

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 7. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1865. NO. 6.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED
EVERY MORNING.
(Sundays Excepted,
AT VICTORIA, V. I.

TERMS:
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AGENTS.
John Meakin, Naramo
Clarkson & Co., New Westminster
Barnard's Express, Queenelle, B. C.

COAST COMMUNICATION.
From Comox correspondence it will be seen that no mail communication has existed between Victoria and Comox for the last two months. Nothing can be a sadder commentary on our treatment of the agricultural settlements. So long as we have no road connecting this city with the various farming districts along the coast, regular steam communication is of the very first necessity, and should be maintained as punctually as the financial resources of the Government will allow.

The position of a settler in the outlying districts is trying, enough without making him feel all the disheartening effects of complete isolation. It is not alone in the matter of correspondence with the outer world, that he is placed at a disadvantage, but his material and spiritual interests are equally neglected. There is no certainty about his means of getting his produce to market. His grain and his potatoes, his butter and his eggs, may be for weeks awaiting shipment; much to the deterioration of the produce, and the inconvenience as well as loss to himself. The Sabbath day brings to him no preacher of the Gospel, because no Minister can afford to risk the detention and irregularity of the means of communication, and so he is left one of the mainstays of the colony of social, material and religious assistance. This is certainly not the way to induce men to settle up our wastes. The duty of the Government should be to bring the outlying producer into the closest possible connection with the consumer. When money was voted for a coast service this was the especial object, and no accident to a single steamer should have caused the disruption that has taken place since the *Fideliter* collision. When we come to communication with Nanaimo—with the most productive place in the colony—we find that it is now a fortnight since a steamer left Victoria for that port. This is simply outrageous. When the *Fideliter* ran, we had communication with the northern coast twice a week, and the circumstances of the case really warranted the trips. The demand is fully as great now as then. Nanaimo, as well as the agricultural districts, calls for steady steam communication, and for frequent communication, and the best interests of the country demand that the call shall be satisfactorily answered.

When Mr. DeCosmos brought forth his motion last session to open up the road to Nanaimo and Cowichan, we opposed the suggestion on the ground of expense; but recent circumstances, which have led to the neglect of the northern settlements, show unmistakably the necessity of a road connecting Victoria with these districts. A proposition is at present before the House that will enable this scheme to be carried out at very reasonable expense, and we hope the members will give it their warm support. We cannot have irregular and uncertain communication with our productive communities. We cannot risk the comfort and interests of our settlers on the collision of a steamer. We want a means of travel unaffected by head winds, thick weather, or a mistake in the navigation laws, and this can only be obtained by the construction of, or opening out a land route. This, however, cannot be done before next summer; in the meantime we would impress upon the Government the necessity of having regular steam communication with the northern settlements, and that the sooner a vessel is detailed for the service the better.

LETT.—Mr. W. F. Herre, an old resident who established himself in business in this city in '58, left yesterday to seek his fortune in California.

GREAT STRIKE AT LEECH RIVER. HILL DIGGINGS.

Mr. Watson, who arrived in town last night from Leech River, reports hill diggings having been struck on the north side of Bacon Bar paying from four to six dollars a day to the hand. After sinking a shaft a stratum of fine blue gravel was struck which was found to contain coarse gold prospecting as above. The diggings are believed to be extensive and a considerable number of miners, mostly Cornishmen, will proceed there to-day to stake off claims and commence work.

THE WEATHER.—Eighteen hundred and sixty-five has at length put on the hoary garb of old age. "Snow fell yesterday to a depth of a couple of inches, and continues to fall slowly up to going to press. The frost has sealed up the inland lakes, and "youth and beauty" have been having a frolic upon the glassy surface of Burnaby Lake. The Fraser continues open although considerable floating ice is to be seen upon its placid bosom. The steamer *Onward* has gone into winter quarters, and it is not improbable that steam communication with the up-river towns is at an end for the season. The river at and below this city is still sufficiently clear to admit of navigation, and there is every probability of its continuing so throughout the winter.—*Columbian*.

BIG BIRD EXCITEMENT.—There is perhaps more genuine enthusiasm, though it has not yet become demonstrative, respecting these new gold fields than any other yet discovered in these colonies. Each day adds to the number who are determined to try their luck on the tributaries of the Columbia. Though allowance must, of course, be made for more or less coloring in the accounts hitherto furnished of the operations of last fall, the striking similarity between the various statements received is of itself sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical that an extensive, almost unbounded range of rich shallow diggings exists in that section that will afford lucrative employment to as many as are likely to find their way there for some time to come.

CURIOUS RELICS.—The recent subsidence of the waters of the Seine has revealed a number of curiosities lying in its muddy bed. Among other things a double-faced seal engraved with the arms of Catherine de Medicis was picked beneath the Pont Neuf, and near the Ile de la Cité was found a large hatchet of black polished stone of a singular make. The most curious discovery was a portrait of a man, the face being painted in oil on metal. This work of art, which remained for a century and a-half at the bottom of the river, has undergone but little alteration; the carmine had only turned black. *Pall Mall Gazette*.

GAMBLING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The town of Lillooet is situated on a grand plateau, one of the terraces of the Fraser, which are here more than ordinarily extensive and well marked. The place was full of miners, on their way down to Victoria for the winter. Drinking and card playing went on until long after midnight, amid a constant string of oaths and miners' slang. Our ears became familiarized with such phrases as "bully for you," "caved in," "played out," "you bet," "you bet your life," "your bottom dollar," "or your gambuts on it," "on the make," "on the sell," "a big strike," "can't get a show," "his a streak," and so on. We slept in a double-bedded room, and towards morning there was a tremendous crash, and Milton heard an angry growling proceeding from Cheadle, whose bed had come down with a run. At daybreak we were aroused by a number of fellows outside our door, laughing and shouting, "Who is this—fellow putting on frills?" In a weak and absent moment Cheadle had mechanically put his boots outside the door, as if expecting them to be cleaned, and this had properly excited their derision.—*English paper*.

OUR EXCHANGES advise us that the musical world has sustained a severe loss by the death of Vincent Wallace, the brilliant composer of *Maritana* and many other popular operas; also of Ernest, the violinist, and Madame Caradori Allen, whose reputation as a vocalist of rare talent dates back more than half a century. Gaetano, who ravished the *habitués* of Her Majesty's Theatre, as well as a host of continental connoisseurs by his exquisitely cultivated voice, has died in a lunatic asylum at his native place, Pano, in Italy.

THE ROYAL CHARLIE.—This British bark, which arrived from Victoria, leaking, has been condemned, and was sold at auction on Monday last for \$1,550 to Dr. G. P. Judd, who shortly after resold her at a considerable advance, as we learn. It is stated that she will be broken up, although we have heard that she will be repaired and fitted out as a whaler.—*Hawaiian Gazette*.

They say that the Chevalier Debrans de Saldapens, editor of the *Memorial Diplomatique*, has received the gift of a mine, in Sonora, from the Emperor Maximilian, in recognition of the services which he has rendered to the emperor by the articles on Mexico in his paper.

ALLEGED DISTURBANCES AT COMOX.

COMOX, V. I., Dec. 6th, 1865.
To the Editor of the *British Colonist*.—In the *Weekly Colonist* of 7th November I find a paragraph which is calculated to give the impression that this settlement was endangered by the Euclataws, that probably recourse would be had to fighting, and that the Comox tribe were friendly; also on the 21st Nov. "that the difficulties between the Indians and the settlers had been amicably arranged, and the former were removed to Cape Mudge." As no explanation of the said difficulties appears, and as such statements tend to retard the settlement of the district, as well as to cause much uneasiness to our friends in Victoria and elsewhere permit me to say what I believe to be true in this matter. The Indians commonly called Euclataws are divided into four tribes, viz: the Weiwaki, who live on Cape Mudge, the Weiwakum, who live on the mainland of Vancouver, not far from Cape Mudge; the Khakhamatches, from Whussum, below Fort Rupert. These, although speaking a common language and occasionally intermarrying, are very distinct and have no connection with the other tribes.

Two years ago, when this settlement was considerably less than it now is, and the settlers but imperfectly acquainted with their Indian neighbors, the Euclataws, as usual, came to supply themselves with a stock of salmon for winter use. A few potatoes were stolen, the Euclataws were supposed to be the thieves; some of the settlers asked the then Governor for a gunboat to remove them, their fishing was completed, and they left when asked to do so.

Last year, at the same season they returned, and the Comox tribe, taking advantage of their presence, stole considerable quantities of potatoes from different parties, and blamed the Euclataws, as the individual thieves could not be discovered. Of course the Euclataws denied the thefts, and after ouring sufficient fish they returned northward.—Last October they returned in greater force than in former years, in consequence of heavy rains in the north having swollen the rivers and spoiled the upper fisheries. They had more markets than formerly because they are better able to buy them than before. There has been no thieving by either tribe; no rows among themselves caused by whisky, or fights or other "difficulties" with white men; but on the whole, they have hitherto conducted themselves like respectable savages. They benefit the settlement by cheapening Indian labor, by selling venison, fish, etc., cheaper, and by working better than the Comox, who are very lazy; they buy considerable quantities of potatoes. Notwithstanding this Mr. Cave, when he went to Nanaimo with the *Telegraph*, Magistrate, and desired that a gunboat should compel the whole tribe to leave. He says he was asked to do so by the Comox, on whose potato ground one party of Weiwakis had camped. The Comox say they did not care for this as the two tribes are friendly. The *Forward* arrived, and on Mr. Cave ordering the Khakhamatches Euclataws to leave they became angry, asked what they had done to merit such treatment; some said they would leave when they had finished fishing, and some refused to go. Before going to Nanaimo he had threatened to send a "hyas man-o-war" to destroy their canoes if they did not leave, and it was quite natural for them to laugh at the *Forward* as it is evident she was inadequate to the work of extermination had it been necessary to attempt it; but on the arrival of the *Sutlej*, *Olio* and *Sparrowhawk* they saw themselves overpowered, and did not know well what to do. Let it be understood that this was in the middle of the fishing season, that none of the fish were dry, and removal in such a state would spoil them; that numbers had not fished much, being employed by the settlers in potato digging, &c., and that no crime was laid to their charge; and the reasons for their stubbornness will appear.—The settlers seeing this, and requiring the services of the Indians for a month or so longer, held a meeting at the Bay and strongly condemned the conduct of Mr. Cave in meddling with matters which had no connection with his Missionary duties, and appointed a deputation to wait on the Admiral to tell him the views of the settlers on the question, but as the Admiral appointed another meeting, at which he wished all to attend their services were dispensed with. A large meeting was then held in the Mission House, and on a division the majority were in favor of the Euclataws being allowed to remain to finish their fishing.

It certainly did appear from the questions put by the Admiral that he had been tampered with previously to the meeting, and prejudiced against the Euclataws and settlers who wished them to be unmolested. But he got a free expression of our views, being cautioned against receiving with credence statements of a contrary character. The Admiral considered he had no right to force the Euclataws to leave; if they did steal to punish the thieves, that we want a Justice of the Peace and an occasional visit of a gunboat. He distinctly stated that as the Euclataws had all been ordered off before he would show them that they must go now, in order to support the authority of the Government.

He soon after left, but although some Euclataws left, a great number still remain, many being Weiwakis, the tribe which caused the small difficulty. But as they are doing no harm they may as well be allowed to take their own time to depart. Some have received "papers" from Mr. Cave in order that they may remain.

I have no doubt that the settlers will remember with gratitude the offered protection

of "Tybee Walkus"—of which, however, they were ignorant till they saw it in the *Colonist*—but, be assured, we would trust Euclataws fighting against us more than the Comox fighting with us.

We consider that the Euclataws have the privileges of British subjects, and as such have as good a right to visit Comox as any other men, so long as they behave themselves, and it is unfair to punish them thus before they have done wrong.

By this interruption of their fishing they have not obtained enough of salmon, as about a dozen tybees, etc., were kept on board the *Sutlej* for some days, and the rest were so excited that they would neither work for themselves nor for others. This will make them the more readily steal potatoes, and if harsh measures had been resorted to reprisals might have been made on the cattle, and perhaps on the persons of the settlers.

WRECK.
The Red Rover was wrecked some miles below Salmon river about a month ago, and the master and man had to come down the gulf in a canoe in very stormy weather.

ROADS.—The Board of Commissioners have been appointed for the district and overseen the roads, but there is no appearance of anything to be done till the spring. We had the first snow on 1st December, and it now lies four inches deep, the cattle in the Aroona Valley—that is the district between the rivers—suffering badly, as the temporary bridges put up have been carried away by heavy floods leaving the river between them and the hay-ricks. The floods have been more extensive this year than before, the river bursting its banks and overflowing about two miles of the swamp district.

We have had no mail for two months.

THE RAM STONEWALL.—The *World's* special, speaking of the trip of the *Stonewall* for the edification of the Farragut-Craven court-martial, says that her speed was ten miles an hour, which is by no means her maximum speed. She seemed to be very formidable. Her ram projects 25 feet from the bow and lies eight feet under water. After the trial the general impression seemed to be that Commodore Craven exercised some discretion in not attacking her. Had the Niagara's guns failed to make an impression on the French plating of the *Stonewall*, the result would probably have been the sinking of the Niagara by the latter's ram. The *Stonewall* is to be hauled into the stream and a gun of the Niagara's calibre to be fired at her at a distance approximating that between her and the Niagara at the time Commodore Craven declined to attack her.

TESTIMONIAL TO AN AMERICAN SHIP CAPTAIN.—The *Telegraph* of the 12th inst. contains the following account of the capture of the *Ellis Norton*, of the American ship *Ellis Norton* received at the hands of W. Lane Booker, Esq., H. B. M. Consul at this port, an elegant and valuable gold watch and guard, presented, as the inscription thereon expresses, "By the British merchants and ship owners of San Francisco as a token of their admiration for his gallant conduct in rescuing the survivors of the British barque *Heather Bell* when dismasted and on the point of foundering, on the 10th of August, 1865, in latitude 40° 50' south, and longitude 53° west." This testimonial does credit to those who presented it, and will be regarded with a just and commendable pride by the recipient.—*Alta*.

LORD MONK, Governor General of Canada, on his visit to his home in the County of Wicklow, Ireland, met with a most cordial reception from his tenantry and neighbors, with whom he has always been most popular. A deputation waited upon his lordship at his beautiful estate, Charleville, headed by the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Keogh and the Right Hon. the Attorney General, and presented him with a handsome address complimenting him especially on his having "at a critical period of public affairs advanced the prosperity of the vast possessions entrusted to his rule, conciliated the attachment and loyalty of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects; and whilst upholding the supremacy of Great Britain, fostered and successfully maintained amicable relations with the neighboring States."

LORD MILTON TO BE MARRIED.—The terms of a matrimonial alliance are, I understand, arranged between Lord Milton, M.P. for the South Western division of Yorkshire, and Miss Chichester, the daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Lord Edward Chichester, Dean of Raphoe; the young lady is, consequently, niece of the Marquis of Donegal. Lord Milton is a very popular young nobleman, and his narrative of the North-West passage (overland), which he accomplished, in company with a friend, a few years since, is one of the most remarkable and interesting books of the day. He is the eldest son of Earl Fitzwilliam (whose vast estates in Yorkshire and in Ireland make him one of the wealthiest members of the House of Peers), and is in his twenty-seventh year.—*London Correspondent of Belfast News-Letter*.

The most extraordinary instance of patience on record, in modern times, is that of an Illinois Judge who listened silently for two days while a couple of wordy attorneys contended about the construction of an act of the Legislature, and then ended the controversy by quietly remarking: "Gentlemen the law is repealed."

FENIAN PROCLAMATION.

CLONMEL, Oct. 17th.—Considerable excitement was caused in this town on Sunday by a Fenian proclamation, which was extensively posted up on the walls, and which was eagerly read by thousands of spectators. The following is a copy of the document:

"Arrival of the Fenians in Cork Harbor!
"Great Sensation!!
"Defeat of the British Fleet!!
"Queen Baginra!
"By her grace (the Devil take her!)
"Where-as—Those Flanigans have arrived in Cork harbor! I do declare by my word hereof, that if the said Flanigans do not get their lawful rights I will abdicate. Given under my fist,
"Jack-em-Down Castle,
"Victoria,
"The last miracle of Ireland,
"God save the Flanigans!!
"Our Brothers who can bear spell it,
"Here follows a list of some of the most intelligent Fenians who have been in the country since the late war, and who are on their way to Victoria.

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"Our Brothers who can bear spell it,
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THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.—The barque *Golden Gate* has arrived in San Francisco with Col. Bulkley, who intends wintering there. He is accompanied by Mr. Frederick Wympster, the artist of the expedition, who is known here as the artist of the 1st V.I. Exploring Expedition. They are from Petropaulski in Kamtschatka, and on the way down encountered a severe gale which cleared the deck of all the upper works. The Expedition is very popular with the Russians, and the members are loud in their praises of the hospitality shown them by the festive hyperboreans of Sitka, Aleutia, and Kamtschatka. They leave for the north again in April, and will visit Victoria on their way.

ARRRESTED.—We learn that officer Fitzgerald succeeded in having the watch, which an Indian sold to Mrs. Ritchie, at Williams Lake some time ago, identified as that which belonged to the murdered man Morgan; and, what is still better, succeeded in arresting the Indian who sold it and who was without doubt the chief actor in the brutal murder, and having him lodged in jail at Lytton. His associate in crime has also been arrested at Lillooet, so that there is every prospect of justice being meted out to the murderers of poor Morgan. The white men who had been arrested on suspicion were at once liberated.—*Columbian*.

THE LIGHT-SHIP.—This vessel left under canvas on Thursday, for Canoe Pass, convenient to the Sandheads, where she will take the lamps on board, whenever they arrive from San Francisco, and she will then be taken to her moorings, which will, we trust, be very shortly, as too much delay has already occurred.—*Columbian*.

QUEEN EMMA has engaged Mlle. Linna Martorella to remain with her to her Sandwich Island sovereignty, with the view of establishing English opera.

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bring order and ease,
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can now bear testimony
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missions.
THOMAS TROUCE,
Chairman.

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F. Algar, Clement's Lane, London
G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London

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From Comox correspondence it will be seen that no mail communication has existed between Victoria and Comox for the last two months. Nothing can be a sadder commentary on our treatment of the agricultural settlements. So long as we have no road connecting this city with the various farming districts along the coast, regular steam communication is of the very first necessity, and should be maintained as punctually as the financial resources of the Government will allow. The position of a settler in the outlying districts is trying, enough without making him feel all the disheartening effects of complete isolation. It is not alone in the matter of correspondence with the outer world, that he is placed at a disadvantage, but his material and spiritual interests are equally neglected. There is no certainty about his means of getting his produce to market. His grain and his potatoes, his butter and his eggs, may be for weeks awaiting shipment, much to the deterioration of the produce, and the inconvenience as well as loss to himself. The Sabbath day brings to him no preacher of the Gospel, because no Minister can afford to risk the detention and irregularity of the means of communication, and so we deprive one of the mainstays of the colony of social, material and religious assistance. This is certainly not the way to induce men to settle up our wastes. The duty of the Government should be to bring the outlying producer into the closest possible connection with the consumer. When money was voted for a coast service this was the especial object, and no accident to a single steamer should have caused the disruption that has taken place since the *Fideliter* collision. When we come to communication with Nainaimo—with the most productive place in the colony—we find that it is now a fortnight since a steamer left Victoria for that port. This is simply outrageous. When the *Fideliter* ran, we had communication with the northern coast twice a week, and the circumstances of the case really warranted the trips. The demand is fully as great now as then. Nainaimo, as well as the agricultural districts, calls for steady steam communication, and for frequent communication, and the best interests of the country demand that the call shall be satisfactorily answered.

When Mr. DeCosmos brought forward his motion last session to open up the road to Nainaimo and Cowichan, we opposed the suggestion on the ground of expense; but recent circumstances, which have led to the neglect of the northern settlements, show unmistakably the necessity of a road connecting Victoria with these districts. A proposition is at present before the House that will enable this scheme to be carried out at very reasonable expense, and we hope the members will give it their warm support. We cannot have irregular and uncertain communication with our productive communities. We cannot risk the comfort and interests of our settlers on the collision of a steamer. We want a means of travel unaffected by head winds, thick weather, or a mistake in the navigation laws, and this can only be obtained by the construction of, or opening out a land route. This, however, cannot be done before next summer; in the meantime we would impress upon the Government the necessity of having regular steam communication with the northern settlements, and that the sooner a vessel is detailed for the service the better.

LETT.—Mr. W. F. Herre, an old resident who established himself in business in this city in '58, left yesterday to seek his fortune in California.

GREAT STRIKE AT LEECH RIVER.

HILL DIGGINGS.

Mr. Watson, who arrived in town last night from Leech River, reports hill diggings having been struck on the north side of Bacon Bar paying from four to six dollars a day to the hand. After sinking a shaft a stratum of fine blue gravel was struck which was found to contain coarse gold prospecting as above. The diggings are believed to be extensive and a considerable number of miners, mostly Cornishmen, will proceed there to-day to stake off claims and commence work.

THE WEATHER.—Eighteen hundred and sixty-five has at length put on the hoary garb of old age. Snow fell yesterday to a depth of a couple of inches, and continues to fall slowly up to going to press. The frost has sealed up the inland lakes, and "youth and beauty" have been having a frolic upon the glassy surface of Burnaby Lake. During Wednesday and Thursday from 80 to 100 of both sexes indulged in the healthful recreation of skating. The Fraser continues open although considerable floating ice is to be seen upon its placid bosom. The steamer *Onward* has gone into winter quarters, and it is not improbable that steam communication with the up-river towns is at an end for the season. The river at and below this city is still sufficiently clear to admit of navigation, and there is every probability of its continuing so throughout the winter.—*Columbian*.

BIG BEND EXCITEMENT.—There is perhaps more genuine enthusiasm, though it has not yet become demonstrative, respecting these new gold fields than any other yet discovered in these colonies. Each day adds to the number who are determined to try their luck on the tributaries of the Columbia. Though allowance must, of course, be made for more or less coloring in the accounts hitherto furnished of the operations of last fall, the striking similarity between the various statements received is of itself sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical that an extensive, almost unbounded range of rich shallow diggings exists in that section that will afford lucrative employment to as many as are likely to find their way there for some time to come.

CURIOUS RELICS.—The recent subsidence of the waters of the Seine has revealed a number of curiosities lying in its muddy bed. Among other things a double-faced seal engraved with the arms of Catherine de Medicis was picked beneath the Pont Neuf, and near the *le de la Cite* was found a large hatchet of black polished stone of a singular make. The most curious discovery was, however, a small copper case containing a portrait of *Mlle. de la Valliere*, painted in oil on metal. This work of art, which remained for a century and a-half at the bottom of the river, has undergone but little alteration; the carmine had only turned black.
Pall Mall Gazette.

GAMBLING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The town of Lillooet is situated on a grand plateau, one of the terraces of the Fraser, which are here more than ordinarily extensive and well marked. The place was full of miners, on their way down to Victoria for the winter. Drinking and card playing went on until long after midnight, amid a constant string of oaths and miners' slang. Our ears became familiarized with such phrases as "bully for you," "caved in," "played out," "you bet," "you bet your life," "your bottom dollar," "or your gumbones on it," "on the make," "on the sell," "a big strike," "can't get a show," "hit a streak," and so on. We slept in a double-bedded room, and towards morning there was a tremendous crash, and Milton heard an angry growling proceeding from Cheadle, whose bed had come down with a run. At daybreak we were aroused by a number of fellows outside our door, laughing and shouting. "Who is this—fell putting on frills?" In a weak and absent moment Cheadle had mechanically put his boots outside the door, as if expecting them to be cleaned, and this had properly excited their derision.—*English paper*.

Our exchanges advise us that the musical world has sustained a severe loss by the death of Vincent Wallace, the brilliant composer of *Maritana* and many other popular operas; also of Ernst, the violinist, and Madame Caradori Allen, whose reputation as a vocalist of rare talent dates back more than half a century. Guigino, who revived the *habitués* of Her Majesty's Theatre, as well as a host of continental connoisseurs by his exquisitely cultivated voice, has died in a lunatic asylum at his native place, Fano, in Italy.

THE ROYAL CHARLIE.—This British bark, which arrived from Victoria, leaking, has been condemned, and was sold at auction Monday last for \$1,550 to Dr. G. P. Judd, who shortly after resold her at a considerable advance, as we learn. It is stated that she will be broken up, although we have heard that she will be repaired and fitted out as a whaler.—*Hawaiian Gazette*.

They say that the Chevalier Debranz de Saldapenna, editor of the *Memorial Diplomatique*, has received the gift of a mine, in Sonora, from the Emperor Maximilian, in recognition of the services which he has rendered to the emperor by the articles on Mexico in his paper.

ALLEGED DISTURBANCES AT COMOX.

COMOX, V. I., Dec. 6th, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.
—In the *Weekly Colonist* of 7th November I find a paragraph which is calculated to give the impression that this settlement was endangered by the Euclataws, that probably recourse would be had to fighting, and that the Comox tribe were friendly; also on the 21st Nov "that the difficulties between the Indians and the settlers had been amicably arranged, and the former were removed to Cape Mudge." As no explanation of the said difficulties appears, and as such statements tend to retard the settlement of the district, as well as to cause much uneasiness to our friends in Victoria and elsewhere permit me to say what I believe to be true in this matter. The Indians commonly called Euclataws are divided into four tribes, viz: the *Weiwakum*, who live on Cape Mudge, the *Weiwakum*, who live on the mainland of Vancouver, not far from Cape Mudge; the *Khakhamatches*, from Whusum, below Fort Rupert. These, although speaking a common language and occasionally intermarrying, have many differences, which, however, for many years back, have led to none but trifling quarrels. All have been accustomed from time immemorial to come to Comox at the fishing season, as salmon of excellent flavor and large size are abundant in our Courtney river, but generally part of them go to Qualicum river, Salmon river and other places.

Two years ago, when this settlement was considerably less than it now is, and the settlers but imperfectly acquainted with their Indian neighbors, the Euclataws, as usual, came to supply themselves with a stock of salmon for winter use. A few potatoes were stolen, the Euclataws were supposed to be the thieves; some of the settlers asked the then Governor for a gunboat to remove them, their fishing was completed, and they left when asked to do so.

Last year at the same season they returned, and the Comox tribe, taking advantage of their presence, stole considerable quantities of potatoes from different parties, and blamed the Euclataws, as the individual thieves could not be discovered. Of course the Euclataws denied the thefts, and after curing sufficient fish they returned northward.—Last October they returned in greater force than in former years, in consequence of heavy rains in the north having swollen the rivers and spoiled the upper fisheries. They had more muskets than formerly because they are better able to buy them than before. There has been no thieving by either tribe; no rows among themselves caused by whiskey; no fights or other "difficulties" with white men; but, on the whole, they have hitherto conducted themselves like respectable savages. They benefit the settlement by cheapening Indian labor, by selling venison, fish, etc., cheaper, and by working better than the Comox, who are very lazy; they buy considerable quantities of potatoes. Notwithstanding this Mr. Cave, when he went to Nainaimo with his Indian prisoner, "Little Dick," complained before our Magistrate, and desired that a gunboat should compel the whole tribe to leave. He says he was asked to do so by the Comox, on whose potato ground one party of Weiwakis had camped. The Comox say they did not care for this as the two tribes are friendly. The Forward arrived, and on Mr. Cave ordering the *Khakhamatches* Euclataws to leave they became angry, asked what they had done to merit such treatment; some said they would leave when they had finished fishing, and some refused to go. Before going to Nainaimo he had threatened to send a "hyas man-o-war" to destroy their canoes if they did not leave, and it was quite natural for them to laugh at the Forward as it is evident she was inadequate to the work of extermination had it been necessary to attempt it; but on the arrival of the *Sutlej*, *Olio* and *Sparrowhawk* they saw themselves overpowered, and did not know well what to do. Let it be understood that this was in the middle of the fishing season, that none of the fish were dry, and removal in such a state would spoil them; that numbers had not finished much, being employed by the settlers in potato digging, &c., and that no crime was laid to their charge; and the reasons for their stubbornness will appear.—The settlers seeing this, and requiring the services of the Indians for a month or so longer, held a meeting at the Bay and strongly condemned the conduct of Mr. Cave in meddling with matters which had no connection with his Missionary duties, and appointed a deputation to wait on the Admiral to tell him the views of the settlers on the question, but as the Admiral appointed another meeting, at which he wished all to attend their services were dispensed with. A large meeting was then held in the Mission House, and on a division the majority were in favor of the Euclataws being allowed to remain to finish their fishing.

It certainly did appear from the questions put by the Admiral that he had been tampered with previously to the meeting, and prejudiced against the Euclataws and settlers who wished them to be unmolested. But he got a free expression of our views, being cautioned against receiving with credence statements of a contrary character. That we considered he had no right to force the Euclataws to leave; if they did steal to punish the thieves, that we want a Justice of Peace and an occasional visit of a gunboat. He distinctly stated that as the Euclataws had all been ordered off before he would show them that they must go now, in order to support the authority of the Government.

He soon after left, but although some Euclataws left, a great number still remain, many being *Weiwakis*, the tribe which caused the most difficulty. But as they are doing no harm they may as well be allowed to take their own time to depart. Some have received "papers" from Mr. Cave in order that they may remain.

I have no doubt that the settlers will remember with gratitude the offered protection

of "Tybee Walkus"—of which, however, they were ignorant till they saw it in the *Colonist*—but, be assured, we would trust Euclataws fighting against us more than the Comox fighting with us.

We consider that the Euclataws have the privileges of British subjects, and as such have as good a right to visit Comox as any other men, so long as they behave themselves, and it is unfair to punish them thus before they have done wrong.

By this interruption of their fishing they have not obtained enough of salmon, as about a dozen tybees, etc., were kept on board the *Sutlej* for some days, and the rest were so excited that they would neither work for themselves nor for others. This will make them the more readily steal potatoes, and if harsh measures had been resorted to reprisals might have been made on the cattle, and perhaps on the persons of the settlers.

WRECK.
The Red Rover was wrecked some miles below Salmon river about a month ago, and the master and man had to come down the gulf in a canoe in very stormy weather, being much assisted and kindly treated by the Euclataws, who otherwise might have massacred them. They arrived here on Sunday last and are on their way to Victoria.

ROADS, WEATHER, ETC.
Road Commissioners have been appointed for the district and overseers appointed, but there is no appearance of anything to be done till the spring. We had the first snow on 1st December, and it now lies four inches deep, the cattle in the Avoca Valley—that is the district between the rivers—suffering badly, as the temporary bridges put up have been carried away by heavy floods leaving the river between them and the hay-ricks. The floods have been more extensive this year than before, the river bursting its banks and overflowing about two miles of the swamp district.

We have had no mail for two months.
EZEKIEL.

THE RAM STONEWALL.—The *World's* special, speaking of the trip of the *Stonewall* for the edification of the Farragut-Craven court-martial, says that her speed was ten miles an hour, which is by no means her maximum speed. She seemed to be very formidable. Her ram projects 25 feet from the bow and lies eight feet under water. After the trial the general impression seemed to be that Commodore Craven exercised some discretion in not attacking her. Had the Niagara's guns failed to make an impression on the four-inch plating of the *Stonewall*, the result would probably have been the sinking of the Niagara by the latter's ram. The *Stonewall* is to be hauled into the stream and a gun of the Niagara's calibre to be fired at her at a distance approximating that between her and the Niagara at the time Commodore Craven declined to attack her.

TESTIMONIAL TO AN AMERICAN SHIP CAPTAIN.—A presentation which deserves particular mention was made yesterday at the Consulate yesterday afternoon. Captain Norton, of the American ship *Ella Norton* received at the hands of W. Lane Booker, Esq., H. B. M. Consul at this port, an elegant and valuable gold watch and guard, presented, as the inscription thereon expresses, "By the British merchants and ship owners of San Francisco as a token of their admiration for his gallant conduct in rescuing the survivors of the British barque *Heather Bell* when dismantled and on the point of foundering, on the 10th of August, 1865, in latitude 40° 50' south, and longitude 53° west." This testimonial does credit to those who presented it, and will be regarded with a just and commendable pride by the recipient.—*Alta*.

LORD MONCK, Governor General of Canada, on his visit to his home in the County of Wicklow, Ireland, met with a most cordial reception from his tenantry and neighbors, with whom he has always been most popular. A deputation waited upon his lordship at his beautiful estate, Charleville, headed by the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Keogh and the Right Hon. the Attorney General, and presented him with a handsome address complimenting him especially on his having "at a critical period of public affairs advanced the prosperity of the vast possessions entrusted to his rule, conciliated the attachment and loyalty of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects; and whilst upholding the supremacy of Great Britain, fostered and successfully maintained amicable relations with the neighboring States."

LORD MILTON TO BE MARRIED.—The terms of a matrimonial alliance are, I understand, arranged between Lord Milton, M.P. for the South Western division of Yorkshire, and Miss Chichester, the daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Lord Edward Chichester, Dean of Raphoe; the young lady is, consequently, niece of the Marquis of Donegal. Lord Milton is a very popular young nobleman, and his narrative of the North-West passage (overland), which he accomplished in company with a friend, a few years since, is one of the most remarkable and interesting books of the day. He is the eldest son of Earl Fitzwilliam (whose vast estates in Yorkshire and in Ireland make him one of the wealthiest members of the House of Peers), and is in his twenty-seventh year.—*London Correspondent of Belfast News-Letter*.

The most extraordinary instance of patience on record, in modern times, is that of an Illinois Judge who listened silently for two days while a couple of wordy attorneys contended about the construction of an act of the Legislature, and then ended the controversy by quietly remarking: "Gentlemen the law is repealed."

FENIAN PROCLAMATION.

CLONMEL, Oct. 17th.—Considerable excitement was caused in this town on Sunday by a Fenian proclamation, which was extensively posted up on the walls, and which was eagerly read by thousands of spectators. The following is a copy of the document:

"Arrival of the Fenians in Cork Harbor!
"Great Sensation!!
"Defeat of the British Fleet!!!
"Queen Bagtoria.
"By her grace (the Devil take her!)
"WRECK—Ass—Those Flaungans have arrived in Cork harbor! I do declare by my word hereof, that if the said Flaungans do not get their lawful rights I will abdicate. Given under my fist,
"Jack-em-Down Castle,
"Victoria,
"The last misruler of Ireland.
"God save the Flaungans!!
"Our Brothers who can best spill it."
Here follows a column of unintelligible matter.

In the centre is—
"The Fenians for the Fenians!
"and the Fenians for the Fenians!
"God save the Fenians!
As soon as the Mayor, William Keenan, Esq., heard of this document being posted up throughout the town, he lost no time in seeing that they were all immediately pulled down.—*Irish Times*.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

At the rifle shooting in October for the Prince of Wales' Cup, ranges 200, 300, and 400 yards, five shots at each range, Ensign Arnold, of Sussex, made

At first range, 4 bull's eyes and 1 centre. 19
Second " 3 " 1 centre and 1 outer. 17
Third range, 3 bull's eyes, 1 centre and 1 outer. 17

Total, 53
Private John Marks, of St. Stephen's, scored 51, making one miss through a defective cartridge.—*Exchange*.
Sir Fenwick Williams has received the temporary appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and will leave England on the 28th inst.—*Hull Free Press*.
SOMNAMBULISM.—The *Carlton Sentinel* says: "A singular case occurred here last week. A man working at the foundry of R. A. Hay, Esq., got out of bed—under the impression that the house was on fire—dropped himself down from the window, a distance of some twenty feet, alighting on a pile of edgings, by which his limbs were very badly bruised; he then proceeded, still asleep, some ten rods, when his wife overtook and woke him.—*Freeman*.

Nova Scotia is just now in a very thriving condition, and as her coal fields and her gold fields are as yet but very partially worked, it seems probable that she must every year grow more prosperous, unless the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, by depriving her and placing—*ib*.

The presence of the military seems but to increase the troubles in Prince Edward's Island, when the agents of the landholders now endeavor to collect rents under military protection and to procure the arrest of all who resist them. A few days ago the Sheriff set out to serve processes, &c., accompanied by eight special constables, 25 soldiers, and a magistrate. Thirty warrants were issued against parties who had distrained the Sheriff's deputies, and some arrests were made. When will all this end?
Mr. Hamilton, Gold Commissioner of Nova Scotia, writes to the *London Times* that during the year Nova Scotia shipped twenty-five thousand ounces of gold to England, and that it was never reported as the produce of that Province.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.—The barque *Golden Gate* has arrived in San Francisco with Col. Bulkeley, who intends wintering there. He is accompanied by Mr. Frederick Whymer, the artist of the expedition, who is known here as the artist of the 1st V.I. Exploring Expedition. They are from Petropauloski in Kamtschatka, and on the way down encountered a severe gale which cleared the deck of all the upper works. The Expedition is very popular with the Russians, and the members are loud in their praise of the hospitality shown them by the festive hyperboreans of Sitka, Aleutia, and Kamtschatka. They leave for the north again in April, and will visit Victoria on their way.

ARRESTED.—We learn that officer Fitzgerald succeeded in having the watch, which an Indian sold to Mrs. Ritchie, at Williams Lake some time ago, identified as that which belonged to the murdered man Morgan; and, what is still better, succeeded in arresting the Indian who sold it and who was without doubt the chief actor in the brutal murder, and having him lodged in jail at Lytton. His associate in crime has also been arrested at Lillooet, so that there is every prospect of justice being meted out to the murderers of poor Morgan. The white men who had been arrested on suspicion were at once liberated.
Columbian.

THE LIGHT-SHIP.—This vessel left under canvas on Thursday, for Canoe Pass, convenient to the Sandheads, where she will take the lamps on board, whenever they arrive from San Francisco, and she will then be taken to her moorings, which will, we trust, be very shortly, as too much delay has already occurred.—*Columbian*.

QUEEN EMMA has engaged *Mlle. Linas Martorelle* to return with her to her Sandwich Island sovereignty, with the view of establishing English opera.

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THOMAS TROUNCE,
Chairman.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the arrival of the Eliza Anderson we are in possession of the following despatches telegraphed by the Portland Oregonian:

EUROPEAN.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 28.—The Scotia from Liverpool the 16th, brings five days later news. The British Government detained the West India mail steamer a sufficient time to allow the Board of Commerce to consider the steps requisite to be taken for the protection of British interests in Chili.

The London journals publish further correspondence between Adams and Russell in reference to the Alabama claims. The Times earnestly hopes the Shenandoah's officers and men were not liberated without communication with Adams.

The Emperor of Austria will shortly be crowned King of Hungary. The following news was brought by the steamer Albatross (The London Star says the Adams-Russell correspondence is chiefly remarkable for the withdrawal by Adams of the offer of arbitration. Russell gives at great length the facts to prove that the British Government did all that could be expected of it.)

SPECIAL MAIL AGENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Phelps, of Ohio, for twenty five years past of the United States Navy, was, on Saturday, appointed by the President, general special agent for the Government, to accompany the Pacific mail steamer under the contract entered into a few weeks ago, and look after the interests of the United States in the execution of the agreement between the mail company and the Government. Capt. Phelps will leave Boston December 6th for England, thence to China and return by the way of the Pacific.

REBELS IN BRAZIL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A letter from Rio Janeiro says: There is a strong emigration from the United States to Brazil. Nearly all are refugees from the late rebellions.

The Herald's correspondent, who recently visited Mount Cenis Tunnel says: The statements that work had been suspended at any time, are untrue. The whole length of the tunnel will be fifteen miles, of which nearly one half is completed.

It has been ordered at the Treasury Department that the boards which enter into the purchase of mutilated national currency will not be allowed or received. New Orleans, Nov. 26.—The wharves and landing have been relinquished to the city authorities, the Government reserving one thousand feet for its own use.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A Washington special says: The greater portion of the President's message has been placed in type to-day. It will be completed in simple time to be delivered to distant cities by special messenger, to be handed to the press of the day it is presented to Congress.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior are complete, and being placed in type.

THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—P. L. Perry and G. D. Collins, originators and proprietors of Collins' Overland Russian American telegraph line, had an interview with the President to-day. It is said the Company desire the Government's service. They have already been furnished with a day or two, with a vessel belonging to the Navy.

WORK OF THE REBEL CRUISERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A complete list of the rebel cruisers, and the vessels destroyed by them, has been prepared by the Secretary of the American Ship Masters Association, and published. Altogether there were twenty of these pirate vessels, whose course commenced in June, 1861, by the sailing of the steamer Savannah from Charleston, and ended the sixth of the present month, by the arrival of the Shenandoah at Liverpool. These cruises destroyed and captured 275 merchant vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of nearly a million tons, which they either burned or sank.

CANADA.

A Montreal letter says the Fenian excitement has somewhat subsided in Canada. The Provincial Confederation schemes will be brought up soon. Every effort will be made by the Canadian Government to effect a union of the colonies, but

in the meantime the provinces will oppose it. A French Republican Club has been organized at Montreal. Its object is the annexation of Canada to the United States. A letter from Montreal says the inauguration of Ottawa as the new Canadian capital was completed on Tuesday last. The anticipated Fenian raid not being carried out, no more volunteers will be sent to the frontier.

NEWS FROM THE ARCTIC.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The papers to-day print the journal of C. F. Hall containing the testimony obtained from the Esquimaux, relative to Captain Crozier and his men. He believes Captain Crozier and two men are still alive. He has ascertained where Franklin's ships were wrecked and lost.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A proposition that the Senate shall act in harmony with the House, on the admission of Southern Representatives, is strongly opposed by Senators on the ground that it is an infringement on the right of Senators. Last week \$27,000 of mutilated currency passed into the treasury. General Howard reports cases of ejection of Freedmen from lands, before the order of restoration was issued.

The second Comptroller decides that sailors detailed as soldiers are not entitled to bounty. The House galleries are densely crowded. At noon to-day, McPherson, Clerk of the House, proceeded to call the roll of members. While it was being called, Maynard, of Tennessee, whose name had not been placed on the roll by McPherson wanted to suggest something, but the Clerk refused to be interrupted. After the call was completed, Maynard rose to speak, but the Clerk ruled him out of order. One hundred and seventy-five members answered to their names.

Brooks, of New York, made a speech characterizing the omission of the names of the members from the roll as unprecedented, unjust and totally uncalled for. He said if Maynard was not a loyal man from a loyal State, then the President was not a loyal man, but an alien and a stranger. He charged that the adoption of the resolution excluding the Southern members from the House by the Union caucus was designed to be antagonistic to the President's message.

FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary McCulloch's report will contain a very important recommendation respecting the legal tender clause applying to compound interest notes. He will ask Congress to repeal the legal tender clause of these notes as fast as they mature or fall due. The Government to-day restored the American Telegraph Company full control of its southern lines; at the same time it retains the censorship on the press and other matter which has been in force during the war. It seems to be generally conceded that the Postmaster's report of the House of Representatives, will, as usual, be given to the West and that the successful candidate will be from Ohio.

BRITISH MINISTER ON THE FENIANS.

A rumor is prevalent that the British Government has instructed Sir Frederick Bruce to remonstrate with our Government against the movement of the Fenians in this country. The President is said to have opposed a request from Juarez, through the Ambassador recently sent to this country, for permission to purchase materials from the United States.

INDIAN MASSACRE.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Dec. 1.—A party of 200 Cheyenes and Apaches attacked the coach on Butterfield's express route, on Tuesday last, near Downe's Springs, and killed six passengers, and the express messenger, and after burning the coach returned to Downe's Springs, burned the building, and stole or destroyed all the other goods and property. One of the passengers killed three Indians but was afterwards shot himself. His heart was cut out and his body burned over a slow fire.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Galt and R. Scott, two members of the Canadian Government, whose arrival has already been announced, are going to assume reciprocal duties, and ratify the abrogation of reciprocity, treated upon in March last. Galt is one of the leading members of the Canadian Government. He probably speaks from authority, and whatever he and his colleague agree on will be acknowledged and recognized by the Government, which they represent. The World's special says that the British Minister has been instructed to urge on our Government the propriety of making a new Canadian reciprocity treaty. Negotiations to that end will be opened at an early day as possible.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A fire this morning, on State street, burned three large

cotton warehouses together with 7,000 bales of cotton and other merchandise, and the buildings which were six stories high are completely ruined. Seven or eight firemen are reported killed by falling walls. The loss is estimated at nearly \$2,000,000. The steamer Atlantic has arrived with \$880,000 in treasure.

RE-ELECTION OF SPEAKER COLFAX.

The House took no action on the subject, but under the previous question, proceeded to the election of Speaker. Schuyler Colfax and James Brooks were put in nomination. Colfax was elected. The Senate met at noon and was called to order by Foster, President pro tem. Rev. Mr. Wylie then offered prayer.

Holland, of Vermont, successor to Collamer, appeared and was sworn into office.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—An order has been issued removing all colored troops to posts on the frontier. A board has been organized under an order of the President, consisting of Major Generals Halleck, Hooker, Meade, Col. Simpson, Medical Director of the Medical Department, with Brevet Major Emory, of the 5th Infantry, which will assemble at Philadelphia, to examine and report on all applications for retirement from the regular service.

A prominent question before the next Congress will be the increase of the regular army. Grant is understood to be in favor of mustering volunteers into the regular service and such additions to service as will make the nominal strength of the regular army about 75,000.

ST. DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Official advices from St. Domingo has been received to Nov. 19th. On the 14th the Constitutional Assembly according to the general desire of the people elected by acclamation, citizen General Buenventura Beiz, President of the Republic.

A committee deputed by both Provisional Governments and Assembly, left for Caracas, to meet General Beiz and place in his hands the act of acclamation. In a few days the Government will be definitely constituted. The death of B. J. Rajis one of the most prominent men of the country, is announced.

SPAIN AND CHILE.

The Spanish Admiral Pareja continued to threaten to bombard the Chilean ports without daring to carry the threat into execution. He announces that the blockade is restricted to six principal ports, Para, Rio, Caldera, Coquimbo, Herra-dua and Taliedowa.

The revolution in Peru has triumphed and peace is restored. The overthrown President took refuge in an English man-of-war, and is on his way to Panama. Lima was captured on the morning of the 6th of November by the Revolutionary troops. No resistance was offered except by 400 troops in the Palace. The palace was defended until all were shot. The Palace was fired and narrowly escaped destruction. The Fort of St. Catline held out under instructions from the Minister of War who expected aid from the President. The latter, however, marched toward Callao the next day and the fort was captured. The new President Calles sent a demand for the surrender of Callao, and that night Rivas abandoned the post. The city was soon in the possession of an excited mob who dividing into bands, robbed and plundered every principal shop and store in the place. What property could not be taken away was destroyed. Immediate steps were taken by citizens and foreigners for protection. Next morning the President's army appeared outside of town, but before night, he with some officers escaped to an English man-of-war.

The next day the fleet yielded and order was restored in Callao and Lima was in charge of the Government. The new Government will doubtless repudiate the treaty with Spain and make common cause with Chile in the overthrow of the Spanish treaty; it having been the cause of the revolution.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Rio Janeiro dates of the 24th November, states that Paraguay has received another defeat at Narrangas, ten miles above Yaguaneetocora. Another slight engagement occurred on the 28th of September, at Luisiales, in which the Paraguayans burned some thirty villages on their march.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Advices have been received from Rio Janeiro to the effect that the steamer from Havana. This is the opening of a regular communication with Brazil by a direct steam mail route.

It was expected at Rio the war will soon be over. The victories of the allied forces over the Paraguayans are deemed decisive. Gold was at par at Rio. There is no further news relative to the movements of the Paraguayans. They had received another repulse at Chemetes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Further advices from Rio Janeiro say Call, Weed and

party, who went to Brazil to negotiate for land for some sixty Southern planters, met with an enthusiastic reception. The President promises all aid in furtherance of the project.

The Paraguayans it is said have withdrawn their battalions from below the Parana. The iron clad Brazil sailed from Monte video, Oct. 20th, to join the Brazilian fleet at Parana.

The Herald's Havana letter, Nov. 22nd says: The authorities have called for a loan of ten thousand dollars to make necessary preparation for the cholera at Havana.

Formidable bands of robbers have been dispersed on the Island. Prof. Agassiz was at Acots on the upper Amazon. It is said he has discovered sixty new species of ash.

The return of the Emperor will be marked by popular fetes. It is expected there will be a large immigration from the United States. Several gentlemen from Louisiana were in Brazil.

The sudden disappearance of Chas Raysford, an American merchant, had occasioned much comment.

MORE ABOUT THE SHENANDOAH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Times' Liverpool letter says the Shenandoah was in a very filthy condition when surrendered, and indicated that the officers had no control over the crew. There was a large number of flags of all nations on board and the crew said many more had been torn up for cleaning guns.

Some letters say that it is intimated that Adams will resign his position as American Minister to England.

The advent of Caleb Cushing is looked forward to with some interest, and a feeling is expressed that all the matters in controversy between the Governments shall be amicably settled.

THE FENIAN "GOVERNMENT."

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Fenian flag was raised yesterday over the Fenian headquarters, Union Square, in honor of the celebration of the evacuation of the city by the British in 1783. The headquarters are now under full headway; business is being transacted with all the regularity of an organized government bureau. The Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury and other departments, are properly organized and at work. The building is one of the handsomest in the city. Its interior arrangements, furniture, carpeting, desks, etc., are of an elegant description. The edifice is leased at \$1,000 per month.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Tribune's special says an order is soon forthcoming to muster out all officers of volunteers not in command or assigned to active duty; also ordering similar officers of the invalid corps to return to their homes and report by letter to the Adjutant General.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Herald's dispatch says a petition signed by many leading New York merchants and importers, recommending the appointment of Henry A. Smythe, of the Central National Bank, to the Collectorship, was on Saturday, presented to the Secretary of the Treasury by a delegation in behalf of the signers, and was by the Secretary referred to the President for consideration.

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The communication between the United States and Columbia was inaugurated to-day by the appearance of Col. Biddle for the United States and Columbia, with Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister, as umpire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A recruiting officer for the Haytian Army has been established in Broadway. The pay offered is eighty dollars per month.

REBELS RELEASED—FORD'S THEATRE TURNED OVER TO THE GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A special to the Herald says the President has just issued an order releasing from Fort Pulaski, Seddon, rebel Secretary of War, and Judge Magrath of South Carolina. The contractor of Ford's Theatre has finished rebuilding the building and turned it over to the Government. It is now ready for rebel reliefs.

GEN. GRANT'S TOUR—THE PRESIDENT ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Times says an impression prevails that Grant will visit New Orleans for the purpose of meeting Sheridan and consulting relative to affairs on the Rio Grande. It is believed there will not be any offensive demonstration by Sheridan's troops now on that line. A special to the Tribune says: No part of the President's message has created so much attention as that relating to Mexico. His position is understood that while he can't be indifferent to the transpiring events in Mexico, yet interference on our part is unnecessary.

MEXICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—By way of Havana we have advices from the City of Mexico to November 3d, and from Vera Cruz to Nov. 13th. Reports say several additional signal victories had been gained over the Republicans by the Imperialists in the States of Oaxaca and Michoacan. There was nothing to indicate the intention of withdrawing the Imperial troops from their frontier positions as heretofore reported.

The only reference made to the rumored Imperial evacuation of the Northern Mexican States is an assertion that in Sonora and Sinaloa the condition of affairs remains unchanged.

Parties who left Mexico Nov. 8th say that prominent men of the Imperial party looked upon war with the United States as quite probable. The violation of neutrality by a few soldiers on Rio Grande is considered a forerunner of an invasion on a large scale, and General Weitzel's letter to Steele, as indicating clearly how the intention of the Federal authorities was to avoid a war with Mexico. Several cabinet meetings had been held, in which questions of war with the

United States was discussed, and decided that it was not too soon to take precautionary measures for the defence of the country against aggression. This resolve of the cabinet, however, was approved, too, by Bazaine, who, for the last six months, had looked on a war as imminent, and had prepared himself for such an emergency. By his order several points had been fortified.

Our Government has received intelligence confirmatory of the reports from the Rio Grande.

The New Orleans Delta's Brazos correspondent, under date of Oct. 15th, gives the following: "A ludicrous mistake was made to-day by the Imperialists. Some barges of wood for General Clark, commander of the Brazos, broke loose above Matamoros and floated past the place. Two gunboats, assisted by a land battery, opened fire on the barges, and continued it until they were past the batteries and out of range. It appears the Imperialists thought they were Liberal arms going down to damage their fleet moored at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and to blockade the river. The Liberal army is encamped about nine miles from Matamoros, fully confident of capturing that city. Highly important communications, passed between Imperialists and the U. S. commander at Brownsville, will cause considerable interest in official circles. An official order issued by Wejia, October 14th, prohibits any one from crossing from the American side to Matamoros and vice versa. Upon receipt of information that our forces were advancing from San Antonio on the Texas side, the French commander dispatched a messenger to Vera Cruz with particulars of the occurrence. It is reported that a vessel will be despatched to France for reinforcements.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Hubart, the well known hair dresser of No. 603 Montgomery street, was found dead in his bed this morning at his place of business. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

The United States Grand Jury indicted Seth Hall and Francis A. Ghatell, the captain and the first mate of the bark Glampine, for an assault with intent to murder Wm. Veighil, the owner of the vessel.

The gold quotation in New York on the 2d instant was 148 and Sterling Exchange 109, according to private dispatches.

The depression in legal tenders continues. A sale of \$5,000 was made at the board this morning at 65. Sellers at thirty days, 60 cents was paid for the privilege of delivering \$20,000 in sixty days at 60 and 80 was paid for the privilege of delivering \$10,000 on the same option.

Flour rules steady with a moderate demand. Sales include 900 qr cks Petaluma private, and 2,500 do superfine; local mills, at \$6 37½ per 100 lbs.

Wheat market quiet and without decided change—sales 5,000 cks prime milling, in 2 lots, at \$2.05; 1,300 do at \$2.02, and 250 do seed at \$2.10 per 100 lbs.

Barley—Sales 3,600 cks prime brewing, including 1,000 to arrive, at \$1.10, and 1,500 do prime feed at \$1.97½ per 100 lbs.

Oats—the market is a shade firmer for prime, with sales of 1,200 cks at \$1.55@1.60 per 100 lbs.

NEW ZEALAND.

The affairs of New Zealand are not very flourishing. The extraordinary conduct of the War Office in giving, or appearing to give General Cameron an independent veto on what military work he would consent (for political reasons) to do, had resulted in creating three authorities in that unfortunate island—the Governor Sir George Grey, the Colonial Government's and the General's. General Cameron's correspondence with Sir George Grey has been published, and is exceedingly discreditable to him. It seems to us a series of attempts to saddle Sir George with his own responsibility in military affairs and to impose his own authority on Sir George in political. Both he and Sir George Grey were at first combining to get more troops from England instead of sending home any but this colonial Government resolutely vetoed. What General Cameron could not or would not do with all his force, the colonial forces effected easily with but little, and that indirect, aid from the troops, and General Cameron was more savage than ever. Fortunately he is coming back with five of his petted regiments, and if it be true that the Governor has also sent in his resignation, the colony will be relieved of two heavy burdens at once.—Spectator.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, September 4.—The revolt in Western Tartary which is reported to have resulted in the severance of the entire provinces of Szechwan from the Chinese empire, is headed by a son of Chiang Kuo, a celebrated Mahomedan rebel.

A numerously attended meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has been held at Shanghai, at which dissatisfaction was expressed with the working of the treaty of Peking.

Burgvine is officially reported by the mandarins to have been drowned along with other prisoners.

Advices from Japan state that all was quiet at the different ports.

The bark Despatch and Eliza Bencke have been totally wrecked.

STEAMERS.—The "Henry Chaucey," the first of the Pacific Mail Company's splendid line of new steamers on the Atlantic, reached Aspinwall on the 9th November, eight days from New York. A committee of the passengers, of which Bishop Kipp of California was chairman, presented a most complimentary address to Captain Gray, expressing their perfect satisfaction with the ship, her arrangements and the treatment they received from the Captain and all under him. The "Atlantic," Captain Maury, was to follow, leaving New York on the 11th November, and the "Baltic," Captain Horner, on the 21st. The trip to San Francisco under the new regime is expected to occupy twenty days. The Oregonian announces that the steamer "O'Hannes" will soon take the place of the "Sierra Nevada," under the command of Captain Connor. The California Steam Navigation Company's steamers "Ajax" and "California," purchased by them for \$225,000, are lying at San Francisco.

Yesterday the... upon the eighth... shall not follow... ists and decaun... growth of the pa... sheet 12 by 15 to... will content curs... acknowledgement... and subscribers fo... support that has... far ahead of its... Colonies, but has... the still greater a... the views it has... adopted or are be... enantment of the... Ministry, is onl... sesses public conf... confidence it mus... in storm as well a... interests. That... can without eg... pecuniary incomm... the patronage of... who were small... we should advoc... to the detriment... affected our cond... policy which was... the wellbeing of... public support, n... section, we can... in the future a... never turning to... never faltering... policy until the e... it is that we hop... of the COLONIST... sentiment in this...

HOUSE

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Mr. DeCosm... on Wednesday... regarding the Gro... at Cowichan.

Mr. M'Clure... for the election... Carried.

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The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, December 19, 1865.

OUR EIGHTH YEAR.

Yesterday the British Colonist entered upon the eighth year of its existence. We shall not follow the usual course of journal- ists and descend upon the rapid and steady growth of the paper from a "modest little sheet 12 by 15 to its present proportions," but will content ourselves by offering our grateful acknowledgements to our numerous patrons, and subscribers for that liberal and generous support that has not only placed the Colonist far ahead of its contemporaries in these Colonies, but has afforded to its conductors the still greater satisfaction of knowing that the views it has enunciated have been adopted or are being adopted by the Govern- ment of the country. A newspaper, like a Ministry, is only powerful when it possesses public confidence; but to possess that confidence it must advocate unflinchingly, in storm as well as in sunshine, the public interests. That we have done this we can without egotism assert: Neither pecuniary inducements nor threats—neither the patronage nor the enmity of those who were small-minded enough to think we should advance their political fallacies to the detriment of the public good, have affected our conduct. We have carried out a policy which we firmly believe is essential to the wellbeing of the country. Relying on the public support, not on the patronage of a section, we can afford to go boldly forward in the future as we have done in the past, never turning to the right nor to the left, never faltering but pursuing steadily our policy until the end is accomplished. Thus it is that we hope to maintain the character of the Colonist as the exponent of public sentiment in this colony.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Dec. 11th, 1865. House met at 1:15 p.m. Members present: The Speaker, Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, McClure, Trimble, Tolmie, Carswell, Duncan, Dennes and Ash. On the QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. Honorable Member for the Lake District, Mr. Duncan, called the attention of the House to a statement made at the previous meeting by the junior member for Mitcham to the effect that one of the members of that House was an insolvent debtor. Insolvency was an illegal act and a proof of a want of qualification, and as no resignation had been pledged in his hands he would therefore sug- gest that a Committee be appointed to investi- gate the matter. Dr. Trimble wished to know the name of the party alluded to. The Speaker replied that the name had not been communicated to him officially. A motion was then put and carried that the name be requested.

Dr. Ash here rose and said: The honora- ble member to whom I alluded was the member for the Lake District, Mr. Duncan. The Committee was then appointed by ballot, consisting of Messrs. Dennes, Coch- rane, Trimble, DeCosmos, Carswell, Dickson and McClure, and to-morrow was fixed for the enquiry. Mr. Duncan gave notice of motion that the House fix a day to go into Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the subject of Direct Steam Communication between this colony and San Francisco. Mr. McClure gave notice of motion that on Wednesday he would ask leave to intro- duce a bill to provide for the representation of Comox and Cowichan. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that on Wed- nesday he should move that the House fix a day to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the propriety of authorizing the issue of legal tender Treasury Notes to an amount not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. McClure gave notice of motion that on Wednesday next he should ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Victoria Incor- poration Act, 1862.

Mr. DeCosmos gave notice of motion that on Wednesday next he should ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the representation of Comox and Cowichan. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice of motion that on Wednesday next he should ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the representation of Comox and Cowichan. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice of motion that on Wednesday next he should ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the representation of Comox and Cowichan.

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that you have made an assignment of your property. Your's obediently, (Signed) JOHN ASH. He could not help denouncing this threaten- ing letter as a direct insult to the whole of that House. If honorable members were permitted to resort to such a method of transacting business they may just as well inscribe on the portals of the doors "debts collected." He called upon the House to vindicate its dignity by refusing to justify such a precedent. Unscrupulous members could thus take an unworthy advantage of their legislative position by adopting this mode of extorting money, and frequently re- tard the progress of the most momentous questions which may be under deliberation. The law as laid down in England on this point is very clear, and he would read it for the benefit of the House:

In Haskell, 2, page 252, we find— And as it is found necessary for the public service that no threat shall be used by one member to another so as to interfere in any manner depending before them and preclude or even influence that freedom of debate which is essential to a free Council. Further, the reason— Otherwise it would be in the power of any member under pretence of treason, murder, debts, etc., to influence any member or mem- bers from his or their services in the House, one after another so as to make the House what he pleareth. (Doc. of Commons on the King declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor, 4 Rushwood, 386.) In the event of such a contingency, the Imperial Parliament have distinctly set down the reasons for such an enactment relative to the exercise of undue influence. It fur- ther asserts that "if an offence be com- mitted by a member in the House of which the House is informed, it is an infringement of the right of the House for any inferior court to take notice of it till the House has punished the offender (Lex. Parl. 63). For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House, and offences of this kind have been severely punished, by submission at the bar committing him to the Tower, expelling the House, etc. (Soub. 72, L. Parl. c. 22.) It was a scandalous act on the part of this gentleman, and could only be attributed to his ignorance of parliamentary usages. He presumed that the proceedings would not terminate here, and he entreated the House to uphold its honor and dignity by protee- ction of him in his rights and privileges as a member of that House. Dr. Ash then rose in explanation, but the honorable gentleman spoke in so low a tone as to be almost inaudible at the reporters' table. He was understood to say that he certainly did hand the note across the table, but he repudiated any intention of extorting money by the abuse of his privileges in that House. He had repeatedly applied himself and by his agent for payment of his claim without success, and he felt perfectly just- ified in challenging their attention to the fact, that there was a member present who was unable to discharge his just liabilities, and therefore disqualified from holding a seat in that House. The passages quoted from Hattel referred chiefly to spoken language, however he thought that the member for Lake District had not paid a dollar of his debts. Mr. Duncan rose in an excited manner to a point of order, inasmuch as he considered that what this man was saying was totally untrue (sensation).

Dr. Ash was under the impression that the honorable member had scarcely a cent in the world. Mr. Duncan again indignantly rose to a point of order. It was directly false; he wished distinctly to state that he had never passed the Insolvent Court. Mr. DeCosmos here interposed. He said it would be better that the affair should rest without a further debate, until the charge had been fully investigated by a committee. It was not expedient that such things should be ventilated outside until they had been thoroughly sifted. The following committee was then selected by ballot: Dickson, Cochran, Dennes, Trimble, Tolmie, Carswell, and DeCosmos. The matter then dropped.

Dr. Tolmie observed that he was informed that he had been represented in the Vancouver Post to have said in the discussion upon the Homestead Bill, that a poor man ought to sink in the social scale. Now he was under the impression that he had not used those words, and that it was a misapprehension of the reporter. He certainly did not wish it to be understood that he was so foolish in his views. He had endeavored to be very clear on the point, and meant simply to convey that bankrupts and people who could not pay their debts ought to sink into a humble posi- tion and give up their assets and begin life, as it were, again at the foot of the ladder. Mr. Trimble in pursuance of notice moved for returns of the number of persons tried for supplying liquors to Indians, the number convicted of the offence, together with cost of maintenance from the 30th September, 1864, until the end of November last. Also the number of persons sentenced during a similar space of time for other crimes in addition to whisky-selling. Carried.

Mr. McClure in pursuance of notice moved that the House fix a day to go into committee to devise the best means to bring about the immediate union of the colonies. Carried, and Wednesday was fixed.

Dr. Trimble presented a petition signed by C. B. Young and others, praying that a sufficient sum of money be placed on the Esti- mate for the ensuing fiscal year to encour- age an exploring expedition to discover the extent, locality, and character of the fisheries on the shores of this colony. It is set forth that the schooner Onward, which had been fitted out by a few private individuals had discovered vast codfish banks in Bristol Bay in the Russian Possessions, as well as halibut of the finest description, which could be caught in large quantities at certain seasons of the year. A sum of \$4000 voted last session to develop this branch of our re- sources had been refused by the Governor, on the ground of insufficient contingency. The petition, which concluded by praying that

the House would put a more liberal consti- tution on the undertaking, was ordered to lie on the table. THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES. Dr. Ash in pursuance of notice moved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the title of the Puget Sound Agricultural Com- pany to certain lands held by them. He said there was a great mystery about the whole affair, which, in the interests of the public, should be cleared up. A company retaining large tracts of land like this in- flicted a serious injury on the colony.

Mr. DeCosmos supported the motion, as there was something that was not altogether satisfactory in connection with these lands. In the course of the examination carried on by the special committee upon the Crown Lands, a reply was obtained that these lands had been paid for in London, and it was assumed that they equitably and morally belonged to the company.

Dr. Tolmie thought it would be better for the country if other English companies would invest their capital in the purchase of large tracts of land, and lay out their money in permanent improvements like the Puget Sound Company. The sum of £25,000 had been spent by the Company on the property, and the deed and the names of the trustees could be ascertained at the Land Office. But he was not disposed to demur to the motion.

Dr. Ash said the whole transaction seemed to be enveloped in a cloud, and all the details ought to be dragged into the light of day. The motion was carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed the committee: Messrs. Ash, Cochran, Tolmie, Powell, and Carswell.

Mr. Duncan's law for the protection of the wages of artisans, which is similar in its provisions to the one passed last session, passed the first and second reading.

The Homestead Bill, the Bills of Sale Act, and the bill for increasing the Jurisdic- tion of the Inferior Court, were read a third time and passed. Mr. Dennes moved the second reading of an act to amend the law of imprisonment for debt.

Mr. DeCosmos said with regard to the retention of the writ *ex ceat regno* which was issued from the courts of equity, he could not see why it should not be analogous to those applicable to common law. It was very strange such an exception should be made. He was in favor of the complete abolition of all the writs.

Dr. Powell in pursuance of notice moved an address to His Excellency requesting to know "if any action had been taken by the Government on a resolution respecting reciprocity in trade between this island and the United States, passed in December, 1863, Carried." The House then adjourned until Wednes- day next at one o'clock.

Our London Correspondence. DEATH OF LORD PALMERSTON. The aged premier, in the full possession of his faculties, and in a ripe old age, died, at Brompton Hall, Herts, one of his estates, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at eleven o'clock. The effect which this intelligence had upon all classes here was startling. Not till the Tuesday evening was it known that he was in any danger. It had been reported that he was ailing, but people supposed he was only suffering from an attack of gout, to which he has been for the last few years sub- ject. It is a rare event for a Prime Minister to die in harness; but up to within a few hours of his decease Lord Palmerston trans- acted business with his usual decision and ability. It is too early to speculate as to the consequences of this event. The public mind is too full of the loss of the country has sus- tained to deliberate much at present about his successor. The general feeling is that his loss cannot be repaired just now. Things are out of joint, and "Pam," as he was familiarly called, held them together. The public respect for the man is about as strongly manifested as the same feeling was for Prince Albert, "take him for in all," Lord Palmerston was a fine specimen of "the old English gentleman," and as such, was quite as popular as he has of late been for his political dealings and incursions.

The new Premier. The lot is said to have fallen upon Earl Russell, whom the Queen has sent for. Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone have been named; but the general belief is that the "little lord" will go to the top of the ladder, from which, in all human probability, he will have a speedy fall. Lord Clarendon, it is said, will succeed him at the Foreign Office, a change manifestly for the better, since it will relieve the nation of that "indiscreet letter-writing," which is Lord Russell's pro- pensity, and give dignity, if nothing else, to our intercourse with foreign potentates.

That Mr. Gladstone is bidding for the Premier-ship, is generally said; but, for the moment, he has consented to cast in his lot with his older colleague, and to bide his time. Between this and Parliament meeting in January there will be time enough to dis- cover how the Cabinet will go together, now that the hand which held them is cold. But the general belief is that they will go all better, skelter, and that we shall have not only a new Administration, but also another General Election. It is early to speculate, but looking fairly before me I can see no chance either of the Government, as reconstituted, being able to stand, or of the Con- servatives being permitted to grasp the reins. If the latter did so I don't believe they would retain them six months.

THE QUEEN. People are curious to ascertain whether this sad occurrence will induce Her Majesty to "shake off dull sloth and early rise," to the performance of her duty. Since she

returned from Germany and offended every- body by persisting in that reclusiveness she had shaken off there, she has been at Bal- moral, where nobody can get at or see her. It is no secret, however, that if she does not show herself in public speedily she will hear of it in an unpleasant manner, either in the streets or on the meeting of Parliament. The most loyal subjects are getting very angry at her conduct.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE. This fearful epidemic is certainly on the decrease. We have a thorough change of weather, and have plunged into something closely resembling winter all at once, just as we jumped out of winter into summer. With this reduction of the temperature the nature of this singular visitation has changed, and further outbreaks cease to be reported. For my own part I have no hesitation in saying the reports about its devastating progress have been, in far too many instances, exaggerated, for no other end or purpose than to increase the price of meat, butter, milk, &c. I saw the other day in Norfolk and Beds. herds of the finest cattle, in places said to be so infected that they died by hundreds, which were as healthy as they could well be, and I am told that the same state of things rules elsewhere. People have been panic- stricken, and because of this they believe every statement they lay hold of, whilst sales- men, suitors and others laugh at them for their pains. I do not mean to say there has been no cause for alarm. But I will say that much more has been made of the matter for interested purposes, than is creditable to those who resolve to put money in their purses through the apprehensions of their neighbors.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The chief question of the moment, but it causes very little interest, is derived from the apparent determination of the Emperor of the French to carry out his plan of re- moving his troops from Rome. The Pope and his Cardinals pretend that they care nothing about this, but they are evidently moving heaven and earth to prevent so dire a disas- ter. If Louis Napoleon be sincere, it will be the severest blow that has been struck against the temporal power of the Papacy in the present century. The War Minister, M. de Merode, has resigned on the ground of ill health, and Mr. Antonelli holds the office ad interim. Parties are waiting for the opening of the Italian Parliament next month in Florence, and when that event comes off we may expect something to arise to move the stagnant state of things prevalent for the last few months. Count Bismark is still carrying on with a high hand in Prussia, which he has left for a few weeks, having visited Louis Napoleon at Biarritz and being about to repeat the dose at Compiègne, but unless he can make cession of territory to France, it is not likely the Court of the Tuileries will submit patiently to the annexation of the Duchies, which has already led to a quarrel between Austria and Prussia. However the Germans merit all they get at the hands of such a man as Bismark; for they have no pluck nor energy, and their courage is all of a piece with the small beer from their infamous tobacco. Everywhere on the continent there is uneasiness about events to come; but for the moment all is quiet, and trade and commerce reap the advantage. By-the-bye, the vintage both in France and Germany is magnificent this year, and the 1865 brands are likely to be talked of in years to come, and command similar prices as 1824 ports were wont to realize before we drank claret and Bordeaux, which are now the prevailing liquors. A canard has been floated during the last fortnight, that President Johnson and Mr. Sew- ard were going to visit Louis Napoleon over the seas for his interference in Mexico; but the "tall talk" and "tallum" of our Yankee cousins has somewhat dwindled. The claim- ous, for damages done by Southern rebels during the war is not likely to go for much. We are not going to pay; and it is not at all likely Brother Jonathan will try to make us. Besides we shall have something to say to him about Fenianism, if he be very blustering. That folly is crushed, and has ceased to be even in Ireland "a nine days' wonder." The Government has done its work satisfactorily, and another battle in a cabbage garden is not likely to come off.

THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES. The news from the Antipodes comes better. Our five regiments are coming home, the local forces being enough to put down the Maori insurrection. General Cameron is also on his way back, and may have to give accounts for his quarrel with Sir G. Grey, the Governor, which has been very ridiculous. Had the latter been permitted to have his way, the whole affair would have been settled long ago.

DISCOUNT. Discount remains at 7 per cent, there having been a rise from 3½ to that figure in less than a fortnight. The rise proceeded from the stringent operation of the Bank Act which doubtless next year will be modified. Trade is flourishing; and our prospects for the winter are satisfactory.

NEW COLONIAL BISHOPS. The assent of Her Majesty's Government has been given to the erection of two new colonial bishoprics, one for Papua, New Zealand, and one for New Westminster, at present contained in the bishopric of British Columbia. The Rev. Henry Lascelles Jenner, L. D., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Vicar of Preston- next-Wigham, near Sandwich, has been nomi- nated to the bishopric of New Westminster. It will include the provinces of Otago and South- land. Mr. Jenner graduated at Cambridge in 1841, and was for some time a minor canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and President of the Canterbury Diocesan Choral Union. To the bishopric of New Westminster, the Rev. John Postlethwaite, M. A., of Trinity Col- lege, Cambridge, incumbent of Cowham, near Redcar, has been appointed. He gradu- ated in 1851.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES DILLON were giv- ing readings, recitations and vocal entertain- ments at Panama, previous to their departure for New York.

MR. EDWARD MILLS, one of the principal members of the firm of Glyn, Mills & Co., the large bankers in Lombard street, is dead.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster with 70 passengers amongst whom were Bishop Hills and Mrs. Hills, Messrs. Ormandy and Blunt of the Bank of British Columbia, Mr. F. Laumeister, and others. The Administrator of the Government has summoned the Legislative Council to meet for the despatch of business on Thursday, 18th January. The total Customs receipts for the week ending Saturday last were £1304 12s. 11d. Number of passengers entered inwards, 61. The weather was very cold, and there was some thin ice on the river.

Later from Cariboo.

(From the British Columbian.) The steamer Onward, Captain Irving, ar- rived from Yale last evening, bringing forty passengers, amongst whom were the Hon- orable R. Smith, member for Quesnel, and H. Blunt, Esq., Agent of the Bank of British Columbia on Williams Creek, accompanied by Mr. Ormandy, messenger of said Bank, with \$70,000 in treasure. Messrs. Blunt and Ormandy left Williams Creek on the 30th November, arriving at Yale on Saturday evening, on Barrett's stage. They met with two feet of snow on the way out, and found travelling good all the way down. The weather was intensely cold at Yale on Monday night, and the steamer met with con- siderable ice from Hope down to within five miles of Langley. In some places the steamer found much difficulty in breaking her way through. The news from Cariboo is meagre and un- important. The Chief feature is the Rock- rock drain. The various companies inter- ested were organising for a combined effort to carry it on as far as Bakerfield during the winter. This work we need hardly say, will prove of incalculable benefit to the mining interests on Williams Creek. With the exception of the following claims, which purpose working all winter, mining oper- ations have ceased:—Adams, Marysville, Prince of Wales, Dead-Broke, Baby, Cam- eron, Last Chance, Prairie Flower, and on Stout's Gulch the Anthrax and two of three others. The Anthrax Company were taking out an average of 90 ounces a week, with a prospect of doing better. Captain Evans had thrown up the Red- Rock Flume contract. The work is to be prosecuted during the winter under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. Millar. The quartz leads were being opened with considerable success, and continue to inspire the utmost confidence. The markets had undergone very little change, although prices exhibited a slight upward tendency. It is thought 450 will pass the winter on the creek. The weather continued remarkably mild for the season. There was not more than eight inches of snow on the creek.

Later from Big Bend.

(From the British Columbian.) A number of miners arrived from Big Bend last evening amongst whom was Mr. Richard Edwards alias "Brother Dick" of Clemons, after McCulloch's Creek. Mr. Edwards who is a miner of considerable ex- perience both in California and British Col- umbia, and who left Clemons Creek on the 25th ult. has supplied us with the following information. We may premise that Mr. Ed- wards is an honest, cautious miner, who will not knowingly exaggerate, and whose every word will be implicitly believed by those who know him. The weather on the creek was quite mild, with about six inches of snow on the ground. The Clemons Company, to which Mr. Edwards belongs, took out from 12 to 35 ounces per day for 12 days before they quit. On the last day our informant took out \$105 in one pan of dirt! This was in ground from four to ten feet from the surface, and with the rudest and most imperfect appliances, and a short supply of provisions, six men doing little more than one man's work under favorable circumstances. There are from 30 to 40 claims located on this creek, some of which have been very spec- ifically prospected, giving 30 to 75 cents to the pan of the surface. Mr. Edwards showed us a sample of the gold he took out. It is in pieces ranging from \$25 upwards. On French Creek the claims had yielded a from 5 to 65 ounces a day, but in every instance men had worked under the greatest disadvantage both as regards implements and provisions, many of them being unable to do half work. It is the opinion of Mr. Edwards that these diggings are very extensive, and that they will with proper appliances pay from five to ten ounces per day to the hand. Mr. Turnbull, who has been engaged in searching for a pass through the Selkirk Range, arrived by the Onward yesterday. We understand that Mr. Turnbull has made some important discoveries, which we hope to be able to place before our readers in an early day. He expects to reach the terminus of the route to the Big Bend mine, which he contemplates exploring as anything yet dis- covered on the Pacific Coast.

Bank of British Columbia.—An extra- ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held recently at the London Tavern, Bishopgate street, Mr. M. J. McLean in the chair, for the purpose of au- thorizing the increase of the capital of the bank by the issue of new shares. The Chairman said it was so very early that he from the chair mentioned the purpose for which they required additional capital. There had been nothing further to remark. The bank was extended capital was required for their immensely increased business. It was pro- posed to issue 12,500 new shares of £20 each on such terms and on such conditions, and at such prices, as the Directors should think fit, being distributed pro rata at £2 premium, £5 on application, and £5 on the 1st of January; no other call to be made, except at a limit of three months, but of course every facility would be afforded to avoid calling up capital, unless really required. The motion having been seconded the question was put: Mr. Conybeare hoped that the public would not be allowed to take shares at a lower rate than they were offered to the shareholders. The Chairman: Certainly they would not. Question put and carried. A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

THE NEWS.

By telegram we have received a synopsis of President Johnson's Message. There is nothing very important in the document. His policy on reconstruction, and on the relations of the colored and white population, has been already enunciated, and we have previously endeavored to show its mistake as not being in justice. In a recent number of the London Spectator we find similar views entertained. "President Johnson," says that journal, "is acting a disgraceful part. It was, not only as easy for him to insist on the enactment of full protection for the civil rights of the negroes before restoring political powers to the States, as to insist on the nominal abolition of slavery, but the one act was a mockery without the other. Unless the Republicans bestir themselves the vile democratic principles which evidently poison the President's mind will restore the Southern society on its old basis, and all the glory of the war be obliterated by the victory of the caste principle which caused it." The recent action of the clerk of the House, in refusing to enroll the Southern representatives on the opening of Congress, looks very much like an opposition on the part of the House to the President's policy of reconstruction. If such be really the case, and the Republican party show a determination to carry out a just policy towards the colored race, we shall have good reason to hope that the troubles of the United States have ended with the war.

Our English dates by the Active are up to October 29. The funeral of Lord Palmerston is described as being the greatest procession of the kind since the burial of Wellington. Although traffic was almost suspended, mourning did not appear to be generally worn, and few shops were shut except in the city. The omnibus drivers seem to have shown the most marked respect by draping their whips with crepe. The changes in the Ministry, consequent on the death of the Premier, are variously spoken of. The Spectator gives the following pretty correct description of the "situation." It will be seen that our Secretary of State for the Colonies comes in for no especial commendation—"Earl Russell may be and probably is deceived by the quiescence with which the country accepted Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, but it was never heartily liked. It was tolerated because Mr. Gladstone and Lord Palmerston himself were included within it, and because the inferiority of other men did but secure to Lord Palmerston the dictatorship it was desirable he should preserve, but it was never respected for itself. The constituencies simply bore with Sir Charles Wood, and Sir George Grey, and Mr. Cardwell, and Mr. Cowper, and Sir Robert Peel, and the rest of the second-rate men, who under the careful censorship of the press and occasional snubs from the House contrived to carry on the business of the departments, but they never believed in them, and will witness their return to power without their chief with apathetic weariness. Mr. Cardwell, with all his solid sense, has not succeeded in New Zealand, or the British American Colonies; Sir George Grey required two votes of the House to whip him into common sense in the matter of prison discipline, and re-trials prisoners as appellate judges with a jury of able editors; Sir Charles Wood, though he can govern, cannot defend his government, or conciliate the governed; Mr. Cowper is always trying to manage the only job the House is determined to resist, the improvement of property in South Kensington, and as to Sir Robert Peel, the Irish will make his removal their first condition. The constituencies are weary of it all, yet it is with this dead weight upon his efforts that Mr. Gladstone is to face a House of Commons doubtful whether to worship or distrust. Who is to support him there? He will be attacked every day of his life by debaters like Mr. Disraeli and Lord Cranbourne, men who can not only give wounds, but pour vitriol into the wounds they have made, and though himself more than a match for both he can speak but once a night. Face to face he is his master, but who is to protect his rest? Sir Roundell Palmer will have enough to do to neutralize Sir Hugh Cairns, Sir George Grey is no match for Lord Cranbourne, Sir Charles Wood simply exasperates an audience hungering for more light, and as to Mr. Cardwell, he is as useful as a 64-pounder in the field, irresistible if the enemy will only stand exactly within range."

A rather amusing collision has taken place between Austria and Prussia and the minor German States. The latter powers assembled by delegates at Frankfort to denounce the action of Austria and Prussia for swallowing up Schleswig and Holstein, and the envoys of the Great German powers at Frankfort got orders to threaten the Senate with intervention. Frankfort has hurled defiance at Austria and Prussia, and appeals to the Diet; so that we are in all likelihood to have a quarrel in the bosom of the German family that may possibly bring down retributive justice on the despots of Denmark.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, December 13th, 1865.

The House met at 1:15 p.m. Members present—The Speaker, Messrs. DeCosmos, Dickson, McClure, Powell, Tolmie, Trimble, Dennes, Carswell, Duncan.

BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. Dennes gave notice of motion that he should ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act of 1862.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DeCosmos, as chairman of the committee, to consider the charge with reference to the member for the Lake District headed in a report to the effect that sufficient evidence had not been adduced to substantiate the charge of insolvency. The report was ordered to lie on the table.

ANOTHER MATTER OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DeCosmos said: I rise to a question of privilege. In the Daily Chronicle of today, in an article on the Homestead Bill, I find these words—

"The hon. member who introduced it (Homestead Bill) acknowledged that it became law in its present form there was nothing in it to hinder a rogue from engaging in business on the capital of other people, privately registering a Homestead worth \$2,500, failing for \$10,000 or as much more as he could get credit for, passing through bankruptcy, leaving his creditors the balance of his effects outside the \$2,500 Homestead; and when he had thus filched an estate from men whose only crime was a belief in his honesty, he would turn and sell it and pocket the proceeds, and snap his fingers in the face of those whom he betrayed."

This statement, attributed to me, by the Chronicle newspaper, I pronounce to be a willful and deliberate falsehood, and if I ever should have occasion to notice so mendacious a statement again I shall promptly apply the remedy that the law and custom of Parliament and the law of the land supply.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Duncan, in pursuance of notice, requested the House to fix a day to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a system of direct communication by steam with San Francisco. He said that in a commercial community like Victoria such a step was absolutely indispensable. This colony labors under a serious disadvantage in not having reliable communication with the principal commercial cities of the world. It was clearly the duty of the House to take some action in the matter.

Wednesday next was decided upon.

COMOX AND COWICHAN.

Mr. McClure, in pursuance of notice, asked leave to bring in a bill to provide for the re-consideration of Comox and Cowichan. Leave granted.

TREASURY NOTES.

Mr. DeCosmos, in pursuance of notice, moved that the House fix a day to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the propriety of authorising the issue of legal tender Treasury notes to an amount not exceeding \$100,000. He observed that he was aware there was a unanimous feeling throughout the country in favor of economy, but while it may be necessary to carry out a strict economy with the public funds, there was still improvements requisite to aid in the development of our resources in the shape of roads to our different outlying settlements. The motion was carried, and Wednesday next was fixed.

INCORPORATION BILL.

Mr. McClure, in pursuance of notice, asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the Incorporation Act, 1862, which was granted.

PETITIONS.

Dr. Powell presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce praying for the abolition of the cattle permits, the half per cent permits on imports, and a modification of the law of imprisonment for debt. Ordered to lie on the table.

ROAD TO NANAIMO.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the House fix a day to consider the advisability of opening a wagon road from Goldstream to Sayward's Sawmill, and to erect bridges and otherwise improve the road from thence to Nanaimo so that it may be made practicable for vehicles. He remarked that he had recently passed through all the trails and there was only about twelve miles in anything like a good condition. There were several ridges on the route which needed removal, and it would only cost some \$25,000 to carry out so desirable an alteration. The House fixed Wednesday next to discuss the matter.

PATENT LAW.

Mr. McClure obtained leave to bring in a bill to protect inventors.

INDIAN RESERVE.

Mr. DeCosmos, in pursuance of notice, moved for an inquiry as to His Excellency's intention regarding the throwing open the Indian Reserve at Cowichan. The hon. member knew there were several acres occupied by 400 or 500 Indians, cultivating patches of potatoes, in addition to which all they did was to catch salmon. The motion was carried.

FRANCHISE ACT.

Mr. McClure, in moving for the second reading of the Franchise Act, would impress upon hon. members the fact that that system of representative government which threw the fewest obstacles in the way of a fair representation of public opinion was the best. He considered that the present Franchise Act was in this respect very defective. Its provisions with regard to residence, besides being conflicting and irregular, protracted an immigrant's enfranchisement too long. He had introduced in the bill a uniform period of residence, prior to registration, of three months. So far as the qualification of voters was concerned, the only alteration he had made was to include all those who paid under the Salary Tax Act—on the principle that taxation and representation were inseparable; he had also embodied the true policy that no person could vote in any district in which he was not a bona fide resident. The principal alteration was in the qualification of members. This he had assimilated with the qualification of voters. The present £300 real property qualification

was a very mischievous one, as it narrowed the area of selection and oftentimes kept good men out of the House. It was unjust in its working and unjust in the abstract. They had numerous intelligent citizens engaged in business whose interest in the country was infinitely greater than the £300 real estate owner—some whom he knew having from \$10,000 to \$20,000 invested in their occupation—yet these men could not sit in the House. The whole qualification, however, was radically wrong, for it interposed obstacles between the people and their representation. There was no danger to leave the matter entirely with the electors, who would take good care not to place a man in the Assembly who did not possess their confidence. The bill was read a second time and referred to a committee.

PARTNERSHIP LAW.

Mr. DeCosmos moved the second reading of a bill to amend the law of partnership. He said that under the present system sleeping partners who invested money in a business, and who shared in the profits were liable for the whole of the losses of the firm, whereas this enactment would provide that if a person loaned capital, he would only be responsible for the amount advanced by him. By thus limiting liability in partnership concerns it would enable mercantile men to give a per centage to employees upon the returns of a business, which would be an encouragement to industry, although the clerk or agent may not be legally regarded as a partner, in the ordinary acceptance of the term. Widows who left funds invested in legitimate enterprises should be considered in a similar light. The bill was read a second time and committed.

SECOND READINGS.

The Lien Law introduced by Mr. Duncan, and the bill brought in by Mr. DeCosmos regulating the disposition of real property, were read a second time and referred to a committee.

UNION QUESTION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to devise the best means to bring about the immediate union of the colonies.

Mr. McClure, in asking the House to go into committee on the subject of union, gave for his reason the fact that it was almost eleven months since the House had passed the union resolutions last session, and yet no answer had been received from Her Majesty's Government. This was a matter he thought that called for some immediate action of the House; for he believed that every day union was kept in abeyance the colony suffered a serious injury. Without going any further into the subject, he would read a series of resolutions which he had prepared for the consideration of the committee:

Resolved—That the House fully endorses the Union resolutions passed by it on Jan. 25, 1865, and would again repeat the conviction, that an immediate Union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia is necessary, beyond every other measure, to impart confidence to the public mind, and place both colonies on a prosperous footing.

Resolved—That although this House has already shown its willingness to accept whatever constitution Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to grant, it would fail in its duty to the people of this colony as well as to Her Majesty did it not express its conviction that no constitution would be adapted to the growing wants of these colonies that did not embrace a Representative Government that would give to the people the right to determine the mode as well as the amount of taxation, and that would make the official heads of departments responsible to the people of the United Colony.

Resolved—That the above resolutions be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor with the respectful request that they be forwarded as early as possible to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The first of these resolutions he believed they would all occur in; he would therefore not take up the time of the Committee in alluding to it. The second resolution might not pass so unanimously, but he thought when hon. members had given it their consideration they would agree with him that it was absolutely necessary. In the first place the resolution, although adding by the conditions which were embraced in the resolution of last year—that is in leaving the nature of the Constitution entirely in the hands of Her Majesty's Government—expressed a conviction that the Constitution should embrace full representative Government. This, he thought, could not well be set aside by Her Majesty's Ministers. The power also of that representative government to say how and to what extent the people should be taxed was also one of the claims of a free people. He was aware that there were a few foolish persons endeavoring to get Her Majesty's Government to stipulate that in uniting the colonies the free port should be retained; but the thing was too absurd to be entertained for a minute. Although he was in favor of a uniform fiscal system in the united colony, still he would not attempt to hamper the action of a united Legislature to this effect. He therefore introduced his resolution in order that the people of both colonies should have an opportunity of saying what system of taxation they desired to adopt. With regard to the clause making the heads of departments responsible to the people, he thought that no Colonial Government could get along without it. In the neighboring colony we had a number of officials voting their own salaries, and in our colony we had men paid by the public, apparently to thwart the public. Either of these conditions was unsatisfactory, and he considered the only way to have a harmonious as well as an efficient Government was to make those who received the people's money responsible to the people. It might be objected that the colonies were too small for the system, but he maintained that this was a fallacy which the experiment would quickly expose.

Mr. Duncan concurred in the propriety of the motion, but he would suggest that a clause be inserted stipulating that the Speaker also be requested to forward a copy of the resolutions to the Home Government. It would prevent any misunderstanding, and would show what it was very expedient to show—that the residents in Vancouver Island had a lively interest in the subject, and that they were duly impressed with its paramount

importance. There was no doubt that a well defined responsibility was one of the leading features of all sound government. The idea of having a large and expensive Executive without a shadow of actual control was absurd. There ought to be some machinery, so that in the event of neglect of duty some pressure could be brought to bear on them. He could not but deplore the present position of affairs as regarded legislation. Bills were initiated and matured in one House and thrown out or mutilated in the other. It was a parody upon all forms of government, and a ridiculous anomaly.

Mr. DeCosmos congratulated the House upon their unanimity touching union. He was disposed to endorse the opinion of his colleague, the junior member for the city, to a certain extent. The only fault was they did not go far enough. The House would do well to pass the resolutions upon an understanding that the right was reserved, supposing a satisfactory answer was not received from Downing street, to take further steps. [Despatches were here handed to the Speaker from His Excellency.]

RECIPROcity.

A communication was read by the hon. Speaker from the Governor stating that he was not in possession of any official information as to what action had been taken by the Imperial Government upon the reciprocity treaty, but that he had urged upon the authorities at home the importance of the extension of such a treaty to this and the neighboring colony, as a measure calculated to promote their best interests.

CROWN LANDS AND UNION.

The following communication was also read:

VANCOUVER ISLAND. Government House, Victoria, 12th December, 1865.

To the honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly;

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an address from the Legislative Assembly praying that I would lay before the House copies of all despatches forwarded to Mr. Cardwell in reference to the Resolution passed by this House in June, 1864, in connection with the Crown Lands, and all despatches sent to Mr. Cardwell in reference to the Union Resolutions which passed the House in January last.

With the most earnest desire to meet the wishes of the Legislative Assembly and afford the fullest information on these subjects, I regret that I am precluded from complying with the conditions of their address without the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies previously obtained.

I now upon my own responsibility lay before the House extracts of despatches transmitted by me on the subject of the Crown Lands of Vancouver Island relating to the matters treated of in the despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State recently laid before the House; but the production of despatches addressed by me to Her Majesty's Secretary of State on the subject of the Union Resolutions either in whole or in part before I had received replies thereto would be a manifest breach of duty and wholly without precedent.

The object of the Legislative Assembly in the present instance will be probably attained by my stating that in addressing Her Majesty's Secretary of State in March, 1865, I expressed my deliberate conviction that the union of these colonies would be conducive to the best interests of both, and my earnest desire that it should be consummated.

My subsequent experience having fortified that conviction and statement, I continue to be firmly of opinion that the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island should be united and that the union of them would be an important means of securing their substantial progress and prosperity.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

The communications were ordered to lie on the table.

UNION.

Mr. DeCosmos then resumed his speech. He said that during the past year people in British Columbia had forwarded petitions urging union. It was well known in the present condition of affairs that we had no permanent industrial basis, but with union we could accomplish great results. Across the Gulf a certain set of people declaimed against union, as increasing taxation, but this would turn out a fallacy. There ought to be no further postponement, and he was under the impression that by prompt action the question would be settled by February, 1866.

Dr. Helmecken advocated union, although he certainly did not agree with the senior member for the city in some particulars. In simple union British Columbia would have the best of the bargain, but mutual interests were bound up in the success of the scheme. The real question was how it was to be brought about. Hon. members said send home a petition, they could forward a hundred petitions, if they liked, but they must be accompanied with similar opinions on the part of the people in the neighboring colony. It seemed reasonable to infer that Her Majesty's Government would not sanction the union of the colonies, without the consent of British Columbia. The Right Honorable E. Cardwell would not act upon the ex parte statements of either. It might be that Governor Seymour was in favor of union, or the reverse, and that might be regarded as an expression of public sentiment if represented at home. The best way would be to get the views of the Legislative Council at New Westminster. As regards the Upper Fraser he had gathered from many sources that union would be acceptable. This was no fancy. On the Lower Fraser it was not quite so clear; but this difference arose from prejudices engendered in certain towns, which was not of much consequence. The fact is we must have a declaration endorsing the policy of union from British Columbia. As regarded responsible government, we are not prepared for it. There should be some intermediate steps taken before responsible government is practicable in a small community. He did

not think it would work well; heads of department should be laborers, as far as the details of administration were concerned. We wanted working men to see that the books were kept correctly. He objected to officials being compelled to appeal to the people. Let public servants sit in the Assembly, if it is the wish of the majority, for the purpose of furnishing information, but don't let the Governor's advisers be dependent on their greed for office for their election. Responsible government would grow in the course of time, but we must not let it be thrust upon us before we are prepared for it. He could not coincide in the propriety of the Speaker being instructed to send duplicates of the resolutions to the Colonial office. It was a superfluous insult to the Executive. What he thought would be done ultimately was the amalgamation of the colonies, leaving the people to settle their own affairs.

Dr. Tolmie thought the sooner the union of the colonies was consummated the better; but he could not help thinking that responsible government would turn out to be a premature institution. We should have some difficulty in finding the men. He would propose an amendment to Resolution 2, insisting that the people "should have a preponderating voice in determining the mode as well as the amount of taxation," instead of such a trifling reform.

Dr. Trimble said that the want of confidence shown only proved the necessity of sending a delegate to England, who thoroughly understood the exigencies of the case, and the positive wants of the young colony.

Mr. McClure maintained that the two colonies were as fit for responsible government as any other country. He differed essentially from Dr. Tolmie as regards a constitution with a so-called preponderating power for the people in the Assembly. It would be easy for the Executive to carry measures by gaining a few votes. If we have union we must have representative institutions.

Dr. Tolmie moved that considering the importance of the subject, the committee do report progress.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

Mr. DeCosmos did not consider that the present relations of the heads of departments with the Government or with this House were at all satisfactory. After upwards of seven years' experience he was a staunch advocate for responsible government in its widest sense. There was no doubt we could readily find efficient men. The countries that made the greatest progress were those where the voice of the people was heard in the council chambers of the nation. He was literally disgusted with the present system—may he would go further, he would prefer seeing a Governor elected rather than have a nominee of the Crown. The hon. member then dilated upon some free port fallacies, and concluded by reminding the House that if a delegate had been sent last year, as suggested, we should now be in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government and trade would have flowed into its natural channels.

After a lengthened debate in which Dr. Dickson and Powell joined the House divided.

The amendment of Dr. Tolmie was lost, only two members voting in favor of it, and the original resolutions were carried intact.

The Committee reported progress upon Dr. Powell's motion with reference to the amalgamation of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and then adjourned until 1 o'clock to-day.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15.

The House met at 1:15 p.m. Members present—The Speaker, Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Dickson, McClure, Trimble, Tolmie, Carswell, Duncan, Cochrane, Dennes, and Ash.

RECIPROcity.

Dr. Powell, in pursuance of notice, moved that the House fix a day to consider the matter of reciprocity with the United States. Wednesday next was fixed.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Dr. Dickson, as chairman of the committee to enquire into the question of privilege as regards the letter of alleged intimidation forwarded to the member for Lake District by Dr. Ash, presented the report to the effect that the honorable member in question did commit a breach of privilege, and must therefore apologise.

Dr. Ash, in a few brief words which were scarcely audible at the reporters' table, was understood to tender the requisite apology.

BANK ACT.

Messrs. DeCosmos, Tolmie and Duncan were appointed a select committee to consider the propriety of limiting the issue of bank notes as suggested in Mr. Duncan's proposed bill.

PETITIONS.

Dr. Trimble observed that the House took very little notice of the petitions laid on the table. Wednesday was fixed to discuss the petitions.

UNION.

Mr. McClure's resolutions, upon which the House had pronounced an opinion in Committee came up.

Mr. Cochrane objected to the clause respecting responsible government and the stipulations generally.

Mr. McClure said that the tenor of the resolutions was that the House was willing to accept any constitution the Home Government might grant, but recommended certain measures which would be endorsed by the people here.

Dr. Tolmie said that everyone in the colony desired union, but he hoped that honorable members would vote for striking out the stipulating clauses.

The resolutions were carried.

THE HOUSE RESOLVED ITSELF INTO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE, DR. POWELL IN THE CHAIR.

Dr. Dickson wished to know what was to be done when a debtor proposed to leave the country with money enough to discharge his liabilities in his pocket, he was anxious that some provision should be made to protect the creditor.

Dr. Helmecken said that it would be advisable for hon. members to agree as to the general principles of the bill. It was perhaps imperfect in some of the details, but it would be better to pass it as it stood. There

was a similar bill from the U. Mr. DeCosmos writ no credit there was no re- tained.

Dr. Helmecken be adopted to pre- parting by the just debts. It would be done cult.

Mr. McClure was altogether very little trouble away from the keep his own collection of skeddaddie of speech, a purpose leaving which was used persons.

Dr. Dickson would pass the writs were abolished on a large The bill until

This bill came Mr. McClure Dr. Dickson said we should have in the widest explained that no templated in The time of res

months. The would be the this exception to necessarily be which he sought stipulation had in the bill sub was another im titled all who p

Dr. Helmecken was struck when our pre- reason, and he to be allowed nationality was ality was a ma every one, and In fashioning e- vor to legislate classes of labor promote the p should endeavor regard all m should encour- duements for could not on but avail our tect and in- signers should as other settle- sisted in dev- colony by mon- tainly should public affairs. the true exp- people. They pioneers on the are not repre- we should not the opinions of doubt foreigne the necessite else. Coming from every ne they bring a of the utmost have only one mon interest i the place. In fair political justice. All to foreigners, a to a certain ex- contributed to they had bee have been a In consideri shores, we m- judicious which singular plot of including fi- the contrary, spring from- to them for- Homestead b- of impriso- from our Am- Mr. McClur- Speaker got a but on the pre- ulate him on them all. The hon. gentlem- steps back wa- forward to d- versed. The- now was not- it—beyond s- the hon. gen- yond preceden- hon. gentlem- where foreig- privileges of a- privilege, like- should begin- be as well if- mence his li- tuate Briti- however, to i- the hon. gent- to help to- all the hon. the equality it implied r- when his ch- man of diff- This, howev- if the foreign- very different that the opin- way repres- next breath- legislation, th- the Aboliti- and so on, is Well, this, lo- gic—to have- no such- and then to- their ideas (the foreigne- character to- Vancouver- dreadfull poli- days ago so- the election- There were

well; heads of de-... were concerned... He objected to... to appeal to the... sit in the As-... of the majority, for... information, but... advisers be depend-... for their election... would grow in the... not let it be... are prepared for... in the propriety of... to send dupli-... the Colonial office... to the Executive... be done ultimately... the colonies, leav-... their own affairs... sponser the union of... mated the better;... nking that responsi-... n to be a pre-... should have some... men. He would... Resolution 2, instat-... should have a prepon-... sioning the mode as... taxation," instead of... the want of confid-... the necessity of... land, who thoroughly... es of the case, and... young colony... ined that the two... responsible govern-... y. He differed es-... e as regards a cas-... elled preponderating... in the Assembly. If... Executive to carry... ve votes. If we have... representative institu-... at considering the im-... the committees do... the vote and lost... consider that the... heads of departments... with this House... After upwards of... he was a staunch... government in its... as no doubt we could... men. The countries... progress where those... people was heard in... the nation. He was... the present system... her, he would prefer... rather than have a... The hon. member... free port fallacies... ing the House that... ent last year, as sug-... in possession of the... Government and... wed into its natural... debate in which Dr... ned the House divi-... Dr. Tolmie was lost... g in favor of it, and... were carried intact... ent progress upon Dr... elerence to the amal-... lative Council and... urred until 1 o'clock... FRIDAY, Dec. 15... 15 p.m. Members... Messrs. DeCosmos... re, Trimble, Tolmie... chaine, Dennes, and... SOCIETY... nce of notice, moved... y to consider the mat-... the United States... fixed... PRIVILEGE... man of the committee... sion of privilege as... aged intimidation for-... for Lake District by... report to the effect... mber in question did... vilege, and must there-... words which were... reporters' table, was... the requisite apology... ACT... Tolmie and Duncan... et committee to con-... limiting the issue of... in Mr. Duncan's pro-... tions... d that the House took... petitions laid on the... is fixed to discuss the... ON... tions, upon which the... an opinion in Com-... ed to the clause re-... government and the... that the tenor of the... the House was willing... on the Home Govern-... t recommended certain... t be endorsed by the... that everyone in the... t, but he hoped that... would vote for striking... es... carried... IT FOR DEBT... itself into Committee... well in the chair... to know what was to... proposed to leave the... ough to discharge his... t, he was anxious that... ld be made to protect... that it would be ad-... bers to agree as to the... the bill. It was per-... of the details, but it... as it stood. There

was a similar bill which would be referred to them from the Upper House. Mr. DeCosmos was of opinion that the writ ne exeat regno should be abolished, there was no reason why it should be retained. Dr. Helmcken thought some means should be adopted to prevent people abruptly departing by the steamer without paying their just debts. It was essential that something should be done to render such a fraud difficult. Mr. McClure said the present system was altogether inoperative. There was very little trouble in a dishonest man getting away from the colony, because he would keep his own council as regarded his intention of skedaddling. An honest man was free of speech, and told everybody that he purposed leaving the colony, a confession which was used against him by unscrupulous persons. Dr. Dickson did not think that the bill would pass the other House. If all the writs were abolished rascality would be legalized on a large scale. The bill ultimately passed the Committee. FRANCHISE ACT. This bill came up before the Committee. Mr. McClure in reply to a question from Dr. Dickson said that it was advisable that we should have an equitable representation in the widest sense of the term. He explained that no material alteration was contemplated in the qualification of the voters. The time of residence was reduced to three months. The qualification of a member would be the same as that of a voter with this exception that the candidate should not necessarily be a resident in the district which he sought to represent. The latter stipulation had been inadvertently omitted in the bill submitted to the House. There was another important alteration which entitled all who paid the Salary Tax to a vote. Dr. Helmcken moved that the word "British" be struck out. The time was gone by when our prejudices should over-ride our reason, and he thought that foreigners ought to be allowed to vote. The question of nationality was apart from loyalty. Nationality was a matter of hearts and homes to every one, and foreigners should have a vote. In fashioning constitutions we should endeavor to legislate so that we should attract all classes of labor and capital calculated to promote the prosperity of the Island. We should endeavor to show to the world that we regard all mankind as one family. We should encourage emigration and offer inducements for persons to remain here. We could not only use their muscular power, but avail ourselves of their industry, intellect and intelligence as well. Foreigners should be put on the same footing as other settlers. They have materially assisted in developing the resources of the colony by money and industry, and they certainly should have a voice in the control of public affairs. It was the only way to get at the true expressions of the feelings of the people. They have been, as it were, the pioneers on this coast, and yet their interests are not represented. Without them we should not have a fair representation of the opinions of the colony. There can be no doubt foreigners are as well able to judge of the necessities of the colony as any one else. Coming from different climes, and from every nation on the face of the globe, they bring a variety of experience which is of the utmost value here. As a rule they have only one interest, and that is a common interest in the welfare and prosperity of the place. In excluding these people from fair political privileges we were doing an injustice. All our doings were of importance to foreigners, and particular measures were to a certain extent originated by them. They contributed to form our character, and if they had been allowed to vote there would have been a different result at the polls. In considering our proximity to alien shores, we must throw over the old prejudices which would restrict a man to a particular plot of land. He could see no injury in including foreigners in the franchise, on the contrary, a great deal of good would spring from it. We were already indebted to them for much of our legislation. The Homestead bill, the Lien law, the abolition of imprisonment for debt were all taken from our American neighbors. Mr. McClure said it was not often the hon. Speaker got ahead of the House in liberality; but on the present occasion he must congratulate him on the fact that he had outstripped them all. That celebrated declaration of the hon. gentleman in reference to going two steps backward to despotism rather than one forward to democracy was about to be reversed. The step which the Speaker essayed now was not only to democracy but beyond it—beyond even that great standard which the hon. gentleman seemed to worship—beyond precedent. Throughout the world the hon. gentleman could not show an instance where foreigners possessed the political privileges of the subject or citizens. Political privilege, like charity and other good things, should begin at home, and it would just be as well if the hon. Speaker would commence his liberality first with the unfortunate British subject (laughter). It is, however, to improve the British subject that the hon. gentleman wishes foreigners to vote to help to form his character. Now, with all the hon. gentleman's statements about the equality of the subject with the foreigner, it implied rather an inferiority in the subject when his character was to be moulded by a man of different nationality (hear, hear). This, however, was not the only fallacy of the hon. gentleman: He tells us first that if the foreigners had been allowed to vote very different results would have occurred—that the opinions of the foreigner are in no way represented—and then in almost the next breath we are told that nearly all our legislation, the Homestead Bill, the Lien Law, the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, and so on, is taken from foreigners (laughter). Well, this, he was bound to say, was peculiar logic—to state that the foreigners' ideas have no echo in the legislation of the country and then to show that the country adopted their ideas (laughter). Supposing, however, the foreigners voted, and they imparted a character to the politics of the country, might Vancouver Island not be brought to that dreadful political catastrophe which only two days ago so deeply affected the Speaker—the election of its own Governor (laughter). There were again different classes of foreign-

ers—there were the Chinese. Did the hon. Speaker intend to say that these worthy Celestials would undertake to form the national character of the country? (laughter). Or would he merely bring them in as counter-weights to the democratic American, and still have his favorite "two steps backwards" to oriental despotism (laughter). He (Mr. McClure) really thought the hon. gentleman had got a little ahead of the age. There could be no doubt that the world would some day come to a happy equality in political privileges. At present he thought, however Christian and broad-spirited the idea was, that it was too premature, and the Speaker had taken much too desperate a leap into the future. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Ash did not agree with the amendment as it would tend to make Vancouver Island a part of the United States. Dr. Helmcken repudiated the notion of retrograding towards despotism. He did not desire to throw open electoral privileges to every one who landed on these shores. They should all possess a property qualification. He did not wish it to be understood that foreigners were superior to ourselves, he merely insisted that they were equal. Voters should be able to read and write. With reference annexation that would be effectually settled by Her Majesty's Government whether such should be the case. Mr. DeCosmos, in alluding to the hon. Speaker's remarks about foreigners' rights to vote, said that he would advocate any reform that could be made to assimilate with the existing system. In reference to our neighbors he was not aware of any territory where the residents were entitled to vote unless they became American citizens in Australia. In the old days he knew that foreigners could vote after a residence of 60 days, but then they were compelled to take the oath of allegiance. If foreigners were permitted to vote they should be allowed to hold office (hear, hear). The hon. gentleman continued at some length to refute Dr. Helmcken's position, but we are sorry our space will not admit of giving the speech in full. Dr. Helmcken thought the discussion would do good. Every one who could speak the English language should have a vote. Mr. McClure thought the hon. gentleman commenced at the wrong end. The proper way would be to make laws sufficiently liberal to induce foreigners to take the oath of allegiance, not to give them a vote and hold on to antiquated legislation (hear, hear). Dr. Helmcken withdrew his motion, saying that he did not expect it to be carried, but only to draw out opinion. The original motion then passed. A discussion ensued on the clause allowing professional men and graduates of universities to vote, ending in the erasure of the clause. The committee then rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till Monday. CONVERSATION AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE The entertainment given by the members of the Mechanics' Institute, on the occasion of the removal of the Institute to their new hall in Moore's building, Yates street, was a most gratifying success. The large room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who all appeared to take the warmest interest in the proceedings. Amongst the fair sex present we observed Mrs Wood and the Misses Leggett, Mrs Lang, Mrs Ash, Mrs Harris and the Misses Harris, Mrs McDonald, Miss Reid, Mrs Tronnce, Mrs McKay, Mrs Lonati, Mrs Munro, Mrs Turner, Mrs Little and daughters, Mrs Moore, Mrs Seary, the Misses Moore, Miss Nagle, Miss Palmer, Miss Pidwell, Mrs Pemberton and daughter, Mrs Higgins, Miss Allsop, Miss Townsend, Miss Hayward, and a number of other ladies. The entertainment commenced with appropriate speeches from the President, Vice-President, and other officers of the institution, in which the advantages conferred upon young men were forcibly depicted, and earnest recommendations offered to those who had not joined to enlist their names forthwith. An earnest appeal was also made by Mr Seary for contributions of books to the Library. It would be almost invidious to make special mention of any of the performances that followed, as they all afforded equal entertainment and gratification to the listeners, and evidenced the existence of more than ordinary talent among the members of the Institute. The vocal portion was particularly pleasing. After the conclusion of part first a liberal supply of refreshments was handed round to the ladies, and at the conclusion of the programme the chairs and tables were removed, and the first sound of dance music from the piano, over which Mr Digby Palmer presided, set the company who remained off on the light fantastic, which they seemed to enjoy heartily. The following was the PROGRAMME—PART I. 1. Introductory Address—Dr. M. Lang, Esq., President. 2. Address—R. Wallace, Esq., Vice-President. 3. Address—Edwin Babbitt, Esq., Vice-President of the Debating Society. Dialogue from Otway's tragedy of "Venice Preserved"—Messrs. John Stewart and A. B. Grey. Recitation, "Parrhasius the Painter of Athens" (in character)—Mr. Hardy Gillard. Song, "Beautiful Leaves"—E. White. Recitation, "The Spanish Champion," Mr. Gibson. Address—W. K. Bull, Esq., Vice-President of the Debating Society. Refreshments. PART II. Song—Mr. E. White. Recitation—Mr. Hutchinson. Dialogue, "The Stage Manager and the Theatrical Aspirant—Stage Manager, Mr. T. J. Weeks; Aspirant, W. S. Read; Flunkey, J. Begg. Song—Lumley Fracklin. Recitation, "An Order for a Picture"—J. W. Dissette. Recitation, "The Original Waxwork"—J. J. Cochrane. Song, "The Village Blacksmith"—C. Redfern. Recitation, "The Chamelion"—Hy. Havaslock. Comic song, "Land of Dixie" (in character)—Hardy Gillard. God Save the Queen.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Tuesday, Dec. 1. FROM QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND.—The schooner Goldstream, Capt. Hewitt, arrived yesterday, 31 days from the above Island. She left the Coal Company's station on the 10th and the mouth of the harbor on the 12th November, and brings as passengers Mr. Nicholson, foreman, and Mr. Willis, the latter having been invalided. The schooner crossed over to Banks Island, and experienced a heavy S.E. wind all the way to Bella Bella. Carried a fair wind to Fort Rupert. The Nansimo Packet was at Bella Bella bound to Bella Coola. On December 2, off Adams' River, met with a S.E. gale, and had to put back 35 miles. Left Alert Bay on Saturday morning at one o'clock, and had a fine run down. Passed the schooner Langley and sloop Eagle bound down; the latter from Stekin. Encountered rough weather on Sunday night in the Gulf. The working party sent up by the coal company had got their buildings up and store complete. They had arranged with the Indian chiefs for the right to the land and had cleared away a great deal of timber where the tramways were to run. They would have a trail in a few days to the mine. The men were all in good health. The Skidegate and Gold Harbor Inlets had all settled in the vicinity. The Goldstream has a small quantity of coal from the mine on board. Ironstone is said to have been found. On the way down called at Kitkahlee, 25 to 30 miles this side of Metlakahla. Found all quiet. An INQUEST was held yesterday morning upon the body of the young Indian who was found dead near the Mount Tolmie Road. After hearing the evidence of Officer Taylor, the jury returned an open verdict of willful murder. In the evening the adjourned inquest on the Ravine murder was held, and again adjourned until this evening, to allow time for the production of the wounded boy. Wednesday, Dec. 13. MARINE DISASTERS.—A dispatch was received prior to the departure of the Eliza Anderson from the Sound, dated Portland, 6th, announcing that the ship Barclay (Bartlett) had been wrecked south of Columbia River, all hands being saved. From Capt. Finch we learn that the bark D. M. Hall arrived at Port Madison on Monday, and reported having seen a vessel of about 500 tons bottom up, about 20 miles south of Cape Flattery and ten miles off shore. The D. M. Hall stood close up, but failed to discover anything that could identify the vessel beyond the fact of her having been newly covered. NAVY.—H. M. S. Sparrowhawk and Forward returned yesterday from San Juan Harbor, the latter having had to seek refuge from the violent weather on her way back. H. M. S. Tribune put to sea without having recovered her anchors. HUTCHINSON VS. CARSON.—His Honor yesterday rendered his decision in the matters in dispute between these parties. The judgment favored the defendant, and the plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs of suit. FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson, Captain Finch, arrived yesterday from Olympia and way ports with 20 passengers and freight, as per manifest. FROST.—Monday night was the coldest experienced since the winter of '61-2, and the ponds in the neighborhood yesterday afforded capital skating. Thursday, Dec. 14. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—There was a full meeting of the members of this body yesterday. The Homestead Act, the Bill of Sales Amendment Act, and the Inferior Courts Jurisdiction Act, came up from the House below, and passed the first reading. The Small Debts Bill passed a second reading. The further consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Imprisonment for Debt Abolition Bill was postponed for one month at the request of the Hon. Chief Justice, who remarked that he and the Hon. Attorney General had not found sufficient time to devote to the consideration of the amendments proposed. The total abolition of arrest for debt in all cases except fraud was contemplated by the Council, but it required nicely to do so, and was by no means as easy as at first sight appeared. The discussion the two learned gentlemen had had together developed difficulties, and care would have to be exercised that in effecting the first object sought, they did not take away from the powers of the Court in respect to the last. If time were granted they would do their best to effect the object of the House during the Christmas vacation. STORMS ON THE COAST.—All the recent shipping arrivals at San Francisco from north and south, report having encountered terrific weather in which some were thrown on their beam ends, and all suffered more or less damage. We are happy to record the safe arrival of the bark Emily Banning on the 2d December after having been hoisted to under storm sails in lat. 43 and 45 N. for 19 days. The Sierra Nevada, which reached San Francisco on the 26th November, reports having passed off Port Orford, November 25th, a bright lower mast with mast hoops on, broken off close to the neck; white mast head, apparently but a short time in the water. SKATERS BEWARE!—A person who was disporting himself on the ice on Swan Lake yesterday accidentally struck a soft place and went through in deep water. He was not extricated until a boat was launched to his rescue. A LITTLE boy of 14 and a little girl of 12 years eloped from Wallingford, Conn.

FROM ALBERNI.—The steamer Thames arrived yesterday morning from Barclay Sound, bringing 460 bales of oat hay, grown on Messrs. Anderson's & Co.'s farm there. She reports very bad weather on the west coast. The continued storms drove an unusual body of water up the canal, causing it to overflow its ordinary limits and to inflict some damage. The logs at the mills were driven away from their moorings but were secured again. RETURNED.—Several well-known Victorians arrived yesterday by the Active, among whom were Mr. H. Nathan, senr, from Honolulu, Mr. J. C. Keenan, from Sacramento, Miss Florence Wilson, from Idaho, and Major Downie, from Owyhee. The Major looks in blooming health and wears a beaming smile upon his countenance, which leads us to credit the rumor that he had succeeded in lining his pockets with a few "silver bricks." THE ARSON CASE.—His Honor the Chief Justice on the application of Mr. McCreight agreed to release Maurice Carey upon his furnishing bail, himself in £1000 and two satisfactory sureties in £500 each. NAVAL.—H. M. S. Suttley, with Admiral and Mrs. Denman on board, and H. M. S. Sparrowhawk sailed yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock. The former for the South Pacific, and the latter to San Francisco with a mail. BIG BEND.—Passengers who arrived on Wednesday from the Fraser state that several miners were met on the way down who had just returned from Big Bend, and gave glowing accounts of the new diggings. DISCHARGED.—The following bankrupts yesterday obtained their discharge: Messrs. Moore, Inslay, and Lechaud. Saturday, Dec. 16. THE HILL DIGGINGS AT LEECH.—From further inquiries instituted yesterday respecting the reported discovery of hill diggings near Bacon Bar, Leech River, we are warranted in pronouncing the report reliable. Two men working in the stratum of blue slate gravel, where the gold was found, made \$20 in one day. The discovery was made on the opposite side to where operations have been carried on and to the line of survey for the projected ditch, an important fact, as it establishes almost beyond a doubt the existence of good and extensive hill diggings on both sides of the river. Altogether the news which has reached Victoria of late from the east and west is calculated to inspire confidence in these times of mis-giving and despondency. SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Thomas Patrick, an old and well-known resident, died somewhat suddenly yesterday at half-past one o'clock at the house of Mr. Williamson, where he was residing. He had previously been suffering from rheumatism, but was walking about on Thursday, apparently nearly recovered. The immediate cause of death is said to be apoplexy. Dr. Trimble attended the deceased during his last moments. Mr. Patrick had but recently returned from a visit to England. Having been one of the early settlers he had succeeded in placing himself in comfortable circumstances. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL met yesterday at 3 p.m. Present.—The Hon. Chief Justice presiding, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, Surveyor General, R. Finlayson and H. Rhodes. The Postal Service Bill was introduced by the Attorney General and passed the first reading. The Council then went into Committee on the Small Debts Bill the Hon. Mr. Rhodes in the chair, and made sundry verbal amendments when they rose and reported progress, and Council adjourned. PUT BACK.—The bark Kent, Captain Naunton, which sailed on Thursday for Burrard's Inlet, put back into Royal Roads yesterday, having failed to reach her destination, owing to the land being obscured by the snow storm. TO BE WOUND UP.—His Honor the Chief Justice yesterday directed that the Fuca Straits Coal Mining Co. Limited be wound up in bankruptcy, and appointed Mr. Adamson Official Liquidator. FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise yesterday took a few passengers and a small freight for Fraser river. Should any impediment be offered by ice in the river, she will proceed to Burrard's Inlet. SLEIGHING.—A good deal of snow fell during Thursday night and yesterday morning upon the frozen ground, affording tolerable sleighing to the lovers of that out of door exercise. CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM has removed to the late residence of Admiral Denman at Esquimalt. Monday, Dec. 18. ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND.—The Hudson Bay Company's ship Glenamara, 500 tons register, arrived yesterday, seven weeks from Callao and six months from London. She was two weeks in Callao, where she arrived leaky and severely strained, and had to be caulked. She brings a valuable miscellaneous cargo consigned to the Company. It is not known whether her cargo has sustained damage or not. The Glenamara draws over 17 feet of water, and will have to be lightened before she can enter this port. FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Meg Merrilies, Captain Pamphlet, arrived last evening from Nanaimo, which port she left on Saturday. The bark Florida sailed on Saturday for San Francisco. Passed the schooner Black Diamond at the rapids, and the sloop Alarm bound down.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENTERPRISE.—This steamer arrived yesterday from Fraser River with 35 passengers and \$70,000 for the Bank of British Columbia. Fearing that the river was full of ice, the Enterprise proceeded to Burrard Inlet on Friday and remained there that night. On the following forenoon she left for New Westminster and experienced some difficulty in getting through the ice. She left New Westminster at 5 p.m., and found the ice worse on her return. She anchored for the night at the mouth of the river and left at daylight. There had been no communication with the up-river country, and there was, consequently, no news. The wires were down, and no eastern dispatches had been received. THE STEAMER OTTER arrived yesterday from Puget Sound, having towed the ship Countess of Fife over to load at Utlady Mills. She towed the ship Cyclone from the mills, lumber laden for Adelaide, as far as Whidby Island. Spoke the bark Metropolis in the straits yesterday afternoon, and saw two other vessels down the straits apparently beating up, one of which was supposed to be a large English vessel. WESLEYAN TEA MEETING.—The annual tea meeting in connection with this Church will take place on Wednesday evening next. The ladies as usual are indefatigable in disposing of tickets and in making preparations for a successful and agreeable gathering. THE BARK NARRAMISIC, which left San Francisco on the 4th inst., with a valuable cargo consigned to the Hudson Bay Company, particulars of which have already been published, arrived in Royal Roads yesterday. THE STEAMER ACTIVE left yesterday morning at 8 o'clock with passengers and freight for Portland, where she will connect with the steamer for San Francisco. FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Meg Merrilies arrived last evening with 70 tons of coal to R. Brodrick. THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. has fifteen steamers on the Atlantic side and ten on the Pacific. In addition to these the Company have two steamers of 4000 tons building for the China mail service. The total tonnage of the whole fleet amounts to 58,965. During the recent fire at Constantinople the printing office of a journal published in the Turkish language by Mr. Churchhill, an English subject, was swallowed up in the flames. The Turkish Government is about to re-erect the premises, to fit them with all the necessary printing stock, and present them as a free gift to Mr. Churchhill. THE GLENAMARA.—According to advices received this ship, concerning which some anxiety was felt, had put into Callao for repairs, being in a leaky state, and expected to sail for this port on or about the 18th of October. POETICAL HOSPITALITY.—The ex-Queen of the Sandwich Islands has been the guest of Alfred Tennyson, the Post Laureate, at his retreat in the Isle of Wight. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for the coming Holidays.—New Illustrated Gift Books; Cassell's and other illustrated Family Bibles; Church Service and Prayer Books; Handsomely bound Standard Poets; Half-Hours with the Best Authors; Longfellow; Tennyson; Eng. Sacred Poetry; Birket Foster's Pictures of English Landscape; Specimens of British Poets; Rafael's Bible, with Photographs; The Parables of Our Lord; Galleries of Illustrations of various famous Poets; Illustrated Works for the young, with nursery nonsense in variety; Photographic Albums; a variety of miscellaneous books, useful, ornamental and instructive, suitable for presents to old and young. Also, Writing Desks and Cases; Work Boxes and Dressing Cases; Cabs and Card Cases.—To be had at Hibben & Carswell's. SPANISH AND FRENCH CLASSES.—Mons. B. Delfis, Graduate of the Academie de Paris, has opened classes in Spanish and French. The Spanish class meet, at 7 o'clock, p.m., on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and the French class on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Parties desirous of learning Spanish or French will do well to join the classes without delay, as the basis of these useful languages are laid down in the first lessons. Private lessons given if desired. Mons. B. Delfis may be found at his residence, next door to the Colonist office. Langley street. GOLD.—It is a curious coincidence that whilst the precious metal is reputed to be so scarce in our little community, at Victoria House, corner of Fort and Douglas streets, they seem to be perfectly lavish with it; for not only are their Bonnets and Hats trimmed with gold, but you see gold on their Mantles, gold on their Dresses, and gold on everything. The reason of this, we are told, is that gold ornaments are all the fashion in Europe, and consequently all the articles received lately are trimmed with them. Ladies should call at the establishment above named and see these pretty new goods, just received by express. DRESS CLOTHING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A J. Brun has received extra fine white American Dress Shirts, with Byron collars and puff bosoms; plain do without collars, and for studs. Also, fine drab and black French Cassimere Hats, which he offers to the public at low prices, together with his large assortment of fashionable-made clothing, Naval Gold Lace Badges and Uniform Caps, at Brun's Store, Government street, next to Cleal's Restaurant, near Fort street.

MRS. JELLYBY ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mrs. Jellyby with all her fightiness is a hard working political economist. Since last February she has been studying the science with a zeal that would do credit to the greatest masters, and all for the benefit of the distant heathen.

As we have said, Mrs. Jellyby is a political economist, and as we will prove, no insignificant one either. She shows us that with all our burdens on real estate, all our permits on goods, all our taxes on workmen's wages, all our trades licenses, &c., we are really not taxed at all, and that the whole thing is a "creation" of "demagogic" imagination.

The Council met last evening at 7:15. Present—His Worship the Mayor and Councillors Gowen, Jeffery, sen., Layzell, and Jeffery, jr.

A communication was read from Mr. Titus requesting that some definite arrangement be made in regard to his claim against the Corporation for the above work, as he purposes leaving in the spring.

A communication was read from J. G. Shepherd, Esq., Manager of the Bank of British North America, informing the Council that the third and last of the city debenture bonds will fall due on the 31st December, leaving a balance of \$8680 due by the Council to the Bank.

A communication was read from several residents, complaining of a nuisance created by the Gas Company in discharging offensive matter from their pipes which found its way to the basement of their premises on the ravine at the corner of Government and Johnson streets, also of leaving a dangerous hole in the middle of Government street.

On motion of Mr. Gowen, Councillors Gowen, Lewis and Layzell, were appointed a Committee on Streets and Sewers.

Mr. Layzell obtained leave to withdraw his notice of motion in respect to the state of the public landing. He was pleased to find that some kind hearted individual was repairing the railing. A similar case was instanced by the papers as occurring at New Westminster, where he had been lost.

On motion of Mr. Gowen the clerk was instructed to forward the communication received from the Bank to the Colonial Secretary, requesting the earliest attention of the Government to the same.

Mr. Pitts made an application for a wholesale license for a house on Store street, near the Pacific Telegraph hotel. The Bench decided that the application should have been made on the regular licensing day, and postponed the granting.

Mr. Bishop applied on behalf of Mr. James James for a license for the Saloon over Marks store Yates street.

Mr. Green opposed on behalf of Mr. Chas. Chelovich.

License granted.

GOOD NEWS FROM GROUSE CREEK.

HILL DIGGINGS STRUCK.

Mr. McWha, a well known and thoroughly reliable gentleman, has kindly supplied us with the following satisfactory intelligence from this creek, concerning which but little was known last season.

Our informant left the creek on the 23d ult., when snow lay to the depth of twelve inches. Mining operations, so far as gold washing was concerned, were stopped for the season, owing to the water having partly frozen over, but nevertheless seven different companies were at work running tunnels into the hill, viz:

The Mount Pleasant Co., who were into the hill with their tunnel from 40 to 50 feet. They were busily engaged cutting a water ditch from the creek along the side hill for the purpose of washing their dirt. They had cut 300 feet, and when completed it would extend over 1500 feet.

Williams & Co had run a tunnel 30 feet long into the hill, with what result was not known.

Snaddon & Co. had got their tunnel in 300 feet, the longest on the creek. They obtained some small prospects all along.

Gaget & Co. (a French company), whose tunnel was 60 feet in the hill, sunk a shaft on the hill side and obtained rich prospects. They were reported to have taken out as high as \$100 a day to the hand.

Elliott & Co. had just commenced running a tunnel into the hill.

Carter & Co. were also similarly engaged. The Spanish Co. and Colored Co. were also at work.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF GROUSE CREEK.

Twenty three men remained on the creek and intended to winter there. Almost all who worked during the season did tolerably well. More men worked on Grouse Creek last fall than during any previous season, '61 excepted. Great hopes are entertained by our informant and other parties with whom we have had the opportunity of conversing of the future prospects of the creek; the fact that gold has been found in the hills in paying quantities they regard as a convincing proof of the existence of lasting diggings in that section of the country.

Retail prices.—Flour, 35c; Bacon, 65c; Sugar, 55c; Butter, \$1 25; Tea, \$1 25; Beef, 25c to 30c.

CITY COUNCIL.

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The Blackfoot Country.

MINES OF MONTANA.

Encounter with Snake Indians—Massacre by Indians.

INTERESTING DIARY.

Mr. Thomas Randolph Turner, an old California miner and Fraser River pioneer, who arrived on Saturday last by the Enterprise from Montana mines, which he left on the 18th October, and travelled by way of Fort Shepherd over Dewdney's Government trail, has favored us with the following interesting account of his doings in the Blackfoot country.

THE TRIP UP—BRUSH WITH THE SNAKES.

Mr. Turner left Oregon on the 22nd February last, and proceeded to Boise, which he left on the 1st June, and accompanied a party of 175 miners to Virginia City, in Montana Territory, where he arrived on the 12th. On Big Kamas Prairie, 125 miles from Fort Boise, they met a company of 200 mounted Californians coming through from California by way of Owyhee.

On account of the Snake Indians being so troublesome, they formed one company, and were fortunate in being able to save the life of a man, bound from Canada to Kootenay, who was seized on the Prairie by the Indians and had his horse taken from him. The Indians were much alarmed when they found a number of rifles pointed at them, and begged for mercy. It was only at the intercession of Capt. Wilson, who had charge of the party, that the lives of the savages were spared. The party forded Lost River and camped, a number of Indian tracks being observed by Captain Wilson all around. Trouble here arose on account of the Indians having been so leniently dealt with on the prairie, and Cap. Wilson resigned. An election was immediately called for and Wilson was re-elected by a large majority. That night a double guard was thrown out, but the camp was not molested.

The next morning the party had proceeded about ten miles when four Indians rode down and enquired whether they were soldiers or not. The party informed the Indian spies that they were miners going to prospect their country and were friendly to them. They replied that it was their country and they wished no Boston man to come into it. They said they were very angry and would try and stop the party. On striking camp that night about 400 Indians, mostly well mounted, showed themselves on the hills, and every man stood under arms, the horses being placed in a circle. No attack was, however, made, and the next morning the Indians were not to be seen. The party proceeded to Seven Rivers, where they camped and at daylight some of the horses stampeded but they were followed and recovered by the best horses that were staked. About six days afterwards they struck the Salt Lake road, leaving Fort Hall 110 miles to the right, Salt Lake 366 miles to the right and 110 miles from Virginia, in Blackfoot.

PROSPECTING.

At Virginia the party separated and each held his own road. Our informant went to Silver Bow, where he prospected, but thinking he could do better crossed to the western slope of the Rocky Mountains to German Gulch. Here he prospected for a month and obtained as high as \$10 a day, one painful yielding \$5 of coarse gold. Twelve dollars a day, however, could be earned by drifting, and our informant abandoned his claim.

Turner next went to Blackfoot City, where he also prospected, but without success. A prospecting party was then formed, and started out for the main range of the Rocky Mountains, where they found very good prospects.

MASSACRES BY THE INDIANS.

Our informant left the party there and went to Helena and Silver City, on the Fort Benton road. Here he heard of ten white and one colored man having been murdered by the Blood Indians while cutting wood for the American Fur Company's boats on the Mariah. Four of the unhappy victims were scalped. Turner went from Fort Benton down the Mariah and saw their graves.

Another shocking massacre of 18 white people, including women and children, was perpetrated by the blood thirsty Indians who infest this country. The poor victims in this instance were also cruelly treated, and the children were butchered by having their brains dashed out against rocks. A despatch was forwarded to General O'Connor, who soon after arrived with troops to punish the hostile tribes. A volunteer force of 800 men was raised, and the expedition had set out when our informant left.

VISIT TO KOOTENAY.

Turner's next step was to revisit Blackfoot City, where he purchased 50 head of horses and took them over to Wild Horse Creek in Kootenay, in consequence of a supposed demand for horses to proceed to Blackfoot. Not being able, however, to obtain satisfactory prices, Turner and his companion loaded them with freight and set out on his return to Blackfoot.

A SMALL DIFFICULTY.

He had prospected 275 miles into Montana Territory, when he was stopped by the U. S. Customs officers at Flat Head Lake, who seized the train. It is needless to state all that occurred, suffice it to say that after surmounting numerous difficulties Turner arrived safely with his train at his journey's end.

THE MINES.

There is a large population scattered over the Montana mines, the exact amount of which it would be difficult to estimate. The following were the different mining camps at which work was going on:

Silver Bow, German Gulch, Blackfoot City, Greenhorn, Nelson Creek, St. Louis Gulch, Silver City, Washington Gulch, Elk Creek, McClellan's Gulch, Keep Cool Gulch, Confederate Gulch, Jeff Davis Gulch, White's Gulch, French Gulch. The principal camps are McClellan, Helena, Blackfoot City and Virginia.

Nearly all of these camps, according to our informant, pay well, the miners taking out gold varying from about an ounce up to \$300 a day.

John McClellan, on the gulch bearing his name, was turning out of his claim from 150 to 180 ounces a day, with four men shovelling into the sluice. This is the largest yield reported.

The largest nugget that our informant heard of was one found on Nelson Creek weighing over 12 ounces.

Few idle men were to be seen, all being at work either for themselves or others. Wages were from \$6 to \$14 a day, according to the nature of the labor.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The St. Louis Company were constructing four steamers of light draught to run at all stages and to connect with the large draught boats from below, at the mouth of the Mariah, a tributary of the Missouri. At the confluence of these rivers a large town will no doubt soon spring up. The fare from Fort Benton to St. Louis is only \$40.

THE WEATHER.

At the mines is generally mild. Not more than four inches of snow fell in Deer Lodge Valley throughout last winter, and did not remain long on the ground.

MARKETS.

The mines are well supplied with provisions. The following were the prices ruling at the date of our information: Flour, Salt Lake, \$21 to \$22 per 100 lbs; St. Louis, Miss., \$26 to \$28; Standard Mill, Or., \$30. Hams, sugar-cured, from St. Louis, 40c to 45c; fine Bacon, 40c. Orleans Sugar, 37 1/2c. Coffee, tea, &c., in proportion.

TRAIL FROM KOOTENAY.

Our informant decries the Government trail, which he travelled on his way from Kootenay. He lost eight of his horses en route owing to the deep mud in some places.

SUMMARY COURT.

[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM.]

Stronach & Jackson vs. Lichenstein.—Judgment for plaintiffs for \$117 15.

Scott vs. Michael Carey.—Judgment for \$88 62.

Scott vs. Nias.—Judgment by consent for \$8.

Scott vs. Howard.—Judgment for \$16 50.

Riley vs. Fucca Straits Coal Co.—Judgment for \$87.

Bawden vs. Brodrick.—Judgment for \$165 an offset of \$10 being allowed.

Judgment was confessed in several cases, and time was allowed for payment in others.

THE "TRENT" AND SAN JUAN DISPUTES.

A late despatch from New York contains the following:—An article in Blackwood's Magazine says of the Trent affair it is no longer a secret that Palmerston made up his mind to go to war with the Federal States. The Emperor of the French was, it is equally certain, agreed with Palmerston, and had there not been with Palmerston in the Cabinet men to whom the thought of war, under any circumstances, was dreadful, the messages sent to Washington would have required a short and categorical answer, because a fleet would have escorted it to the mouth of the Chesapeake. The Cabinet, however, that sat at the time, included, besides Gladstone, Milner Gibson and Villiers Sir George Corwall Lewis, the most subtle of political measures, and the most pacific of Ministers. The article further says at the time of the Trent affair England had a long list of outrages to be accounted for. It had been cheated in the Ashburton treaty—the States claiming as their own territory a region which, according to professed patriots, belonged to Great Britain. As if to cap this outrage the Island of San Juan admitted to be ours up to the moment of its occupation by an American force, was invaded and kept in military possession. These with other less, but not important wrongs rankled and fostered the Trent outrage, and presented such an opportunity as could never be expected to occur again, for fighting them by a process which would have benefited the whole world, had we struck them—as Lord Palmerston was anxious the Southern States should have achieved their independence, and become to us faithful allies as well as our best customers.

LAUNCH OF CAPTAIN WHITE'S STEAMER.

A Private letter informs us that at about 2 o'clock p.m., on Saturday the 18th day of November, all things being in readiness, the new steamer of Capt. Len. White, constructed at Little Dalles, away up in the wilderness near the Forty-Ninth parallel of latitude, glided safely down the ways and sits tranquilly on the bosom of the Columbia. It was an event calculated to inspire the hearts of the few people there with the hope of a glorious future, and we are not surprised to hear that the woods and the hills, and the majestic cliffs re-echoed the sound of tumultuous voices as the pendant was unfurled by a passing breeze, and revealed the name Forty-NINE, which the pioneer craft will carry in honor of the latitude in which she was built. No special artist was there to give the world an idea, by illustration, of this important scene. No Pub. Doc. will issue, with elaborate engravings, and extensive exports, from the Government Printing Office, to designate the course this new boat is to run, vide Colorado, but the duty MSS. of the famous Lewis and Clark, and the liberal feelings of the good President Jefferson will be thought of and talked about from the decks of the "Forty-Nine," as she crosses that line, a thing of life, an evidence of private enterprise, without encouragement from either government so minutely interested. Surely, "Peace hath her victories," and this is one of them.—Oregonian.

THE KOOTENAY DUFF ROBBERS.—DANIELS

and Williams have been arrested at Portland for the robbery of J. H. Beckham at Umatilla on the 13th ult. Nearly \$3000 was found to Williams' credit at Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. besides \$300 on his person, and on Daniels' person \$405 was found. Williams pretended that he had got his money by hard knocks at Kootenay, but it was known that he never was at those mines and that before the robbery he had no money having been driven out of the Blackfoot Country for his thieving propensities. Hoosier Dan was previously dealing monte at Umatilla and had no money. They would be tried before Judge Hoffman.

The Big Bend Diggings.

Their Richness Confirmed!!

The Portland Oregonian makes the following remarks on the diggings of the Upper Columbia river:

"The evidences which we are receiving from Boat Encampment, on the Columbia river, continues to overcome the incredulity which frequent deceptions have strengthened, and we incline very much to the opinion that our contemporary of the Dalles will have to recall his appellation of 'Steamboat' Encampment to designate those mines. We can no longer withhold the utmost belief we have in the prospects of the Columbia river diggings. Last season, men who had to pull against the current from Fort Colville up the river 300 miles, made long portages with heavy boats, pushed over on skids, and launched among ice and rocks, toiling for weeks and weeks, exhausting their strength on 'flour straight,' for a great portion of the time, now certainly show ocular proof of the reward of their labors. Capt. I. White writes from Colville under date of 6th Nov. as follows: 'I saw \$6,000 in dust a few days since from the upper Columbia. Henry Lafleur is taking out from 20 to 40 ounces per day with four men.' The gold is coarse and varies very little in appearance. French creek dust assays \$18 50 to the ounce and commands \$17 from the traders and packers. Those who were interested in Carnes creek are sanguine of big pay. We are fully persuaded that there is to be a rush in that direction in the spring, and the completion of the 'Forty-Nine' is a guaranty that people can go there by the way of the Columbia river very readily and easily. First class steamboats and first class stages, and first class roads all the way through. There is but one objection that can be now urged against Boat Encampment—it is in British territory."

THE OLD COLONIAL SCHOOL BUILDING DESTROYED BY FIRE.

About half-past three o'clock, on Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in the old Colonial School house. The ringing of bells and cry of fire alarmed the wakeful and aroused many of our citizens from their slumbers, who at once crowded to the scene, and speedily set to work to stay the progress of the flames, which spread so rapidly through the old building that all efforts to arrest them were in vain. The destroying element was like a lion broke loose, defying all control—it had to devour till satisfied. Seeing this our citizens untiringly went to work to prevent the conflagration reaching St. Paul's Church and Parsonage— which were only some forty feet from the burning building. By the strenuous exertions of the populace the Church and Parsonage escaped the ravages of the fire. It was indeed fortunate that scarcely a breath of wind was stirring to fan the flame while the conflagration was at its height. The whole house and adjoining buildings were burned to the ground. Two of the front rooms of the building burnt were occupied by Dr. Grant. The Doctor first discovered the wooden mantle-piece of his sitting room in a big blaze, and started off in his drawers for water to quench it; ere he returned the flames had reached the ceiling, and he then went to the Rev. Mr. Good's residence and gave the alarm. Dr. Grant lost all he had in the house—amongst other things some valuable books. Our town has enjoyed comparative immunity from fire when we consider the inflammable nature of the material with which the houses, &c., are constructed—all, with two exceptions, being built of wood. This fire is likely to be the means of instigating the organization of a fire brigade. A notice calling a meeting, to be held this evening for the purpose, appears in our advertising columns. A card of thanks from the Rev. Mr. Good is also published to-day.—Nanaimo Gazette.

KILLED.—A note from Captain Kelly,

dated at Fort Vancouver, Dec. 2d, informs us that James Alderson of Company C, 1st Oregon Cavalry, was killed by Indians while herding company horses in a canyon, a mile and a quarter from Camp Alford, Nov. 6, 1865. The Indians took away all the horses—sixteen of the best in the company. The man's body was found next day, naked but not mutilated. Lieutenant Chapman, with thirty-two men, mostly mounted on mules, the others on foot, followed the Indian trail for five days, but failed to overtake them. James Alderson was one of the best men in the company. He has relatives near Jacksonville.—Oregonian.

ALMOST A FATAL RESULT OCCURRED, IN THIS

place, on Wednesday last, from taking chloroform. Miss Lottie Sires, who was suffering from a bad tooth, desired to have it extracted, and in order to do so without being sensible of the pain attending the operation took chloroform. Insensibility, and almost in a moment she was in a state of insensibility, and was extremely doubtful whether the utmost skill of the physicians attending could prevent a bad and fatal termination. Happily, through skillful treatment, the effects of the chloroform were counteracted, and the young lady slowly recovered and is now freed from its deleterious effects.—Seattle Gazette.

THE LOTTIE MARIA.—This fine ship, laden

with 1,400 tons coal and 30 large spars, and drawing 23 feet water, was taken in tow by the tug Diana on Thursday last, en route for San Francisco, piloted out of harbor by Mr. John Sabiston. While the Lottie Maria was waiting her turn to load, Captain Kinmond, finding the mizen-mast of his ship defective put his men to work and replaced it with a new one, made from splendid spars cut on Nanaimo River.—Nanaimo Gazette.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, December 19, 1865.

THE NANAIMO CANDIDATES.

By the arrival of the schooner Alpha yesterday from Nanaimo, we are placed in possession, through the medium of the Nanaimo Gazette, of the views of the two candidates who are now seeking the suffrages of the people of Nanaimo.

We have no desire to make Mr. Ring appear before the Nanaimo public any worse than he really is—certainly not half so bad as he makes himself appear in his recent speech. To say that any intelligent man commenced a political oration by telling the people that he is forever opposed to any interference with the free port, and then end by advocating a "tax on luxuries" is, if we may be excused the tautology, a tax on our credulity.

from Captain Kelly, Vancouver, Dec. 2d, informs us that the Company C, 1st Regiment of Infantry, was killed by Indians while on a canyon, a mile from Alford, Nov. 6, 1865.

man, like some of his Victoria friends has got "free port on the brain," and he is quite willing to attribute to that desperate Customs Act—the cattle and potato landing permits—the failure of mining speculations in Cariboo, the death of Lord Palmerston, the English cattle plague and the cholera in Europe.

TELEGRAPHIC.

European.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The steamship City of New York arrived from Liverpool with dates via Queenstown to 22nd. Pirate Shenandoah sailed on the 21st for New York.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to six per cent. The merchants of Paris and Havre have addressed the Emperor on Spanish Chilean affairs.

Violent gales have occurred in England and great damage done to shipping. The time allowed for the completion of the telegraph to America via Greenland in contract is three years, not two, as reported.

The number of Fenians admitted to bail, is regarded as an indication that only the chief ones will be prosecuted. Explanations not published.

There has been a reduction in the French army of ten thousand three hundred and ninety six men.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Most of the rebel chiefs in Hayti have been shot. Geffrard is now master of the situation. The cholera at Gaudaloupe and Martinique is so fatal that all vessels from there are refused.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—General Hooker is dangerously ill of erysipelas.

The Liverpool Post says several steamers, formerly engaged in running the American blockade, are lying in Liverpool harbor making ready to visit Chilean ports. There is now a large amount of English merchandise going to Chile.

CAIRO, Dec. 7.—A correspondent of the Memphis Bulletin says 10,000 bales of cotton have been stolen along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 4,000 to 5,000 at Columbus, Miss., 5,000 to 10,000 at Macon, and smaller amounts from other points. Government officers are investigating the matter.

Additional Eastern News.

Washington, Dec. 2d.—About 50 Alabamians have been pardoned by special order of the President. All belong to the \$20,000 clause.

The navy department to-day received a despatch from St. Thomas announcing the arrival at that port of the fleet on its way to the Pacific coast. The iron clad Monitor behaved splendidly in the roughest weather, displaying sailing qualities superior to the other vessels of the squadron.

Wilmington, Nov. 30.—Gen. Grant and staff left here at noon to-day for Charleston.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The Democratic members of Congress to the number of twenty-five or thirty held a caucus to-night, M. R. Winfield, presiding. They had an interchange of views and decided to hold an adjourned meeting on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, to nominate officers for the opposition.

New York, December 3.—Letters from Paris say in France that Maximilian's usurpation in Mexico still remains a matter of lingering discussion. The opposition members of the legislature are vigorously prosecuting their efforts to effect a censure of Louis Napoleon's share in it at the coming session.

The Russian Senate have ratified a contract for the Russian American Telegraph, via Behrings Straits, granting important privileges to the Telegraph Company. Hiram Sibley, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has arrived at Paris from St. Petersburg.

New York, Dec. 3.—The British Army and Navy Gazette notices the addition of several fast vessels to the

American navy, and calls on the British government to add an equal number to its force.

The Paris medical papers say that the cholera has so nearly disappeared from the city that they shall publish no more bulletins or figures relative to it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—There is semi-official information from Mexico that Maximilian's Finance Minister reports a deficiency of \$25,000,000 in the Treasury. The French are concentrating at San Luis Potosi and on the Rio Grande. The report of the evacuation of several states is confirmed.

The rebel Secretary Malloy is pardoned on condition of giving information concerning the rebel archives, which are supposed to have been burned.

The rebel prison keepers Winder, McGee and Duncan are to be tried respectively in Richmond, Raleigh, and Savannah by Military Courts, for cruelties to prisoners.

Reports from the Canadian border indicate the success of efforts to suppress smuggling. The majority of Virginians lately here have gone home.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Paris advices represent the opposition members of the Corps Legislatif as gaining ground against Napoleon's support of Maximilian.

A reform movement to discard extravagance in dress is announced. It receives support from distinguished Court ladies.

The Russian Council has ratified Sibley's contracts concerning Russian American and Asiatic Telegraph.

Paris physicians report the disappearance of the cholera. Advices from Ecuador brings a decision in the case of the steamer Washington, engaged in the last revolutionary movement against the Government of Peru. The Supreme Court of the Republic, at Quito, has declared her a prize. She had been previously claimed by the United States Minister as the property of citizens of the United States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Commercial's special dispatch from Washington, December 4th, says: There is some talk of change of the presiding officer of the Senate in place of Senator Foster of Connecticut.

Southern members have given up hope of admission immediately, if at all. Most of them leave to-morrow for their homes.

The President's Message is lengthy and highly important. He takes a decided stand in reference to foreign affairs and is almost semblant(?) in tone upon our claims for indemnity against England are to be sustained. European aggressions upon our continent are firmly protested against.

The Secretary of Treasury recommends the policy of judicious contraction, as means towards the return to a specie payment.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4.—Hon. William A. Graham was elected United States Senator to-day for a long term, receiving one hundred and thirty-eight out of one hundred and fifty-four votes. Graham was in the Confederate Senate, and has not been pardoned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Official intelligence received from the Alabama Legislature, informs us that they have ratified by an overwhelming vote, the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

OAKLAND, Ogn, Dec. 8.—On the 1st inst. a vessel was discovered on shore bottom up, about 12 miles north of Umpqua river, supposed to be the Lizzie Wilde. No tidings of any who were on board.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President's Message to Congress to-day says that the resistance to the General Government having exhausted itself, the first question was, whether the territories within the limits of the States which attempted to secede should be held as conquered territories under military authority emanating from the President, but he considers that the military government established for an indefinite period would have offered no security for the suppression of discontent—would have divided the people into vanquishers and vanquished, and quenched their hatred rather than restored their affection. The new theory is that, all pretended acts of secession were, from the beginning, null and void. States cannot permit treason in the individual citizen who may have committed treason in the attempt to secede and place their States in a condition where their functions were suspended but not destroyed; but if any State refused to perform its office, there is more necessity that the General Government should maintain its authority, and as soon as practicable resume and exercise all its functions. On this principle he had acted and gradually and quietly, by almost imperceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful authority of the General Government and of States. To that end provisional governors were appointed. All parties engaged in the late terrible conflict must work in harmony: it was not too much to ask; that on the one side the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willingness to cast the discords of the past into oblivion, and that on the other hand the evidence of security in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond any doubt by the ratification of the Constitution anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution. The amendment being adopted, it would remain for the States to resume their places in the two branches of Congress and thus complete restoration. The President says he has no authority to make freemen electors; that remains with the States. They can't decide whether it is to be adopted at once or introduced gradually with conditions. Good faith, however, requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and property, the right to labor and reap the first return of their labor. The President says that will

be his constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations. He thinks all of them are animated by the same disposition. The accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was an unjustifiable act. Great Britain cannot be justified. She built ships, furnished men and material of war to the insurgents. Justification for this cannot be sanctioned before the tribunal of the world. At the same time he does not advise at present, an attempt at redress by acts of legislation. The future friendship between the two countries must rest on a basis of mutual justice. We have wisely foreborne as became the propagandists of Republicanism, but it would be a cause of great calamity to them, and breach of good government, should any foreign power challenge the American people to its defence against foreign interference. He relies on the wisdom and justice of those powers to respect the system of non interference which has so long been sanctioned by time.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy suggests a thorough survey of the Islands on the Pacific coast, and the enlargement of the Navy Yard at Mare Island, San Francisco. The number of blockade runners and other vessels, captured during the war is 265. The Secretary intimates that the expense of the navy to the end of June, 1866, will be nearly \$24,000,000.

FRANKFORT, (Ky.) Dec. 5.—The Legislature met yesterday and organized by the election of Harrison Taylor, Speaker of the House, and J. R. Thomas, Clerk.

REPORT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, December 1.—A special to the Times says the report of the Secretary of War is now ready for delivery. It will satisfy the country that some vigor characterized that Department in bringing the army to a peace footing, which marked its action in the prosecution of the war. On the first of May last, we had in field and hospitals, 1,500,000 men. This army has been reduced to 175,000 men. The process of reduction is still going on. By the first of May next the army will consist of 50,000 men, which the Secretary deems will be sufficient for a State at peace. He will ask for \$33,000 only for the Department.

HABEAS CORPUS RESTORED.

The President has issued a proclamation, dated December 1st, restoring the writ of habeas corpus in all States and Territories except Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, District of Columbia, Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

California News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The trotting match between May Queen, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., and Gentleman George, mile heats, best three in five, for \$1,250, took place at the Ocean House track yesterday, won by May Queen in three straight heats; time 2:34, 2:36, 2:37. The celebrated thorough bred stallion Lodi, who has twice been beaten by Norfolk, is advertised to be sold at public auction at the Fashion stables, San Francisco, on Saturday, 16 December.

On Wednesday evening one of the cooks at the Occidental Hotel accidentally fell out of the dining-room window to the pavement below, and received severe contusion of the brain, with paralysis of the right side, and lies in a critical condition.

The California Steam Navigation Company will despatch the first steamer of their line to Honolulu on the 6th of January. This will be an important event in the steam navigation of the Pacific.

Mexican News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Herald's El Paso correspondent of November 23rd says:—French General Crinecourt left Chihuahua in the direction of Durango on the 29th ultimo. This movement is the first confirmation of the recent reports from the City of Mexico to the effect that Marshal Bazaine was about to concentrate all his forces in the interior of the State. It is further corroborated as a fact, that the French have abandoned the State of Sinaloa. They now retain only about four hundred invaders at Mazatlan. Those also are preparing apparently to leave. Some leading traitors have already gone to Tampico. Juarez will depart for Chihuahua on the 11th or 12th of November. Our officers at Franklin congratulated the members of the Liberal Government upon the present favorable aspect of affairs of their country and gave a renewal of their evidence of their sympathy for the Republican Government.

On the 30th ultimo, Senor Marcena, temporary Governor of Chihuahua, dispatched a special messenger to El Paso apprising the Government of Juarez that the return of the supreme authorities to Chihuahua was anxiously expected by the inhabitants of the former capital. Marcena also communicated intelligence that he had received twenty-nine French deserters, who stated that many of their comrades would be glad to leave their colors, if they could evade the vigilance of their officers.

When the French left Chihuahua they were accompanied by a number of prominent traitors. It will probably take the French at least one month to reach Durango. During their short march to Mazatlan, they lost twenty-nine men, already referred to. Guisatara and Carona, who now in the State of Durango, if their forces succeed in uniting with Villagra and Nesa, the invaders will run the risk of a thrashing.

It is stated as certain that when last heard from, Gen. Ruby was in the vicinity of Mazatlan with a considerable force.

HAITI.

Destruction of H. M. S.'s Steamer Bull Dog.

By way of Jamaica we (Panama Star) have news of the total loss of Her Britannic Majesty's steam sloop Bull Dog off Cape Haytien. The following is given by the Kingston Guardian as a correct account of the affair:

On the 22d October the Jamaica Packet was fired into by the rebel steamer Valourque off Acad. The British steamer Bull Dog being near by, approached her and engaged the cause, when it was explained by the captain of the Jamaica Packet. The Bull Dog said that unless the Valourque would cease firing into the Jamaica Packet, she would be sunk—she desisted and went into the Cape. Salnave on learning of the incident ordered that all who had taken refuge in the British Consulate should be taken away by force. The next day the Bull Dog demanded satisfaction and it being refused, the captain began to shell fort Crolet, and also sank the Valourque and an armed schooner, the powder magazine of the rebels was blown up, and fire was set to the town through the brisk fire kept up by the Bull Dog from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. The Bull Dog in manœuvring got on a reef and she could not be got off, she was fired by her commander, rather than to see her fall into possession of the rebels.

President Geffrard on hearing of this placed the steamer 22d December at the disposal of the captain of the Bull Dog. The crew and officers of that steamer were conveyed on board of the 22d December. The loss sustained by the rebels is very heavy. That of the English amounts to 2 or 3 killed and about 10 wounded.

H. B. M. steamer Galatea, 26 guns, Captain McGuire, left Kingston on the 3d instant for Cape Haytien, having previously received a supply of ammunition.

WEST INDIES—JAMAICA.

The Insurrection Completely Suppressed.

By the Raahine we (Panama Star) have newspapers from Kingston to 4th November, and private advices to 5th, from which we gather the following:

The insurrection has been completely crushed and the intense excitement which prevailed at the departure of the previous steamer was quickly subsiding. Confidence had been so far restored that it was decided by the authorities that martial law which had been proclaimed in the County of Surrey, would on the 13th instant be suspended. An amnesty proclamation had been issued, and it was generally believed that in the course of another week or two matters would have assumed their wonted quiet. The principal spirit of the insurrection, George W. Gordon, together with the chief leaders amongst them Paul and Moses Bogle, have been tried by court-martial and hanged. Further arrests, trials, and executions of those implicated in the terrible business were occurring daily. Up to the latest date, October 5th, some 1080 of the insurgents had been shot or hanged in the Parish of St. Thomas in the East, and it is estimated that before the different courts-martial close their sittings over 2000 will have paid the penalty of their bloody crimes. Gordon, who was a man of large property and a member of the Legislative Assembly, is represented as having been a terrible fanatic, one who under the garb of religion and with a bible constantly in his pocket, went about among the ignorant blacks inciting them to the wholesale murder of the white and colored people.

General Lamothé, a Haitian refugee, together with a number of his countrymen who had sought an asylum in Jamaica, have it is discovered, been connected with the plot. Lamothé had been arrested, but was afterwards, it is reported, set at liberty. The result is that all the Haitian refugees have been ordered to quit the island at the earliest day possible. Lamothé is charged with having secretly furnished ammunition to the insurgents. Some fears existed that an uprising might be attempted at Montego Bay, but there was sufficient force stationed there to quell any disturbance that might arise.

The Legislative Assembly were to meet on the 7th instant. It was understood that the first matter that would engage their attention would be the unprotected state of the Island.

Quite a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Kingston on the morning of 31st October, at twenty minutes past seven o'clock. The United States steamer of war, De Sota, nine guns, Commander William M. Walker, arrived at Port Royal late on Monday night from Cape Haytien having on board M. Pagenstecher, Consul of His Majesty of Prussia at Haiti; E. Rodatz, Esq., Consul at the same place; Hamberg, Esq., and twenty Haitian refugees, all of whom are from Cape Haytien, the seat of the present insurrection in that Republic and scene of the indignation offered to the British flag. The De Sota also brings ten men of the Bull Dog.

THE "MONADNOCK."—The telegraph recently informed us of the arrival of the magnificent double turreted monitor Monadnock at St. Thomas, W.I., on her way to San Francisco, in company with the fast, side-wheel wooden war steamer Vanderbilt. The Monadnock, believed to be a thoroughly seaworthy vessel, capable of crossing the Pacific if necessary, and will be a great addition to the American fleet in these waters. An Eastern correspondent says that as she will make all the ports on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific coast of South America, she will probably not reach San Francisco before February next. She will, no doubt, create a marked sensation in all the South American cities she is to visit, and her trip being the first extended sea voyage undertaken by a vessel of the monitor class, her movements will be watched with great interest by naval men of all nations. Her advent on the Pacific coast will mark an epoch in the progress of our Navy towards that ascendancy in the oceans washing American soil it is sure to reach before long. Neither the English nor French have any ironclads among their Pacific squadrons at this time, and are not likely to have any hereafter. In case of a war with either power our ironclads would quickly sweep the flag of either nation from the Pacific coast.—S. F. Alta.

Diggings.

Confirmed!!

can makes the following diggings of the

we are receiving on the Columbia some the incredulous deceptions have become very much contemporary of recall his appellation Encampment to We can no longer believe we have in the river diggings. had to pull against Colville up the river portages with heavy kids, and launched filing for weeks and their strength on a great portion certainly show ward of their labors. tes from Colville as follows: "I saw days since from Henry Ladleur is 40 ounces per day gold is coarse and pearance. French 50 to the ounce in the traders and were interested in guine of big pay. that there is to on in the spring, the "Forty-Nine" can go there by umbia river very first class steamers, and first class gh. There is but can be now urged pment—it is in

SCHOOL BUILDING

About half-past three morning last, a fire school School house, ery of fire alarmed the many of our citizens. at once crowded to set to work to stay nes, which spread so old building that all re in vain. The de- a lion broke loose. had to devour till our citizens antirely the configuration and Parsonage— forty feet from the the strenuous exer- the Church and Far- wags of the fire. It that scarcely a breath fan the flame while at its height. The main buildings were Two of the front part were occupied by first discovered of his sitting room ed off in his drawers ere he returned the ceiling, and he then God's residence and rant lost all he had in er things some valu- has enjoyed compar- when we consider of the material with being built of wood. the means of instiga- of a fire brigade. A g, to be held this even- appears in our advert- of thanks from the published to-day.

from Captain Kelly,

over, Dec. 2d, informs us that the Company C, 1st Regiment of Infantry, was killed by Indians while on a canyon, a mile from Alford, Nov. 6, 1865. took away all the horses in the company. The next day, naked butenant Chapman, with mounted on mules, led the Indian trail to overtake them. one of the best men in relatives near Jack- bull occurred, in this last, from taking ob- sires, who was suffering sired to have it ex- do so without being tending the operation sensibility, and almost need, and for several physicians attending and fatal termination. of treatment, the effects counteracted, and the recovered and is now serious effects.—Seattle

This fine ship, laden

and 30 large spars, and was taken in tow by Saturday last, en route for out of harbor by Mr. the Lottie Maria was load, Captain Kinman, set of his ship defective and replaced it with a splendid spars out on Nanaimo Gazette.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, December 19, 1865.

COMMERCIAL

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Jobbing rates: FLOUR - Extra, 90s 9d per bbl.; Superfine and Common, 87s 6d do. OATMEAL - 80s 9d per 100 lbs. CORNMEAL - 75s 0d per 100 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR - 88s 0d per 100 lbs. RYE FLOUR - 85s 0d per bbl. RICE - 57s 0d per cwt. BEANS - White, 38s 0d per cwt; Pink and Bayes 36s 0d per cwt. CANDLES - 56s 0d per 75 lb box. SOAP - 2s 3d per 25 lb do. SUGAR - Raw, 84s 0d per cwt; Refined, 130s 0d per cwt. COFFEE - 22s 0d per cwt. TEA - 34s 0d per cwt. BUTTER - Prime, 47s 0d per cwt; Ordinary 46s 0d per cwt. BACON AND HAMS - 20s 0d per lb, according to quality. WHEAT - 24s 0d per cwt. OATS - 22s 0d per cwt. BARLEY - 20s 0d per cwt. MIDDINGS - 2s 0d per cwt. BRAN - 1s 0d per cwt. GROUND BARLEY - 2s 0d per cwt. POTATOES - 12s 0d per cwt. ONIONS - 8s 0d per cwt. HAY - 10s 0d per cwt.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

There were sales of \$20,000 Legal Tender Notes at 65 1/2% in New York to 146 1/4% at the 4th inst. Coin drafts on Atlantic cities are 13 1/2% per cent premium. The mining stock market is quiet and with little exception lower. Yellow metal declined to 330, silver 30 days; Belcher, 325. Butter - Sales of 180 firkins prime New York State at 42 1/2%. Coffee - There is more action in the market, and Rio in first hands is held at 25c; 50 bags from second hand sold at about that figure. Rice - A sale of 500 mats No. 2 China at 6 1/2c. Whiskey - 25 bbls Eastern B and D sold at 31 70 cash. Flour - Market dull at 36 25 to 50 per bbl for standard brand of superfine, and 36 50 a 6 75 for superfine extra with choice. Baker's extra in casks at 37; country brands range from 36 a 6 25 for superfine, and 35 25 a 6 50 for extra. Grain - Wheat inactive and price nominal at 92. Barley quiet but firm at 61 05 a 1 10 per 100 lbs for feed and brewing; sales small. Oats range from 31 45 a 1 65 per 100 lbs for ordinary to prime.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound - Alex Davidson, H Davis, Mr Koshland, Starming, Fred Prock, J A Summers, R K Haynes, D Horton, Dan Curtis, Caroline Cline, John McAllister, John Henderson, Capt Alexander, French, A F White, J M Wooster, three Chilianen, one Indian and squaw.

Per steamer ACTIVE from Portland - S H Rice, Mrs S H Rice, Mrs Lucas, Miss F Wilson, Mrs Lonell, Miss R Willard, Major Downie, A Greenbaum, G W Cool, S Marks, H Nathan, Allen Francis, J Keenan, W Wright, John Chinaman, J Einbocher, J Moody, F Greeley, Miss M Moody, Miss N Moody, R T Batchelder, Miss Vankee Saunders, Miss J Silverberg, Mrs Oaki, Major Glenn, M Fisher, J Green, W Paban, W Scullin, D Willey, D Blythe.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound - J W Waitt, H Davis, Hicken & Co, order, G Dickenson, Hutchinson & Co, A J Bruna, G D Mackie & Co, R Brodrick. Per steamer ACTIVE, from San Francisco - C Langley and Co, L Lewis, W H Seabury, J Cooper, Wilson & Murray, Janion Green & Rhodes, A Cassamayon, Order, R H Adams, A & W Wilson, W Corbiner, S Zinn, Hibben & Carswell, H B Co.

Per steamer ACTIVE, from Portland - B C W, D Holton, Bishop Demers, F Gredy, G M, G Promis, H G, J E, J G & Bro, J McO, J C, C, J E, B Miller, M & Co, P O D, R G Bachelidor, Telegraph Co, W L.

IMPORTS.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound - 2 bxs eggs, 55 qrs flour, 6 bxs butter, 25 hd cattle, 8 yearlings, 2 cows and 3 calves, 310 hd sheep, 4 dressed hogs, 2 coops chickens, 3 sks oysters. Value \$3491. Per schr FLYING MIST, from New Westminster - 90,000 feet lumber to J G Jackson & Co. Value \$900. Per schr A. J. WESTER, from Port Angeles - 175 bus potatoes, 4 tons hay, 15 hogs, 50 doz eggs. Value \$309. To Leneve & Co. Per steamer ACTIVE from San Francisco - 12 cs drugs, 24 pkgs mdse, 2 cs lanterns, 72 pkgs butter, 25 cs boots and shoes, 7 cs iron. Value \$6,410 07. Per steamer ACTIVE from Portland - 310 bxs apples, 72 sks bran, 1 keg beef, 7 bbls do, 56 gunnies bacon, 1 pkg sacks, 16 sks insulators, 28 pkgs lard, 40 pkgs butter, 16 bxs eggs, 2 coops chickens, 215 pkgs mdse.

GOODS ON THE WAY

FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Per bark NARRAMISSIC, Dec. 5 - 250 sacks barley, 1 boat, 1 cs boots and shoes, 20 cs bread, 3 bbls do, 2 doz brooms, 2 cs playing cards, 2 pgs carriage materials, 126 cs case goods, 11 cs cigars, 1 cs clothing, 20 cks flour, 2 cs crockery, 2 cs drugs, 2 cs dry goods, 2 cs fancy goods, 15 bags dried fish, 300 hd sacks flour, 3564 qrs do do, 6 cs glassware, 60 pgs groceries, 20 bxs preserved ginger, 44 pgs hardware, 5 cs honey, 32 bbls iron, 5 cs matches, 7 pgs Chinese mde, 10 cars, 2 bbls do, 50 cs oats, 220 cs coal oil, 1 cs olive oil, 50 cs nut oil, 78 firkins butter, 20 bbls pork, 6 cases lard, 5 pgs cheese, 1475 mats rice, 26 hies salt, 59 gunnies do, 210 sheep, 1 bbl 66 pes ship chandler, 25 bxs soap, 60 cs cordials, 36 bxs starch, 40 half bbls sugar, 40 chests tea, 37 cs tobacco, 2 bxs do, 110 sacks wheat, 34 cs yeast powders. Value, \$24,636 01.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED. Dec. 11. Sloop, Northern Light, Mountfort, Pt Angeles. Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, New Westminster. Schr Industry, Carleton, Nanaimo. Schr Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo. Schr J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan. Dec. 12. Schr Goldstream, Hewitt, Queen Charlotte Island. Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles. Dec. 13. Str Active, Thorn, Astoria. Slip Alexis, Odin, New Westminster. Bt Harriett, Dirk, San Juan. Dec. 14. Schr A J Wester, Mills, Port Angeles. Slip Ocean Queen, Makins, Cowichan. Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo. Star Thamer, Brown, Barclay Sound. Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. CLEARED. Dec. 11. Star Otter, Swanson, Port Angeles. Slip Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles. Canoe, White, San Juan. Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster.

Schr Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo. Schr J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan. Dec. 12. Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles. Schr Matilda, Gilbert, Burrard's Inlet. Schr Sweepstakes, Keffler, Comox. Dec. 13. Slip Alexis Odin, New Westminster. Bt Harriett, Dirk, San Juan. Dec. 14. Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Star Diana, Wright, Port Angeles.

BIRTH.

In this city on Sunday, December 17th, the wife of M. Sporborg, Esq, of a son. In New Westminster, on the 12th inst., the wife of T. Ladner, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 17th instant, at the residence of Mr. Malowanski, by the Rev. Dr. R. M. Cohen, Henry Grunbaum, Esq., of this city, to Miss Johanna Silverberg, of Vienna, Austria. [The compliments of the happy pair received with thanks and best wishes].

At Fairfield House, on the 15th December, by the Rev. Thomas Somerville, M.A., Mr. Alexander McLean, merchant, Victoria, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Stott, Edinburgh.

Nov. 26th, by James Busby, J.P., Mr. John Cornelius to Miss Betsey J. Wallace. All of Whidby Island, W.T.

DIED.

On Chambers Prairie, W.T., Dec. 7th, Stephen Guthrie, aged 53 years.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE FROM 9th TO 16th DECEMBER, 1865.

- Agastini, L Anderson, R Bumiller, F Boyd, J H Bradley, F T Barrett, T Bolton, Mr Binge, J E Boase, J Bannel, H Beak, C Buchanan, J Burke, E F Butt, H Bosworth, D Bell, W, 2 Buckley, E Clyde, A Cumming, A Cooper, Miss Cox, J C Collins, J I Cooper, C Carey, M Clearihue, J Coulter, D Carter, W L Carvell, T, 2 Clayton, R Cole, F Cotterill, R Dan, J Dixon, R L Drummond, J Dixon, H Dibble, F Dixon, G J Dodd, W Y Dooling B Dods, McRae Davies, W R Dawdney, Mrs Draper, J Devlin, R B Dawson, J Edwards, W E Evans, Mrs Edwards, H Farron, W Farr, J, 2 Fletcher, A Ferro, D Gibson, J E, 2 Goldsmith, J Gerow, G C Gage, W Gribble, H Graham, W Garrett, A, 2 Hunter, J Holdman, Mr Hunter, J Hobbs, Mrs Harvey, J Hathaway, O Hough, W Houslow, Mrs Hanson, A W Hamilton, J R Heilbronner, H Hankin, C Jewell, H Jeffery, A Jenman, Miss L Jones, H, 2 Jener, D Jones, Joel Kennedy, J Kinnear, J Kennedy, T R Keifer, V J Kersey, J J Keen, W H Krokan, N Kwong Lee Larman, J Littlejohn, W R Lelaire, M Muldoon, W Miles, H Morton, G A Morton, G Morais, J N Meyer, K C Marwick, J Montgomery, J McEwan, A McKertie, D Moore, W B Madden, W McCulloch, W F Murray, J Nixon, W Nelis, W, 2 Northou, Mr Northou, J W O'Brien, T Oliver, H Orr, R Oliver, R O'Donohue, C, 2 Parmer, M P Parson, P W Parpeno, Mrs Pierce, G Phillips, E Parsons, Mrs Parry, M Richards, C, Mrs Ring, D B Reid, Ch Roe, R C Russell, J J Steele, J T Smith, W Sears, E Stephenson, W P Simpson, H Snider, J & W Simpson, H Summerfield, J Saunders, H Stenhouse, R Shepherd, F Silcock, R Sampson, W Stevens, J C Sampson, W Smith, J C Stafford, J Smith, Mr Thompson, A Turcose, G Thayer, D A Turcose, G Thompson, S Veitch, W Vantier, M Veitch, W Vogel, J Woods, D Walah, J Woods, D Walcox, J

Westrop, W Widdowson, F Whitford, A T Williams, T K Williams, C, 2 Woods, Mrs Williams, B Walch, Miss Wagner, R Young, A Zealand, T HENRY WOOTTON, Postmaster.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS - These potent remedies constitute a materia medica in themselves, for there is no internal or external disorder controllable by medicine for which the one or the other of them is not a positive remedy - eruptions, tumours, scrofula, scurvy, cancer, asthma, rheumatism, gout, and dropsy entirely subside and disappear under the action of these joint medicines; and in cases of indigestion, sick headache, bile, liver complaints, debility, and other disorders originating in the internal organs, the Pills produce the most astonishing results imaginable. The student of Nature knows how simple are her ways; if one preparation can throw out all the impurities of the blood, disease is conquered and art is triumphant, because it adopted the simplicity of Nature.

The City of Glasgow LIFE ASSURANCE Company.

Established 1828. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Subscribed Capital - \$3,000,000 Annual Revenue, 560,000 Subsisting Assurances, 14,415,000 JANUARY, 1866.

THIS COMPANY OFFERS TO THE Public the combined advantages of Perfect Security, Moderate Premiums, Liberal participation in Profits, and great freedom in respect of foreign residence and travel, and has powers under special act of Parliament which simplify discharge of claims in event of assured dying abroad.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DIVISION OF PROFITS. Assurances effected on or before the 30th January, 1866, participate as of four years standing at the division of profits in January, 1869.

Agents for British Columbia and Vancouver Island do now J. ROBERTSON STEWART, 1024 D & W St.

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

Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V.I. 1024 D & W St.



FISHING RODS & TACKLE, Walking Sticks, Cricketing Goods, Croquet, Archery, &c.

FIRST-CLASS ARTICLES ONLY. MANUFACTURED BY CHARLES WRIGHT, 376, STRAND, LONDON, EXPORT, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, ESTABLISHED, 1840.

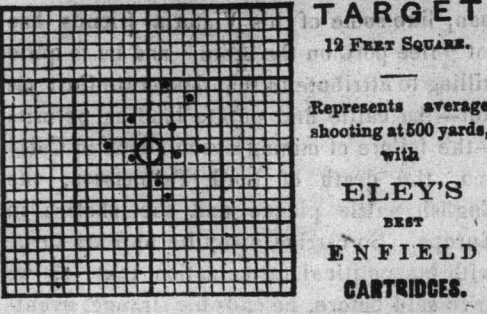
Any One can use Them. A basin of water in which is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of Judson's Simple Dyes.

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

For Puget Sound! THE STEAMER "ELIZA ANDERSON," D. E. FINCH, MASTER, LEAVES VICTORIA.

Every Thursday Morning, at 5 o'clock, OLYMPIA, and Way-Ports, Taking passengers and freight. Superior facilities for carrying Cattle.

AMMUNITION.



ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes, Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridges, Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lafancheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

BALL CARTRIDGES.

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

BURGOYNE & BURRIDGES, EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST. LONDON.

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

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness. PEPSEINE.

T. MORSON & SON, Wholesale and Export Druggists. Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSEINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice.

T. MORSON AND SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, London.

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

Are confidently recommended as a simple but certain 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.

GEMS OF GERMAN SONG. BEAUTIFUL VOCAL COMPOSITIONS OF Beethoven, Von Weber, Mendelssohn, Abt, Schubert, Kaoken, Gumbert, Reichardt, Krebs, Spohr, Proch, Keller, and others.

REAL JAPAN BLACKING!

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

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING!

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

Washing made Easy! THE FAMILY WASHING "Glycerine Soap Powder."

May be speedily accomplished, to the great delight of the Household, by using Harper's "White" Soap.

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A Clergyman's wife says, "one half of Soap, at least, is saved, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labor."

The Invalid's Friend.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Nervous Disorders. What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for when a remedy is found? Here is one to drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee - weak tea is preferable; get up, eat a little, take three or four of the Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, and avoid the use of aops. If these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind, strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous, and even saving suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one 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 be secreted in much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stones 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.

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 bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of diseases - de-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.

Billiouness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and Lowness of Spirits.

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.

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HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically recommended by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

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