hubbub, asserting that it is (not?) based on real sense of danger, but is managed so that opposition may be silenced and the Confederation scheme carried next month in Parliament. The alarm being sounded so soon after the meeting of the Governors in Montreal, is significant. It is believed that the whole thing is for political purposes, and is hourly taking hold of the public. If this is their object it will, in all probability be successful, for all parties seem to have forgotten their differences and united for defence.

CHICAGO.—Major Wynkoop's mission to the hostile Indians has proved an entire success. He has succeeded in getting them all below the Arkansas river, and procured from their chiefs and head men agreements to abide by the provisions of the treaty of October last, putting an end to all Indian troubles, and making travel across the plains safe.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad have reported a Bill granting lands to the Leavenworth, Lawrence, St. Gibson and Galveston Rail Road and Telegraph Co. for 200 feet on each side of the road and

free from the traffic; but one considerable shipment it is said took place during the whole of last year. "A system of blockade was adopted," says the *Times*, "which at a heavy cost to ourselves, effectually sealed the ports of export, and the trade was gradually given up as impracticable." The slaves brought from the interior for shipment remained so long on the dealer's hands that his prospective profits were absorbed in the cost of maintaining them, and the business became a losing one. Still, many slaves merchants held on for the chance of an opportunity, and on the speculation of a momentary break in the blockade, not would it be a reaction on the ab-

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Meeting in Canada Favoring Confederation.

CORNWALL, C. W., March 1.—At a public demonstration and dinner given to members of Government last evening, speeches were made by Hon. Messrs. Galt, Cartier, Howland and McDonald. Associated Confederation of the British Provinces is now certain of accomplishment in a few weeks. Referring to the militia, it was said that Canada had now two thousand well drilled officers to lead them.

Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad.

St. Louis, March 2.—By an act of the legislature the name of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad has been changed to the South Pacific Railroad, and three commissioners have been appointed to conduct sale under foreclosure of State mortgages. Commissioners organized with Gen. Osterhaus as president. There are two parties, one headed by Daniel S. Dickinson, and the other by Gen. Fremont, who are straining every nerve to get possession of the road.

Habeas Corpus Suspended in Ireland.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Steamer news of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland creates great excitement in Fenian circles. Proclamations have been issued to all circles to be on the alert, and O'Mahony's belief is that fighting has begun in Ireland.

Fenian excitement in this city, over the news received by yesterday's steamer, is increasing and there is much activity at the headquarters of the brotherhood.

Maximilian offers Bounties to sailing Vessels under the Mexican flag.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Maximilian has issued a decree granting bounties to all vessels sailing under the Mexican flag, of eight dollars per ton to those nationalized by Mexican law, making voyages beyond America, and two dollars per ton to those making voyages to the United States, West Indies, South America and Central America.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The annual election for officers of the Mechanics' Institute yesterday ended in a drawn ballot, the regular and opposition tickets each electing half of their candidates. The regular ticket was headed by H. J. Booth, the foundryman, and the other by J. M. Plum, who held the last year. The success of Mr. Booth is significant in view of the fact that the objections to him were chiefly his position on the eight hour law.

In the absence of gold quotations later than last Saturday, 183½, there is not much activity in legal tenders. They are firm, however, at 74½/74.

Markets.

We note further sales of 352 half bbls Hawaiian rice on private terms, and by auction, 3,000 half bbls Hawaiian at \$8 30/100 per 160 lbs. The latter price for small lots of No. 1. The offering comprised good medium quotations and previous prices were scarcely maintained, though in consideration of free sales of late they are deemed quite satisfactory. Whisky—There is more inquiry and the market is firm. Sales 100 bbls common high proof at 90c/100; do low proof.

Sailed March 6.—The Sierra Nevada for Portland.

The overland line working through at 4 o'clock this P. M. No news yet.

SEVENTH DOOLITTLE SUSTAINS THE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Senator Doolittle addressed a meeting of Republicans at New Haven last night, called for the purpose of sustaining the President and endorsing his policy. Mr. Doolittle called on Republicans to stand by the President, and contended that Johnson had carried out every requirement of the Baltimore Platform. He insisted on the immediate admission of loyal members from Tennessee. He opposed forcing negro suffrage in the South, and said that Gen. Grant recently assured him that it would result in a war of extermination. He opposed amending the Constitution in any way, maintaining that changing the bill of representation is unnecessary.

EXTRANEAL POLITICAL MEETING AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—At a meeting to sustain the policy of Congress, great enthusiasm was manifested. Senators Cresswell and Trumbull of Illinois, Nye of Nevada, and representatives McKee of Kentucky, F. Thomas and J. L. Thomas of Maryland, and others, spoke. Senator Trumbull reviewed the recent speech of Secretary Seward in New York.

THE CABINET WILL NOT BE DISRUPTED.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Times' Washington special dispatch says: "The President is fully sustained by his Cabinet, and there will be no disruption."

OFFICIAL DECAPITATION—MRS. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mrs. Jane G. Wiswell was dismissed from a clerkship in the Quartermaster General's office on Monday for using language disrespectful to the President, in a little weekly paper edited by her. At the request of Mrs. Lincoln the Treas-

urer of the United States has invested the amount of \$22,000 voted by Congress, in 5-20 bonds.

JEFF DAVIS SURPRISED.

The Herald's Fort Monroe correspondent states that Jeff Davis pretended to be surprised that the national salute which was fired on February 22d, should include one gun for each of the lately rebellious States.

TENNESSEE MEMBERS WILL BE ADMITTED.

The Post's Washington special dispatch says: The reconstruction committee has agreed to the proposition to admit the delegation from Tennessee to seats in Congress. Two or three other representatives will be presented by the members of the Committee, the majority reporting against the resolution in favor of their admission. The Tennessee members will probably obtain their seats soon.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE IS IN SESSION TO DAY RAPIDLY FORMING A NEW TAX BILL.

The protectionists are here in great force to press their claims upon Congress.

ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate remained in session on a late hour last night and finally passed the House ratification bill to admit the Senators and Representatives from lately rebellious States till Congress declared each State restored to the Union: says 29, nos 18. The following were the yeas: Anthony, Brown, Clark, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Pollard, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Williams, Wade, Wilson and Yates—23. Nays: Bookalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Duffile, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Morton, Kiddle, Salisbury, Stewart, Stockton, Van Winkle, Willey—18. Absent, Foote, Howard and Wright.

THE CAUSE OF DELAY EXPLAINED.

Mr. Fessenden in the course of his remarks took occasion to reply to the charge that the reconstruction committee was needlessly delaying, and as chairman of that committee his declarations are official. He said the members of the committee were designated December 21st. Congress then adjourned to January 5th. Immediately after the reassembling, a resolution passed both houses, calling on the President for information about the provisional governments, and the process of reorganization under his plan, but no response of any kind had been made. After having waited a reasonable time, meanwhile the two houses having referred to it, the committee proceeded to get this information by a tedious process, dividing the work among sub-committees. These have held daily sessions of two hours each, and all day on Saturdays. He did not complain of the President's action; but it was just that the country should know the chief cause of delay.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, as passed the House, includes the following: For the survey of public lands in California, \$40,000; Oregon and Washington, \$20,000 each; Nevada, \$20,000; Colorado, \$10,000.

COLONEL DOLKLEY AND THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH.

The President has signed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to detail steamers to assist the Bulker's expedition to lay the telegraph cables across Bhering Straits.

NEUTRALITY—SPAIN AND PERU.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued the following circular to Custom-house officers, relative to the Chilean and Peruvian prizes: "It has been officially announced to the Government that hostilities between Spain and Peru have been resumed, and as it is possible that during the continuation of such hostilities, attempts will be made to bring the United States ports prizes taken by one party from the other, the custom officers will use all diligence to prevent the entrance of such vessels except in distress, when the provisions of the act of 1799 must be enforced, and collectors will then promptly notify the Department of the fact of such arrival and the circumstances attending the same."

THE U. S. PUBLIC DEBT.

Since the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made last October, the public debt has been reduced twenty-one millions of dollars. All expenses have been paid, and the available funds in coin and currency have increased \$4,750,000. The reduction of the debt is, in part, obligations and legal tender notes. The Secretary of the Treasury is about issuing orders to Treasury agents in the South, to call in the sub-agents and close their business, which has been a losing one to the Government, though profitable to all employed.

THE POST'S WASHINGTON SPECIAL DISPATCH.

The Post's Washington special dispatch says that the President has re-nominated General Asoth as Minister to Venezuela. Application for a new trial of Gonzales and Pellier, convicted of the murder of Otero, was to day granted in the Supreme Court.

ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Journal of Commerce of New York mentions the arrival in that city of an interesting family of Polish refugees from Russian bondage. They comprised the father and mother of Colonel Julian Allen, a merchant of New York; also a brother and three sisters. It was stated that one son, who was implicated in the revolution of 1861, is still in Siberia. A few weeks since Colonel Allen addressed a note to President Johnson praying that although it was an unusual course and without a precedent, he would by a kind word to the Emperor Alexander interfere in behalf of his exiled brother.

IN RESPONSE TO HIS REQUEST, HE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING LETTER: "It speaks well for the kind heart of the President:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1866.
To JULIAN ALLEN, Esq., New York:
Sir:—Your letter of the 30th November last, addressed to the President, has been referred to this Department. I have to inform in reply that the United States Minister at St. Petersburg has been requested to make an informal application to the Russian Government with a view to changing the exile of

Michael Meyer down from Siberia to this country.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.

The mother alluded to is a sister of Col. Allen, a nephew of H. M. Eden, formerly of San Francisco, and now a merchant of Panama.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Congressional Committee for the circulation of documents among the people have made arrangements for a most thorough diffusion of such documents as will put the questions connected with reconstruction wholly and fairly before the country. It is charged that this Committee is bent upon sending only the most radical speeches, but the character of the men composing the Committee is a sufficient guarantee of the falsity of the allegation.

SCHEME FOR BRIDGING BROADWAY, N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Committee of the Board of Aldermen, on the bridging of Broadway at crowded points, met this p. m. Several plans were presented. The estimated cost of the bridges of iron were stated to be from ten to fifteen thousand dollars each.

REPORT ON CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House Committee on Claims have reported against paying damages indicted during Early's raid against Washington in the summer of 1864, when it will be remembered the Blair's house was burned, etc. The claim amounted to \$145,000. It had been scrutinized by military commissioners and the validity established by the Court of Claims.

PROTECTION TO BE AFFORDED TO EMIGRANTS ON THE PLAINS.

St. Louis, March 2.—Pope has issued orders detailing a guard for the safety of travellers and trains crossing the plains. Forts Rigley and Abercrombie are designated as posts of rendezvous of all trains from Minnesota for the Upper Missouri, Yellowstone, Black Hills, and Powder River regions. Fort Kearney is the rendezvous for trains to Denver or Fort Laramie via the Platte River route, and Fort Riley for trains to New Mexico and Colorado by Smoky Hill and the Arkansas River route. At these points all trains will be organized and equipped for defense, and no train of less than twenty-two wagons and thirty armed men under a properly appointed captain, will be allowed to pass. The same arrangements will be required of all military posts to be furnished with arms, military escorts will be furnished where necessary, and in case of attack prompt assistance will be given. Travellers will not be permitted to cross the plains except in accordance with this plan.

MINISTER TO EQUADOR.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—W. T. Cogswell, of Ohio, has been appointed Minister to Ecuador.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY.

William Browning, late Secretary to the President, died yesterday.

CONGRESS—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the Senate, Mr. Nesmith introduced a petition from the officers of the Pacific squadron, asking an increase of pay. Referred to Naval Committee.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of the authors and publishers of the country, asking for an international copyright law between the United States and Great Britain, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Lane offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into and report on the policy of passing a law calling a National Convention to consider the amendments to the Constitution, which was ordered printed.

The bill granting lands in aid of the construction of a road from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific passed. It endows the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company with the functions of a body corporate and politic; authorizes it to construct a railroad and telegraph line from Springfield, Mo., via Cass, Mo., to a point between 95° and 98° west, crossing the Rio Pecos near Antonchico, to the town of Albuquerque, on the Del Norte, thence via Agua Fria or other suitable places, to the headwaters of the Colorado and Chiquito, thence along the 35th parallel of latitude to the Colorado river, and thence by the most practicable and eligible route to the Pacific Branch, from its junction with the Canadian river and boundary line of Arkansas, near Van Buren. The authorized capital stock of the company consists of one million of one hundred dollars each. The bill grants the right of way through the public lands with the right to take stone, timber, and earth from adjacent lands for its construction. Two hundred feet on each side of the road is granted throughout the public domain, including the grounds necessary for stations and other buildings.

An extinction of Indian titles shall be effected as rapidly as possible, as to all such lands falling under such grant; but not without the consent of the President. Coal and iron lands will be regarded as mineral. No money shall be taken from the Government Pacific Railroad. It requires the commencement of its construction within two years, and the construction and equipment of the whole line by the 5th of July, 1868. It authorizes the Southern Pacific Railroad of California to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad near the boundary of California, and authorizes the Northern Central Railroad of Nevada to construct a branch road to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of John A. Andrews and others asking that a change be made in the manner of electing the President of the United States, so as to abolish electoral delegates and elect by the popular vote. The House concurred.

The bill providing for the non-admission to their seats of the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States until Congress shall declare such States entitled to representation was taken up. Mr. Irwin spoke against the proposition. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Higby presented a memorial from the Legislature of California, concerning an act to aid the construction of an overland railroad and telegraph line to California.

The House Committee on Pacific railroads

considered the question of further aid to the Northern Route, yesterday, but without reporting a favorable disposition.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRESTS—SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—John H. Mills and John O'Grady, the call boy and porter of the Russ House, have been arrested, charged with the robbery at that hotel a few days since. The complaint charges them with the robbery of \$4000, but upon application being made to admit defendants to bail it transpired that actually some \$13,000 was stolen. Notwithstanding previous protestations to the contrary of all parties interested, on the strength of the alleged loss of \$13,000, it was argued by the prosecution that bail should be fixed at \$15,000 in each case, which gave rise to a prolonged discussion, which was finally settled by an agreement to investigate the circumstances this afternoon before Judge Rix, in chambers, when the amount of bail required of them will be determined upon. What the testimony against the defendants is, we have no means of knowing. One suspicious circumstance against Mills is, that a number of articles which had been deposited in the box at the hotel by guests to be placed in the post office were found in his possession, the seals to a portion of which were found to be unbroken. It is said that the Russ House proprietors have determined to pay depositors the money they have lost without compelling them to appeal to the courts.

John J. Galtie commenced suit in the fourth district court yesterday against H. Cassebot to recover the sum of twenty thousand dollars damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained through the carelessness of defendant. The complainant alleges that the defendant is the owner and proprietor of the Occidental market on Sutter street: that on the 22d of January last, plaintiff while passing out of the public market, fell through a hole or hatchway in the sidewalk, which had been carelessly left open, sustaining a fracture of the right collar bone, from the effects of which he has not yet recovered, and that he has been unable to use his right arm since.

MONEY MARKET—ARRIVALS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The price of gold at New York yesterday was 135½, and sterling 108½.

A private telegram from New York reports the London money market as easier, with reduction in Bank of England rates to 7 per cent daily expected. Silver had declined to 61½/61.

Arrived 2d—Brig Kentucky, 26 days from Honolulu. Returned—United States flag ship Lancaster, hence for Valparaiso, on divers' covering when three days out a leak in the main delivery valve; also, schooner Willout having carried away head stays. 3d—French brig St. Louis, 29 days Kahama, in ballast. Sailed 3d—Steamer California, San Diego; schr. Two Brothers, Nevada river.

WEST INDIES.

Guadalupe dates of January 1st show 1100 deaths from cholera. Later advices to January 17th, say the contagion was detained, and had made its appearance in Dominico.

Cholera was feared at Havana.

Vera Cruz advices to February 13th give a list of Imperial successes, principally in Michoacan, where 3000 of Juarez's troops were defeated with great loss and dispersed.

European News.

THE HABEAS CORPUS IN IRELAND—REFORM BILL IN IRELAND—CATTLE PLAGUE IN IRELAND—PROVISION FOR THE ROYAL FAMILY—REVOLUTION IN ROUMANIA.

The steamer City of New York has arrived with Liverpool dates to February 21st, and Queenstown dates to the 22d.

The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland was received with universal approbation. The vigor shown by the Government had a favorable effect. The act authorized the arrest and detention, until March 1st, 1867, of any person implicated in the conspiracy. The police are making a large number of arrests, including American emigrants. The military are being strongly retained. Order continues to be maintained, and all supposed to belong to the order in Dublin are arrested. A bill passed the House of Lords authorizing the Government to take possession of the telegraph wires of Ireland, if necessary.

A Reform Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons extending the franchise to all males over 21 years of age (1) Gladstone declined to shed any light on what the Government proposed to do.

There was a message from the Queen, presented to both Houses, asking that provision be made for the Princess Helena's approaching marriage, and for Prince Alfred on coming of age.

The Bank of England had reduced the rate of discount to 7 per cent.

LONDON, February 22d.—Consols for money 87½ to 87½; 5-20s, 69½ to 69½.

New York, Feb. 8.—The Java brings Liverpool advices to Feb. 25th.

A revolution had broken out in Roumania. Prince Constant was forced to abdicate, and the Count of Flanders, was proclaimed Hospodar.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 23d, L. A. Bonchera [Labouchere?] called attention to the neutrality laws, and argued in favor of revision. The Attorney General admitted the importance of the question, but defended the course of the Government during the American war. Walkins asked what representation had been made to the American Government in relation to the Fenians' proceedings? Gladstone regretted that the subject had been brought up. He said that the Government's knowledge of their proceedings would justify representations, but he believed public opinion in America condemned the movement. It would be undignified to remonstrate so long as no public act was committed.

The cattle plague was increasing.

Eastern News.

NEW YORK, March 6.—L. Cohen, clerk for Duncan, Sherman & Co. was arrested for abstracting \$4,000 in United States bonds deposited by travellers abroad as collateral for letters of credit. Cohen confessed his guilt and says he has been engaged in ruinous stock speculations.

Extensive frauds having been perpetrated on the revenue by lager beer brewers of this city and Brooklyn, the Government has instituted rigorous enquiry which occasions a panic among the speculators.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered an action to be entered against Gen. R. D. Muzzy, late Private Secretary to the President, to recover \$28,000 alleged to have been abstracted from the recruiting service while on duty at Nashville.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—A quarantine of five days is declared on all vessels arriving from the West India Islands, to prevent the introduction of cholera.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Mexican advices say Belgian troops refuse to serve under Mentz, who shot Arago—not caring if Belgian prisoners should be shot in retaliation. Marshal Bazin wanted to make an example of them, but the Emperor interfered. The Belgians say they are willing to go home in disgrace.

WAR IN PARAGUAY.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Buenos Ayres advices of January 24th, say both belligerents were engaged in preparations for an active campaign in Paraguay, which was expected to commence in about a month. The allied armies were still being reinforced and have about 45,000 men at Pareo-de-la-Platte. The Brazilian Government was firm in demanding the repulsion of Lopez as the first basis of all peace negotiations. The Brazilian fleet of fifteen gunboats, was at Corrientes awaiting high water in the Paraguay River.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—John Williams was arrested on a charge of abducting minor children. It was charged that he met two little girls about nine years of age in the street and induced them to accompany him to a room in a lodging house on Commercial street.

Arrived March 10.—Steamer Montana, four days from Portland; British bark Sorata, 31 days from Sydney; steamer J. D. O'Neill, 25 days from Tahiti Islands, with oranges and lemons.

March 9.—Steamer Pacific, three days from Columbia River; British steamer Labouchere, three days from Victoria; bark Ghimpe, Puget Sound; bark O. Nichols, Puget Sound.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

EASTERN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The very emphatic way in which Secy. Seward, in conversation with a member of Congress, affirmed that the late position taken by the President was assumed through his influence, has excited much remark. Raymond of New York, in a dispatch to the Times, denounced the statement as malicious. He will probably have the satisfaction of learning what he did say as related on the floor of the House. According to those who heard the language it was exceedingly temperate. Seward reiterated his indorsement of every point in the President's speech, and said, in his opinion, there was not at present a single traitor in the South.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—Governor Norton arrived in New York by the last steamer from Europe. His health is not improved by his visit abroad, and his condition is so critical that he has telegraphed his Secretary to meet him in New York.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—A man named David Lindsay was arrested at Strawberry on Saturday for passing counterfeit greenbacks. He had on his person \$1500 of the counterfeit currency. He was brought to this city on Saturday night, and indicted by the United States Grand Jury to-day.

The dead body of a man was found floating in the bay near the shore on North beach on Saturday.

MARKETS.

Butter—Firm but quiet. The shipment from New York by the steamer of the 10th instant is reported by telegraph at only 188 firkins. Fresh made California is quiet; 52½ for prime.

Candles—Sales of 625 boxes Grant's, 375 do. Smith's extra Grinnole, and 250 do. Grant's, and 500 do. Smith's extra Young America on private terms. Leading brands advancing, and are quoted at 24c/24½; Jobbing, 25c.

Petroleum—The market is depressed under auction sales announced for to-morrow. Sales 700 cases at 95c.

Provisions—The demand for Eastern continues very light and prices are wholly nominal. Mess Pork is jobbing at 30c, but it is difficult to determine what a round lot would bring.

Flour—The sales include the bulk of 500 bbls Santa Clara superfine for export at \$6 62½, and about an equal quantity of superfine brands on private terms. We quote superfine per bbl \$6 50/26 75, extra half sals at \$6 50/27 00, qr sacks \$6 75/27 25.

Wheat—Market dull; sales 2200 sals No. 1 in lots at \$2 15 per 100 lbs; sales 2200 sals No. 1 Barley—Sales 250 sacks in lots at \$1 1 05 per 100 lbs, the latter price for brewing. Oats—Inferior are dull, while prime are held firmly; small sales at \$1 75/22 00 for poor; prime held at \$2 02½ per 100 lbs.

Potatoes—Sales 500 sacks Bodega at \$1 1 07½ per 100 lbs.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, March 13.

THE BOYS OF H.M.S. CLIO.—The boys of H.M.S. Clío assembled, as they designate themselves "my fellows"—ever jovial, ever ready and to go "the whole hog or none." Ganges, Bacchante, Devastation, a jolly of the Sutlej have given theatrical entertainments on this station, but of any other ship that has visited there seemed to enter with such heart into social enjoyments as the men of the Clío. The performance given by them in the theatre last night was well attended, and a good many amusement to all present.

Opening pieces of "Toodles" we did not expect, of course, to witness any finished and acting, and smiling complacently unless little Cookneys, the melodramatic and low comedy were pleasantly mingled, and the piece passed off smoothly.

The interlude of singing and dancing followed there were really some very clever exhibitions, particularly the Quaker duet, Messrs. White and Compton. The appointed lover by Compton, the Nervy Foster and Compton, the Identical White, by Wilson, and the dancing Foster and Day. The Clío's Negro 800 Troop concluded the evening with a capital Minstrel performance. Mr. Davis' song the "Whole Hog or none," written especially for him, with the break-down elicited rounds of applause. Capt. Turnout and most of the officers of the ship were present.

FROM PORTLAND.—The schooner Crab Cactehum, with a cargo of apples, butter, bacon, flour, lard, eggs, &c., valued at \$9,900 arrived yesterday from Portland, Oregon, which port she left on Thursday week, at Astoria on Thursday last the 8th. Met at Montana in the Columbia River going up on the 2nd. The Pacific and Montana passed together at the Columbia Bar before she left Baker's Bay. The Crosby has been sent to Dr. O'Brien, of Port Townsend, to train on the Sound. The steamer Couch got down on Tuesday, the 6th, bringing papers of the 5th. The wires were down east of S. Lake, and the telegraphic news has been anticipated by despatches received at Westminster.

SINGING CLASS.—We had the pleasure hearing Mr. D. Spencer's Sol Fa class last evening, and were really somewhat surprised to find that they had made such progress considering the short time the pupils had been learning. The class is composed of members of the Methodist Church, about in number, ranging from the choicest to atoms of humanity to the full grown Bas Profundo. Several pieces were performed with great precision amongst which were the anthems "In Jewry is God Known," "Glorio to God," and Calcutt's popular production "Forgive Bleed Shade." The progress of the class reflects great credit to their teacher.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INSTITUTE.—The Library of the Mechanics' Institute has been increased by the following liberal contributions of books. From Mr. Edward Watson, The Unedited Antiquities of Attica, by D. Dilettanti Society. From Miss Florence Wilson, Cuvier de Crebillon, stereotypic edition; Guizot's History of Civilization, Blank House, in French; Cymbeline, German; Fenelon's Education des Filles; Gode's Key, German; Literature; Demos; Talpe; Noire; The Wandering Jew; Mo of these works; are very handsomely bound and an ornament to the library. Mrs. N. Bailey has also presented some skulls of wolf, beaver, seal, &c.

THE PRIZEFIGHTERS.—T. Marsden and J. Tracey appeared yesterday before the police magistrate charged with contemplating the commission of a breach of the peace by engaging in a prize fight on Beacon Hill, Victoria, on the 12th instant. Inspector Heik testified to the truth of the information and Mr. Pemberton ordered Marsden and Tracey to enter into bonds to keep the peace for six months themselves in \$500 each, a two societies in \$500 each. The parties to the fight would not take place and they were prepared to give security. — Rowland & J. Pearce became sureties for Tracey, a Campbell and Hudson for Marsden.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Ah Sam, Sam Moogy, and Joe Alias Ah Tam, were yesterday sent up for trial on the charge feloniously stealing \$3,500 and upwards, of gold nuggets and other articles, the property of Mr. John Copland. Kim Foo, Ah Su, J. Soo, Ah Sam, Chong Foo and Ah Yu, were also committed for trial as accessories to the fact. Five out of the six were recognized by Mr. K. McKenzie as having been engaged in cutting cord wood for him.

LIQUOR LICENSES.—A number of summonses against Licensed Victuallers arrears of license, were yesterday called and payment having been made in many cases, the parties were ordered to pay costs of summonses. Other cases were postponed.

SUPREME COURT.—Some Chamber business all that was transacted yesterday. We understand that Chief Justice Needham tends proceeding to Nanaimo, and the Court will not be open for some days.

FIND.—Robert Scott, a sailor, was yesterday fined \$15 or one month's imprisonment for assaulting constable Farrell in the execution of his duty.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise will leave this morning at 10 o'clock for Fraser River.

MONEY.
By recent English papers we find considerable alarm existing at the commercial relations between England and the United States. Since the war has terminated the imports from America have decreased, while the exports from Great Britain to the Republic have been largely on the increase. In the article of wheat alone, the falling off in the importation for ten months amounted to over £3,000,000; and in the article of meal to £875,000. The circumstance is illustrative of the effects of the war on agricultural production; for the decrease was due not to any diminution in the English demand, but solely to a falling off in the American supply. On the other hand, when the rebellion had ceased, it was found that a scarcity existed everywhere throughout the States of English goods. The mercantile houses in Great Britain had their hands full to attend to the American orders, and business for the time being was unusually brisk. Like most sudden demands the trade was overdone, and now it is discovered that the exports during the months of October and November had increased £4,000,000 on those of the same months of the previous year. Taking even the increased importation of cotton into consideration, there is a balance against the United States of £8,000,000. The London Times is rather deeply concerned over this state of affairs, and seems rather opposed to English money being invested so largely in American affairs. "If we are to provide," it says, "within a few months eight millions for debtors in the States, a few more millions for Brazil, a couple of millions or so for the Argentine Republic, some millions for Peru, and by-and-by Chili, an indefinite number for Turkey, for Italy, for Austria, for Egypt, and for every other Government—Autocratic or Republican—in the world; if, in addition to this, the new facilities for embarking money in business induce every man who saves to become a partner in some manufacturing or trading company,—why, it is not surprising that the rate of discount should reach 8 per cent, or that Consols should fall to 87." It is quite possible that the export trade with the United States has been overdone; but if the Times thinks to induce capitalists to retain their money in England in order that the rate of discount may be small and Consols maintain a respectable attitude it is essaying a task very like the effort to make water run up a hill. Money will rush to where it can make the most profit—whether that be in American railways, or Manchester mills, and all the homilies in the world won't make it do anything else. If it finds greater interest and as good security in the United States as in England it will not be deterred by the fact that the former country is a Republic, and sometimes not a friendly one to Great Britain. The money will be taken across the Atlantic, and the United States will have an additional guarantee of peace with England. It is possible in the course of time that this system of investing money in foreign and occasionally inimical countries will produce disaster to the English capitalist—that in a case like that of the Trent imbroglio, threats may be used that the investments will be confiscated; but we think the possibility a small one. Repudiation with the United States, either individually or collectively is a thing of the past. A higher tone is entering into the commercial as well as the political life of the nation; while the bluster of the latter is reduced to something like dignified moderation, the recklessness of the former is gradually giving way to caution and prudence. Under such circumstances, and while the immense undeveloped resources of both the South and West cry aloud for capital, English money is bound to find its way to the Republic, and rates of discount in England are bound to rise. This in its turn will, of course, affect injuriously investments in Great Britain. As an instance of the extent of speculation now in England we may mention that during the past year, no less than 287 public companies were formed with a capital of £107,000,000. The capital of the companies organized for the last three years is set down at £360,000,000. No wonder with such demands for money as these gigantic operations entail the Bank of England is obliged to raise its discount. It is an inevitable consequence of rapid speculation. During the last twenty years the Daily Telegraph informs us the interest on money has been gradually rising in England. Speaking of the present state of financial affairs, it asks—"How is it that in the midst of plenty, with wealth sufficient one might imagine for any amount of operations, money is still at eight per cent? And what makes the rate within the same year, or thereabouts, commence at six per cent, and gradually fall to three, and then rise again to eight?" The fluctuations show what an era of speculation England has fallen into, and the high rate of discount the obstacles that are gradually arising in the way of obtaining colonial loans at reasonable interest.

RETIREMENT.—The *Columbian* congratulates the *Post* on its appearance in a "neat and healthy size."

EN ROUTE TO BIG BEND.
[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
YALE, March 12th, 1866.
As you are aware, we left Victoria on the Enterprise on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 9 a.m. After a rough passage during which many of the passengers paid their tribute to old Neptune, we arrived at New Westminster about 7 p.m. The day we arrived a poor fellow was brought to the Royal Hospital who had lost both his feet from freezing at Similkameen (Rock Creek); not being able to obtain sufficient medical assistance before his arrival at New Westminster he was in a horrid state. There are half a dozen cases of frozen fingers and toes at present in this town, none however very bad. The steamers Reliance, Lillooet and Hope were announced to leave New Westminster on Wednesday, 7th inst., at one p.m. The first two for Yale and the latter for Douglas. The fare on the steamers leaving the trip before us was 50 cents, but a combination having been effected between the steamboat owners it was put up to \$5 on this trip. All Hope taking the lead, followed by the Reliance, the rear being brought up by the Lillooet, on which was your correspondent. A motley crowd we were—white, brown and black—miner, packer, and trader; some bound to Big Bend, some to Cariboo, some (Chinese) for the Fraser, and a party of eight for Kootenay. Before reaching Kootenay our pilot, Capt. "Delaware," was taken very ill, and after arriving at the above place Capt. Fleming decided to return to New Westminster for medical assistance; so around we went and astonished the Stampede by suddenly appearing before them. In a few minutes we started up river again, running until some time in the night when we struck a snag which came up through our forward starboard gun, tearing away some of the planks, but fortunately not injuring the hull of the vessel. The next morning (8th) we again started, and had not proceeded far when we overhauled the Hope and about the same time came in sight of the Reliance which appeared to be aground. On coming up we found her sure enough, with her nose well up in the sand. It appears that about half a mile below she was struck by a snag about midships starting a plank letting the water in freely. She was immediately run into the bank and some of her freight taken by the Hope and landed at the mouth of Harrison river, and some freight and passengers by the Lillooet (already heavily freighted), the balance of her freight and passengers were left on board for the onward which was to leave New Westminster on Thursday the 8th inst. We soon started up river again, going all day at a slow rate, finding from the extreme low stage the utmost difficulty in "making the riffle" at the various bars—on one of which we were four hours in getting over. At daylight the next morning we puffed ahead again and presently reached Murderer's Bar, where, after several vain efforts to pass, we tied up to the bank, taking out some freight to lighten her, when the ward came up, and being of lighter draft she passed without much difficulty. After lightening the vessel we tried it again, and had nearly got through, when the wind, which was blowing very strong, coming with sudden fury turned her head, and away we went hard and fast aground. All efforts to get her off proving unavailing, the passengers were landed and footed it to Hope, the baggage being sent on by canoes. We stopped all night at Hope, and the next morning came on to Yale in canoes.

No teams have left here yet for up-country, but the first one of the season will probably leave to-day or to-morrow, as the snow is rapidly melting.

Accounts vary as to the quantity of supplies at or near Big Bend; but they all agree that the numbers of men going in will make them scarce before more can be got there—consequently it behooves all starting early to take some with them. Moreover, parties coming to the present should be provided with at least double the amount of money put down in the published tables as being required, besides grub for one or two months. As an instance I will give you the exact amount it cost on this trip to get from Victoria to Yale: Fare to New Westminster, \$4; dinner, \$1; bed and meals at New Westminster, \$2; fare on steamer to Yale, \$5; meals to Murderer's Bar, \$4; meals at Hope, \$2; total \$18, without counting meals in Yale, and sleeping in our own blankets at Hope and on the steamer. Most of the passengers who have preceded us (by the Active, etc.) have gone on; I understand, however, that a large number of them expect to work a month or so on Wright's wagon road. Out of the number who left with us on the Enterprise, I do not find above fifteen or twenty who will be able to go straight through. As to whether it is too early yet it simply amounts to this—for those who have no more cash to spare than the Chamber of Commerce tables set down as the amount required it is certainly at least six weeks too early; but as to getting through, from what I can learn it can be done pretty soon, but of course it will be expensive and a "hard road to travel."

A man has just come in from Cache Creek who reports that about two hundred men are there, mostly working on the road. Kamloops and Shuswap Lakes are frozen over, and the snow on French Creek is five feet deep. About eighty of the men at Cache Creek came down from Cariboo, about eighty are Chinese, and the remainder came from this way. Wright has all the men he wants at present.

We leave here probably to-day, and I will write you again in a few days.
W. E. O.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Donohue, the murderer of Fred Patterson, has been fully committed to answer the charge of murder at the next term of the District Court. He statement that he killed Patterson because of threats, and in preservation of his own life. Patterson's friends deny that he had ever uttered any threats.—*Oregonian*.

FROM YALE.—The steamers Onward and Lillooet arrived from Yale on Friday. There is very little news from the interior. The wagon road is to be opened on Monday, when Barnard's stages will commence running. From Cariboo the news is rather more cheering, good prospects being reported in several of the claims.—*Columbian*.

THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN PUBLISHES THE FOLLOWING FROM THE WALLA WALLA STATESMAN OF MARCH 2:
THE ROADS—INDIANS—STEAMER—TRAINS.
Mr. H. Bledsoe, messenger of Wells, Fargo & Co., arrived from the Upper country, six days from Boise City. He reports the roads in good condition for travelling all the way, with only twenty-five miles of sleighing (on the Blue mountains) over a hard road. The weather in Boise City was pleasant in day-time and cold during the night. The streets were dry and dusty. Very cold weather in Boise Basin. Roads were open to Owyhee, and the indomitable Hill Beachy was driving his own stage through to Ruby in one day's time, in spite of the Indians and elements. The steamer being built at the mouth of the Boise river by the O. S. N. Co., was waiting for some part of the machinery which was on route. When it arrives the vessel will be ready to run in four weeks. A party of twenty men left the Weiser river on the 22d ult., en route for Indians down on the Snake river at or near Brownlee's ferry. The Indians had stolen some stock from them lately, and some horses from Miller of Boise river. Mr. H. Greathouse will start a train of one hundred saddle horses and sixty wagons for Blackfoot country, on the 10th of March to 1st of April, in three trains, carrying about thirty passengers in each train. He expects to make the trip from Boise City in fifteen or eighteen days. To parties waiting to make a quick trip, at the earliest practicable time, this will be a good opportunity. Saddle trains leave first, the wagons to follow. There are several other trains to leave for the same place about the same time. Passage \$80. Snow was going off very slowly along the entire route from here to Boise, thawing a little every day and freezing at night. The first pack-train of the season passed down Barrd river on the 22d, bound for Boise City. The balance of the machinery for the Snake river steamer started across the Blue mountains on sleighs on the 24th.

THE WORLD OF THE 24th ult., contains the following:
THE JORDAN VALLEY INDIAN RAID.
SILVER CITY, I. T., Feb. 19, 1866.
FRIEND STREET.—You have no doubt heard of the late raid in Jordan valley, by the Indians, and the attack upon Mr. A. Hall of that place. I was at his place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. I think he will recover although he received a dangerous wound in the abdomen. There were about thirty Indians who made the attack on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, p.m., and drove away 37 head of cattle and nine horses. There were five men in the house at the time. Thirty-seven soldiers from Camp Lyon started Thursday morning in pursuit. A company of citizen volunteers have started out.

Two Indians were probably killed at Hall's, one by Mr. H., and the other by Mr. Killingsworth, who shot his man while he was in the act of firing the house, which was covered with grass.

On Saturday night Reynolds's Creek Valley was cleaned out by the red devils. The particulars I have not heard, excepting that Hill Beachy lost some of his stock; also a man was shot in the arm, not dangerously, on Crow creek, and his team taken from him. H—I is to pay generally in this country.

While writing this I am informed by R. Tregeask, that a large band of 150 or 200 Indians were seen on the Bruno or Middle River, two or three days ago. Six men were over in that region, and came upon the Indians unawares. The white men started with the Indians that night. They offered no violence to the whites.

Yours respectfully,
O. H. PURDY.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have heard from the "seat of war." The soldiers who made the raid on Jordan valley on the night of February 14th, have overtaken the Indians and captured all the stock but two horses, and killed one or two Indians. They were overtaken on the Owyhee river, fought a running fight of three or four hours. The Indians fought like devils.

INDIAN FIGHT—"LO" GETS CLEANED OUT.
We are indebted to Mr. Joseph Pinkham, of Umatilla, for a copy of the *Boise Statesman Extra* containing the following account of a fight with the Indians on Jordan Creek.

Hill Beachy's Owyhee stage arrived this afternoon at 5 o'clock with the following cheering news from Captain Walker. Mr. Beachy did not go over to Eby's trip, but received the following letters by express. Passengers who came over from Eby corroborate the news, and say that it is generally believed there. Captain Walker took only fourteen days' rations with him, and that time expired yesterday. This information explains why he has not returned. He appears to have made a very clean sweep of the camp, with the loss of one man.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
RUBY CITY, February 26th, 1866.

HILL BEACHY.—Dear Sir—Childs, the Government express messenger arrived at Camp Lyon this morning with the news that on across a camp of Indians about twenty miles from the Owyhee Ferry, at the mouth of Jordan Creek, and charging it left twenty-six Indians dead on the ground. It is supposed that one made his escape. Twenty of the Indians were bucks, who fought desperately, killing one man and slightly wounding a drummer boy, name not remembered.

In charging the camp six women and children were accidentally killed, but this could not be helped, owing to the desperate defence made by the Indians.

Captain Walker sent to Camp Lyon for horses, having used up and killed nine of his own on the march, and will be with his entire command at Camp Lyon this evening or to-morrow morning.

It is reported that he took eighteen head of stock—particulars not known.

The Owyhee Volunteers, not being able to get horses, have gone on to Hall's ranch and are determined to get after Mr. Indian. Yours,
BROWN.

We also append the following letter from Ruby City as a matter of interest to our Ada County Company, and as explaining

the necessity of their going to the support of the Owyhee Volunteers as soon as possible:
RUBY CITY, February 26th, 1866.
HILL BEACHY, Esq.—Dear Sir—As Chairman of the Committee to collect supplies for our volunteers, I write to inform you that the boys left Hall's ranch this morning for the foot of the Owyhee—distant thirty miles from the ranch—where they expect to find the Indians in force and prepared to fight. If you succeed in raising a company at Boise City, hurry them along to Camp Lyon, at which point they can communicate with our company at the forks of the Owyhee. It is very probable that our boys will need reinforcements as soon as they can be obtained, as they number only thirty men. If you get up a company that will take the field at once, please notify me and I will send the word to our men that you are coming.
Respectfully yours,
J. A. LYTLE.

ROBBERY OF A STAGE STATION.
S. P. Dugan writes to the *Avalanche* from Bernard's ranch, February 19th, as follows:
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We understand that it is very probable that a new decoration will be instituted immediately. At present the marks of distinction given to those who exhibit gallantry in the rescue of life from shipwreck are conferred by private associations only. It is now likely that a national decoration will take the place of the less formal tokens of recognition. It will be given in Her Majesty's name, and will be in the form of a medal under the designation of "The Albert Medal."

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THE MONTANA MINES.
REPRESENTATIONS OF A VICTIM.
We have been permitted to publish the following translated copy of a letter received by Dr. DuChesne, of this city, from Mr. John Charland, a former resident of Victoria, who left Kootenay during the Blackfoot excitement, and is now residing in the heart of the Montana mining region.

We have on several occasions given the bright side of the picture, and it is well that the dark side should also be portrayed, so that miners may make their own deductions from the various statements:

CONFEDERATE GULCH,
Montana Territory, 16th Dec., 1865.

DEAR FRIEND.—You will learn by this letter that I am in the country of the Buffalo, 60 miles from Fort Benton, on the Missouri. I left Kootenay on the 15th of September to come here, travelling from that date to the 1st of December. I can give you a reliable account of this country. I can assure you that I have been greatly deceived in regard to what I heard stated, this country was to prove another California. True it is that there are several creeks here in which work is being done; but on these creeks there are but very few rich claims. The rest for one tenth part of the people who are here now, and newcomers stand a very poor show. There are frequent excitements all resulting in nothing.

No doubt but you are reading fabulous reports in the newspapers of the richness of the Montana mines. All that I can tell you is not to give them any credence whatever. Every paying creek has been discovered last spring, and no new discoveries have been made since. Many parties have been prospecting throughout the whole summer, but without success.

The misery is extreme. Many are compelled to go hunting on the mountains to keep themselves from starving, and should nothing new be discovered the suffering will be more intense in the spring.

The country is very fine, abounding in magnificent, fertile valleys. In time to come it will be a good agricultural country. It would even be very good now were it not for bad laws which have been framed by ignorant, scarcely half-civilized emigrants. A more ignorant class of people hardly exists in any other country.

Miners coming from the west side of the Rocky Mountains are not welcome at all by this mean, stingy set of people.

I have struck nothing thus far, though I may ultimately do so.

The weather since the 1st December has been terribly cold, rendering it dangerous to venture out, as you may become frost-bitten before you are aware of it. At present I have lost the use of one hand from frost bite, and one of my ears is frozen as hard as a board. The former is getting better but the latter is in a very bad state. I became thus maimed while travelling the short distance of a quarter of a mile, though I ran all the way. I hope I shall not be compelled to pass another winter in the mountains. I intend to return once more to the Pacific coast, which is in every respect preferable to these regions. * * * The vigilance committee is a standing terror to all evil doers, and consequently order reigns everywhere. * *

PORTLAND ITEMS.
(From the Oregonian.)

ACCIDENT.—In loading the Montana at Couch's wharf one of the deck hands received a fall, which injured him very seriously. The officers of the ship saw that he was properly provided for before they left, furnished with a comfortable home at one of our hotels, and procured for him medical attendance.

EXPORTS.—Among the articles of export yesterday by the Montana, we noticed a quantity of syrup from Honolulu. This may be taken as an evidence of the prosperity which attends the commerce of Oregon with the Sandwich Islands. California finds it to her advantage to purchase a portion of the importations of this market.

The *Mountaineer* is of the opinion that a very late spring is probable east of the mountains. Snow still remains on the bluffs adjacent to the Dalles.

Rev. J. F. Damon, late of this city, has been formally installed in charge of the Congregational church at Albany. Mr. Damon was formerly connected with the Victoria press, and subsequently editor of the *Oregonian*.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Friday, Mar
A PLUCKY FEAT.—A crowd of collected at the Tiger Engine Company yesterday to witness the efforts made to fresh halyards on the slender, tape staff, 96 feet high, belonging to the *Feast*, it will be remembered, was plished once before by a sailor boy to the fleet, and several tars made the yesterday, but although they were part of the way up, the highest ascended only about 40 feet. The task seemed hopeless when a Canadian, named Dixon, stepped up and said he could do it. The man, who was tired and wore hob-nailed boots, descended himself of any of his cumbersome and having rigged stirrups out of rope, in which he placed his feet, commenced to climb, slipping the noose attached stirrups up the pole as he drew his his ascent, which was made from the was slow at first, and sceptical by shook their heads and seemed to laugh at the intrepid fellow for his Nothing daunted, however, Dixon rose and higher, and when chafed by on sailors about leaving the gear up aloft to make another trial, quietly offered \$10 to the bet, however, and Dixon proceeded to climb, and in a few minutes was seemingly with greater ease than we started. On reaching about half way took off his coat and vest and then down, placing his neck tie in his bree keeping his cap and boots on. As the fellow got nearer the top it became a that he was a man of astounding nerve, although his arms were evidently tired required constant rest, yet that he had up his mind to reach the top and was so unless his strength failed. The pole, began to swerve considerably, a Keenan called to the man to lower the yards and have up guys to steady the Dixon replied that unless it was that the pole might break he did not care, but on Mr. Keenan insisting on pulled the guys up which were attached across the street and steadied the steadily. After the lapse of about quarters of an hour the plucky fellow the truck, rove the halyards, and descended again to the admiring crowd on terra richly deserving the reward, increased Keenan from \$10 to \$20.

RECEIVED THE ROYAL ASSENT.—The *Edmonton Gazette* announces that the following Act passed during the last session Legislature have received the Queen's To provide for the election of the Mayor Council for the City of Victoria on the November, 1864: To appropriate the £1,200 per annum from the general revenue for the salary of Chief Justice; Res Barristers and Attorneys; To apply the of \$298,618 25 out of the general revenue the service of 1865; To amend the Registry Act, 1860; Respecting Co Schools; For obtaining a declaratory Title; To repeal a portion of the first graph Act, 1864; To amend the main taking the verdict of juries in Civil To amend the Act, 1862, entitled an repeal and amend the laws affecting Licenses; To grant a supplemental sup \$37,680 39 for the service of 1864. To the sum of \$14,940 out of the general revenue to the service of 1865; To impose a one-half of one per centum upon all Estate within the City of Victoria; To plain the Chief Justice Salary Act, To amend the Victoria and Esquimalt H Dues on the importation of certain Stock Carcases.

SORF FAH CONCERT.—On Wednesday a musical festival will be given in the toria theatre under the patronage of His excellency the Governor, when Mr. D. er's Tonic Soh Fah class, numbering upwards of 100 voices will sing an selection of sacred and secular pieces, ing the entertainment with solos, duets trios. The class is busily practising for occasion, and will, we doubt not, succor affording their patrons much enjoyment. The proceeds of the evening are to be used to the purchase of books, etc; for better instruction of the class.

DEBATING CLASS.—No subject was for debate last week, and it was agreed an impromptu subject should be introduced next night for discussion. Mr. W. K. brought forward the following: "That not desirable that the Fenian movement should be a success, whether as regards Britain, the Irish people, or the world large." The class, after a lengthy consideration of the proposition, decided not to entertain the question.

THE TELEGRAPH.—It will not be weeks before Victoria is linked in the graphic chain binding this coast with rest of the civilized world, as the He with the submarine cable to stretch across the Straits will be due in about a fortnight. Mr. Haines has purchased the schooner Winged Racer as a tender for the company on Puget Sound whither he has proceeded her.

REVISYING OFFICERS.—His Excellency Governor has appointed Robert Edwin Johnson, Esquire, to act as Reviser of the Livestock during the absence from the colony Mr. Drake.

FOR NANAIMO.—The brig W. D. H. Captain Gilman, left yesterday for Nanaimo to load coal for San Francisco. The steamer Emily Harris also left in the morning for same port.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, March 20, 1866.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

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A PLUCKY FEAT—A crowd of persons collected at the Tiger Engine Company's hall yesterday to witness the efforts made to haul fresh halyards on the slender, tapering flag-staff, 96 feet high, belonging to the Tigers.

RETRIBUTION AGAINST AN AD—Mr. Ernest Griset, the clever of animals and droll figures, at a slightly spoken of in a *Alteum* a fortnight since.

MONTANA MINES.

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FOR THE NORTH.—The H. B. Company's steamer Otter, Captain Lewis, with a large freight, sailed yesterday on the spring voyage to the Company's trading posts up north. Messrs. Scovell and Barrett, two of the Collins Telegraph employees, proceeded by her to explore the Stekin River for a route to convey provisions to the interior instead of taking the Fraser River route.

DESERTER.—Thomas Field was charged yesterday in the Police Court by Officer Farrell as a deserter from the Navy. He was detained for enquiry, and was claimed by the captain of the Severn as a deserter from that ship.

Saturday, March 17.

TRADE STATISTICS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.—From the extra Government Gazette, published in this office by authority, we compile the following valuable statistics of the trade of the Colony: The total amount of business transacted during the six months ending December, 1865, being the basis upon which the Trades License Tax for the current half year is levied, was \$2,122,892; the amount raised on this sum by the half per cent. tax is set down at \$10,614. The number of names on the roll is 522, of whom 27 are residents of Nanaimo, the rest doing business in Victoria and the adjoining port of Esquimalt. The amount of business on which the tax is calculated, is \$233,614 less than that of the preceding six months, the tax showing a corresponding decrease of \$1,158. The following is a list of the number of persons engaged in the various trades and occupations subject to the tax:—Accountants and agents, 6; insurance agents, 5; brokers, 2; boot and shoe dealers, 5; do makers, 11; butchers, 13; bakers, 19; brewers, 4; blacksmiths, 3; brick-makers, 2; booksellers and stationers, 3; confectioners, 2; coffee dealers, 1; contractors and builders, 22; clothiers and outfitters, 10; carriers, 9; coal and wood dealers, 5; coal companies, 1; coach and wagon makers, 3; carpenters, 6; coopers, 3; cutlers, 2; charcoal dealers, 2; draymen and waggoners, 19; dentists, 1; chemists and druggists, 9; dairymen, 5; drapers and mercers, 8; expressmen, 2; express agents, 1; fish curers, 1; fruiterers, 10; fishmongers, 3; furniture dealers, 2; farriers, 1; general dealers, 21; grocers, 41; gunsmiths, 2; gas companies, 1; hatters, 1; hotel keepers, 4; hairdressers, 7; Indian traders, 10; jewelers, 3; locksmiths, 1; lumber dealers, 4; livery stablemen, 3; iron mongers, 4; merchants and commission merchants, 31; masons, 4; milliners, 4; music-hall keeper, 1; machinist, 1; oystermen, 2; porters, 4; piano dealers, 1; painters and glaziers, 7; plasterers, 4; photographers, 4; produce dealers, 1; plumbers and gasfitters, 3; printers and publishers, 3; poultryers, 3; restaurateurs, 6; ship builders, 2; stove dealers, 2; saddlers, 3; soap makers, 1; sail-makers, 5; ship chandlers, 1; syrup and soda makers, 1; ship brokers, 2; traders, 8; tailors, 12; turners, 1; tobacconists, 9; tinsmiths, 4; tanners, 1; tentmakers, 1; toy dealers, 1; washermen (Chinese) 20; washerwomen, 1; watchmakers, 4; wine and spirit dealers, 6; watermen, 1; water companies, 1; wood-sellers, (Chinese) 7.—Evening Post.

ST. PATRICK'S BALL.—This ball took place last evening at Buckley's Hall, and was very well attended. The ball room, which is the largest building of the kind in Victoria, was as full as was convenient for the dancers. The room was tastefully decorated with the flags of all nations. At the head of the room was the Irish flag, with the Irish motto *Erin-go-bragh*, and above the flag was a wreath, in the centre of which the immortal three-leaf shamrock peeped out prominently. At half-past twelve the guests retired to supper which was laid out very tastefully in the Pioneer Rifle Company's Hall and reflected great credit on the caterer. The guests having done ample justice to the tables repaired to the ball-room, when the dancing was kept up with spirit until the first faint streaks of dawn were making their appearance in the horizon. The music, which was provided by Messrs. Haynes, Palmer & Co., was of the best description, and everything that unremitting attention on the part of the Committee could do was done to render the evening pleasant to all who attended.

SUDDEN DEATH AT COWICHAN.—Yesterday some persons entering the dwelling of Mr. Lucius Simon O'Brien, formerly of Ross Bay, near Victoria, but more recently a settler in Shawnigan, were shocked at finding O'Brien dead on the sofa. He had not been seen about for some little time, and the suspicions of those around him led to the discovery of his dead body as described. There were no outward marks of violence and death had apparently resulted from natural causes. Mr. Morley, J. P., was to hold an inquest on the remains yesterday.

NAVAL PERFORMANCE.—The Funny Fellows of H. M. S. Olio will perform on Thursday evening next for the benefit of the Royal Hospital the amusing farce of the "Rival Lovers," followed by comic and sentimental songs, dancing, and minstrelsy by the Star Troupe. The entertainment will be under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor.

BAYNES' SOUND COAL COMPANY.—A company was formed just as the winter set in under this title. A government mining permit over 6400 acres of land has been obtained. The samples brought down are of good quality.

COAL.—The schooner Black Diamond arrived yesterday from Nanaimo with 100 tons of coal to R. Brodrick.

A DISTRESSING CASE.—From passengers who arrived yesterday from the coast settlements by the Sir James Douglas we gather the following particulars of a most distressing case that had been brought to their notice. Several months ago a Mr. and Mrs. Lineker and family repaired to Salt Spring Island to reside. Some time afterwards the husband returned to Victoria, and a sympathising friend, Mrs. Elliott, of this city, knowing their circumstances, and suspecting that something might be going amiss, kindly proceeded by the last trip of the steamer in search of the mother and children and to ascertain their condition. Here comes the pitiable part of the story. Mrs. Elliott, so we are informed, found the poor woman and her five children, the youngest an infant only five months old, living in a miserable shed, open to wind, rain and snow, in a deplorable state of destitution. They had no furniture or bedding of any description and were almost naked. The mother and eldest daughter had been reduced to the necessity of dividing a table cloth to wear as skirts, covering their shoulders with patches of anything they could get hold of, the poor helpless young ones having to endure the cold weather to which they have been exposed almost in a state of nudity. They were subsisting on shell fish and whatever they could find to sustain life, the Indians being sometimes moved with compassion towards them and affording them relief. On the circumstances of the painful tale of want and suffering becoming known on board the steamer a subscription list was at once opened, generously headed by Capt. Clark with \$10 and soon ran up to \$30. With the money raised it is proposed to send for Mrs. Lineker and her family, and remove them to this city, where they will be under the surveillance of those who may afford them better sustenance than their own natural protector is either unwilling or unable to do.

THE NEXT STEAMER.—The *Columbia* says:—According to private telegrams received in this city yesterday the steamer *Del Norte* takes the place of the *Active*, and will sail for this place to-morrow morning, so that she will be due here on Wednesday or Thursday. We believe, however, we have the best authority for stating that the *Del Norte* is now the property of the Hudson Bay Company, having been purchased by Dr. Toynie, and that she will consequently supply the place of the *Labouchere* while that vessel is refitting. In that case she will come to Victoria only. It is believed that the owners of the *Active* will send the *California* or some other steamer up in place of the *Active* while that steamer is receiving new boilers.

SALT SPRING ISLAND.—Mr. J. T. Pidwell, the indefatigable candidate for Parliamentary honors, who, laboring under the conviction that he was born to be a legislator, and when defeated in one constituency girds his loins and nerves himself for a fresh contest in another, returned yesterday by the Sir James Douglas. Mr. Pidwell has been doing the amiable among the voters of the Island, complimenting the settlers on their good-looking wives and daughters, we suppose, and kissing the cubs. He comes back satisfied that this time he has a constituency within his grasp. He will be opposed, we learn, by a well educated and intelligent colored resident named Jones.

ST. PATRICK DAY'S LECTURE.—This lecture was delivered by Mr. T. B. McGuire, B. A., on Saturday evening at Buckley's Hall to a large audience. The lecturer dwelt on the advent of St. Patrick in Ireland, the effect of his teaching and the progress which the people made in Christianity. The gentleman also touched on English history and alluded to the Irish policy of Queen Elizabeth, and indeed to the general policy of the English Government in Irish affairs. The lecture was listened to very attentively; but a great deal of irrelevant and questionable political matter was introduced which had much better have been omitted.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The notorious character Hyiah Jack, who was released from limbo on Saturday after serving in the chain-gang for six months and arrested the same day for theft, made an attempt to "shuffle off this mortal coil" by suspending himself to the iron bars over the window of his cell. The warden hearing an unusual noise opened the door of the cell, and discovered Jack just in time to save his life. He was placed in irons for the remainder of the night.

FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND.—The schooner *Goldstream* sailed from New Westminster on Wednesday last for the above island, the question in dispute between the two coal companies having been settled by the acknowledgment of the claims of the North Pacific Company. A surveyor has gone up to define the boundary line on behalf of Government.

BIG BEND CLAIMS.—P. O'Reilly, Esq., Gold Commissioner for Big Bend, gives notice that in accordance with the resolution passed at the miners' meeting held in the Columbia District at the Big Bend, on the 24th September last, all claims legally held on that date are hereby laid over until 1st June, 1866.

UNION.—Further ridiculous canards were in circulation on Saturday after the arrival of the *Enterprise* from New Westminster respecting the terms of Union of the colonies. There is not a vestige of truth, we believe, in any of them.

THE FUNERAL OF THE SEAMAN B. DAVIS, of H.M.S. Olio, will take place to-day, the remains being conveyed to town on a gun carriage. The procession, we understand, will be met at the first bridge by the Volunteer Band.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF British Columbia have been sitting with closed doors, consequently we have no report of their recent proceedings.

WHISKY SELLING.—William Taylor was convicted on Saturday of supplying spirits to an Indian, but was held for enquiry.

FOR HONOLULU.—The ship *Severn*, bound to Honolulu, was towed into Royal Roads on Saturday by the Sir James Douglas.

THE STEAMER OTTER left New Westminster for the North on Friday.

MAILS.—A mail will be made up this afternoon for Honolulu and Australia by the ship *Severn*.

LECTURE.—The lecture at Buckley's Hall will be delivered at 7 p. m. this evening.

Monday, March 19.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.—The Government of British Columbia call for tenders to be sent into the office of Lands and Works, New Westminster, up to noon of the 31st inst., for the supply at "Seymour," at the head of Shuswap Lake, of the following provisions, one half of which are to be delivered on the 30th April and the remainder on the 30th May next, viz.: 10,000 lbs. extra superfine flour, 4000 lbs. Oregon bacon, 1500 lbs. Bayos beans, 200 lbs. coffee (ground), 200 lbs. black tea, 1200 lbs. No. 1 S. I. sugar, 80 lbs. candles, 120 lbs. yellow soap, 60 lbs. mustard, 30 lbs. ground pepper, 300 lbs. table salt, 10 lbs. hops, 240 lbs. currants, 1 gross yeast powders, 1 do. matches, 6000 lbs. corned and fresh beef (to be supplied as required). Also, tenders to be sent in to the Magistrate's office at Lillooet, on Saturday, 24th March, for the supply of the following articles, to be delivered at that place on or before Monday, April 2d, viz.:—1800 lbs. extra superfine flour, 600 lbs. Oregon bacon, 283 lbs. Bayos beans, 37 lbs. coffee (ground), 37 lbs. best black tea, 225 lbs. No. 1 S. I. sugar, 20 lbs. candles, 20 lbs. soap, 17 lbs. mustard, 9 lbs. pepper, 23 gallons vinegar, 86 lbs. table salt, 45 lbs. currants, 3/4 gross matches, 5 lbs. hops, 1100 lbs. corned and fresh beef (to be delivered as required). Samples of all except the latter to be furnished.

THE INDIANS OF IDAHO.—We learn from Mr. William Gates, who is now in the city, from Snake river, at the mouth of the Boise, where the new steamer of the O. S. N. Co. is being constructed, that the Indians in the region of Owyhee have of late become very troublesome. The citizens of Owyhee have determined to do something for their own protection, Government failing entirely to assist them, have offered bounties for scalps, and will make clean work of it. The organization has become one of actual necessity for their own protection. They applied to "old Kale, of Kaledale," for arms and ammunition, but Kale said it was "barbarous," and would not furnish the means for preventing the red devils from taking white scalps. He should learn that treating with the tribes in that vicinity, before they are effectually whipped, is worse than folly. There has never been anything done to bring the Indians to terms there since the season of 1863, when they were effectually routed by the citizens of Boise Basin and surrounding camps. For two years or more the Indians were shy of the whites, after the campaigns against them at that time. We are glad to hear that the Owyhee organization is composed of men who have a determination in regard to these things, and who served in Idaho on the previous occasion. The report that the Indians had driven Mr. Gates and his men away from their work on the steamer is all incorrect. The Indians came very near them, but at no time were the workmen disturbed, and the boat will be in readiness by April 15th. The machinery will nearly all be in, and the boat about ready to run, when she is launched.—Oregonian.

DEAD LETTERS.—A Washington letter says a public sale of the perishable contents of the Dead Letter Bureau took place a week or two since. Without enumerating the singular things brought to light, which can be seen in all the papers, I will mention two curious ones that I have seen alluded to. One was a letter containing a check for \$8000 in coin, directed to a lady in New York, requesting her "to accept the enclosed as a return for the kindness shown my father and mother," dated at the Astor House and signed "John," who was to start immediately for Europe. The letter not reaching the lady was sent to the Dead Letter Office. The Postmaster General directed his deputy at New York to institute a thorough search for the lady, who at last found her, and reported his success to the Department, very naturally adding that "John had evidently more cash than brains." Another letter from Idaho, containing \$200,000 in United States bonds, was directed to a banker in New York, who had left for Europe before the bonds arrived. Of course they were not lost, being finally sent to the Dead Letter Office.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

Recommending as a simple but powerful remedy for indigestion. They act as 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.

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING!

For affording nourishment and durability to Leather it stands Unrivalled. Sold by all First Class Houses in British Columbia and the Colonies.

CAUTION.—D & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their JAPAN BLACKING and LABELS. *Orders through Mercantile House, M.W.

THE ROAD TOLLS EXCITEMENT.

In our yesterday's issue we endeavored to show the absurdity as well as the injustice of the action of the people of New Westminster against the abolition of the road tolls in British Columbia; there are, however, fallacies uttered by members of the Legislative Council that deserve more than a passing notice. We are told first by the Attorney General that the road tolls were levied as part security for the British Columbian loan, and that to abolish such tolls without the consent of the public creditor would look little short of repudiation, and would injure the credit of the country abroad. Now let us see how the case really stands. Money is borrowed on the credit of the colony, on its capacity and willingness to pay. Whatever, therefore, limits the capacity of the country to pay a revenue injures the country's credit. As the colony's capacity to pay revenue, however, depends altogether on the number and productive power of the population on the mines, it necessarily follows that anything which tends to diminish that population or its productive power tends to injure the credit of the colony. Now, surely, Mr. Crease will not attempt to say that equalizing taxation—making the Lower Fraser contribute its share to the Government of the colony—is going to injure the capacity of Cariboo. On the contrary the Attorney General must know that abolishing the road tolls and collecting an equivalent at the ports of entry will be the means of removing much of the discontent that prevails among the residents on the mines, at the present unequal system of taxation, and will therefore add to instead of diminish the wealth-producing power of the country. This, however, is not the only fallacy which the Attorney General fell into. His arguments against abolishing the road tolls because it might affect the security of the loans would apply equally to the abolition of any impost, and would tie the colony down to a policy that would be as irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. The very simple fact that it is the revenue as a whole, not any isolated part of it, that is security for loans contracted, seems to be entirely overlooked by the Attorney General and his rather narrow-minded supporters.

The errors into which Mr. Homer fell were even greater than those which caught Mr. Crease. The representative for New Westminster declaimed against the absurdity, as he termed it, of levying \$6 a ton on hay as well as on silks at New Westminster, but supported levying \$43 a ton on hay as well as on silks at Lytton or Lillooet. He then repudiated the idea of New Westminster paying anything toward the Cariboo road, or the interest on the loan for its construction, on the ground that the road was made at the instigation of the miners and residents of Cariboo, and that New Westminster had no hand in it. This comes with rather an amusing grace from the representative of a constituency that has just been plunging its hands so very deeply into the public treasury to provide for a useless steam communication to San Francisco, and that has recently built a costly light-ship at the entire colony's expense. If Mr. Homer's ideas were carried out, colonies would progress rapidly; for whoever would have the hardihood to ask the Government for the construction of a road would have to pay the whole expense. The consequence would be that no roads would be constructed, and the country would remain in its primitive condition. This is not the only absurdity, however, in the argument. Mr. Homer tells the Council that the miners ought to pay for the road, because they asked for it; but in almost the same breath he says the miners are a transient population, here to-day and away to-morrow. The people, therefore, according to his own showing, who are now in Cariboo are in all probability not the same as those who asked for the road some years ago, and therefore have no more right, according to Mr. Homer's own reasoning, to pay for it than have the inhabitants of New Westminster.

There is something so utterly preposterous in the statements made by the supporters of the road tolls, that were we not aware that the *Columbian* is a friend and exponent of the party we might reasonably discredit the whole outcry which at present pervades its columns. How any class of thinking men could be induced to say that the cheapening of food to the gold miner by improving the means of transit is only a benefit to the gold mines, is something beyond belief. No people have more glaring proofs to the contrary than the very persons who are engaged in promulgating the theory. Let the old price of provisions reign at Cariboo—let the present excellent means of communication be transformed into the old trails—and how many people would be able to work in the mines? Not three hundred. Under such a state of things New Westminster would virtually collapse; and yet we have its inhabitants talking about the benefit of the road to the miners, and comparing their own interests in the matter as something so trivial as not to be worth mentioning.

There are a few facts which our friends in New Westminster will have to learn. First, that good means of communication benefit the whole country, but more especially ports of entry; because whatever facilitates the introduction of capital and population, as a good means of transit always does, in a corresponding degree increases the trade of the port. Second, that road tolls are a relic of barbarism—a relic that is fast dying out in Great Britain and in other progressive countries in Europe—and that as roads are made for the benefit of the whole population, the whole population should be made to contribute to their construction. Third, that as the Cariboo people have hitherto borne the tax of \$43 a ton on their goods in addition to the taxation paid by the people of New Westminster, it is not an unbearable tyranny to make the latter place pay, along with the rest of the colony, \$6 a ton on the imports. We cannot say what Mr. Birch may do in this matter, although it is stated he will take the New Westminster side rather than that of Cariboo; but we hope that whatever arrangement may be ultimately arrived at a thorough equalization of the present disgraceful one-sided taxation will be persistently held in view.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 12
The Speaker took his seat at 1:20 p.m. Present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Trimble, Dickson, M'Clure, Ash, Cochrane, RETURNS.

Messages were received from His Excellency the Governor enclosing bankruptcy and probate returns, and returns of lands sold for arrears of taxes asked for by resolution of the House.

SUPPLY BILLS.

Mr. DeCosmos introduced the several bills embodying the resolutions of the House in Committee on Ways and Means as follows: To repeal the Real Estate Tax Amendment Act, 1862, and for other purposes; to amend Liquor License Act, 1861; to repeal Salaries Tax Act, 1865; to amend Harbor Dues Amendment Act, 1865; to authorize the Governor to borrow the sum of \$100,000 on security of the General Revenue of the Colony; to enable the Governor to borrow the sum of \$50,000 on security of the General Revenue. Mr. DeCosmos moved that the Standing Orders be suspended and the bills read a second time, which was agreed to, Drs. Ash and Trimble voting contra, and the bills passed a second reading and were ordered to be committed.

INVENTIONS BILL.

Mr. M'Clure introduced a bill to protect inventions, which passed a first reading.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

The bill to amend the law of evidence passed a second reading and, standing orders having been suspended, passed into Committee.

SMALL DEBTS BILL.

This bill went through the third reading and was passed.

SPRING RIDGE WATER WORKS.

This private bill passed the first reading.

INCORPORATION OF NANAIMO.

The second reading of this bill was ordered for the next meeting of the House.

VICTORIA INCORPORATION AMENDMENT ACT.

This bill passed the first reading.

INDIAN LIQUOR ACT AMENDMENT.

This bill, amending the Indian Liquor Act, 1860, passed the second reading and was ordered to be committed.

REPEAL OF REAL ESTATE.

The House went into Committee on the supply bills, Dr. Trimble in the chair.

On the bill for the repeal of the real estate tax coming up.
Dr. Helmcken said, to make a long story short, he would move that the chair now rise, the effect of which was of course that the bill would be killed. He thought it would be very undesirable to repeal the tax this year at least. The money that was put down in the estimates as reimbursements on account of Lighthouses he was certain would not be paid the present year, and as it was intended by other bills to raise a loan, he thought it would be doubly imprudent to repeal the credit of the country. He was not going into the question of the justice of the tax again, but he thought there were other taxes that might more properly be repealed.

Mr. DeCosmos answered the previous speaker's assertion in regard to the payment of the light-house money by the sister colony. The British Columbian Government had received instructions to pay it. He then proceeded to answer the argument relating to loan money if the real estate tax be repealed. He asked what difference it made in the eyes of capitalists whether the revenue was derived by taxing real estate or through the ordinary channels of trades licenses and other sources? Population was the real basis of security. Without it real estate became worthless, and would return to its normal condition before immigration poured in. The arguments of the hon. Speaker had a tendency to injure the credit of the country. Dr. Helmcken replied that anything he could say would injure the credit of the country. It was well known that the population had considerably decreased. "So far as regarded trades licenses and other sources of taxation, the corporation had power to raise a revenue from them."

Mr. M'Clure wished to put the hon. gentleman right in one or two points. The Corporation Bill before the House confined taxation exclusively to real estate. Real estate was looked upon, especially in a new country, as the worst security for a loan; as its value from various causes was continually fluctuating. In one case it had decreased in a few years nearly 50 per cent, making a great reduction in the amount of revenue, while the import permits showed a comparatively slight decrease. Customs duties were looked upon in all countries as the most stable security for loans.

Mr. Duncan here came in.
Dr. Helmcken said the hon. gentleman was guilty of sophistry for there were no customs duties in force here.
Mr. DeCosmos said the hon. gentleman founded all his arguments on a false proposition, one he denied that real estate was not a proper security for a loan. Reality and personally should both contribute.

Dr. Helmcken—To the general revenue I mean.
Dr. Helmcken's motion was lost he alone voting in the affirmative and the several clauses were passed and the bill ordered to be reported.

TRADES LICENSE AMENDMENT ACT.

This bill passed through Committee and was ordered to be reported as a whole.
Dr. Powell here entered.

AMENDMENT OF LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1861.

This bill also passed through Committee, an amendment introduced by Mr. Cochrane being carried to prevent the person licensed being charged with arrears.
On motion of Dr. Helmcken the Committee rose and reported progress, House to meet on Tuesday at 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 14th, 1866.

The Speaker took his seat at 1:15 p.m. Present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, M'Clure, Trimble, Dickson, Cochrane, Carswell.

ROAD ACT.

Dr. Powell gave notice of motion to enquire into the working of the present Road Act and to report thereon.

NANAIMO INCORPORATION ACT.

Mr. M'Clure moved the second reading of this bill, which was agreed to and the bill ordered to be committed.

BILL TO EXPLAIN AND AMEND VICTORIA INCORPORATION ACT.

This bill also passed a second reading and was ordered to be committed.

INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Dr. Powell moved the second reading of a bill to encourage the establishment of an investment, saving, and loan society which was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

House in Committee of the Whole, Dr. Trimble in the chair.
Mr. DeCosmos moved an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Cochrane exempting parties taking out licenses from the payment of arrears on taking over a license. He advocated free trade under the Liquor Act.

Mr. Cochrane withdrew his amendment in favor of the last, as it expressed the same ideas only in stronger and better language. After some discussion the motion was carried and the remaining clauses passed.
Mr. Cochrane here left.

HARBOR DUES AMENDMENT ACT.

The bill amending the Harbor Dues Act, 1865, as to taxes imposed by the House on lumber and hay, passed and was amalgamated with the Esquimaux Act and Ports of Entry Act, 1863.

The first item in the schedule providing the payment of \$1 50 on all invoices of \$100 and under passed without opposition.
On the second item of 50 cents on every \$100 over the first \$100.

Dr. Helmcken moved it be struck out.
The motion was lost, Drs. Helmcken and Powell voting in its favor.

On the taxes of \$5 per ton on hay and \$5 permit on potatoes, etc., Messrs. Helmcken, Powell and Carswell voted contra, reducing it to a tie vote, and the chairman gave his casting vote, as he said, in favor of the farmer, and the items passed.

The lumber tax—\$5 per 1000 feet on dressed and \$2 50 on rough.
Dr. Dickson moved that the tax be expunged, as he thought it impolitic at the present juncture. He alluded to the erection of expensive mills at Burrard Inlet, costing \$50,000, which would thus be virtually excluded from the market in Vancouver Island, and would prove injurious to this Island. He did not believe that our own mills could produce the lumber required.

Dr. Helmcken taunted the hon. gentleman for entertaining views on this subject which were opposed to his views on all other subjects where the same arguments applied. (Hear, hear from Dr. Powell.)
Mr. DeCosmos asked the hon. member for the District whether he considered the mills at Alberni, Sooke, and Shawnigan, as incapable of providing for the wants of the colony? He (Mr. DeCosmos) intended to introduce a clause granting a drawback on lumber used for boat building.

Dr. Dickson said he would vote for the tax, if British Columbia were exempted.
Mr. M'Clure—The Legislature has no power to make such discrimination.

Dr. Helmcken opened fire on the hon. senior member for the city for now supporting the tax which he opposed when it first came up.

Mr. DeCosmos said however much he might have previously opposed the tax he found that the mere intimation of the tax being levied had given a stimulus to the lumber trade on the Island, and had indeed one or two gentlemen to make preparations for going into the business.
Dr. Dickson took credit to himself for voting on all questions conscientiously and as he conceived for the best interests of his constituents. He took his stand upon the principle that whatever could be produced on the Island should be fostered; and this injury it would do to mills now erected at great expense, and to the fact that the mills on the Island could not supply lumber for the market, and he, therefore, considered the proposed change at present inadvisable.

Mr. M'Clure said that the hon. member for the District argued that the Island mills could not meet the requirements of this market, and yet he would not give them the necessary stimulus to enable them to do so. So far as injuring mills established at Burrard Inlet was concerned, when he (Mr. M'Clure) looked at the fate of the Alberni and other mills on Vancouver Island, he thought it was more the duty of hon. members to look after the interests of the Island than those of the mainland. He would, however, support the motion of the hon. senior member to allow a drawback on lumber used for boat building.
The discussion on the lumber tax resulted in a tie vote, Messrs. DeCosmos, Carswell, and M'Clure voting for, and Messrs. Helmcken, Powell, and Dickson voting against. The chairman gave his casting vote in favor of the tax.

An amendment introduced by Mr. DeCosmos allowing a drawback on lumber imported for shipbuilding was carried, Drs. Helmcken and Powell voting contra.

STOCK AND CARGAGE ACT.

This bill passed with the reduction of the tax on mitch cows from \$4 to \$1 per head.

SALARIES TAX ACT.

The bill repealing this act passed, a motion by Dr. Helmcken seconded by Dr. Powell that the Committee rise having been lost.
Dr. Ash here entered.

£50,000 LOAN.

Dr. Helmcken would again bring forward the fact that the House by its course was leaving a deficit unprovided for. The British Columbia light-house debt would never be brought to the credit of this colony this year. The hon. senior member of the city was mistaken in supposing that despatches had been received from the Imperial Government to the effect that British Columbia should pay this amount.
Mr. DeCosmos asserted positively that he had been told as Chairman of the Finance Committee by the hon. Colonial Secretary that such despatches had been received, and that the money would be paid.
Dr. Helmcken said he had always been sceptical on the subject, but having gone to the Colonial Secretary he was told that no such despatch had been received.

Mr. DeCosmos—Then if the Colonial Secretary told the hon. gentleman that he told him what was distinctly contrary to the statements made by the Colonial Secretary to himself (Mr. DeCosmos) and the member for Lake. The Colonial Secretary not only had told them such despatch had been received, but that the money would be paid. It would now, however, appear that the hon. Colonial Secretary was adopting his usual tactics of being everything to all men. The present difference of opinion was not raised until after it had been decided to repeal the real estate tax (hear, hear).

Dr. Helmcken thought it was worthy of the leader of the Club to attack men who could not be there to defend themselves, but he would still maintain that the hon. gentleman (Mr. DeCosmos) was mistaken.
Mr. DeCosmos said he was not mistaken and thought it most egotistical on the part of the Speaker to assume that every one should be mistaken but himself (hear, hear). He [Mr. DeCosmos] considered himself quite as able to recollect facts as the hon. gentleman, but he had in this particular fortified himself by taking down notes at the time, and he would there assert that the Colonial Secretary told him everything that he [Mr. DeC.] had stated.

After some further altercation between the hon. gentlemen, Dr. Helmcken made a motion to "rise" in order to kill the bill, which resulted in a tie vote. Messrs. Helmcken, Ash and Carswell voting for the motion, and Messrs. Dickson, DeCosmos and M'Clure against. The Chairman gave his casting vote with the latter members, and the bill was discussed, finally passed by the Committee, and reported with the other Ways and Means bills to the House.

The House then adjourned till Friday at 1 p.m.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.

Present—The Hons. Chief Justice (President), Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, H. Rhodes.

FRANCHISE BILL.

This bill passed the second reading and was sent to Committee.

LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Council then went into Committee on the bill to amend the Law of Partnership, the Hon. Colonial Secretary in the Chair, and were occupied for some time in discussing the clauses which were passed with some trifling amendments, and the bill was reported as amended when the Council adjourned till Friday at 2 a. m.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Re *George Edgar Dennis*—Appeared this morning and passed pro forma first examination; adjourned till 28th March. There appeared a general desire among opposing creditors to agree to an arrangement, and annul the bankruptcy. The bankrupt in the interval to file schedule with official assignee.
Re *Lemont and Morton*—Adam Watson, the administrator, had power conferred to declare a first dividend.

Re *Dash and Becker*—The Trade Assignees in this estate have declared a first dividend of twenty cents on the dollar, before His Lordship the Chief Justice.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A San Francisco telegram of Tuesday last says about 7 o'clock that morning a man was seen hanging about Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, waiting for the establishment to open. His movements were so singular as to attract the attention of passers by, and he was watched with interest by people in the vicinity. After the office had opened, he stepped up to the counter and presented a bag containing \$8,000 in gold coin, and about \$1,500 worth of promissory notes, which he desired to send to a woman of doubtful character in San Jose. His name and the general tone of his conversation suggested the probability that he was insane, and officer Fuller consequently took him in charge. He gives his name as Jeremiah Ridgeway. He says that while stopping at Cosmopolitan hotel a few nights ago, a large insect flew out of his closet and lodged in his throat, and it still remains there greatly to his annoyance and discomfort.

THE UPPER COLUMBIA.—The Mountaineer o Thursday says "from private letters received in this place from Colville, to the 25th of January, we learn that old discoveries have been made on a creek which empties into the Columbia between Upper Arrow Lake and Lower Arrow Lake from the east side. These diggings conform to the general character of all the discoveries yet made from Big Bend mouth, and have created a great excitement at Colville, many persons having started up the river in boats. When they arrive at Lower Arrow Lake, they will have to proceed from thence on the ice wide head sleds. A son of Mr. Angus McDonald, the principal agent of the Hudson Bay Company, accidentally cut himself in the thigh with a knife, about the 10th of January and the wound gangrened, causing his death in a few days afterwards.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster with 23 passengers and an express—The Rev. T. Somerville was on board.

We have no later intelligence from Cariboo but news from other portions of British Columbia is interesting and important.

The Reliance got down on Monday and was beached for repairs. The *Columbian* says her injuries were not so serious as was supposed.

The Lillooet got off Murderer's Bar on Monday evening, and proceeded to Yale, which place she left on Friday and reached New Westminster the same night, bringing down a few passengers and Dist. & Nelson's Express. The *Columbian* adds: She has sustained little or no damage, and will make her regular trip to-day. The weather at Yale was pleasant, and it was expected Bernard's stages would commence running next week. No news of importance.

CUSTOMS' RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, March 12, 1866: Duties (import), \$14,434 89; do (export), \$30; harbor dues, \$88 14; headmoney, \$216 81; tonnage dues, \$154 24; fines and seizures, \$16 67. Total, \$14,940 25. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 223.

From Shuswap and Big Bend.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Mr. Louis Vernet, who arrived yesterday by the Enterprise from Thompson River says, about 180 men were on Cache Creek unemployed. Owing to the severity of the weather and there being nothing to do for those who were short of funds. Some were talking of returning.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter dated Little Shuswap Lake, 18th February, received yesterday by the Enterprise: "I have not heard much news from the mines (Big Bend) only that the accounts we heard in Victoria are substantiated. On the way up D— came on with a party of men with whom he was acquainted; they have claims on one of the creeks, at Big Bend, out of which they took, in one day, thirty ounces from an open cut five feet in width; this I think is perfectly reliable. They advised D— to go up early, but the great want of grub, as there is none in there, and will not be until late in the season. It will be as well to bring the horse if you possibly can, and as much grub as possible; in fact expect mining tools will be very scarce at the outset and rubber boots and coats altogether out of the question. We have been having extremely cold weather here, just about as cold as I ever felt it; but it is now more moderate, and I hope will continue so. The lakes are all frozen up, excepting the big one, which I believe never freezes, and I have heard there is five feet of snow at the head of the lake.

From Mr. John Johnston, who has wintered at Seymour, and who left that place on the 20th ult., we have obtained the following items:

The snow was four feet deep at Seymour, and the lakes were frozen over sufficiently strong for teaming. He met two teams laden with goods on the way in across the lakes. A considerable number of buildings are going up at Seymour. Messrs. Smith & Ladner have completed one building 26x40 feet, and they have two others in course of construction. Twenty tons of excellent ice have been put up by their agent.

George Ruxton, of Cairnes' Creek, and four others, had come over. They crossed over from Columbia river in two days, without the use of snow shoes, the road being well beaten by Smith & Ladner's dog trains. They report the weather very cold and the Columbia river frozen solid, but bring no mining news of importance. The snow is said to be ten feet deep upon the summit between Seymour and the Columbia river, and had not been for the enterprise of Smith & Ladner in keeping the road open and sending over provisions at great expense, not only would all communication be cut off but there would be absolute starvation at the diggings. The people at Seymour, as well as in the mines, speak in the highest terms of the enterprise of these men, not only in opening up the country and supplying the half-famished prospectors last year, but in keeping open communication this winter, and sending in provisions while others are hoarding up for a more favorable opportunity. Smith & Ladner have six dogs—teams steadily employed in carrying provisions over the trail, more with a view to keeping the trail open than anything else. There are three dogs to each team, and they average one hundred pounds to the dog, the round trip occupying from eight to nine days.

At the head of the little lake Capt. Moore has his boat nearly completed. It will carry about forty tons, and is a smart looking craft.

At the foot of the same lake the Hudson Bay Company's party, about 60 strong, are at work getting out and preparing materials for the new steamer "Marten." The keel was laid, and the work was being pushed forward.

In the neighborhood of Kamloops there was little or snow, and stock was wintering well. On his way down our informant met large numbers of people going in. The miners wintering at Seymour spoke of starting for the mines in a few days.

BOUNTY FOR SCALPS.—The people of the Owyhee country have held a meeting and appointed three persons to select twenty-five men to go on the war path against the Indians. The committee are to give "one hundred dollars for every black scalp, and fifty dollars for every squaw scalp." The scalp-hunters are to make oath that their trophies are obtained by the company. A quartermaster is appointed and the people "go in for a vigorous prosecution of the war."—Oregonian.

THEATRICAL.—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Irwin and Billy Sheppard are in Virginia City. Mrs. Fanny Morgan Phelps and the rest of Mr. Ward's troupe are still in Portland.

The Weekly British

Tuesday, March 20, 1866

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

By recent papers we find that the statesman, Lord Stanley, presiding at Manchester to promote the discharge of prisoners—to see who are willing to work, honest in Great Britain, or a passage to such a society is not exactly a new thing. There are various organizations in Great Britain—some limiting their object to providing the liberated criminal with money and clothing when he leaves others to transferring him to a land where he nor his offence is remembered; others again to giving him the means of emigrating to a British Colony where so much assistance is afforded to the honest poor that an ill-spent labor to look so as to those who break the laws; but in his pity, cold, and calculating tells us that it is not so much as prudence that urges him to do as to assist the criminal. "I say, 'not mainly for his very much for my own and the public in general. I have the same principle that would get a muck-heap or a dead away from before my door, this is a nuisance where it is, individually, is generally of the least interesting of the existence of a large criminal class is both a national disgrace and a national loss. It has been conjectured—for upon such a certain calculation can be made habitual thief costs the public, and, considering that stolen goods a fraction of their value, that destroyed, and the produce is all I think, upon the whole, that is create estimate. You all recall saying about 'dirt being in the wrong place.' We want to get human dirt—to take it from simply a nuisance and an off place it where it may become ure." There is, withal, a generosity in the action, but Lord rather be guilty of the we acknowledge it. Wrapped up in hard materialism, it is his pride his appearance conveys to the an unsympathising, almost sympathy. There is, however, as a philanthropy in removing the temptation—in placing the unholy in the pathway of good. There is in England as there country, a prejudice against it has been in gaol. No matter he may be to do what is right how determined to shun his ways—the moment it becomes been a convict or a discharged case is hopeless. The respect avoid him; he can obtain no food; and his only recourse is upon his former evil companions. The Society, however, have alluded steps in between criminal and his previous pursuit an opportunity to earn the bread and provides him, after a battle with a certificate of good character he may obtain employment throughout the Kingdom without the suspicion of being a diabolical. So much has been written of efforts made to reform criminals Stanley is obliged to deal very of the classes that are to come under vision of the society. "I divide he says, "into three classes—and girls who are, or ought to be for under the Reformatory Acts the old habitual offenders, the followed thieving as an occupation lives, and who probably will do a thirdly, those who, too old for the school, are yet young in crime, a end, and have rather yielded to den temptation than deliberate selves to live in defiance of the the second of those classes, the gaolbird, I say plainly that I have to do with him the better course, not beyond the scope of that such a one may really be life he is leading and may wish ways, but the chance of a special particular case among that class small. There is a stage at which well as physical diseases become and a man who has long made it deceive prison authorities and gain by a show of amendment and brings himself at last to such a hardly knows whether in what he acting a part or not. That is the has brought discredit, I think discredit, on all attempts to reform. There is a story of one after—an admirably conducted—who by extra work managed respectable sum, which was due on his release, and which he proceeded to invest in a first-rate

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mitted to make the following private letter dated 18th February, re: the Enterprise: "I have news from the mines (Big Bend) accounts we heard in the past. On the way up with a party of men with a dog named Dietz & Nelson's, at Big Bend, out of in one day, thirty ounces five feet in width; this I think, upon the whole, that is a very moderate estimate. You all recollect the old saying about 'dirt being only matter in the wrong place.' We want to deal with this human dirt—to take it from where it is simply a nuisance and an offence, and place it where it may become a useful manure." There is, withal, a genuine philanthropy in the action, but Lord Stanley would rather be guilty of the weakness than acknowledge it. Wrapped up in the garb of hard materialism, it is his pride to fancy that his appearance conveys to the public mind an unemphatic, almost cynical, philosophy. There is, however, as we have said a philanthropy in removing the fallen from temptation—in placing the unhardened criminal on the pathway of honest industry. There is in England as there is in every country, a prejudice against the man who has been in gaol. No matter how anxious he may be to do what is right—no matter how determined to shun his former evil ways—the moment it becomes known he has been a convict or a discharged prisoner, his case is hopeless. The respectable people avoid him; he can obtain no decent livelihood; and his only recourse is to fall back upon his former evil companions and evil haunts. The Society, however, to which we have alluded steps in between the liberated criminal and his previous pursuits, gives him an opportunity to earn the bread of honesty, and provides him, after a satisfactory trial, with a certificate of good character, so that he may obtain employment in any place throughout the Kingdom without lying under the suspicion of being a discharged felon.

So much has been written on the failure of efforts made to reform criminals, that Lord Stanley is obliged to deal very explicitly with the classes that are to come under the supervision of the society. "I divide criminals," he says, "into three classes—first, the boys and girls who are, or ought to be, provided for under the Reformatory Acts; next come the old habitual offenders, those who have followed thieving as an occupation all their lives, and who probably will do so to the end; thirdly, those who, too old for the reformatory school, are yet young in crime, are not hardened, and have rather yielded to some sudden temptation than deliberately set themselves to live in defiance of the law. As to the second of these classes, the professional gaolbird, I say plainly that I think the less we have to do with him the better. It is, of course, not beyond the scope of possibility that such a one may really be tired of the life he is leading and may wish to mend his ways, but the chance of sincerity in any particular case among that class is infinitely small. There is a stage at which moral as well as physical diseases become incurable, and a man who has long made it his habit to deceive prison authorities and gaol chaplains by a show of amendment and reformation brings himself at last to such a stage that he hardly knows whether in what he says he is acting a part or not. That is the class which has brought discredit, I think undeservedly, upon all attempts to reclaim prisoners. There is a story of one such character—an admirably conducted man in gaol—who by extra work managed to lay by a respectable sum, which was duly paid him on his release, and which he immediately proceeded to invest in a first-rate set of house-

breakers' tools." And this brings Lord Stanley to the description of criminal that is to be dealt with, and which he describes as "the young, the weak, the untaught or ill-taught," whose home is one of wretchedness and who may have been induced in an evil moment to participate in such crimes as robbing a farmyard or breaking into a house. "He is caught, of course, while the older hands escape. He confesses to the police, he pleads guilty at his trial, and he takes his punishment. He comes out of gaol ashamed to show his face; he wants to get employment, he finds himself badly looked upon, he is taunted with having been in prison, he tries a little, and finds that being respectable is too great an effort to persevere in. So he goes thieving again, and in the end becomes one of the incorrigible class." To take such individuals away from their bad associates and their temptations is Lord Stanley's idea of reform. To send them to another part of the country, but if possible to Australia or Canada, is the scheme proposed.

Crime, it would appear, has increased very considerably in England during the last five years, a fact which, with all the progress of the nation, is rather sad to contemplate. There is, however, one circumstance which stands prominently out, and which leads us to hope, under wiser and more beneficent legislation, for a great diminution in the number of criminals, and that is that nearly all the persons brought up before the courts and imprisoned for crimes are uneducated. Lord Stanley himself testified, as chairman of the sessions, that out of twelve or fifteen hundred persons who were sentenced by him but few had received any education. This is the great disgrace and the great danger. It is useless to prescribe for the disease and leave the cause still in active operation. Any successful attempt to reduce crime in the Mother Country must first aim at getting rid of the surplus population by emigration, and then spreading throughout the land a system of education that will leave the poorest tenant of the poorest hovel no excuse for being unlettered.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, March 20, 1866.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

By recent papers we find that philosophical statesman, Lord Stanley, presiding over a meeting at Manchester to promote the welfare of discharged prisoners—to secure to those who are willing to work, honest employment in Great Britain, or a passage to the colonies. Such a society is not exactly a novel one; there are various organizations for the reformation of discharged prisoners throughout Great Britain—some limiting their functions to providing the liberated criminal with money and clothing when he leaves the gaol, others transferring him to a locality where neither he nor his offence is known, and others again to giving him the opportunity of emigrating to a British Colony. In a country where so much assistance is demanded by the honest poor it may seem rather an ill-spent labor, to look so carefully after those who break the laws; but Lord Stanley in his pithy, cold, and calculating manner tells us that it is not so much philanthropy as prudence that urges him to come forward to assist the criminal. "I do it," he says, "not mainly for his sake, but very much for my own and for that of the public in general. I do it on the same principle that would lead me to get a muck-heap or a dead carcass carted away from before my door, because the thing is a nuisance where it is. The criminal, individually, is, generally speaking, one of the least interesting of mankind; but the existence of a large criminal class among us is both a national disgrace and a heavy national loss. It has been calculated or conjectured—for upon such matters no very certain calculation can be made—that every habitual thief costs the public £300 a year; and, considering that stolen goods are sold at a fraction of their value, that they are often destroyed, and the produce is always wasted, I think, upon the whole, that is a very moderate estimate. You all recollect the old saying about 'dirt being only matter in the wrong place.' We want to deal with this human dirt—to take it from where it is simply a nuisance and an offence, and place it where it may become a useful manure." There is, withal, a genuine philanthropy in the action, but Lord Stanley would rather be guilty of the weakness than acknowledge it. Wrapped up in the garb of hard materialism, it is his pride to fancy that his appearance conveys to the public mind an unemphatic, almost cynical, philosophy. There is, however, as we have said a philanthropy in removing the fallen from temptation—in placing the unhardened criminal on the pathway of honest industry. There is in England as there is in every country, a prejudice against the man who has been in gaol. No matter how anxious he may be to do what is right—no matter how determined to shun his former evil ways—the moment it becomes known he has been a convict or a discharged prisoner, his case is hopeless. The respectable people avoid him; he can obtain no decent livelihood; and his only recourse is to fall back upon his former evil companions and evil haunts. The Society, however, to which we have alluded steps in between the liberated criminal and his previous pursuits, gives him an opportunity to earn the bread of honesty, and provides him, after a satisfactory trial, with a certificate of good character, so that he may obtain employment in any place throughout the Kingdom without lying under the suspicion of being a discharged felon.

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LEGISLATIVE.

The Ways and Means bills passed through Committee yesterday and will come up for final reading to-morrow. Those bills are,—first, the repeal of the real estate tax, the repeal of the salary tax, the levying \$5 a ton on imported hay, \$2 50 a thousand on rough, and \$5 on dressed lumber imported; a reduction in the country liquor license to \$50, and an amendment to the liquor license act to the effect that no person applying for a license shall be required to pay any arrears due by the person previously occupying the house. A reduction is also made in the annual \$10 license to \$5, and a reduction in the tax on imported milk cows from \$4 to \$1 per head. The permit on lumber is modified, so as to allow a drawback on lumber used for boat building purposes. The £50,000 loan bill also passed through Committee. Altogether the bills reflect credit on the Assembly. They provide for the reduction made in the supply by the abolition of those acts which have heretofore worked so badly, and which have caused no end of discontent. The new taxes levied are imposed on articles that will, in the course of a very little time be produced in sufficient quantities on the Island to supply the local demand. All that is required on the part of the members is to push through the work as they have begun, and not exhibit those signs of premature exhaustion which showed themselves so prominently during the past few weeks. It is, however, gratifying withal to know that thirty-eight bills have been already brought forward and carried through various stages of progress in the Lower House. If the Legislative Council will show anything like the same industry the work of the session will be speedily brought to a close.

THE DEPUTATION appointed by the public meeting on Thursday night waited upon His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government for the purpose of promoting the objects of the meeting. His Excellency received the Deputation very graciously, and entered freely into a discussion of the subject matter of the resolutions. After an hour and a half's conversation, the Deputation took leave of His Excellency impressed with his earnest desire to avoid inflicting an injury upon any interest in the colony.—Columbian. (Query—What were Mr. Birch's impressions?—Ed. Col.)

THE FRASER RIVER TRAVEL.

From accounts received yesterday from British Columbia the necessity of suspending travel to Big Bend for some time to come is painfully apparent. The difficulty of obtaining provisions is the misfortune which we have all along dreaded, and it will be one productive of the most serious results if those who are bent on visiting the mines early do not take steps to avoid it. Under no circumstances can the mines have a speedy test, unless the miners become their own packers. There are various, but excellent reasons why commercial enterprise the present year will not or cannot assume the responsibility of pushing through goods before the season properly opens, and it therefore devolves on the miners and on them alone to bring in the early supplies. It is well that this fact should be generally known; for we believe, with all the warning notes many have already left Victoria for the new gold fields totally unprepared. Of course, they will have to come back and thus throw a certain amount of discouragement on those intending to give Big Bend a trial; but we hope no further mistakes will be made, and that men before leaving Victoria will take with them a sufficient quantity of goods to carry them through the first month or so on the mines. This will answer many excellent purposes. In the first place it will prevent a stampede back, in the second it will enable the miners to take advantage of the low stage of water in many places which might not be workable at a later period, and in the third it will reduce the price of those provisions that will be forwarded to the mines to a figure that will not merit the term extortionate. In another six weeks plenty of goods will be on their way. Wright's road will be fit for travel by wagons, and the steamer Marten will be running on the lakes. Freight will be cheap, and every facility will be afforded both for the transit of provisions and the transmission of miners. We only hope that no ill-advised combinations on any part of the route will be entered into that may interfere with this programme. We do not express this hope without some reason to dread the shortsightedness occasionally displayed by companies and individuals who have the control for the time being of the carrying trade. No later than last week advantage was taken of an accident to a steamer on the Fraser to raise the fare from New Westminster to Yale from fifty cents to five dollars—rather a startling jump. We do not mean to say that fifty cents would pay any steamer to take passengers from New Westminster to Yale; it would, in fact, be much better to the public as well as to the steamboat owners, to have a proper and established price—but to jump a thousand per cent. inside twenty-four hours is a freak that will ultimately injure everybody; for it will destroy the faith of travellers in the route. Let the merchants, the steamboat owners, the stage companies, the packers and the hotel keepers combine if they like, but if they desire that the travel to Big Bend shall go by way of the Fraser, let their combinations be rather to afford facilities to the miner, than to throw obstacles in his way.

What more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excited or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? Here is one—Drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or for better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee—weak tea is preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four of the Pills every night; rest plenty of nights, and avoid the use of opium. If these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind, strong in body, and forget you have any nervousness.

Mothers and Daughters. If there is one thing more than another for which we have Pills, it is for their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous, and even menacing secretions. Universally adopted as the one and grand remedy for female complaints, these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Disorders of the Kidneys. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water, or whether they are afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other means have failed.

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

Bronchitis, Diptheria, Coughs and Colds. No disease is more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of disordered action may always be removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of the blood, relieve the overgrown veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the windpipe and lungs to perform their functions with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities and thus verify the system against consumption, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints.

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

These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and overcome giddiness, headache and palpitation of the heart.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Biliousness, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Leucorrhoea, Rheumatism, Scalding of the Head, Stomachic Weakness, and many others. Sold at the establishment of PROGRESSIVE HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s, 1/6, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s, 12s, and 13s each Box.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness. PEPSEINE. THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, WINE, and LOZENGES. The POWDER is PURE; the WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES A NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia. It is the great remedy for Acidity of Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations & Bilious Affections. It is the Physician's cure for GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of Fever and Feversish Irritability of Skin. It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a most agreeable and refreshing Beverage.

59 Mile House, Cariboo. SAUL & CO'S. Friends and the Traveling Public will find them at their old stand, 59 Mile House, and also at the Lochlomond House, (LATE McMURPHY), which they have purchased. Comfortable Accommodations. First-Class Liquors, &c. CALL AND SEE US. SAUL & CO. m14 lm

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