Manaimo nderson, Finch, Port An-

al, Port Angelos
very, Rudlin, Comox molo)
son, San Juan
witt, Sooke

the Enterprise Hotel, the ary, the wife of J. Swain-

h, at the residence of the okum Chuck, Lewis Co., Ryles, Mr. J. D. Becker

h, at the residence of J. D. J., by Judge F. M. Sergent, Mrs. Amie A. Blackshare, en Gurthrie, of Thurston

21st, by C. H. Hunter, J. ald, of Kingston, Canada Porter, of Readfield, Me.

8th ult., Mr. John Hume, onths, a native of Upper apers copy.

h inst., Hannah, second Kinsman, aged 6 years. at St. Paul's Parsonage, 2d, Laura Emily Kline, ne Rev. J. B. Good, aged

r, on Thursday morning Alexander Turner, young tt, aged seventeen months

d Farmers, Dairymen, R. Brodrick, who has ly of Bran, Shorts, Hay, e very best description.

Every one Kootenay where they xperienced dental Sur require his assistance h examined and put in Victoria. Mr. F. W. entist, Trounce Alley, the most qualified perto, and his charges for aling teeth, or ingly or in set, are as mally made in the large

SONS ABOUT TO PROCEED indersigned having lived exico, including the me-&c., and being a profeslanguage, is enabled to ort time, persons about untry, in the language, e able to speak it fluopening a new class in rs, on the 1st of March, n. French lessons also

IRVY.

ed to Arctic fravelers and ows its disgusting fratures is poor in our filthy lanes. d so speedily efficacious in using tendency of the vital sease as the PERUVIAN

rounce Alley, off Gov-

ent And Pills, These have now become so apt of the world, that they sehold treasure; the worst, and every varity of skin many remedies have been illy succumb to their power; y upon the system, as to be phenomenon in the healing hey are advocated by men. ney are advocated by many after everything else has and the influence of the lare as readily healed under

OF CHILDREN.

growing and crofulous curvatures and other dewould be impossible to e PERUVIAN SYRUP.

RACING.-There is no vous excitement as STOMACH BITTERS.

this renowned invigorant ishing cures of Dispepsia, intestinal disorders, it is yous complaints. Thouse t as a remedy for hysteria, tervous headache, vertigo, peculiar disturbances and the depressed mental gthens the bedy, and its

p OINTMENT.—Indigestion h.—These corrective and by the external application due these troublesome disan infinity of forms, and ing the skill of the wisest setion is to clear away all blood. regulate the scorethe stomach, and energy The cure they effect is not ut they work a most marout they work a most mar-nge throughout the entire renovated powers, to re-re attacks on stomach or

THE WEEK BRITSHOODINST.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

PARLIAMENT.

The time for opening Parliament has been

officially fixed since my last. It is neither

the 2d nor the 9th, but the 7th-precedent

most unusual to open a session on a Tuesday. Nothing is authoritatively announced yet about the attendance of the Queen; but two significant facts have occurred to confirm the

statements I have already sent you, and which lead to the inference that Her Ma-

for once having gone for nothing-it being

London, January 14, 1865.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1865. VOL. 6.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN ESTI-

L.P. Fisher, - - - San Francisco.
F. Algar, - - Clement's Lane, London
G. Street, - - - 30 Cornhill, London,

By the arrival of the Fideliter last evening we are placed in possession of the estimates of the neighboring colony. We regret that we cannot attempt to give them in detail; for they are certainly the most interesting items we have received from British Columbia for some time back. The amount of the estimated colonial receipts the present year is £153,000, which is supplemented by nearly £74,000, the unexpended portion of the £100,000 loan. This with £3,000 due by the Home Government on regimental pay account gives, as the anticipated funds in the hands of the Government the present year, sum of £4000 appears for a lightthe sum of £230,000. This is intoxicating; and so we have an increase in salaries and in offices to correspond with the presumed angmentation of revenue. It is rather refreshing in this matter of fact age to witness the members of a Legislature almost quarrelling as to who shall be first to propose additions to the official salaries. One amiable gentleman, out of breath with eagerness, articulates a proposition to put another thousand pounds on to the Governor's salary, and hones that next very least of the suppose that seat at the Council board; if it and hopes that next year he will be able to add a second thousand. The proposition is seconded by a member from the gold fields and of course is carried unanimously. After this substantial homage to the Grand Lama, the proposer and seconder feel relieved and immediately make energetic efforts to prevent any increase to the salaries of the subordinates. Fortunately these salaries are well protected. An admirable phalanx of ten courageous and devoted men oppese all nefarious attempts at retrenchment. With a self-sacrificing and sleepless energy these ten members of the Government maintain their cause, vote themselves good round salaries, and magnanimously stand up for an increase. A system of Government that enables the officials to concoct their own estimates, and vote them, is one which we cannot too highly extol, inasmuch as it tends to produce harmony and unanimity in the Legislative proceedings. And we are not surprised to find that one of our New Westminster contemporaries acknowledges, with a kind of self-gratulation, that the estimate debates have been characterized by courtesy and concord. We are afraid the hybrid Legislature at New Westminster is becoming too unanimous. Flunkeyism never dissents from the commands of its masters, and it would really appear that the old spirit of British Columbia had come down to an over weening anxiety to assist a large official staff to plunge its hands deeper and deeperinto the treasury of the country.

We have said the estimated receipts the present year, coupled with the loan, and the moneys due by the Imperial Government. amount to £230 000 : but although this sum is £35,000 more than the total revenue of last year, there is not much chance of a very large surplus; for we find that the estimated expenditure reaches £228,000. Out of this is tvoted the enormous sum of £40,000 for official salaries,-about £8 per head on the population. Never since the days of Adam has so monstrous an incubus been imposed on any population; yet so far has New Westminster sunk into something almost approaching to helotism, that it actually boasts of the increase to the country's expenditure. We must, however, do the Columbian the justice to say that it does not with all its admiration of official affairs, support so scandalous an extravagance. "The wholesale increase of salaries" says our contemporary, "indulged in so recklessly yesterday, was a grave mistake; stationed.

and our only consolation consists in the hope that the Governor will withhold his sanction. In one or two instances the thing would have been justifiable; but, as it is, the game is too palpably indecent to pass. No strong er argument in favor of union could possibly be adduced than the legislation of yestern day." Can any one wonder after this that union should be anathematised by the honorable members of the Council. Surely it is fighting for very substantial slices of bread and butter when this body declares itself opposed to any change that would curtail or limit its control over the colonial revenue.

There is something so exceedingly ridicul-us in some of the estimates the present directed their band to play while the ous in some of the estimates the present

increase based largely on purely hypotheti-

THE LATE PIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP,

-The following brief particulars of the re-

cent contest for the champion's belt between

Wormald and Marsden is given in the Cork

the odds were six to four on Marsden.

objectation fill. Dennes in the enait. Let it conversance of which or gos and at the preventing of regarding the erect three that the Mayor shall stock or fullic squares, subject tron or convenent of sharper shall

estness. The anticipation of £62,000 for to the music on a general order from the import duties is extravagant enough; but to fancy that the road tolls during this year, streets and barrack-yards of Windsor. For with the small travel to Cariboo, will actually exceed the road tolls of 1863, is beyond all reason. Then we have that sage measure—the export duty—which is doomed to drive all the Kootenay gold by way of Oregon—we have this experiment put down is most unwise if she does not. That is the as a probable contributor to the revenue to least I would say of such a determination.

The authority for this is not as good as that the amount of £25,000. This is based on on which I based my previous statements. the supposition that \$4,000,000 will not only My own belief is that she will go down to be extracted from the soil but that it will all | Westminster-once more be what she ever pay the 50 ceats duty. If the Government "Every inch a Queen !" of British Columbia gets anything like as THE PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE. much out of the export duty as its cost of The report I mentioned in my last letter collection it will be accomplishing miracles. One of the few items in the proposed expen-

turns out to be a canard, and tho se who invented it ought to have been ducked for their diture that possess any real merit is the £30,pains. That there has been something going on between Her Royal Highness and 000 for opening up communication with the Viscount Hood—that is the nobleman on income tax, and the sugar and fire insurance Kootenay country. The other road estiwhom she is said to have placed her affecmates are : - Road from Alexandria to tions-is more than probable; but it is cer-Quesnelmouth £12,000; from Cottonwood to taln no marriage has yet taken place. It is Williams Creek £25,000; from Cameron-greatly to be regretted that gossip will not let the life of the royal lady alone, for all who know her speak well of her, and admit that town to Richfield £1,200; Quesnelmouth to Cottonwood river £3,573. Large sums are she is as good as she is fat and handsome. Everybody, indeed, would rejoice to hear the also put down for repairs, making altogether lady made a suitable match, and that the road expenditure of £78,000. The Queen and Parliament had assented thereto, and given such a provision as might be ship at the mouth of the Fraser. The deemed fitting.

judiciary is to be increased; there is in THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL FETTER. future to be a judge of the Supreme Court Poor old Pio Nono has taken nothing by has not a seat at the Council board : if it bad, judging from the recent events in the Legislature, it would put itself beyond all wake of his brother of Cambria, and has en these depot batallions. Some other officers necessity. We are sorry we cannot echo the joyful posans of our riverine contemporaries over the British Columbian budget. We cannot subscribe to the meaningless and obsequious declaration that it is " sagacious, prudent, and liberal," nor do we see any reason for introducing, as one of our contemporaries does, the name of the Creator, in his burst of religious gratitude at an estimated

> O rare Pio Nono! swaggering Nono! Runaway Nono! where are you now? As a proof that Louis Napoleon's Government manage differently, for in has its eye upon the Pope's defenders, a clerical Legitimist journal has just been senten-

whom it will probably have to be sung-

his opponent and was fearfully punished in propositions. NEW ZEALAND.

the thirteenth. In the fourteenth he was struck down like an ox. Four times more he faced his opponent only to be struck heavily down again; and just as he was coming up for the nineteenth round the sponge was thrown up by one of his seconds and Wormald was hailed the winner after contesting for thirty-seven minutes. Marsbeen compelled to call the Assembly together, den was very severely beaten, and for some but he had committed the Government by time after the ring was cleared he remained tying the hands of General Cameron, and ofin his corner in an almost fainting condition, fering terms of peace to the natives, which, having his face and temples bathed with if accepted, can only lead to a truce. The actual state of things appears to be this. My rivate advices are to the effect that the "M. Fould's report, published on T water. Wormald, on the other hand, walked away apparently unhurt; a slightly swollen black eye being the only mark en his face. At the commencement of the fight feeling in favor of separation from England last, is not, as some journals seem to think, Some QUASI CLASSICAL GENIUS in New Westminster, with more leisure than brains, cepting Mr. Disraeli-which is saying somehas been of late occupying his spare time by hing, is it not-in appearing to be a statesinditing for the N. P. Times a series of the man. The Home Government ought to know silliest diatribes the hollowest vituperation better than to allow such a man to denrive against Victoria and her people that it has England of one of her best colonies. But been our misfortune to peruse for a very long Mr. Cardwell does not seem to understand make a boy in the first form—the veriest tyro DARI AS THE BUDGET. -blush to acknowledge; the most villainous

sense and education, and we cannot help forward, and as far as the Cabinet is conthinking there is a semi-official odor cerned there may be "many a slip between pervading the articles in question that renders their authorship not too difficult to divine.

Of what the budget all consists it is impos-Of what the budget all consists it is impos-sible to assert. Mr. Gladstone does not of-DR. WALKER, lately of this city, having ten permit people to be as wise as himself. enlisted in Uncle Sam's service came up on He hates nothing so much as to be anticipan the Sierra Nevada to Portland en route to Fort Vancouver, where he is to be at present

will be paid on them. And while these restant tendency to increase in spite of the attacks made on its sources. We are all pleas santly aware of great reductions having been made last year. Yet the stream of taxation flows steadily into the Exchequer with scarcely a perceptible dimunition in its vol-ume. We have the receipts for the three jesty will, on the 7th February, resume her place in public life. Tor three years no military band has been permitted to play in the town of Windsor. On one ecasion the

will have a surplus of more than £3,000.000 and that if the yield of the current quarter be only up to the average of its three predencessors, he will have a surplus of not less than a million and a quarter. But inasmuch fore 1), so that the debt in all has only been as some reductions will be made in the exas some reductions will be made in the expenditure both of the Army and the Navy, the actual surplus disposable will be greater by that amount; so that in the first case the surplus will approach £5,000,000, whilst in the second it cannot fail to be £2,000,000, 000,000f." the former being the more probable figure of the two. "What will he do with it?" That is quite another pair of shoes! Even here however we are not without a clue. There is the income tax, there are the liquor duties and the fire insurance; there is the shilling corn daty; there is even the malt tax, the thorniest of thorny subjects. As a mere guess I would bet upon a reduction of the

The famous railway scheme of which I have already advised you, can scarcely play the peepshow demonstrator- They pays a part in the Budget of this year, but it may in that of the next if Mr. Gladstone be then Chancellor of the Exchequer. If he will choire; begin, at last, at the right end only steer clear of crotchets he has the ma-terials of a sound and popular Budget at his far as the peace of the world is concerned hand unless something happen between this that it is intended to reduce the military ex-

duties. Mr. Gladstone won't help the farm-

ers if he can avoid doing so; but a great

anti-malt tax association is going ahead, and

he may perhaps have to mete them some

measure of justice, but it will be as scant as

at a much higher pitch. In the controversy eral of infantry, so called because he was not tered a protest against the Government in at the Horse Guards are to be abolished, but terference with the liberty of the clergy— no reduction will be made on the effective poor lambs! they of course must have free strength of the army. The amount saved for dom, though all else in the world be enslave both army and navy, will probably, fall short ed mentally and bodily—lauding the courage of a million. Such is the latest report, but of Pius IX., who, he says, "Within a finger's much will depend on the arrangements made breadth of ruin, displays the greatness of his with the different colonies, some of which soul." This, of course, refers to the with- will become self-supporting, or nearly so. It drawal of the French troops from Rome, is interesting to note the difference between when the poor old Pope and Cardinals will our financial statements and those of the be left alone in their glory, to withstand, if French. Ours are as clear as it is possible they can, the torrent that will swoop down for balance sheets to be. There can be no mistake; no cooking; no reserves; no prosupon them, and when about the former of pective and retrospective budgets; no long expenses unsettled; no budget for 1867 -we should rather think not. In France they

FRENCH FINANCE they deal with half a dozen budgets at once, ced to two months' suspension by M. Barele and never know how they stand, so that few Reporter: After the twelfth round Marsden for criticism of his circular forbidding the men can pretend even to understand the was fearfully distressed, but he boldly faced publication of the Encyclical and its sequent actual position, M. Foulds issues defusively partial statements. One of them is just out. It is an annual ceremony—this report to the The last news from this colony shows that Emperor-I have submitted it to three or four Sir George Grey, as Governor, was at the time the mail left, intent upon dictating a years to deal with this sort of thing. Only policy to the colonists, and stopping the war one of these professes to know anything about by a disgraceful compromise, unmindful of it. So dreadful is the complexity of these any other interests than his own. He had French accounts that the mistakes of cote aporary critics cease to be surprising. I append an explanatory note on M. Fould's report done by an able hand, since it has, at all events, the merit of telling what the recently issued document is, and how far it

"M. Fould's report, published on Tuesday

was increasing, and also that the South Island a budget, but a report on the financial state was talking of separation from the North. If of France. It is from such reports principaleither event happen, it will be the fault of ly that the public derive their information Sir George Grey, who has been more suc- about French finances, and there is the concessful than any of his cotemporaries, not ex- venience for the financier, that the form of the document is very elastic, and only such points are selected for exhibition and illustrations as the writer may please. The points on which we are now informed are :- 1. The deficit for 1863 will be only 28,000,000f instead of 43,000,000f, as M. Fould anticipattime. The articles abound in outrageous the facts, having permitted the pro-native ed a year ago. 2. It cannot be seen exactly dog-latin phrases and quotations that would party to exercise too much influence over his how 1864 will turn out. M. Fould does not remind us, but, turning to his former teports, we fear that he anticipated the exact balancattempts at Greek, and excruciating verses of poetry. They are certainly not written by the acknowledged Editor of the paper, as we do not give him credit for so total a lack of sense and education and we constitute the authorpated the exact database. Parliament has not yet met and yet people ing of the receipts and expenditure. He now tells us all his provisions will be accomplished, except that a new law as to sugar, permitting the entry of raw sugar free of the sense and education and we constitute the authorpated the exact database and expenditure. He now tells us all his provisions will be accomplished, except that a new law as to sugar, permitting the entry of raw sugar free of the constitution and the constitution and the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are constituted as the constitution and the constitution are constituted as the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution and the constitution are constituted as the constitution a permitting the entry of raw sugar free of duty, will delay the collection of 50,000,000f, belonging to 1864, till 1865, and that Mexican bonds for 54,000,000f, by which the Mexican expenses are reimbursed, have not been realised, making him short of 40,100-000f belonging to the year. There is thus an apparent deficit of about 90,000,000f (3. They were laid down here at very considerated. But although no one can say for certain what he will do, any one may guess at his in the first half-year of 1865, and till there porter in making this important addition to probable surplus and be pretty near the mark. are more favorable circumstances for realist the breeding stock of the colony, is deserving Under the present system revenue has a con. ing the Mexican bonds, 6 per cent. interest the thanks of the agricultural community. blue a graper, and shadw glistoaqea

suits have been obtained the Treasury has lost 5,600,000f by the suppression during the second half-year of half the second decime upon registration. 3. There are supplementary oredits in the rectificative budget for ume. We have the receipts for the three quarters, and although we have had a monetary crisis yet the total revenue received is no less than £51,136,000. Now assuming that the current quarter only yields revenue there will be 64,000,000f of receipts, thus at the same rate there will be by the first of April in round numbers not less than £68, 186,000. But it is a known fact as a general 1866, the target states of 18,000,000f. The extraordinary budget of 1866. April in round numbers not less than £68, lor the extractdinary budget of 1806. 4. In 186,000. But it is a known fact as a general rule, that the last quarter is the most prolific, and if the increase be as great as usual the actual receipts will exceed £70,000,000!

That amount is largely in excess of the estimated yield for 1864 5 on the supposition increase of 2,000,000f, and the Minister of Maxine spends increase of 2,000,000f, and the Minister of Maxine spends increase of 2,000,000f, and the Minister of 2,000,000f, and the Minister

> uarious advances under divers laws emounting to 30,000,000f and cash balances, which Rome (but were not these in the way be--a total reduction from 128,000,000f. The cash in hand in the Treasury has been increased between the January, 1864, and the January, 1865, from 39,000,000f to 107,-

After all my knowing friend is compelled to admit that France is in the position of a man who lives beyond his means. The Emperor Louis Napoleon has added scores of millions sterling to the national debt of France, and all that M. Fould has been able to do is to prevent the growth of the unfunded debt. But even this is problematical. The French are in the happy condition of paying £3 per head for the luxury of being ruled by an Emperor. If they like it, of course it is nothing to us. But experience has demonstrated that a Bonapartist Emperor is a much more costly article than an Orleanist King. Good-but the Emperor furnished glery,—that food much coveted by Frenchmen. So, according to the saying of their money and they takes their choice."
However, Louis Napoleon is about to penditure of France for this year by 21,000,1000f, and the naval expenditure by 23,000,000f. If no circumstances intervene to prevent these savings being effected, M. Fould
expects to be able to carry forward to the
Budget of 1860 18,000,000t. out of the Budget of 1865. All I can say is, "I wish he

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By the arrival of the schooner Domitila. from Honolulu, we have dates to February

The Island Legislature has passed a law prohibiting suits for the recovery of debts contracted in liquor houses. The Advertiser says the law practically outlaws the business of liquor vending, and adds that no one would be surprised to see the Legislature go a step further, and compel liquor dealers to support all those made sick or incapacitated through dram-selling. A singular law has also been passed prohibiting all females, white or colored, from visiting Oahu, the metropolis, without a passport.

A Lahaina gentleman, acting under scommission from Brigham Young, has just bought a large plantation in Oahu, with the intention of raising cotton and tobacco for the Mormons in Utah. A small colony of More mons will soon be placed on the estate, about 100 acres of cotton will be planted by April 1st, and in a short time from 500 to 1000 agres of cotton and tobacco. It is proposed shortly to establish a cotton factory with 1500 to 2000 spindles. The Advertiser welcomes the Mormons to the Islands.

The Themis, an English pleasure yacht of 160 tons, built of iron, arrived lately at Hone olulu. She is owned and commanded by Capt. T. B. Hanham, a retired naval officer, who, accompanied by his wife, is cruising about the world for pleasure.

A brewery has recently been erected in Hogolulu, being the first establishment of the kind ever attempted on the Islands. The Advertiser says they can grow their own barley there.

The glass-blowers were performing in Honolulu at last dates.

The local trade at Honolulu was extremely dull, and the arrivals and departures of vessels very few.

The Legislature had voted \$15,000 to establish a government newspaper, \$12,000 for an Insane Asylum, and \$3,000 to complete the Royal Mausoleum in Nunanu.

The British ship Egeria, from Alberni to Shanghai, with lumber, had called at Hone-

IMPORTATION OF BREEDING STOCK .- Dr. Haggin of this city imported last week by the steamer Geo. S. Wright, from Portland, fifteen fine brood hogs, which he has sent out to his farm at Saanich. The animals are a cross between the Berkshire, Essex and Suffolk, and were reared by Mr. Thomas Cross, of Salem, Oregon, who is known as one of

it grands of the constant and the laperial small.

Act of 18.4 the constant trade of all colonies.

Tuesday, March 14, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

House met at 3:15 p. m. Members pres ent-Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, M'Clure, Southgate, Burnaby, Cochrane, Duncan, Carswell. Dennes.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S FEES.

The Speaker read a communication from His Excellency in reply to the motion for returns of the Attorney General's fees, stating that during the year the Government became chargeable with \$2961 on those accounts. His Excellency regretted that the accounts being in the hands of the Acting Auditor precladed the possibility of the accounts being apportioned to the Attorney General and the Solicitor.

FRANCHISE AMENDMENT ACT. 100 Mr. M'Clure introduced his bill to amend law relating to the Representation of neouver leland. It was read a first time

Mr: Dennes moved the second reading of a bill to amend the manner of taking the verdict of a jury in civil cases. Mr. Duncan seconded

Mr. Franklin said if the principle of the bill were good he thought it should apply to the superior courts as well as to the ip-

Mr. Dennes said it was so intended. The bill was read a second time.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. The Speaker said this bill would require to be considered in committee of the whole.

It was ordered to be printed. AMENDED INCORPORATION ACT. The Legislative Council's amendment to

the Incorporation Act came up for a first Mr. DeCosmos said the House already had an Incorporation Bill before them, which had been postponed to allow the Estimates to be taken up, and he could not see the use of the time of the House being taken up in discussing a bill which was simply perpet-

uating the old Incorporation. Mr. Franklin supported the first reading as

a matter of courtesy.

The bill was read over by the Speaker, when
Mr. Duncan moved that the bill be read this day six months, on the grounds that it incorporated the inhabitants and not the land, and also that it had a retrospective aspect, He was in favor of a good Incorporation Act. (Hear, hear.) There could be no donbt that the city was suffering from the want of Municipal authority. The Sanatory condition of the city was particularly in need of the care of a Corporation, and he was firmly of the belief that this was the cause of a great deal of the sickness now so pre-

Mr. Franklin was disposed to give the views of the Legislative Council a proper

The first reading was lost by a vote of five to three, but the motion for a reading this day six months not having been seconded the bill will come up again to-morrow.

The House went into committee of the whole on this bill, Mr. Dennes in the chair, commencing at clause 55, which was as fol-

55. The Mayor shall be deemed the Head of the Council, and the Head and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation; and it shall be his duty to be vigilant and active at all times in causing the law for the Govern-ment of the city to be duly executed and put in force; to inspect the conduct of all subordinate officers in the government thereof, and as far as may be in his power, to cause all negligence, carelessness and positive violation of duty to be duly prosecuted and punished, and to communicate from time to time to the Council all such information, and recommend all such messures as may tend to the improvement of the finances, the police, health, security, cleanliness, comfort and ornament of the city.

Dr. Helmcken moved that the word

of police be struck out. at U or Mr. Duncan strongly supported the clause

as it stood, advocating the placing of the Mr. DeCosmos said the clause did not place the police under the control of the Council, but he believed that the city would

ere long exact that condition, The clause was passed with the word ' police " struck out,

Messrs. Franklin, Burnaby, Southgate, and Carswell here left the House.

Clauses 56 to 60, appointing a City Clerk, making provision for the appointment of other civic efficers, giving the Council power to fix the place of meeting, and providing that the meetings shall be held openly, except special meetings, were passed.

Clause 62, providing for the calling together of the new Council was passed.

of the new Council was passed.

Clause 63, providing that any member of the Council may resign by the consent of a majority of the Council, was passed, the words requiring the consent of the majority Mr. Duncan here left the House, and there

being then no quorum the business of the House came to a stand-still.

To-morrow (l'uesday) the House will go into committee on Ways and Means, when Dr. Dickson's motions on Wild-Land tax. Capitation tax for the Hospital, and Country Liquor Licenses will be brought up.

16-2007 SHIGH O TOWNEY, March 7. House met at 3:15 p. m. Members presbus ent-Messrs. De Cosmos, Powell, Franklin,

n or can, Dennes. doinged to mint sic PETITION PROM LIQUOR DEALERS.

Mr. Cochrane read a petition from the retail liquor dealers objecting to the system of monthly licensing courts and to the number of licenses granted, and praying that the said court be held annually or semi-annually. The petition was ordered to be laid on the

COASTING TRADE.

Mr. Duncan called attention to the coasting trade of the colony. By the Imperial Act of 1854 the coasting trade of all colonies

was reserved to themselves unless they pestitioned the Home Government to throw it open. He alluded to the great injustice of our coasting trade being thrown open to fereign competition.

The House went into committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Franklin in the chair. The Chairman stated that the amount of supplies voted to Her Majesty's Government for 1865 was \$298,618 25. The probable revenue for the year 1865, calculated on the basis of the year 1863 was \$239,899 25. Mr. Duncan said we had to make up a deficit of \$65,475 75, including the debt of the Oity of Victoria of \$6,760, which he never

expected to get. COUNTRY LIQUOR LICENSES. Dr. Dickson introduced his motion to amend the Liquor License Law in order to allow dealers within three miles of the limits of Victoria to obtain licenses at a lower rate than that paid in the city, viz: \$300 per annum. Outside of this three miles parties only paid \$50 a year, and it was a great hardship to compel those adjoining the city, limits to pay out of their small earnings the same tax paid by those doing a large business in the city. He therefore proposed to make the license outside the city limits and within three miles of said limits \$100 per annum. He would wish also to enable particle as all allowed posters only at a reduced ties to sell ale and porter only, at a reduced

Mr. DeCosmos said there was nothing in the motion of the hon, gentleman alluding to Nanaimo, which he supposed was similarly situated in regard to the Liquor License law. The motion would only affect a few houses between Victoria and Esquimalt, and he thought it too small a matter to necessitate a change in the law.

Dr. Dickson, in answer to Dr. Powell, said there were five houses which would be affected by the change. The question was not, however, one of number, but one of principle and justice.

Dr. Tolmie thought if we tried to alter our laws to make them conform to our ideas of abstract justice we would have a formidable task before us.

Dr. Helmcken said we could not come Dr. Helmcken said we could not come down to the principal of income tax in this colony; he preferred the system of fixed licenses. We could not well make a man on Sheep. 8454.... 52,717.... 6 25. 1 00... 8,454 one side of the boundary line pay \$300 and on another, only a few inches distant, pay only \$100. The liquor license law certainly required alteration. The wholesale liquor dealers should pay a larger license, or else same license as in the city.

Dr. Dickson's motion was lost-

WILD LAND TAX. Dr. Dickson's motion to levy a tax of three per cent, on all unimproved lands in the colony, came up.

The hon. mover asked for a postponement

of the motion, as he was not prepared for the question. Postponement granted. POLL TAX FOR THE HOSPITAL.

Dr. Dickson's motion to levy a poll-tax of \$1 per head on all persons coming into the colony, in support of the Royal Hospital, was next brought up.

The hospital had hitherto been supported by Government and by private contributions. There was also another hospital which the matter under discussion, he would move the House had recommended to be united with the Royal Hospital. The great powers of the ladies in raising subscriptions by various

Dr. Helmcken-By lectures? (a laugh). Dr. Dickson-By lectures, by bazaars, and by private appeals they would obtain a large subscription, and the contributions to the Royal Hospital would be proportionately less this year than last. He alluded to the necessity for greater accommodation for patients of whom there were now about thirty who could not obtain admission. One

bon gentleman expected to raise? Dr. Dickson-About \$10,000. The tax would be collected everytime a person

premature. When the two colonies were premature. When the two colonies were united it would be sime enough. As returns from the employees of all salaried to the tax raising \$10,000 he could not be lieve that it would produce any such sum. It was simply preposterous to think of taxing travellers from British Columbia or Puget By this means a considerable revenue might Sound, who came here for the purposes of trade (hear, hear). The only remaining travel—that from San Francisco and Port- what had fallen from the hen, senior meinin the city, at which parties could procure

something on beef, &c.

ent in the colony.

ent in the colony.

Mr. DeCosmos differed from the hon memarguing that \$1 per head of tax would not ber. He thought that this colony could raise Columbia.

Dr. Tolmie said this was certainly of al times the most inopportune to levy a tax of this kind on parties coming into the colony. It was to our obvious good that miners should go to the upper country mines through this colony and British Columbia, and we should avoid as much as possible throwing

any obstacle in their way.

Mr. McClure fully concurred with the last speaker. Whatever might have been the feeling of the House in former times now was certainly a bad time to impose a capitation tax. They already had the machinery for collecting revenue, and he did not see the necessity of creating any new machinery, especially where the receipts would be so

The motion was lost.

Mr. De Cosmos said it had been suggested that the colony should borrow the \$60,000 of deficit, which would just meet the sum rethe colony could not well go home to borrow so of intended business and of special meetings of indecent words, or the writing small a sum, and if we did we would have to shall be posted up 24 hours before meeting, pay 6 per cent. interest, and 4 per cent. for a sinking fund, so that at the end of 20 years Clause 68, providing for the calling of a streets or public places. quired to build the Governor's residence. But we would have paid \$120,000. If the money were got here, we would have to pay 12 per cent, which, with 8 per cent, for a sinking fund, would in ten years amount to the same sum. This evidently showed that borrowing the money would not be a profitable undertaking. He did not believe, either, in raising the deficit by an increased tax on real estate. He would propose to levy an increased trades license, by which taxation would be equalized and every class in the colony would be reached (hear hear). The total amount of reached (hear hear). The total amount of sales during the past year was \$5 842,776, the revenue from which, under the present Trades License Act, was \$19,945, which equalled thirty-four one-hundredths, or close upon one third of one per cent. Suppose a tax of one per cent. were levied on the gross returns of sales of the past year—\$5,842,776—the revenue would be \$58,427,a gain of \$38,582 over the present system. Taking the Government estimate of Irades Licenses for 1865—\$21,500—the gain under the proposed 1865-\$21,500-the gain under the proposed tax would be within \$1600 of the amount obtained on the basis of last year. The question then was this: if we considered that the only mode of raising the revenue would be to increase the Trades License tax, we would be compelled to levy a rate of one and a-half per cent to make up the deficit. He thought however that it might be managed by a tax of one per cent by adopting a judi-cious mode of taxation to raise the remainder of the deficit, and he could not see a better mode of doing that than by a tax on all stock imported into the colony. (Hear, hear.) He would propose to levy a tax of \$4 per head on cattle, \$10 per head on horses, \$1 50 per head on hogs, and \$1 per head on sheep. The following statistics of imports of stock for the past year would show the revenue obtained from this source :--

No. Hd. Value. PHd. PHd. Revenue

Total \$181,039 Total ... \$27,500 By this scheme no additional machinery would be required to collect this revenue, and the tax levied would be distributed equally

As to the Liquor Tax, he thought it would be advisable to include the Wholesale Liquor License in the gross returns of sales, and tax them under the Trades License Act, [hear, hear]. Taking last year's figures, the total amount of imports of wines and liquors was \$296,066, or say in round numbers \$300,000. Add to this amount 50 per cent, which was a very low estimate, and the amount of sales would be \$450,000, which at one per cent. would yield \$4500, a gain of nearly Dr. Dickson said the necessity of some sing taxation [hear, hear]. He certainly such provision as this needed no argument. could see no better mode of raising the dear. matter under discussion, he would move the

following Resolution:

1. That the Trades License tax be levied hereafter on the returns of business, including wholesale returns of liquors.

2. That a tax be levied on all cattle. horses, hogs and sheep imported into the colony as follows : On cattle, \$4 per head; horses, \$10 per head; hogs, \$1 50 per head;

sheep, \$1 per head.

Dr. Helmcken had no idea that the hon. gentlemen would come so near his views, or rather go beyond them (a laugh); but he thought the increase on stock too heavy, as also on dollar a head was levied in British Co- Trade Licenses. He would suggest whether lumbia, and in New York it was \$1.50.

Dr. Helmcken asked what amount the should pay, and in addition a tax of ½ or ½ per cent, or some such amount, on the amount of their returns, would not be better. He would go further than the hon, gentlemen, entered the colony.

Dr. Helmeken would oppose the tax at lumber, which would produce a revenue of the present juncture, as likely to do more about \$3,500. He therefore gave notice that harm than good to the colony. To lay a tax on everyone going through this city to New Westminster would have a very prejudicial effect. It would not be advisable to the more at the next meeting that a tax ported lumber. Then there was the Auctioneers' License, which should be double to levy, any tax on travellers in transitu that imposed on other trades. The banks or on those who merely come to spend the should be charged a heavier sum, or give winter. He therefore thought the motion returns of their business and be taxed ac-

Sound, who came here for the purposes of trade (hear, hear). The only remaining travel—that from San Francisco and Portland—was so very small both at present and in prospective, that it could not be looked on as a source of much revenue. There was one thing which would do far more good than twenty hospitals, and that was a dispensary in the city at which parties could proper. our imported stock was re-exported, and it proper time came he was prepared to propose a very different kind of poll tax—but not for the hospital—viz., \$1 per head on cattle, ber for the city as to sheep; this country something on beet, &c.

prevent a single person from entering the all the sheep required for its own consump-colony, as it did not at New York or British tion, by every farmer, raising as many as he tion, by every farmer raising as many as he could, if not more than eight or ten.

The Committee here rose and reported pro-

gress, and the House adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday), when the Incorporation Bill will be resumed in Committee.

WEDNESDAY, March 8. House met at 3:15 p. m. Members pres-ent-Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, M'Clure, Duncan, Dennes. INDIAN LIQUOR TRAFFIG.

The Speaker announced that he had re-ceived from the Executive returns of convictions funder the Indian Liquor Act. The House ordered them to be printed. INCORPORATION ACT.

The House went into Committee on the In-corporation Bill—Mr. Dennes in the chair. Clause 65, providing that the Mayor shall

pen to inspection, was passed.

Clauses 66 and 67, requiring that notice

were passed.

Clause 68, providing for the calling of a streets or public places.

Clause 68, providing for the calling of a streets or public places.

meeting by three members in case the Mayor shall refuse or neglect to do so on a requisition called by three members, also, clause 69, grossly insulting language, and other immore providing for the appointment of committees ality and indecency in atreets, highways, or by the Council, and clause 70, providing for the safe keeping of the property of the Council.

Dr. Dickson here entered the House. the safe keeping of the property of the Council and for the punishment of embezzlement by not more than two years imprisonment or by fine at the discretion of the court.

Council to the city limits, was passed, were He proposed this amendment to enable the passed.

make byslaws not specially provided for by ed advisable. the Act, was passed; also clause 73, providing that by-laws shall be under the Corporation Seal; and clause 74, that copies of law. by laws shall be received as evidence in any Mr. Duncan moved that the words "or recourt of justice. 02

Clause 76, providing that the Supreme Court may quash any by-law for illegality, tien carried,

Clause 76, providing that no by-law which imposes a rate can be quashed after six months have elapsed, was passed; also clauses ing exhibitions held or kept for hire or pro77 and 78, providing that by-laws shall be fit, bowling alleys, and other places of

be appended to the copies of by-laws and not more than \$100. Carried. to be inserted in the newspapers, was passed: 26. For suppressing gambling houses, and Clauses 80, 81 and 82, providing for the for seizing and destroying fare banks, rougewere passed.

Clause 83, providing for the punishment of

poration, was passed.

On clause 85, providing that the Council may pass by-laws for any of the following purposes:

The undermentioned sections of the hon- gentleman's

were passed ; property as may be required for the use of the corporation, and for erecting, improving and maintaining a Hall, or other buildings required by, and being upon the land of the corporation, and for disposing of such pro-orderly in any street, or highway, or public perty when no longer required, and for rent- places. ing any houses or buildings for the use of the

act of the Legislature for the removal of such officers

householders) of the City of Victoria. 6. For inflicting reasonable fines and penalties not exceeding \$50 exclusive of costs, Upon any person for the non-performance of his duties, who has been elected or appointed to any office in the Corporation, and be imposed for hawking or peddling any who has accepted such office and taken the oaths, and afterwards neglects the duties produce, or manufacture of this colony. thereof.

Corporation.

7. For regulating victualing houses, ordibut no such by law as to ferries shall have naries, and houses where fruit, cysters, clams effect until assented to by the Governor in or victuals are sold, to be eaten therein, and Council. all other places for the reception or enters 321 Until the Council of Victoria city pass tainment of the public.

law, in case the same has not been done, and and for erecting and providing for the preserva among the pupils of the Public Schools of

city, and for laying out, improving, and manage steps, porches, railings, or other erections or aging the same; but no land shall be accopted or porchased for such purpose, except by a by law declaring in express terms that water, or the banks or shores thereof, at the land is appropriated for a public cametery, expense of the proprietor or occupant of the and for no other nursons. and for no other purpose; and thereupon property connected with which such projec-such land, although without the city limits, tons are found.

vaults or otherwise, and for declaring in the are to be held.

11. For preventing cruelty to animals.

matter.

Dr. Powell would support the clause, with a view to recommitting the bill to place the police under the control of the Council (hear hear).

39. For regulating all markets established and to be established.

41. For regulating or preventing the sale by retail in the public etreets of any meat,

the clause was passed.

The clause was passed.

12. For imposing a tax on the owners, possessors, or harborers of dogs, not exceeding five dollars per annum on each dog.

14. For regulating or preventing the sale by retail in the public erreets of any meat, vegetables, fruit or beverages.

42. For preventing or regulating the buying and selling of articles or animals exposed for sale or marketed in the open air.

44. For regulating the mode of measuring or weighing, as the case may be, of lime, shingles, laths, cordwood, coal or other fuel. the same manner as penalties, not otherwise 45. For imposing penalties for light weight provided for may be recovered under the or short count, or short measurement in any-Act; Provided that until the by-laws are thing marketed.

made by the Council, the statutes now in 46, For regulating all vehicles, vessels and

15. For preventing, or regulating, and liconsing exhibitions of wax work, menageries, circus riding, and other such like shows thereon, and establishing the mode in which assally exhibited by showmen, and for imposing a reasonable duty thereon, and establishing the mode in which it shall be paid.

47. For regulating the assize of bread and laws, and for levying the same by distress, preventing the use of deleterious materials in making bread, and for providing for the seishowmen, or belonging to or used in such exhibition whether owned by such showman or net, or for the imprisonment of such offenders.

48. For seizing and destroying all tainted net, or for the impresenment of such offenders 48. For seizing and destroying all tainted for any term not exceeding one month.

16. For preventing the violation of cemeraticles of food.

teries, graves, tombs. tombstones, or vaults, where the dead are interred.

articles of food.

49. For selling, after six hours, notice, butchers meat, distrained for rent of market

rnament.

ing, or washing, the person in any public water in or near the Municipality. facing of sign boards, and of printed or writ-

ten notices. 19. For authorising any corporate Gas or Water Company to lay down pipes or conduits closed.

eside over the Council, and shall have a to such regulations as the Council sees fit, sting vote, and that the minutes shall be and embject to any statute now, or hereafter en to inspection, was passed.

21. For preventing the postage of indepent

On clause 23 for suppressing houses of ills

fame and dance houses, Dr. Powell moved that the words "or re-Clause 71, confining the jurisdiction of the gulating" be inserted after "suppressing." Incorporation to pass by-laws to regulate Clause 72, giving the Council power to these houses or suppress them as they deem-

gulating" apply to dance houses. The last two motions were lost, and Dr. Powell's mo-23. For preventing or regulating horse

published in one or more newspapers of the amusement.

Mr. DeCosmos moved in addition, power

Clause 79, enacting the form of notice to be given to the Council to levy a license of

mode of procedure under quashed by laws, et-noir, roulette tables, and other devices for gambling found therein.

28. For preventing indecent exposures of any persons stealing or destroying any doc-uments belonging to the Council, was passed. Dr. Dickson said if any clause in the bill Clause 84, providing that all fines, penal- were necessary, this was. He had had a ties and forfeitures recovered under the Act good deal of experience in this matter, and shall be appropriated to the use of the Cor- was impressed with the necessity of the poration, was passed.

pardon, it was not provided for; unless a fe-1. For obtaining such real and personal male happened to pass at the time of the

30. For licensing, regulating, and govern-Corporation.

2. For appointing such officers as are persons carrying on petty trades, who have necessary in the affairs of the Corporation, or for carrying into effect the provisions of any dents in the city of Victoria, or who go from place to place, or to other men's bouses on foot or with any animal bearing or draw-3. For regulating the remuneration and ing any goods, wares, or merchandise for duties of such officers, and the securities to be given for the performance of their duties. 5. For taking a census of the inhapitants to be paid for a ficense for exercising such to fee resident male freeholders and calling within the city of Victoria, not exceeding \$100 per year, and the time the license shall be in force under such regulations as may be prescribed in such by law, and in addition to the previsions of any statute now

For breach of any of the by-laws of the places in the municipality, and establishing corporation.

8. For ascertaining and establishing the boundary lines of the city of Victoria, and the respective Wards thereof according to and establish the rates to be taken thereon. a by-law regulating such ferries, the Govern-

tion of the durable monuments required to the said city as the Council deems expedient be erected for evidencing the same.

9. For accepting or purchasing land for the youth thereof.

public cemeteries without the limits of the 35. For directing the removal of door-

shall become part thereof, and such by-law 36. For making, opening, preserving, altershall not be repealed.

10. For selling or leasing portions of such wharves, docks, slips, shores, bays, harbours land for the purpose of interment in family or waters, and the banks thereof.

27. For establishing, protecting and reguconveyance the terms on which such portions lating public wells, reservoirs, and other conveniences for the supply of water; and for making reasonable charges for the use there-Dr, Helmcken objected, as it was a police of, and for preventing the wasting and fouling of public water.

38. For establishing markets.

force, if any, shall continue to be applicable. other things in which anything is exposed

17. For preventing the injuring or destroy stalls.

17. For preventing the injuring or destroy stalls.

18. For preventing or regulating the bath-

51. For preventing and abating public

53. For causing vacant lots to be properly

for the conveyance of water, or gas under 54. For preventing or regulating the erecstreets or public squares or reserves, subject tion or continuance of slaughter houses, gas-

vorks, tanneries, 55. For prever blowing of herns, noises, in streets a of guns or other fi setting off of fire and for preventing disturbances of th

57. For preven driving in highwa venting the leadi horses or cattle places not proper 58. For prever travel in, or emp or go to any taver regulating persons 59. For provid municipality, and contagious or infe 60. For regula

dead, and for the place within the m 61. For directin ing bills of mortal alties on persons 62. For regulat ers of livery sta for hire; for estal be taken by the

charging reasonal and for enforcing 63. For regulat porting of gunpor or dangerous ma providing for the zines for storing private parties; store therein; fo within as withou purpose of erecti for selling and c longer required t 63. For election dens, Fire Engin moting, establis

Companies, He and property statutes now continue until 64. For provid persons who dis and for granting assisting the wid who are killed b 66. For prever fire or lights in st carpenters shop 67. For prev rying on of ma ous in causing 68. For prevegulating the

flue, fire-place, apparatus or th in causing or p 69. For reg chimneys, as t 70. For regular and safe keeping 71. For regular tion of party w. 72. For some pants of houses thereof, and st

same 73. For cau put in other guard against accident. 74. For rec vide so many and time as

regulating the

use of them a

75. For au enter at all perty subject cil, in order t lations are obe effect the sam 181 76. For m fires, and for a jacent house sary to preve forcing the a

ent at fires, a

perty at fires 78. For reg and preventi 79. For a property with Industrial Fa or walk, or i quired for the without the garden or ants of the the city. 80. For the

and fences f garden, walk Council deen 81. For the garden, walk buildings. 82. For co snow, ice an to remove

street, or al for removing owner or oc 83. For along the st for affixing ings or other for charging house or lot numbering

84. For numbers of thereon res thereon a di daries and 85. For a

with the leve nicipality, s 88. For p

s the Council sees fit. statute now, or hereafter

the postage of indecent pictures, or the writing the making of indecent on walls or fences, in

es. vice, drunkenness, proene, blasphemous or uage, and other immorn streets, highways, or

intered the House. ippressing houses of illa

that the words " or red after "suppressing." nendment to enable the ass by-laws to regulate ress them as they deem-

ved that the clause be a matter of common

d that the words " or redance houses. The last st, and Dr. Powell's mo-

ng or regulating horse

g or regulating and licen-d or kept for hire or proand other places of oved in addition, power

incil to levy a license of . Carried. ng gambling houses, and roying fare banks, rouge-

les, and other devices for indecent exposures of er indecent exhibitions. if any clause in the bill is was. He had had a ience in this matter, and th the necessity of the

said it was provided for

ged the hon. gentleman's rovided for; unless a fepass at the time of the could be done. The

ng and punishing vagrants. rsons found drunk or dist, or highway, or public

g, regulating, and govern-etty chapmen, and other n petty trades, who have colders or permanent resiof Victoria, or who go , or to other men's bouses animal bearing or drawares, or merchandise for carrying goods, wares, or e, and for fixing the sum ense for exercising such city of Victoria, not exyear, and the time the lirce under such regulations ed in such by-law, and in visions of any statute now in force; but no duty shall awking or peddling any merchandise, the growth. cture of this colony,

g ferries between any two icipality, and establishing ge to be taken thereon; aw as to ferries shall have ed to by the Governor in

ouncil of Victoria city pass ng such ferries, the Governuncil, may from time to ch ferries, respectively, ates to be taken thereon. prizes for competition of the Public Schools of Council deems expedient ment of learning amongst

g the removal of doorings, or other erections or cting into or over any Irain, sewer, bay, harbor or ks or shores thereof, at the prietor or occupant of the with which such projec-

, opening, preserving, alter-and maintaining public lips, shores, bays, harbours banks thereof.

shing, protecting and regureservoirs, and other consupply of water; and for charges for the use thereing the wasting and foul-

hing markets. ing all markets established ing or preventing the sale

beverages. ing or regulating the buyed in the open air.

he case may be, of lime, cordwood, coal or other

penalties for light weight short measurement in any-

ng all vehicles, vessels and thich anything is exposed ed in any street or public posing a reasonable duty lishing the mode in which

ing the assize of bread and of deleterious materials in of bread made contrary to

and destroying all tainted meat, poultry, fish or other

after six bours notice, strained for rent of market

ting or regulating the baththe person in any public he Municipality.

nting and abating public vacant lots to be properly

ng or regulating the erece of slaughter houses, gasworks, tanneries, distilleries or other manu- struction of cellars, sinks, water closets, factories or trades which may prove to be a

56. For preventing or regulating the fi ing lots, cellars, private drains, sinks, cesspools, of guns or other fire-arms; and the firing or and privies; and for assessing the owners or

disturbances of the peace. 57. For preventing immoderate riding or driving in highways or streets; and for pre- their default. venting the leading, riding or driving of places not proper therefor.

58. For preventing persons in streets, or public places, from importuning others to travel in, or employ any vessel or vehicle, or go to any tavern or boarding house, or for

For regulating the interment of the

dead, and for the preventing the same taking place within the municipality.

61. For directing the keeping and returning bills of mortality; and for imposing penalties on persons guilty of default in do-

62. For regulating and licensing the owners of livery stables, and of horses, cabs, carriages, omnibuses, and other vehicles used for hire : for establishing the rates of fare to be taken by the owners or drivers; and for

or dangerous materials; for regulating and providing for the support by fees, of magazines for storing gunpowder belonging to private parties; for compelling persons to store therein; for acquiring land as well within as without the municipality for the purpose of erecting powder magazines, and for selling and conveying such land when no Municipality.

for selling and conveying such land when no Municipality.

10 96. For app 63. For electing and appointing Fire Wardens, Fire Engineers, and Firemen, and pro-moting, establishing, and regulating Fire Companies, Heck and Ladder Companies, 97. For visit and property saving companies; but the statutes now in force in that behalf shall

continue until such by-laws are duly passed. 64. For providing medals or rewards, for not according to the statements who distinguish themselves at fires; after to be in force. and for granting pecuniary aid or otherwise assisting the widows and orphans of persons who are killed by accident at such fires. 66. For preventing or regulating the use of fire or lights in stables, cabinet makers shops,

carpenters shops, and combustible places, 67. For preventing or regulating the car-rying on of manufactories or trades, dangerus in causing or promoting fire.

68. For preventing and for removing or regulating the construction of any chimney, ne, fire-place, stove, oven, boiler or other in causing or promoting fire.

69. For regulating the construction of chimneys, as to dimensions and otherwise; and for enforcing the proper cleaning of the

70. For regulating the mode of removal

and safe keeping of ashes. 71. For regulating and enforcing the erection of party walls. 72. Fer compelling the owners or occus

72. For compelling the owners or occus precipices, and deep waters, dangerous to pants of houses to have scuttles in the roofs travellers. thereof, and stairs or ladders leading to the The committee rose and reported progress.

put in other respects in a safe condition to guard against fire or other dangerous risk or amend the Road Act."

Mr. M'Clure gave notice of an Act " to journed to Saturday next, at 2 p. m.

74. For requiring the inhabitants to provide so many fire-buckets in such manner and time as may be prescribed; and for regulating the examination of them and the use of them at Fires.

75. For authorising appointed officers to enter at all reasonable times upon any property subject to the regulations of the Council, in order to ascertain whether such regulations are obeyed, or to enforce or carry into

effect the same.
76: For making regulations for suppressing fires, and for pulling down or demolishing ad jacent houses or other erections when necessary to prevent the spreading of fire.

77. For regulating the conduct and enforcing the assistance of the inhabitants present at fires, and for the preservation of property at fires. 78. For regulating the erection of buildings

and preventing the erection of wooden buildings in specified parts of the City.

79. For acquiring any estate in landed property within or without the city for an Industrial Farm, or for a public park garden or walk, or for a place for exhibitions, and for the disposal thereof when no longer required for the purpose, and for accepting and taking charge of landed property within or without the city dedicated for a public park, garden or walk for the use of the inhabitants of the city, such land to become part of

street, or alley in front of such premises, and for removing the same at the expense of the

owner or occupant in case of his default. 83. For numbering the houses and lots along the streets of the Municipality, and for affixing the numbers to the houses, buildings or other erections along the streets, and for charging the owner or occupant of each house or for with the expense incident to the

thereon respectively, and entering thereon; XIII, and after passing a number of clauses and the Council is hereby required to enter with some verbal amendments, adjourned. thereon a division of the streets, with boundaries and distances for the public inspec-

85. For ascertaining and compelling owners Present—the Hons. Colonial Secretary (pre-tenants and occupants to furnish the Council siding), Attorney General, Treasurer, and with the levels of the cellars beretofore dug or constructed along the streets of the Municipality, such levels to be with reference to a line fixed by the By-law.

88. For preventing and regulating the con-

privies, and privy vaults, and the manner of

draining the same.

88. For compelling and regulating the fillnuisance.

55. For preventing the ringing of bells, blowing of herns, shouting and other unusual noises, in streets and public places,

68. For compelling and regulating the filling up, draining, clearing, altering, relaying and repairing of any grounds, yards, vacant setting off of fire balls, squibs or fireworks, occupants of such grounds or yards, or of the and for preventing charivaris and other like real estate on which the cellars, private drains, sinks, cesspools, and privies are situate, with the cost thereof if done by the Council on

89. For making sewers and drains, and horses or cattle upon side-walks or other making regulations for sewerage or drainage that may be necessary for sanitary purposes,

90. For charging all persons who own or occupy property which is drained into a common sewer, or which by any by-law of the Council is required to be drained into such regulating persons so employed.

59. For providing for the health of the municipality, and against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases.

50. To providing for the health of the municipality, and against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases.

91. For lighting the Municipality, and for this purpose performing any work and plac-ing any fixtures that are necessary on private

92. For laying down gas or water pipes in the street, and opening streets for the pur pose; and for taking up or repairing such pipes subject, however, to the provisions of any statute or statutes now or hereafter to be

in force in that behalf. 93. For providing for the inspection of gasmetres, and for the inspection of steam engines

charging reasonable sums for such licenses, and boilers in use.

and for enforcing payment thereof.

63. For regulating the keeping and trans—the city, or on the industrial farm or ground and for enforcing payment thereof.

63. For regulating the keeping and transporting of gunpowder, and other combustible held for public exhibitions, one or more

96. For appointing inspectors to regulate weights and measures according to the law-ful standard new existing, or hereafter to be

97. For visiting all places wherein weights and measures, steelyards, or weighing ma-98. For seizing and destroying such as are not according to the standard now or here-

99. For imposing and collecting penalties upon persons who are found in possession of unstamped or unjust weights, measures,

steelyards, or other weighing machines. 100. For regulating or preventing the incumbering, injuring, or fouling by animals, vehicles, vessels, or other means, of any road, street, square, alley, lane, bridge, or other

111. For directing the removal of door steps, porches, railings, or other erections or obstructions projecting into or over any road apparatus or thing which may be dangerous or other public communication, at the expease of the proprietor or occupant of the property connected with which such projections are found. si gam

102. For surveying, settling, and marking the boundary lines of all streets, roads, and other public communications 103. For regulating the riding and driving

on public bridges. 104. For making regulations about pits,

dies The BOAD ACT, VAL

The House adjourned till to-morrow (Thurs day), when the Committee on Ways and Means will resume their sittings.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, March 6. The Council sat yesterday at 3:30 p. m. Present—the Hon. Colonial Secretary (presiding), Attorney General, Treasurer, R. Finlayson and H. Rhodes.

A PROTEST. The Hon. H. Rhodes handed in the following protest against the resolution of the Council on the Union Resolutions of the House of Assembly, signed by himself and the Hon. R. Finlayson and moved that they

be entered on the minutes, which was agreed to. To the Honorable the President of the Legislative Council: We the undersigned being the only unofficial members of the Legislative Council present at the meeting on the 2d instant, and being merchants in the city of Victoria, do protest against the resolution of the Legislative Council in regard to the Union Resolutions which then came up for

discussion. 1. The resolution "That the Council regard taking charge of landed property within or without the city dedicated for a public park, garden or walk for the use of the inhabitants of the city, such land to become part of the city.

80. For the erection thereon of buildings and fences for the purposes of the tarm. park, garden, walk or place for exhibition as the Council deems necessary.

81. For the management of the farm, park, garden, walk or place for exhibitions and buildings.

82. For compelling persons to remove the snow, ice and dirt from the roofs of the premises owned or occupied by them, and also to remove the same from the side-walks, street, or alley in front of such premises and

3. That the postponement of the settlement of the question will greatly disturb commerce, prevent enterprise, and do much injury to both colonies; while on the other hand the sooner the question is settled the better it must be for all the interests of both colonies. (Signed) HENRY RHODES,

Rod'k FINLAYSON. Victoria, March 6th, 1865.

Tadi diw POSTAL BILLS The Council resumed the consideration of this bill in committee, commencing at clause

ard and and to the Bonesday, March 8. The Council met yesterday at three p.m. Present—The Hons. Colonial Secretary (pre-

ment Bill as passed by that House, confirming some of the amendments of the Legislative Council.

POSTAL BILL.

The Council resumed the consideration of this bill, the Hon. H. Rhodes in the chair. Sect. XXIII., imposing penalties for breach of privilege of Postmaster General, was post-

Section XXIV., providing penalties for masters of ships not duly delivering letters,

Section XXV., providing penalties for evading full payment of postage on letters, passed Section XXVI., imposing a forfeit of \$50 for evading full duties on things sent at re-

duced rates by enclosures, marks or writings
—other than the address—therein or thereon -passed with verbal corrections. Section XXVII., imposing various penalties on masters of ships for breach of duties

as to letters in their charge, passed. Section XXVIII., providing a penalty of \$100 for misconduct or negligence in persons while in charge of mail matter, passed

with verbal corrections.

Section XXIX., as to punishment of abettors, passed Section XXX., Justices to determine offences by summary conviction, passed.
Section XXXI., Justices may mitigate pen-

Section XXXII., Forgery of dies and stamps punishable by imprisonment for life,

Section XXXIII., Persons employed by or under the Post Office opening or suffering to be opened, or wilfully detaining a letter,

guilty of misdemeanor, passed.

Section XXXIV., Stealing, embezzling, secreting or destroying a letter, guilty of felony and liable to three years imprisonment, or if such letter contain any money or valuable chattel, to imprisonment for life,

Section XXXV., Stealing money or valuable chattel from out of a letter, a felony punishable by imprisonment for life, passed. Section XXXVI., Stealing letters, stopping mails with intent to rob, &c., punishable by imprisonment for life, passed.

Section XXXVII., Receivers of property sent by post, and stolen or embezzled, guilty of felony, passed.
Section XXXVIII., Fraudulently retaining or secreting letters sent by post, a misde-meanor punishable by fine and imprisonment,

passed. Section XXXIX., Providing for punishment of principal in the second degree and acces-

Section XL., Endeavoring to procure commission of a felony, a misdemeanor, passed.
Section XLI., Laying the venue of all offences under the Act in this colony, passed.
Section XLII, accessories punished as

Section XLIII, as to Admiralty jurisdicion, passed. Section XLIV, property sent by post, to be laid in the Postmaster General, passed.

Section XLV, punishment provided for offences under this Act to be for any number of years less than so specified, passed.
Section XLVI, power to award hard labor

or solitary confinement, passed. Section XLVII, Interpretation clause

Section XLVIII, this Act may be cited as the "Postal Act, 1865," passed. The Committee here rose and the Chairman having reported the bill complete, with the exception of Section XXIII, leave was

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met last evening at 7:30 o'clock. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors McDonald, Munro, Fell, Smith and Jeffray.

STREET GROSSINGS. A petition was laid before the Council from Messrs. John Dickson and Eugene Thomas, asking leave to lay down a street crossing at the foot of Yates street. Leave

granted. THE INSPECTORSHIP. A petition from Samuel Bray, praying to be appointed City Inspector, was ordered to

be placed on file. ACCOUNTS. Messrs. Pearkes and Green, solicitors, presented a bill against the Corporation from Messrs. Wallace & Allen, for \$5. As the City Treasury was believed to contain that amount, it was ordered to be paid. Several of the accounts were postpopeds warron yaw

shear ocouncil Chambers and I The committee appointed to wait on Mr. Trounce in regard to the rent of the Council Chambers, reported that he had agreed to accept \$25 per month for three months, with the understanding that if the Council were in a working condition at the end of that period the rent should be raised. The Council paid tribute to Mr. Tronnee for his honorable conduct in the matter."

The Council then adjourned till Monday next at the usual hour.

Loss by FIRE OF H. M. S. BOMBAY .- The following Eastern telegram furnishes particulars of the terrible disaster to the flag-ship Bombay, the loss of which ship was announced by last advices : And the same

From the Montevideo News we receive the report of the loss by fire of H. B. M. frigate Bombay, flag-ship on the Eastern coast. She lett Montevideo at eight in the morning, and when about twenty miles off the point the fire broke out with such fury that in twenty-five minutes the crew were forced to abandon her. All of the boats but one got off successfully—that was caught by the fire on being launched. The greater part of the men in her perished. Assistance was rendered her by the English brig Water Lily, the English packet Rio de la Platte, and a Brazilian steamer. In five hours after the fire broke out the magazine blew up. On mustering, ninety-eight men were missing, among whom was the chief surgeon, killed by the mainmast, one lieutenant and a midshipman. The commander was the last to leave the ship. The Admiral was on shore at the time of the fire. It was caused by the ignition of some A message was received from the House of Assembly enclosing Land Registry Amend-

THE SHUBRICK COMING NORTH.-A despatch from San Francisco of the 28th ult. states that the U. S. Government has placed the revenue cutter Shubrick at the service of the Collins Telegraph Company, and she is now at Mare Island undergoing an overhaul-ing for the work. It is expected that she will be ready for her new service next week, when Col. Bulkley and a portion of his party will proceed in her to Sitka, stopping on the way at Victoria and New Westminster. The object of the present trip is to detail portions of the party at different points for the purpose of gathering any information which may be accessible during the winter. Mr. James Gamble, Superintendent of the California State Telegraph Company will be a passenger.

THE SEATTLE GAZETTE, after & temporary suspension, has been revived, with evidences of increased vigor.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills,—These wonderful productions have now become so appreciated in every part of the world, that they form a complete household treasure; the worst cases of nicers. wounds, and every variety of skin diseases, for which so many remedies have been tried without effect, readily succumb to their power; they act so miraculously upon the system, as to be considered a complete phenomenon in the healing art. For this reason they are advocated by many modern practitioners after everything else has proved unsuccessful. Those complaints especially, which affect the sedentary and studious, give way, as mist before the rising sun, to the influence of the Pills. External wounds are as readily healed under the Ointment.

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Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints and %-pints.

Essences 'Ginger and Peppermint,' %, 1, 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.

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

Fluid Extract of Dandelion, in quarts, pints, and

K-pints. Granular Efferves: Carbonate Granular Efferves: Carbonate of Iron, Granular Efferves: Carbonate of Lithia, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Lithia, Granular Efferves: Citrate of Magnesia, Too Too Magnesia. Granular Efferyes: Citrate of

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

Tasteless Sedlitz in one powder, in patent capped bottles in cases.

cents—Bouquet, Frangipanni, Jasmin, Jockey Ulub, Lavender Water, Marechale, Millefleurs, Patchouli, Rondelitia, Spring Flowers. Ver-bena, Wood Violets, and every other descrip-

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Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory,
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and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Re-nowned Specialities. Lozenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug

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PRONOUNCED BY COMNOISSEURS Only Good Sauce. and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF EXTRACT Of a LETTE from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras.
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Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce. * Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors. Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, Messrs Barclay and Sons, London; etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. nlo lawly

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

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ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for

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

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

A. SALOMONS,

35, OLD CHANGE, LANDON. The Cardinipus PATENT JUPON Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed.

Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze,

NEW PATENT HARMOZON CORSET (self-adjusting).

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is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most pa, latable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

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For Ladies Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass.

THE NEWS.

Our Eastern dates by the Sierra Nevada are up to the 5th of March. The announcement is made of the capture of Augusta by a portion of Sherman's troops but there is a want of definiteness about e despatch Cummings, member of the Board of Superthat leaves room for doubts as to its correctness. Another telegram gives us the intelligence of the capture by Sheridan of the of his troops, between Staunton and Charlottesville. The latter place, it is said, was subsequently captured by the Federals. If come doubly precarious; for Charlottesville forms the junction of the Lynchburg and Staunton lines of railway to Richmond. President Lincoln has issued his inaugural address for his second term. It is a short unpretending document of two paragraphs; one devoted to telling the people of the Republic that they know as much about the war as he does himself, and that he disclaims all predictions as to the period of its termination; and the other to the question of slavery. The inaugural is a modest, unassuming document, and becomes strongly imbued towards its close with religious sentiments. From England our newspaper dates are up

to the 22nd of January. The principal items of interest in the press are those in connection with India, China and the Colonies. In India the war with Bhootan is progress. ing. One fort has been captured by our troops, and the advance so far into the enemy's country has not met with much opposition-many of the natives, indeed, repudiating all connection with the authors of the mischief by asserting that they are not Bhootanese but Bengalese. The Chinese rebellion appears to have come to a final termination. The last place held by the rebels was Hoochow, and here the barbarity of the Taepings was pre-eminent-wholesale decapitations of their own soldiers having taken place previous to its surrender. The Franco Chinese force has been disbanded, and it was thought

From New Zealand the news is anything but satisfactory. The natives are still defiant, and Sir George Grev is blamed for the fruitless results, in not showing magnanimity when required, and in giving indications of maudlin weakness when he should have shown strength and determination. It is not surbe unpopular, and that he and the Assembly are playing at cross purposes. A portion of the English press advises the Assembly to ask thusiasm prevails. for his recall. In the meantime 200 of the NEW YORK, March 1st.-Letters from top of the mountain at Matakona. The military road to Zauranga is checked by the hos- railroad has been completed to a pointtility of the natives, and other demonstrations of a disagreeable nature are being made. All the Governor appears to be doing in this state of affairs is asking the Maories to be more peaceful, and removing the capital

from Auckland to Wellington. From the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales we have intelligence of general elections. In the former country the Govern- number of passengers to be taken at one trip Wales the elections had just commenced. In the latter colony the Assembly had refused to vote the supplies on the ground of the extravagance of Government, and "retrenchment" was the great electioneering cry. One of the most interesting parts of the contest in Victoria, was the fact that women were allowed to vote, and this through a blunder in the Electoral Act, which gives the franchise to all whe are on the municipal assessment roll. The papers, however, seem on the various rapids of the Columbia above satisfied with the manner in which the ladies exercised the privilege. A more serious The Owyhee, which was the last boat down, it. John was, however, so misled and con-that she could not again reach Umatilla until fused that his vote was in most cases either the water should rise. On Saturday the river London Times, which seems to see, in the English importations—a frightful state of affairs certainly. The Times is, however, not content with showing its abhorrence of protection-it tenders its sagacious advice to the Imperial Government to prevent it, on the grounds that a colony has no right to tax British manufactures for the purpose of stimulating home industry. It is fortunate Vanconver Island, in its protective sentiment, can a raid on Oswego, and has called a public meeting to be holden in this city this afternoon, to take such action in the matter as United States, otherwise no doubt the Thunderer would at once take us in hand and govern us from Printing house square.

ARRESTING THE P. R .- A prize fight came valoff at Philadelphia, Delaware, between two rotaries of the P. R. named Ward and Far-Jorell, which resulted in favor of the latter. Ward being roughly handled. The proceedings had a most unexpected termination as, rested one hundred and fifty of the number, who were marched six miles and handed over to the civil authorities.

ARRIVAL OF THE G. S. WRIGHT.

The steamer Geo. S. Wright, Capt. Lewis with passengers and a miscellaneous cargo, as per manifest, arrived Thursday at 2, p.m. from Portland, bringing Oregonians to the 6th, but no later Eastern intelligence.

[Special dispatches to the Oregonian.]

San Francisco, March 4.—The Grand Jury have found an indictment against J. H. visors, accusing him of bribery in receiving \$250 from John D. Rice, in consideration of ligence of the capture by Sheridan of the purchase by city of some property belonging to Hibernia Engine, which property was represented by Rice and others. Cummings was arrested and gave \$5,000 bonds. John M. Peterson, formerly Captain of the Jackson Light Dragoons, is under arrest for approprisuch is the case, Lee's position will have be - ating two hundred and sixty dollars of the funds of that company. He is a monomaniac on the subject of perpetual motion, and his experiments are said to absorb every dollar ne can obtain.

Lopez Acevrmo attempted to commit suicide by cutting a vein in his arm.

Lott Walls, first mate of the Great Repub-

lic, has been arrested, charged with barbarity, cruelty, etc., toward the crew of that ship. The St. Andrew's Society had offered a reward of five hundred dollars each; for Walls and the second mate. . Captain William E. Hull, of the Second

Regiment, C. V., has been appointed to act as Military Agent of the Government in the granting of passports to parties emigrating. Robert Haley has been indicted for steal-

ing. He gave bonds. Confidence Mining Company, Gold Hill have declared a dividend of one hundred dol lars per foot.

The celebration went off according to the programme. The day was almost universally bserved, No business of any kind was transacted. The Grant Club will wind up the day by a torchlight procession.

The steamer Brother Jonathan from San Pedro arrived this morning.
Two men, named Gardiner and Lesseter,

were murdered near Texas Hill, on the Gila river, and robbed of \$3,400.

A party of whites were attacked by Apaches in the vicinity of Fort Yuma, several of whom were killed. Wm. D. Detz committed suicide at San

Gahrial Mission. Recent advices from the Arizona mines are

Markets—A few sales were consummated yesterday afternoon. Flour-500 quarter

sacks, Alviso, sold in lots at \$15; 400 quarter that the English contingent would meet with a similar fate.

Some New Zealand the news is anything.

Some New Zealand the news is anything. were made in lots of 3,500 sacks; from good to extra choice brands at \$3 40 @ \$3 45. Oats-Small sales of Oregon at \$3. Beans-The market is firm for white, and bargains at 411/4 @ 431/4 cents.

The ship Hermit has arrived, after a pass-

sage of 144 days from Liverpool, England. SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.- Montgomery

prising, therefore, that the Governor should street is brilliantly illuminated to-night. The Grant Club are marching in procession with transparencies and torches. The streets are crowded with spectators, and the greatest en-

Maories, who were held as prisoners, have Grant's Headquarters say: Though all is NEW YORK, March 1.—The Commerces escaped and occupy a strong position on the quiet in Richmond, active operations are Hatcher Run correspondent says: looked for before long. The utmost vigilance is observed in our lines. The military

> [The line here gave out between Portland and Jacksonville.

PORTLAND.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN.]

Overly Crowded.—Passengers by the of doubt whether they really knew where his steamer Sierra Nevada complain bitterly main army is, except that he has crossed into from inattention to the rules governing the ment party were all returned; in New South on that vessel, and state that they were in bedlam' from the time the lines were let go from the wharf at San Francisco. Storping at Crescent City and Humboldt, delaying the voyage, did not tend to heighten any good feeling, and we learn some are so much aggrieved that a suit is apt to be commenced to-day against the ship in the United States District Court.

UPPER COLUMBIA NAVIGATION .- Colonel J. S. Buckle, President of the O. S. N. Co., result sprang from the blunder—the Chinese had the same privilege, and proceeded to use sary to haul her out for repairs, and it was the opinion of her commander, Capt. Gray, given to his opponents, or struck out. Pro- was lower at the Cascades than has been tection seems still the great political princi- known since the spring of 1855. This state ple in Victoria much to the disgust of the great length of time, and before many days of things it would seem, cannot last for any practical application of the doctrine, Austras liently high for the usual run of business, until lian industries flourishing to the detriment of such time persons going in that direction will be very apt to be disappointed if they leave Portland expecting to go through without detention.

THE RAIDS FROM CANADA .- A despatch dated Oswego, March 4, says: Major Grant has received a dispatch from Gov. Fenton that the War Department at Washington have received information from Halifax that the rebels in the provinces are contemplating may be necessary.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER .- Taking the population into consideration, we believe more newspapers are published on this coast than in any other portion of the civilized world. A telegram from San Francisco announces that another journal has been added to the list of daily newspapers published in that city, called the Daily Spectator.

DR. DEWOLFE, well known in Victoria, is lecturing at Portland on Physiognomy.

Later Eastern News.

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada.

DATES TO MARCH 5th,

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 25.—Rebel deserters say that Lee has ordered Goldsboro and Kingston to be fortified, which order is being carried into effect. Goldsboro he says must be held at all hazards. A large force which bribe, Cummings was to prove the is now at work night and day at Goldsboro throwing up fortifications.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24-It is reported that General Canby will leave for Mobile to-day. He is master of the situation, and a good report may soon be expected from him. The fleet there under Commodore Palmer is hard at work.

The expedition fitting out at New Orleans is believed be intended for Galveston, and

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26 .- An inspection of the rebel defences at Charleston, show that we have taken over four hundred and fifty pieces of ordnance, being more than double what was first reported. The lot includes eightv 10-inch columbiads, a great many 32 and 42 pounders; some seven-inch Brooke's rifles and many pieces of foreign make. We also captured eight locomptives and a great number of passenger and platform cars, all in

WILMINGTON, March 1 .- The Richmond Disputch says: Joe Johnson, on Thursday last, assumed command of the army in Sherman's front lately commanded by Beaure-

The Herald's correspondent says: Deserters from Lee's army state that when he made his last visit South, he took two divisions of Anderson's corps with him to reinforce the army confronting Sherman, and that heavy siege guns are being sent from Petersburg to Greenboro, N. C., and that citizens of Petersburg and Richmond are preparing to leave.

The Whig of yesterday says: It is rumored that Bragg has succeeded in bringing Schofield to a halt on the North East River, ten or fifteen miles from Wilmington.

The Sentinel admits that Sherman crossed the South Carolina line, which shows that he has entered North Carolina.

The Whig of the 1st says: All North Georgia is filled with predatory bands of tories and deserters. It is reported that Hood will have an important command in Texas. The panic in Richmond has extended to the surrounding country. The farmers refused to bring in supplies.

A very important movement is now being made by Lee; and it is believed to be the evacuation of Richmond.

General Thomas' troops are being mounted for a march through the interior of the State The Richmond Examiner of the 27th says:

Generals Crook and Kelly, captured some days since, arrived here on Saturday last, and were furhished with apartments at Libby

The Enquirer says the rebel Congressmen have become frightened and were fleeing from Richmond. The rebel Congress was left without a quorum.

The order for the army to be ready to move at a moment's notice has been countermanded, dwing to the storm, after the men had been under arms all night. Fresh orders however are expected.

Lee will remain at Richmond to direct the movements at that point, and will handle his own army for the defense of Richmond. The Richmond papers of Monday say all is quiet. As to Sherman's exact locality it is a matter main army is, except that he has crossed into

NEW YORK, March 2.- The Richmond Examiner of the 27th ultimo had a long article to prove that the abandonment of Richmond by the rebel government and army would be the abandonment of the scheme of independence for the South.

News had been received at Charleston that General Sherman had marched in force on Augusta, and the enemy at once evacuated the city, It is also stated that a large amount of rebel property had been captured there, and that Sherman, after leaving a sufficient force to garrison the city, proceeded on his way northward

The announcement was also made that Sherman was probably proceeding to the cities of Florence, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C., in force, and that he had captured a large quantity of supplies on the roate of

The Herald's correspondent says : Columbia was burned by order of Gen. Sherman as a punishment to the citizens of that place for firing on our troops when the city was in

Deserters report that the last of Hardee's army was to have crossed the Santee river yesterday, (25th) bound for Charlotte, N. C. and that it was found Sherman had already intercepted their march. It is reported on similar authority that the last of Gen. Hood's army, 12,000 strong, passed through Augusta, Georgia, last Sunday, on their way to Beau-

Georgetown, S. C., has been evacuated, and is now in our possession. Deserters are coming in continually. We have over four hundred already.

CITY POINT, March 5-To STANTON : Refconfirm the statement of deserters in entire force. They say it took place on Thursday, March 2d, between Staunton and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was

(Signed) GRANT

The Times says a letter from Winchester, Va., states that on the 25th Feb. cavalry reinforcements and pontoon trains arrived there, and that on the 27th Sheridan started with about 15,000 cavalry, to operate in the direction of Lynchburg.

Some say that Sheridan and Sherman will meet and act together, and that Hancock will assume command at Winchester on the departure of Sheridan.

HALIFAX, March 3-The Cunard from

Liverpool on the 18th and Queenstown on the 19th has arrived. In the House of Commons on the 17th, Layard in response to Watkin, bore testimony to the ability with which Lord Lyons had discharged his duties at Washington. In no one of the many thousand cases which came up had be failed to obtain the highest approval of the Government. Watkin complained that the Government ignored the Reciprocal Treaty; to be put aside without an attempt to avert it by negotiation.

The Index says—Seven hundred and fifteen American ships have been transferred to British registry since the commencement of

A demonstration in support of the Freed men's Aid Society took place at Exeter Hall

London, on the 15th. The weekly returns of the Banks of France show an increase of over thirteen millions francs cash.

The eruption of Vesuvius was increasing. No damage had occurred.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in London, on the 8th of February, the following persons were elected Directors-Sir Samue Conrad, Bart., Edward Croopper, George H. Bidden, Esq, E. M. Archibald, Peter Cooper, of New York, and Mr. Hugh Allen, of Montreal. Up to Friday evening, the 17th, 1,298 miles of cable had been completed and one hundred miles have been manufactured per week. The Great Eastern will be ready for sea with the entire cable on board by the first of June.

MEXICO

The Mone Castle from Havana the 25th has arrived. A French transport from Vera Cruz had reported that the Imperialists captured Oaxaca. There was nothing new from San Domingo.

NEW YORK, March 2-A Hayana correscondent says the siege of the city of Oaxaca terminated on the 9th by the surrender of the place with its republican garrison of seven athousand men to Marshal Bazaine in command of the Imperial forces. Perficio Diaz, the Republican commander, attempted to make his escape in disguise, but was discovered, arrested, and shot. The guerrillas in Mischscan, under Rojas and Romero, had been attacked and almost annihilated by the Imperialists. Rojas and Romero were among the slain. Other guerrilla parties in the south-western part of the country, received severe punishment.

NEW YORK, March 4-Advices received here through private sources, state that the war in the United States is attracting the special attention of the Imperial Government. The police have been directed to arrest all who express sympathy with the Federal cause. Allmanhe Vallz has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for speaking favorably about the United States and predicting

the speedy end of the war.

The Imperial Treasury is constantly get ting lower. The hostility of the Church party to the Emperor Maximilian is on the increase. The friends of Juarez have refused to give credence to the reported defeat at

Sr. Louis, March 5-The New Orleans Bee of Feb. 26 publishes a private letter from Matamoras, dated Jan. 30, which says-Up to this time the Mexican and Confederate authorities have been simply polite and friendly. Gens. Mejia and Slaughter having crossed the river in civil dress, dined with each other yesterday. Gen. Mejia and staff, in full uniform, entered Brownville, Texas, where Gen. Slaughter awaited their visit with his whole command under arms, and gave the visitors an artillery salute of 21 guns. After dinner the Confederate flag was raised. The Mexican general and staff res moved their caps and saluted it, the former making a speech in which he said the Confederacy would soon be recognized. He concluded by inviting the Confederates to a grand banquet at Matamoras, promising to salute their flag with 21 guns. The importance of this affair consists mainly in the fact that Gen. Mejia is the Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican armies, and is therefore the next personage to the Emperor.

CANADA, ao be

Our files are to January 28th.

Lewis A. Bell, a barrister of Thorold, C. W., was frozen to death in his cutter on the night of January 18th.

London, C. W., has again been devastated by fires. On January 21st the City Hotel block was entirely consumed, loss \$20,000, chiefly covered by insurance. On the 24th another large fire broke out on Dundas street and five or six stores were destroyed, causing a lose of \$50,000. They were all fully in-

Parliament has been formally opened Hon. Geo. Brown took his seat between his ancient foes Messrs. Cartier and Galt. The opposition benches were nearly deserted—a proof of the popularity of the new Federation scheme.

Governor General Lord Monek is going home in May to give his views on the seat of Government question. Meanwhile Spenper Wood, the gubernatorial residence at Quebec, will be thoroughly renovated and refitted during his absence—a fact which looks ominous for Ottawa.

Hon. Isaac Buchanan has resigned his eat in the House.

AN AUSTRALIAN SCANDAL.—The community have been greatly scandalized during the last week by the domestic revelations attending the proceedings in the case of "Molesworth v. Molesworth," a suit for a judicial separation, brought with the view to secure alimony, and tried before the Chief Justice and a special jury of twelve at the Supreme Court. The petitioner was Mre. Henrietta Molesworth, the wife of one of our puisne judges. The ground of the petition was cruelty on the part of the husband; and the respondent, in his answer, alleged adultery, both in Victoria and England, on the part of the wife. The trial extended over five days. The issues which the jury had to determine were fourteen in number. On twelve of these the jury found for the respondent. The petition will therefore be dismissed-Melbourne

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SECOND

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN :- At this second appearing to take the oath of the Preside ial office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of the course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public denunciations have been con-stantly called forth on every point and phase of the great events which still absorb the attention and engross the energies of the nation. little that is new could be presented. The progress of our armies, on which all else des pends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and is, I trust, sufficiently satisfactory. With high hopes for the future, no prediction in regard to it has been ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were then anxiously directed to the impending civil war, and all sought to avert it; and while the inaugural address, then being delivered from this place, was devoted altogether to saving the Union, the insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy the Union and divide it by negotiations. Both parties deprecated would accept war rather than let it perish-

war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other and war came. One-eighth of the population were colored slaves—not distributed equally over the land, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiarly powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of war. To strengthen this institution and extend its interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of conflict might cease, or in any event be-tore the conflict itself should cease—each looking for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental

Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to claim the just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not that we may not be judged. The prayers of both could not be answered, and neither has answered fully. The Almighty has His own purpose. Woe to the world because of offense, for it must need be that offense come; but woe to that man by whom offense cometh. I shall suppose that American slavery is one of the offenses. The providence of God must needs come, but this having continued through His appointed time, He now wills more than He gives to both North and South. He levies war as a woe due to those by whom the offense came. Shall we discern that there is any departure from these Divine attributes, which believers in the living God always ascribed to him? Fondly as we hope for the event, do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away—yet, if God wills that it continue until the bondmen's two hundred and fifty years of narconited toil abell he can't say a way. of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be atoned for by another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago. Still, it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether, with a firmness of right. As God gives us to see the right, let us strive and finish the work we are in, bind up the material, and care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan, and do all that we may be able to achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP .- Wormald the well known pugilist of London has contested the Champion's belt with Marsden of Nottingham for £400 a side, and after a severe fight the latter, who was much punished threw up the sponge. The Times of January 17th, speaking of the fight says: The belt which was manufactured some years ago at an eminent London firm at a cost of £100, subscribed by noblemen and gentlemen who take an interest in the exploits of the prize ring, has been handed over to Wormald, the victor in the late fight who is now the acknowledged "Champion." The conditions on which the belt is given are that the holder must defend his claim to it against all comers for three years, and fight for it every six months if challenged to do so. In the event of any holder maintaining his claim for three years the belt becomes his absolute property. It was first won by Tom Sayers against the Tipton Slasher in 1857. There were several contests for it, but Sayers succeeded in holding it up to his great battle with Heenan (the Benecia Boy), on the 7th of April, 1860).

After that fight Sayers retired from the ring and the belt was placed "in commission." The result of the late fight rendered Wormald entitled to it, but circumstances seem to show that he will not be allowed to retain it long unchallenged. It is said that in the cours of a few days Mace will throw down the gauntlet to the new champion, while in other quarters it is rumored that King is inclined to reconsider his resolution never to fight again, one of his arms baving been rendered almost useless by the rough treatment it received.

PASSPORTS .- The Collector of Customs at Astoria, Oregon, writes to the United States Consul of this city, under date of March 7th. that he has received orders from the Department of State to enforce the order requiring passports of travelers from the neighboring British Provinces.

WHAT THE PATRIOTIC PRESS OF NEW WESTMINSTER IS PAID .- We notice in the British Columbia Estimates an item of £100 for advertising in the public newspapers. As the Government job-work is done in the Government Gazette office, the Government pap received by the two journals published in New Westminster amounts to £50 each per 88. For pro-coding and regulatif munos

The Wee

HOUSE

House met at sent-Messra, De M'Clure, Tolmie, Duncan, Carswell PETITION OF

Dr. Powell pre hundred and fifty praying that the j and Corporation ; tion of the office and conferring his Corporation; als Alderman for each as a magistrate, rotation The petition w

Mr. Duncan ge Harbormaster t other returns throwing open of The House we and Means, Mr.

Mr. DeCosmo tax on stock a trades license to tax was to raise that would not exports of the co Dr. Helmcke Mr. DeCosmos' be \$1 per head hogs, 50 cents

meat 1/2 cent p Dr. Helmck smuggling catt and by imposin Another point to any other c import should Mr. DeCosm the amendmen cattle—as a pi if it were done benefit by it.
vented by her
tax of \$1 wa amount to no been imported

of 50 cents per tax on dresse He could not ment would proposed. B protection to them to go in had been the aged, and it farmers and already had. Dr. Helmo he and the

this tax, exce proposing \$1 be four time per head (a la proposed, we 000 a year. head the cat ranged, and between catt and Californ ever in offeri this Island b lieve that \$1 in that way
Mr. M'Clu

to the hon. \$1 per head per head, she dressed mea not believe brunt of the of his hon. give room f forward affe Dr. Tolm that \$2 50

calves the head (hear, importation other side agree with suggest the favor the su preceded hi Mr. Dun sum to mak taxation in nal motion deficit, and Dr. Tolm

dressed me higher in this colony Mr. DeU on cattle pound, and tion of Ch known to reach then \$1 per he per pound. Mr. Fra

were not trenching On the q was desi

e energies of the nation, uld be presented. The es, on which all else des wn to the public as to est, sufficiently satisfactopes for the future, no to it has been ventured. tresponding to this four ats were then anxiously ending civil war, and all and while the inaugural ng delivered from this altogether to saving the agents were in the city the Union and divide it Both parties deprecated would make war rather survive, and the other rather than let it perish— e-eighth of the population— not distributed equally localized in the Southern localized in the Southern laves constituted a penterest. All knew that mehow the cause of war, institution and extend its ject for which the insurthe Union by war, while imed no right to do more ritorial enlargement of it. oted for the war the mag-which it has already atnticipated that the cause ease, or in any event be-tself should cease—each ier triumph, and a result me Bible, and pray to the vokes His aid against the m strange that any man m the just God's assist-

m the just God's assist-neir bread from the sweat as, but let us judge not judged. The prayers of nswered, and neither has he Almighty has His own the world because of of-ed be that offense come; by whom offense cometh. American slavery is one e providence of God must this having continued nted time, He now wills to both North and South. woe due to those by whom.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday March 14, 1865

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, March 9.

House met at 3:15, p. m. Members present—Messra, DeCosmos, Powed, Franklin, M'Clure, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Burnaby, Duncan, Carawell, Dennes.

and Corporation; also praying for the aboli-tion of the office of Stipendiary Magistrate and conferring his powers on the Mayor and Corporation; also for the election of an Alderman for each ward, having jurisdiction as a magistrate, and occupying the bench in matter whether the cattle had been imported

The petition was ordered to be laid on the

COASTING TRADE.

Mr. Duncan gave notice of motion for returns of all coasting licenses issued by the Harbormaster to foreign vessels; also for other returns connected with the recent throwing open of our coasting trade,

WAYS AND MEANS. The House went into committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Franklin in the chair.

TAX ON STOCK.

hogs, 50 cents per head; and on dressed the drawback must go together.

and by imposing the lighter tax he proposed the inducement to do so would be lessened. argument. The only stock exported was to Another point was that on all stock exported | Westminster.

the amendment—that of \$1 per head on cattle—as a piece of folly. There was not the least fear of smuggling cattle, and even if it were done a little our own people would benefit by it. But that could easily be prevented by heavy penalties. On horses the tax of \$1 was equally useless as it would amount to nothing—only 148 horses having been imported last year. The proposed tax of 50 cents per head on all sheep and hogs was equally wrong and useless. As to the tax on dressed meat, he agreed with that. He could not see that any serious derangetions.

Mr. Franklin said unless the drawback proposed. By that tax we would afford a protection to our farming classes and induce them to go into stock-raising to a greater ex-

he and the hon. gentleman had agreed on a tax on stock unless we got something for this tax, except on the amount. As the hon. it. One dollar per head on stock exported cartemen had called him (Dr. H.) foolish for would be a serious matter, but \$1 per head gentleman had called him (Dr. H.) foolish for proposing \$1 per head, he (Mr. DeC.) must be four times more foolish in proposing \$4 per head (a laugh). By the tax he (Dr. H.) proposed, we would obtain a revenue of \$10, 000 a year. By levying a tax of \$4 per head the cattle trade would be greatly deranged, and it would lead to complications between cattle dealers here and in Oregon and he was averse to any obstacles being between cattle dealers here and in Oregon and he was averse to any obstacles being and California. He had no intention what-ever in offering a protection to farmers in with the hon. chairman that the best way of this Island by his motion, as he did not be- arriving at the number of stock would be to

to the hou. Speaker's motion. He thought
\$1 per head too small, but \$4 per head was
too large. He would therefore move that on
cattle the tax be \$2 50 per head, horses \$5
lost, only the mover in the affirmative. The per head, sheep and hogs \$1 per head, and dressed meats 1½ cent per pound. He did a vote of 5 to 6, and the tax of \$4 was carnot believe in making stock bear all the brunt of the deficit, and although his motion Ayes — DeCosmos, Dickson, Carswell, brunt of the deficit, and although his motion would produce a smaller revenue than that of his hon colleague for the city, it would broken, Tolmie, McClure, Burof his hon colleague for the city, it would Noes—Helmcken, give room for other motions to be brought naby, Powell, (5.) forward affecting other articles of consump-

Dr. Tolmie agreed with the last speaker of the clause taxing horses \$1 per head was that \$2 50 on cattle would be better than \$4, but he would suggest that on yearlings and tolks, and Mr. McClure's proposition of \$5 but he would suggest that on yearlings and follows the tax should be only 50 cents per Yearlings and follows and the state of t calves the tax should be only 50 cents per head (hear, hear) in order to encourage the importation of young stock, which could be raised more easily on the wider pastures of the other side than here. On horses he would agree with the hon, gentleman that the tax should be \$5, but on young horses he would suggest the tax of 50 cents. He would also favor the suggestion of the hon, member who preceded him, in levying a permit on vegetables, etc. (hear, hear).

Mr. Duncan said the House had a certain sum to make up, and they should levy their taxation in proportion. He thought the original motion the best mode of raising the deficit, and he would therefore support it. Dr. Tolmie said the tax of half a cent on

dressed meat was too low; it should be higher in proportion than on live stock, in order to encourage the export of hides from

this colony.

Mr. DeCosmos said the tax of \$4 per head on cattle would equal about 4-6ths of one cent per pound. On hogs the rate at \$1 50 per head would be about 1½ cents per pound, and as we expected a large immigration of Chinamen into the country who were known to consume a large quantity of pork this would be almost the only way we could reach them. On sheep the proposed tax of \$1 per head would amount to half a cent

had already a landing permit on cattle, as we dise he would not offer any objection if it were not immoderate, as it would not be trenching on our principle of the free port. On the question of dressed meat he would suggest the prohibition of all imports of dressed meat unless in whole carcasses. This was desirable in a sanatory point of view as was desirable in a sanatory point of view, as diseased cattle might often be thrown on our

tion than on live stock (hear, hear). Dr. Helmcken said it would be necessary

to the island one year or fifty years.

Mr. Burnaby opposed the system of draw-back as adverse to the great principles of free trade, for which he had always contended. He was strongly opposed to anything which would interfere with the freedom of the exporter. As to the \$4 per head tax he thought it too high, and would support the amendment of his hon. colleague.

Mr. Duncan said this was simply offering a bonus to the cattle raiser in the Island. It was impossible to refund money which had never been paid.

never been paid.

Dr. Helmeken seid if no drawback were Mr. DeCosmos said by determining the tax on stock at once, we could leave the trades license to the last. The object of this tax was to raise revenue, and to impose a tax that would not interfere in any way with the exports of the colony.

Dr. Helmcken said if no drawback were allowed he would decidedly vote against the imposition of any tax at all. If there were no drawback it would simply be offering an inducement of \$4 per bead to import cattle direct to the neighboring colony, and other imports would follow. He reiterated his opinion exports of the colony.

Dr. Helmcken proposed in amendment to Mr. De Cosmos' motion, that the tax on cattle be \$1 per head; on horses, \$1; on sheep and moment the tax was levied, and the tax and

meat 16 cent per pound.

Mr. Duncan argued that the special control of the facilities for drawbacks was wholly impracticable.

Dr. He lmcken alluded to the facilities for drawbacks was wholly impracticable.

Dr. Tolmie said the question was very simple but had been mystified by too much

to any other country a drawback equal to the import should be allowed.

Mr. DeCosmos regarded the first part of exported westminster.

Mr. McClure said it was a choice between two evils,—that of giving a bonus on stock exported, and of interfering with our export

tent than formerly. Our mercantile classes shipped by each steamer to New Westmin-had been the only ones who had been encour- ster was not more than five head, and it would aged, and it was now time to encourage our be easy to get a certificate of the number farmers and the few rough manufactures we landed from the officials at that port of

lready had.

Dr. Helmcken said he was glad to see that

Dr. Tolmie said it was useless putting on

lieve that \$1 per head would do any good in that way whatever. Mr. M'Clure would move an amendment tional labor. He would support the motion

motion for a tax of \$2 50 was also lost, on

Dr. Tolmie's amendment of a tax of 50c on yearlings and calves was carried.

Sheep 50 cents per head, lost; and the notion for a tax of \$1 per head was carried. Hogs 50 cents per head, lost; \$1 per head also lost, and the tax of \$1 50 carried.

b, lost; beef cattle \$5 per carcass, carried.

Mutton, per carcass, \$2, carried.

Hogs, per carcass, \$2, carried.

Dr. Helmoken's motion for a drawback on all stock exported to New Westminster equal to the amount of permit levied, to be given

centum per annum be levied on all mortgages, notes and bills of all classes for money lent, the report to the effect that the Emperor

Mr. DeCosmos said it would be far better cent shall be levied on the amount of the antomake the impost on dead animals the nual salary of all persons who have been six same as on any live stock, as there was always an amount of offal in killing stock that ver Island and who do not otherwise pay blockade running steamer Lelia when she was of value, besides it gave additional employment to our people.

Dr. Tolmie proposed that the rate on dead animals should be made heavier in proporement. That masters and employers shall make a return every 3 months of all persons in their employ (exclusive of those receiving less than £150 a year) Dr. Powell presented a petition from one hundred and fifty-four citizens of Victoria, praying that the jurisdiction of the police and the city prison be transferred to the Mayor and Corporation; also praying for the abolition of the office of Corporation; also praying for the abolition of the office of Corporation and Corporation; also praying for the abolition of the office of Corporation and Corporation; also praying for the abolition of the office of Corporation and Corporation and Corporation; also praying for the abolition of the office of Corporation and Corpora

meeting of the Committee he would move that a tax of \$3 per M be imposed on all lumber imported into the colony.

The Committee then rose and reported the

resolutions passed, and the House adjourned till to-morrow (Friday), when the Commit-tee on Ways and Means will resume their

EUROPEAN.

Newspaper Dates to January 22.

The replies of the governments of Sweden and Holland to the manifesto of the rebel Congress, setting forth the design of Jeff Davis' government, are published. Both decline to swerve from the neutral position which they have hitherto maintained.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post notices and discredits some rumors that Napoleon designs recognizing the Southern Confederacy, The writer also says that there is a great antipathy to England entertained by American statesmen, and that the British Minister to this country has consequently severe difficulties to contend with at Washington.

The Dutch papers clarm Gen. Sherman as a Dutchman! A few years ago he was a journeyman dyer in Pilburg, and subsequently emigrated with a few of his fellow workmen to America, in consequence of a commercial failure in which they were concerned in Amsterdam.

The blockade running steamer Lelia, from Liverpool for Wilmington, was wrecked on the 15th inst. off the bar of the Mersey, and became a total loss. A large number of per-

The excitement over the Pope's encylical is extending. It is rumored that trouble with Russia has grown out of it, and the government of Spain has forbidden its publication without authorization from 'the Council of State. Cardinal de Andrea, had been ordered to repair from Naples to Russia to has run out of funds let those in authority answer for having spoken disrespectfully of show some zeal in attending to the just wants it, and, it was said, refused to comply with of the inhabitants of Leech river, (which the order. An account of the action of the promises to be the chief source of our Island

withdraw from her alliance with Prussia if every man to reap the full benefit of his the latter persists in the project for annexing claim, or if it answers his purpose better, to

Havre in the month of December last, there were three hundred and sixty for New York, thirty-eight for the States of the Rio de la Plata, three for Lima, and one for Rio Jan-

The steamship Columbia, from Liverpool for the West Indies, had sunk off Brest, and laws you are aware that there is a requisition

A motion had been made in the Spanish Cortes, on the part of the opposition members, in favor of retaining possession of St. Do-

Consols closed in London on the 21st of January at from eighty-nine and five eights to eighty-nine and three fourths for money. In Liverpool cotton was firmer but unchanged. Breadstuffs were inactive, and provisions firm and buoyant.

lso lost, and the tax of \$1 50 carried.

Dressed meat—fresh—one half cent per the expenditures for the British army and

be reported to the House. Carried.

Of discount from six to five and a half per cent. Consols closed in London on the 14th instant at from eighty-nine and three-fourths to ninety for money. The Liverpool cotton and breadstuffs markets were dull and instant at the same time respectfully recommending Mr. A. Barnett to the appointment.

Means he would move that a tax of one per cent. Consols closed in London on the 14th instant at from eighty-nine and three-fourths to ninety for money. The Liverpool cotton and breadstuffs markets were dull and instant at the same time respectfully recommending Mr. A. Barnett to the appointment.

Yours, respectfully, of discount from six to five and a half per a year. To bring this about some gentlemen

to be paid by the lender or lenders on the Maximilian, of Mexico, had ceded to Louis aggregate amount of money he or they may Napoleon the States of Sonora, Durango, have lent as aforesaid during the present Sinales, Chibushua and Lower California. Mr. McClure gave notice that at next meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means he would move that Landing Permits be charged on all vegetables, potatoes and roots at the rate of one half cent per lb., and that 35 per ton be imposed on hav.

The London Times discusses the proposi-tion of some of the Southern rebels, for the

blockade running steamer Lelia when she foundered at the mouth of the Mersey, on the 15th instant, was variously estimated at be-tween thirty and sixty, only eight of whom were known to be saved.

In the town of Nicaudro, on the Gulf of Venice, shocks of earthquake have been daily felt during the last seven months, and to these have lately been added subterranean noises, in consequence of which it is feared that a volcano is about to burst forth there, and the people are leaving the place.

The Theatre Royal, of Edinburgh, was totally destroyed by fire on the 13th instant, and a number of persons were killed and injured.

Captain Corbett, late commander of the rebel pirate Sea King, alias Shenandeah, has been committed for trial in Liverpool, charged with violating the Foreign Enlistment Act.

The Liverpool Post states that orders for twenty thousand artillery uniforms for the rebels have recently been executed in that

Messrs. Schoolfield and Bright of the British Parliament, have been recently addressing their constituents favorably to the United States government, though the American propositions to place gunboats on the lakes and to abrogate the Reciprocity treaty with Canada were deprecated.

It is asserted that Spain will demand of Peru indemnity to the amount of fifteen million francs.

LETTER PROM LEECH RIVER.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST, Sir,-Allow me, through the medium of your columns, to say a word or two about the Leech river gold mines. There are between two and three hundred miners and storekeepers from the forks of Sooke and Leech to the North Forks, and it is the general opinion that this summer there will be been tween 1500 and 2000 miners on the creek. Of course the severity of the winter prevents them from making progress on their claims at present though a few manage to make sufficient to keep themselves in food by taking advantage of an occasional fine day.
There are some also working in the benches who are getting out a very fair quantity of gold, but the generality of them are totally were drowned.

We have received the full text of the bill providing for the abandonment of all claims to St. Domingo by Spain, which has been laid before the Spanish Cortes by the minimistry.

The excitement over the Pone's encylical auriferous deposits exists not far off, as the color can be found almost anywhere for

the order. An account of the action of the French government in opposition to it had been communicated by M. Sartiges to Cardinal Antionelli, the Pope's Prime Minister.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has nominated Prince Napoleon as regent of the French empire in the event of his death.

Austria, it is stated, has determined to withdraw from her allience with Papage if join with others and all work together. I know of a case that happened last year where a man who held a good paying claim was washed out by those below him, which forced him to leave his claim for the remainder of the season; he appealed to the late Com-Martinique, Senegal, and la Reunion.

Of four hundred and two emigrants leaving teet him he obtained no redress. Again, a claim on a small creek like this should extend right through the stream instead of only to the centre. Six men holding claims on one side want to flume that part of the river but cannot do so because those on the other side will not agree to it. To obtain the requisite of thirty-four persons on board all but three drawn up praying His Excellency the Governor to adopt on Leech river the mining laws.

The rumors that British troops were about of British Columbia. The other requireto be sent to Canada are authoritatively con-tradicted by the London Globe.

ment is an efficient postal communication with Victoria. Some honorable gentleman in the House proposed \$300 per annum. One glance will show the absurdity of the proposed sition. Did the hon, gentleman for one mo-ment reflect upon what was to be done for the money? I think not, and will tell him. From Victoria to the North Forks the distance is 24 miles, which has to be travelled over four times a week, making 96 miles for the munificent sum of \$5.77! and the poor expressman will have about twenty or thirty pounds of letters and newspapers to shoulder The number of French war vessels to be disarmed is now announced as thirty-three.

The London Globe advises the English people not to expect any reduction this year in the expenditures for the British army and navy.

The Mosely cotton spinning firm of Scholefield & Sons had failed for about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. There were arrangements in this locality and to him we dred and fifty thousand dollars. There were arrangements in this locality, and to him we rumors of the failure of other large firms, would like to see the appointment given, umors of the failure of other large firms. would like to see the appointment given, though not at the miserable stipend of \$300

Woodman Stores:

N. B.—I beg to inclose a copy of the petition, which has already received some fifty signatures. hend sed copy days

Leech River, March 9th, 1865. To His Excellency Arthur E. Kennedy, C B., Governor of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,-

We, the undersigned miners and residents

of Leech River having for a long time experienced the want of a proper postal communication, humbly submit to your Excellency now that the mining season is about to commence, which will necessarily cause a considerable increase to our population, the small amount voted by the Legislature is totally inadequate for the purpose, it being coasting vessels excepted.

INCOME TAX.

Dr. Helmcken gave notice that he would move at the next meeting that one half per

would induce any one properly to fulfil the

We would further respectfully intimate that Mr. Alfred Barnett has from the first and during the winter attended to our interests in this way with safety and dispatch, and has acquired the confidence of the miners, and we should be glad if your Excellency would grant sufficient remuneration as would induce him to continue his ser-

British Columbia.

The steamer Fideliter, Capt. Loudon, arrived vesterday from New Westminster with a few passengers and an express.

No later intelligence had been received from Cariboo, communication with the upper country having been entirely cut off. Fraser River is full of float ice. Capt. Loudon reports large flakes floating down 40 and 50 feet long and 6 inches thick. The weather had however moderated and the river will probably soon be clear again.

(Frem the Columbian.)

TELEGRAPHIC—Mr. Haines, local superintendent of the California State Telegraph Co., arrived from Semiahmoo in a cance yesterday, May 9th. Mr. Haines informs us that the weather has been extremely unfavorable. The working party had crossed the Boundary, but owing to the weather he could not give any definite idea of when they would reach this city. No news had been received over the line:

ARRIVALS FROM ABOVE-Capt. Golding and several others arrived in this city from Doug-las on Thursday night. They experienced very great hardship and had several hair-breadth escapes in getting down. They re-port the river frozen from Sumass down to within two miles of Pitt River. The steamer Hope is tied up at Sumass, Mr. Dodge having returned to Douglas. The sleighing having returned to Douglas. The sleighing was good upon the Portages and preparations were making for starting the Lake steamers: There is no news of importance. Several parties arrived yesterday from Yale. They had come direct from the Thompson River. They represent sleighing as excellent down as far as Jackass Mountain, and from that point down to Yale the road is very bad from the depth of snow and on account of snow slides from the mountain. They bring no later news from above. The N. P. Times continues: They found some passengers from Yale on board the Hope who are expected to arrive to-day. They walked down on the ice, which is from one to three feet thick. On coming across Harrison Lake they experienced a severe gale of wind, and the Henrietta had a narrow escape of being capaired. sized. Provisions were plentiful at Douglas, and along the road. Mr. C. K. Wright and Mr. Donnelly are among the party on the Hope. Our informants were in a terribly starved condition on their arrival in town.

Customs Receipts for week ending 3d March, 1865: Duties, £188 1 11; harbor dues, £11 11 4; head money, £16 4; fees, 4s; tournage dues, £17 16. Total, £233 17 3.

THE HOPE-KOOTENAY TRAIL-We mentioned on Thursday that Mr. Ladner had made a proposition to the Government to open a trail from Hope to Princeton for the sum of \$7,000, and have it completed by the 20th inst. We now learn that the proposal has been accepted, with this difference, that the sum is \$6,000.

FROM THE NORTH PACIFIC TIMES.

On Wednesday last a large quantity of prairie grass was fired near Harris' ranch, The sky in the evening was illuminated for

Mr. Dewdney, who started up the river to inspect Spence's bridge has returned, having found it impossible to proceed, the river being completely blocked with ice a short distance above Katesy's.

Mr. Haines is dissatisfied with the trail made by the Government from Semiahmoo Bay to Mud Bay, adding as it does some seven miles to the length of the road, by the circuitous route taken, and being almost useless for the purposes of the telegraph.

Owing to the stoppage of communication by the cold weather, the stock of beef and mutton has failed, and fish and game are at a premium in the markets.

DREAMY HOLDROOK !- In a discussion in the British Columbia Legislative Council on a motion of the Hon. Mr. Holbrook for an appropriation of £100 for a resident pilot, the Hon. gentleman is reported to have said: "That in the course of a fortnight two vessels would arrive direct from San Francis and unless there was a pilot at New West-minster, they would be detained at great loss. The Victoria pilot always managed to put every vessel aground on the sands." The two ships alluded to will have to be somewhat expeditions to arrive within the given time as they were not on the berth at latest dates.

SLEIGHS .- Everything in the shape of a sleigh was called into requisition yesterday, the snow being well adapted to that pleasurable exercise, and the jingling of bells was audible up to a late hour. We noticed two or three orthodox sleighs or cutters of Eastern importation traversing the streets, but the majority of the vehicles were of somewhat primitive and rude construction. An adventure happened to one party last even-ing about 8 o'clock which might have resulted seriously. They were driving gaily along and were about to visit the house of a friend and were about to visit the house of a friend to add another petticoat to the joyous party. Opposite Jeffery's rooms, however, on Johnson street, there is a high embankment on the south side of which the water has been damned up to the height of about seven feet. The surface of the water was frozen over and covered with snow so as not to be discernible. to the eye of a stranger to the locality topreto the eye of a stranger to the locality; presently a plunge and a scream were heard and the sleigh disappeared completely under the surface of the atoresaid pond, nothing but the horse's head being visible. The occupants of the sleigh finding their position rather a chilly one quickly emerged, and the unfortus nate horse, with the assistance of a bystander, was rescued from his perilous and uncomfortable situation not much the worse for his fortable situation, not much the worse for his involuntary header.

The Aveckly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 14, 1865.

THE NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANDERSON The arrival of the Anderson brings us Eastern dates to the 28th. The reported capture of Wilmington has been confirmed. The Federal General Schofield directed operations on the land and Admiral Porter Capture of Wilmington Confirmed superintended matters on the river. On the evacuation of Fort Anderson, which appears to have been almost as strong as Fort Fisher. the fleet moved up the river simultaneously with the advance of the land forces. The movement of the latter was so rapid that the Confederates had no time to form themselves into anything like a formidable line of defence, and after making an ineffectual attempt at resistance, left the city with 700 prisoners in the hands of the Federals. In the meantime Porter had advanced with 50 gunboats and captured Fort Strong; and so this important city which was recently stated by the Southern papers to be impregnable, has fallen into the hands of the North. But five days elapsed between the capture of Charleston and Wilmington-a period just Creek. Cox crossed his troops below on sufficient to give Sherman a proper start to be able to form a junction with Schofield at a convenient point in North Carolina. Whether Sherman has done so or not is not very clear; since one telegram announces ton is in possession of our troops. that he is marching rapidly towards Danville on the Virginia line, taking a course due north by way of Salisbury, and another that he has reached Fayetteville ninety miles to the north-west of Wilmington. Each point that night. Our captures, including Fort has its advantages and its drawbacks. If the Anderson, amount to about 700 prisoners. Federal commander marches in the first direction he will, no doubt, be able to inflict rosin. The Union feeling showed itself quite greater loss on the Confederates. The taking strongly in the city. Terry has followed of Salisbury alone would destroy one of the Hoke to the northward. most important arsenals in the South, and the march upon Danville would close up Lee's great line of supply; on the other hand, however, Sherman's position would be more full. of danger. In the very heart of the hot-bed of secession, with a line of communication of three hundred miles up to Danville, and over another hundred before a junction could be formed with Grant, he would be undoubtedly in a more serious pos sition than any in which he has yet been placed. Should he form a junction with Schofield at Fayetteville, Wilmington steamer. The rebels sent down two hundred would then form the base of operations instead of Charleston, and the line of communication would be shortened nearly a hundred and fifty miles. It is more than No damage done to hull. Some of the vessels probable that Sherman will adopt the latter picked up the torpedoes with their torpedo movement. He will thus shorten his march nets. Yesterday evening Gen. Amos' divto Grant by advancing on the Weldon instead of the Danville line, and, if his communications do get cut off, will have a much along the enemy's line. The fort responded shorter distance to reach water communica- with three or four shots, but was soon silenced. tion, if necessary.

under Beauregard, who will dispute Sherman's march north. The forces under the Southern General will, it is said, reach 30,000 men. The Federals, however, far outnumber this, and will in all likelihood force their way rapidly into Virginia. Here will come the great and decisive tug of war. Sherman united to Grant, and Beauregard to Lee, will form the most powerful contending formed no part of the armament and stores armies that have yet confronted each other on intended for the use of Mobile: The rebels the continent. According to the New York papers, Grant has been recently receiving reinforcements to the amount of one and sometimes two thousand per day. He is therefore in a position to overwhelm Lee if the latter don't know when or where Beauregard will should attempt to force his way south. What give Sherman battle, but if the latter contin-Beauregard may do with his army-whether ues to march toward Richmond, he marches he will endeavor to block up Sherman's path ter in all the arts of strategy and tactics. He or retreat at once to Petersburg, it is difficult will retreat when proper and fight when to say; under any circumstance, however, the proper. decisive conflict of the war is at hand. Grant of the 21st say: Sherman is pushing rapprepare for marching at a moment's notice : so that we may expect to hear any day of the great, and we believe final, struggle on Virginia soil.

Mobile was not evacuated as was previlie up in ordinary, for its great work is finished. According to the New York Tribune. 25,000 men can now be released from naval duty and added to the strength of the army. While the North is thus receiving large accessions to its power, the Confederacy States to bear the weight of a war they never is experiencing internal dissension, if desired. After mentioning the ruin and denot disruption. The bill to call into vastation of the border States, it says that including it is supposed about 10,000 bales the field two hundred thousand slaves, passed the House but was thrown out by the Senate, success or universal destruction. They by act and call this new organization into being. far received the fury of the storm roused by others. On Monday the compact of mutual long been hidden away were brought out and support was broken. The bill to appropriate given to the breeze amid the cheers and sisters with being the first to bring on the was also defeated in the Senate chiefly by the Crowds lined the route of march, and shouts contest and the first to shirk its responsi- vote of the Gulf States. bilities, throwing the terrible onus on the financial condition of rebeldom, in which it border States which were hurried against their will into civil war. All this is suggestive of radical changes in Southern gestive of radical changes in Southern the calamities which the war has caused great sentiment, and would point to a speedy tertoo great to waste time in windy denunciamination of a conflict that has grown repug- tions. nant to those who have been its principal

FROM THE OREGONIAN.

Later Eastern News

DATES TO FEBY 28th.

Sherman Marching to Reinforce

MOBILE NOT EVACUATED!

THE CAPTURE OF WILMINGTON. FORT MONROE, Feb. 24-Our troops cap tured Wi mington on the morning of the 22d. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson, Gen. Schofield ordered Cox to follow its garrison towards Wilmington, while Terry followed Hoke on the east side of the river. The latter but was so closely pursued by Terry that he could send no troops to the west side. On that side the rebels made a stand behind Own 500 prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24-A dispatch has just been received announcing that Wilming-

(Signed,) T TO NOTICE STANTON. Cox pushed to Brumarack river, opposite Wilmington, where the bridges were set on fire, on his arrival, and the rebels began burning cotton a d rosin in the city, and left The citizens stated that the rebels burned 1,000 bales of cotton and 15,000 barrels of

C. B. COMSTOCK. Lieut. Col. and A. D. C.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25-The following has been received at the Navy Department, dated U. S. Flag Ship Malvern, Cape Fear River, Feb. 24: I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington has been evacuated, and is in possession of our forces. After the evacu ation of Fort Anderson, I pushed forward the gunboats as far as the water would permit. The army pushed up at the same time. I succeeded in getting fifty gunboats over the bar and opened fire on Fort Strong, a work commanding the principal obstructions, and where the rebels had also sunk a large floating torpedoes. I had a strong force of picket boats out and the torpedoes were sugk ision moved within a short distance of the fort, and had a sharp encounter with the rebels. I opened a rapid fire on the fort all This morning we heard that Gen. Terry was in the works, and that the road was cles The remnants of the Confederate army to Wilmington. The Mantana could not n the two Carolinas are concentrating cross the shoals without lightering, which was a work of some labor. I then had the pleasure of placing our flag on Fort Strong.

(Signed) MOBILE NOT EVACUATED.

CAIRO, Feb. 10-Deserters from Taylor's army declare that there is no intention on the part of the rebel authorities to evacuate Mobile. That city has always been a depot for military material of all kinds. It is said the cannon and supplies recently taken to Salem believe Salem is to be assailed soon, and are trying to put it in good defensive condition without weakening Mobile.

SOUTHERN OPINIONS ON THE WAL. The Richmond Whig of the 21st says : We to his doom. Beauregard is Sherman's mas-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28-Richmond papers idly north towards Salsbury, Greensboro and Danville, thence to join Grant in attacking Richmond.

In the rebel House, on Monday, a bill was passed to arm 200,000 negroes.

New York, Feb. 26 A letter from Gen. Lee, published at Richmend says: The ously stated, but the entrance of its harbor arming of the negroes is not only expedient is just as much sealed up as if it were. The but necessary, as he does not think the white principal street, their officer was scarcely

States in opposition to the wishes of the Border States; that the Gulf States rejected the advice and hurried Virginia and other border the tide is now relling towards those States of cotton, large quantities of rice, over 200 which made the fight and who demanded pieces of artillery and immense supplies of whereapon the Richmond papers suggest whom the first blow was stricken are the that President Davis should disregard the first to desert those whose breasts have thus tween the States, Virginia charging her Gulf slaves so as to secure honorable existence waving of handkerchiefs of the populace.

> The Examiner has a frantic article on the the calamities which the war has caused are

The Richmond papers are more frantie than ever. The Enquirer calls upon Jeff.

of law. It says these States and this cause stand to-day in need of a man who will take the power of the people and use ti for their preservation. Further on it says : Sherman is rushing through the Carolinas like an avalanche. Reports say he has captured 100,-000 bales of cotton at Columbia.

Grant is gradually, perhaps surely, extending his lines around Petersburgh and Richmond, and threatens every moment to burst over the lines that intervene, and our Senate is doing the conservative. History furnishes

no parallel to this. THE CONFEDERATE FORCES.

The estimated strength of the rebel army around Petersburg is about 30,000. The news of Sherman's success in South Carclina had become generally known throughout the rebel army, and caused a feeling of universal

depression. The privates make no secret of their intention to desert. Lee has placed a heavy guard in his rear to prevent them from going back to their homes. The deserters confirm the statement that siege guns have been removed from Petersburg and carried to some point in the rear of that city.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28-The Times' Washington special claims to have accurate information as to what rebel force can be brought against Sherman. Beauregard superceded took up a line four miles from Wilmington, Hardee when that general left Savannah and took his force, amounting to 8,000 effective men, while Hardee went to Charleston where there were not over two brigades. These Creek. Cox crossed his troops below on have since probably joined Beauregard at flat-boats, attacked them in the rear and routed them, taking two guns and upwards of men. Probably Hoke's division has fallen back towards Goldsboro, between Wilmington and Weldon. General Baker had a brigade of not over 3,000 strong at Salisbury.

About two regiments were stationed guarding the prisoners. The entire force therefore that Beauregard could concentrate will not exceed 22,000 men. He has cavalry sufficient to swell his force to 30,000 m-n. If Sherman forms a junction with Scofield, as he undoubtedly will, it is safe to say his force will be far superior to Beauregard's concentrated strength and all the aid he may get

from Richmond. WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Tribune's special says: The only change intended in the Cabinet is the substitution of McCullough for Fessenden. Gov. Dennison and Attorney General Speed were both informed when appointed that they were to remain through the second term. Judg Usher will remain for the present. Lincoln will testify his appreciation of the Navy, War and State Departments by tendering them positions for four years more.

The Commercial's Washington letter of the 20th says : A corps of surgeons and nurses with hospital stores have been sent to Wilmington, which is to be Sherman's new base of supplies. It is evident that a battle is expected by good military judges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22-The public and many private buildings of Washington are illuminated to-night. Every main entrance to the State Department has the following motto: " Peace and good will to all nations but no entangling alliances, and no foreign

The Herald's Washington special dispatch says: Gen. Singleton of Illinois (Peace Da-mocrat) left Washington again on a second excursion to Richmond, accompanied by Judge Hughes, late of the Court of Claims It is supposed he is on another peace mis-

Washington, Feb. 27-The House has pasled the bill to authorise and aid the construc river and Puget Sound.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28-The Commercial's correspondent at Hatcher's Run, of the 25th says: We are now under marching orders, having received instructions to be ready to move at a moment's warning. We expect to have another tilt for the possession of the south side of the railroad, and look for a heavy engagement. That something is going twenties were quoted at 46 on Wednesday. on in the lines in front of us is very evident. I do not believe that Lee is going to retreat, though deserters who are now coming in in greater numbers than ever, report that he is preparing to fall back to Danville. Lee could not fall back to overwhelm Sherman without having Grant thundering close to his Oak. rear in less than six hours.

Though the rebel papers are silent regarding Sherman's whereabouts, enough is drop-ped to show that he was some days since within easy marching distance of Fayetville, situated on the Cape Fear river, 95 miles northwest of Wilmington. Water commu-

at all seasons and now.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28-It seems by the Herald's Charleston correspondent that even in Secessia a favor for the old Union has survived all the vicissitudes. The remaining inhabitants of the city manifested the utmost delight at the unfurling over them of the flag and when a small body of colored troops, fleet, as we have shown before, may almost population can supply the necessities of a long war. long war.

The Richmond Inquirer of the 22d has an article about the arming of the negroes. It declares that the war was begun by the Gulf Stripes, President Lincoln and the Yankee

The rebels destroyed much property by burning and explosions before they left, but large amounts were found remaining in the city after the Union forces took possession,

ammunition. It also appears that a similar welcome was extended to Gen. Terry when he march-

of gladness filled the air.

The entire Union losses, both killed and

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 20 .- Colonel Livingston commanding on the plains, reports two fights near Mud Springs, from the 4th to the 9th, Davis to arm the slaves without the authority between 2000 Indians and 200 cavalry. The

The Indians went north, driving two herds

of captured cattle with them.

A Washington dispatch says: The Gove ernment has advices to-day that the pirate ram Olinde had put into Corunna, Spain, for repairs which there is reason to believe she will not be allowed to receive and without which she will not be dangerous to any port this side the Atlantic.

The Tribune's special dispatch says: It

is estimated that the capture of Charleston and Fort Anderson, together with the capture to have good fires in stores, offices and shops. of Mobile, will liberate 25,000 men from the navy, who can be organised into a corps for offensive operations.

New York, Feb. 25 .-- A force from Sheridan's army was sent in pursuit of the rebel

berland, Md., and captured Gens. Crook and month of January. Kelly. They returned to Winchester on Thursday, having succeeded in rescuing the captured officers.

EUROPEAN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20-The reading of the Queen's speech in Parliament on the 6th, was followed by an interesting debate on American affairs between the supporters of the Ministry and the opposition, which showed a material change of opinion on the part of the British statesmen regarding the war, and the position of the United States Government.

Earl Russell admitted that there was just cause of complaint against England. both in regard to fitting out of rebel priva-teers and tolerating raids from Canada. thought it was not unnatural that the United States Government should take steps for increasing its naval forces in the northern lakes. Other members expressed the same opinion.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 21-The Nova Scotia from Liverpool on the 9th, and Queenstown on the 7th, has arrived. The London Times' Paris correspondent says: When the French Minister, Count Mercier, was recalled from Washington, the Americans were to understand that no new agent would be accredited until President Lincoln should have recognized the Empire of Mexico. This recognition has not been forthcoming, and there is no French Minister at Washington. The writer adds: It is believed that Bigelow will continue as United States Charge-d'affaires in Paris for some time to come.

The acquittal of Burleigh in the Rappahannock case, called forth for severe strictures from the papers. The Daily News says s jury has seldom given such signs of prejudice, and calls for an amendment of the foreign

The Times says that the Fort Fisher affair developed a new step in the war. It demon-strated the possibility of making turret ships

In the House of Lords, Derby spoke on the American war. He said it could result only in the separation of the Union, or the absolute subjugation of the South. The latter was so repugnant to every feeling of humanity, that every one would rejoice if steps could be taken to avert it.

He regrets that the neutrality had not been better received by the North, and asserted that the North was instigated by a spirit of retaliation in the steps she had taken toward Canada. The object of the North was undoubtedly aggressive, and he hoped the British Government would take measures to a general ringing of fire bells. General Mction of the railroad to connect the Pacific Lord Granville said there was still time for Railroad in California with the Columbia negotiation on these waters. Russell said Derby had not done justice to the invitation GRANT AND SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS. given to the North.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28-The steamer New York, from Northampton, Feb. 15th, has arrived. The steamer Canada's peace news had caused a great sensation in Liverpool. The Confederate steamer Stonewall (late Olinde), last from Copenhagen, put into Ferrol, Spain, on the 4th. United States five-

The Duke of Northumberland died on the 11th. The Shenandoah burnt the following shipping off the Cape of Good Hope: Barks Ed-

ward, Olivia, and D. Godfrey, the brig Susan ard schooners Lizzie M. Stacy and Charter

The Times says: We are assured from New York that President Davis has the dead in bed at the What Cheer House this game in his own hands and can secure the morning. independence of the South either with Northpleasure. The clue to this startling mystery is found in the statement freely credited in by a French viceroy in liquidation of French claims on Mexico. This cession must entail the recognition of the South by France, England and Europe generally.

Cardinal Wiseman was not expected to

A decree authorising the circulation of the encyclical letter without admitting proposi-tions contrary to the institutions and legisla-tion of Italy had been issued. Letters from Rome state that the Pope de-

and will withdraw his nuncio from that

The United States steamer Iroquois arrived at Table Bay on the 9th of January, with the crews of the barks Edward and Stacy, burned by the Shenandoah.

PORTLAND.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN.]

OPIUM SEIZURE.-Four cases containing pium were seized by officers of the Custom House, on Saturday, as they were landed at The jury in the case of Julia Stanford vs. Couch's wharf from the steamer Pacific. X. Vaudecosteele, returned a verdict for The article was placed in warehouse, and as no claimant has appeared to make application for it, very likely it will not be asked for, and will not Uncle Sam some \$4,000 to \$4,500 in front of his premises. Couch's wharf from the steamer Pacific. consequence of the violation of the revenue

THEATRE.-Last evening terminated the engagement of the Irwins, and it was made the occasion of a benefit to the worthy actor. Mr. S. M. Irwin, who, with his estimable lady formance will be given. To-morrow evening the tragedy of Othello will be produced. Mr. kum-poops."

Indians were driven off with the loss of 40 killed. Out loss is 2 killed and 21 wounded. The Indians went north, driving two herds vine, Messrs. Leslie, Graham, Shields, and

the original company.

Cold.—March came in furiously yesterday with a regular nor'-wester; snow, and the chilling accompaniments of a winter day, and continued cold up to the honr of our going to press. Ice formed in considerable quantities throughout the day and night; snow remained in many places on the streets, and besides the usual inconveniences of a cold day, it was found very convenient The steamer Julia, lying at the O.S. N. Company's wharf, was fired up to prevent the water in her boilers from freezing.

A private letter from Placerville informs us that the thermometer ranged from 120 to cavalry who last Tuesday dashed into Cum- 340 below zero at that place during the

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The libel suit of Henry Duchange vs. J: W. Simonton, of the Bulletin, for \$15,000 damages, is on trial.

It is said that McCarthy and McDonald, of the Flag, have had a personal encounter resulting in favor of McCarthy; also, that McDonald has been superseded on the edis torial staff by H. O. Bennett, formerly of the Grass Valley Union. To-day the County Court upon calling the case of D. O. Mc-Carthy entered for libel, the defendant did not make his appearance, a bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

Helena Crowell, who was indicted for forging her busband's name to a deed to some property in this city, forfeited her bail in the County Court this morning and a bench warrant was issued for her arrest.

The San Francisco and Alameda Railroad has been completed to San Leandro, and will be open to public travel to-morrow. The Imperial Silver Mining Company to-

day declared a dividend of \$8 per share. The official report of of duties collected at our Custom House for January, 1865, is \$329,064 23; and for February, \$501,830 81 making a total, thus far in 1865, of 830, 895 04, which is considerably less than last year

Flour, 300 quarter sacks, Oregon, sold at \$13; Wheat, 500 sacks, Oregon, 5 cts., 10,000 do., California, \$5 25 \$2 cwt., with 10,000 do., California, \$5 25 \$\pi\$ cwt., with free offerings at the close: Barley in the market is very firm, with sales of 1250 sacks, California at \$3 25@3 30; Oats—sales of Oregon at 3 cts.: Corn. mixed, we quote at 3c.; prime yellow 3½@3½c. \$\pi\$ fb.; Beans, 600 sacks, white and Bayos, 4½@43½; Wool, 42 bales; fall clip, and 15,000 fb pulled, P. T. and L. F., 49@49½.

The ship Charles A. Farwell, 142 days from New York, arrived in port to-day.

SHN FRANCISCO, March 2 .- The Overland Telegraph is down. The steamer St. Louis will sail to-morrow in the place of the Golden City. It is rumored that no steamer will lie at Aspinwall to connect with the St. Louis, but the fact cannot be ascertained until the line resumes work.

The committee of arrangements have determined to have no procession on Saturday. Their programme is as follows: That there be a salute of 100 guns by the California Guard at sunrise; the same at mid-day and at sunset, and during these salutes there be Dowell will be invited to order similar salutes from the Forts and vessels of the harbor. Citizens generally are requested to close their places of business, and give the day to enthusiastic and patriotic rejoicing.

The Duchange-Simonton libel suit is continued until to-morrow. C. L. Beck sues Wells, Fargo & Co. for \$15,000. Damages for a case of wax-work lost by them. Louis I. Jordan, proprietor of the Anatomical Museum, arrested last evening for exhibiting obscene and lewd pictures and figures at his

Museum; he gave bonds.

Henry and De Young, the begus extra conspirators were indicted by Grand Jury for conspiracy to defraud and cheat.

D. S. McCarthy was arrested on a bench warrant, and give \$1,000 bonds to appear toe morrow morning.

James Morrow, a Canadian, was found

Wm. H. Mead, hatter, Isadore Huff grocer, ern assent or despite it, according to his and Jacob A. Smith, bag manufacturer have applied for the benefit of the insolvent act. Louis Berregas, a native Californian, stabbed nication is interrupted between the two places at all seasons and now.

America that the Mexican Emperor has conducted in the schooner Fortunas, in a veyed in trust to Napoleon the Northern portains and now.

UNIONISM IN THE CAROLINAS.

> Currency Exchange, 90; Coin Bills, 214 @211/4. Legal Tender, 49@491.

March 4 — The steamship Golden City, from Panama, arrived at 10 o'clock this morning. She brought 207 sacks of newspapers, 35 lock sacks of letters, and 12 lock gs of South American letters.

The Atlantic steamer North Star, on her down trip, when 20 miles from Aspinwall, clines to conclude a concordat with Mexico broke her shaft at 6 o'clock, a. m., on the

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's screw steamer Clodai was wrecked at Sarquin Bay, three miles north of Pachico, on her voyage to Callao, Jan. 24. All hands were saved, with much of the cargo and

D. O. McCarthy, editor and proprietor of the American Flag, has been indicted by the Grand Jucy for libel on the private character of James Nisbet, one of the proprietors and editors of the Bulletin.

A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME, ETC .- The Washington Standard taxes the Copperheads with want of refinement in designating the officials employed in the Internal Revenue and active youth, have won much favor in the hearts of our public. We regret very much that the inclement weather did not per the same idea we suppose the supporters of mit a larger turn out. This evening no per- the present Administration are termed "Lin-

It is by no mea

even flourishing

fresh taxation; b is daller than us of moral courage to increase the bi the disagreeable t try, if it is to pro nue, and the only the colony's capac to decide upon which to levy it. voted by the H year's expenditure estimated receipt in round number of \$60,000. Nov be asked, is the this additional s tatingly say "no, confined to those ation of the cold of the population support of the Go are best able to p the largest busin proportion to the scheme which v contribute some dealer and auctio wards the revent posed without be ular class.

The measures Committee on V indications of a revenue. The system of taxin the only wonder so long on the of the law se the trader has to pay. commission ag trader probably comparatively the only fair so timated that \$ 000 more than make up the is proposed to cattle, sheep ar lumber at so eken's proposi horses and oxe and pigs, is mu nearer the on horses, \$2 and pigs wou ble to the peo igencies of stock importe back would b lar a thousa Helmoken is be induced to ment of trac change. We a thousand is far as the tax has been sug posed ; but w of the Chamb half per cer as should 1 in mind that is seriously in done in the the city is th population a retailer on al Government the fifteen or the retailers,

up the deficit. tax before per cent. o aght to yie Altogether, tionable in the increase fered with, so by those wh free port. indeed scare

more mouths

The means

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not in the lig of as being i ish Columb I. v. ting an add horse deale

e in furiously yesterday wester; snow, and the ents of a winter day, p to the honr of our ormed in considerable the day and night; many places on the found very convenient tores, offices and shops. as fired up to prevent m Placerville informs ter ranged from 120 to that place during the

NIA NEWS

Henry Duchange vs. J: Bulletin, for \$15,000

Carthy and McDonald. a personal encounter McCarthy; also, that superseded on the edis Bennett, formerly of the To-day the County the case of D. O. Mcibel, the defendant did ance, a bench warrant

who was indicted for 's name to a deed to city, forfeited her bail sued for her arrest. and Alameda Railroad

o San Leandro, and will vel to-morrow. r Mining Company to-

end of \$8 per share. of of duties collected at for January, 1865, is February, \$501,830 81 us far in 1865, of 830, siderably less than last

sacks, Oregon, sold at acks, Oregon, 5 cts., lia, \$5 25 \$ cwt., with close: Barley in the with sales of 1250 sacks, @3 30; Oats—sales of orn, mixed, we quote at 16@31c. # fb.; Beans, Bayos, 41@434; Wool, and 15,000 fb pulled, P.

A. Farwell, 142 days ved in port torday. farch 2.—The Overland The steamer St. Louis the place of the Golden hat no steamer will lie ect with the St. Louis, be ascertained until th

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o, Jan. 24. All hands such of the cargo and ditor and proprietor of has been indicted by oel on the private cha-

st, one of the proprietors se of Julia Stanford vs. eturned a verdict for

5,000 damages for ingh the carelessness of the sidewalk open in t book you is

THER NAME, ETC .- The taxes the Copperheads ent in designating the the Internal Revenue poops." Following out pose the supporters of ation are termed " Lin-

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 14, 1865

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

It is by no means an enviable task, under even flourishing circumstances, to propose fresh taxation; but at a time when business is duller than usual it requires some degree of moral courage to bring forward a scheme the disagreeable task must be done-the couns try, if it is to progress, must have more revenue, and the only question, after considering the colony's capacity to bear the increase, is to decide upon the least irksome way in year's expenditure is \$298,000, and that the estimated receipts are only \$239,000 leaving, in round numbers, a deficit to be made up of \$60,000. Now the question may readily be asked, is the country capable of bearing this additional strain? We should unhesitatingly say "no," if the increase were to be confined to those who at present pay the taxation of the colony; but as a large portion are best able to pay—the men who carry on the largest business-are the least taxed in proportion to their receipts, we think that a scheme which will make the non-taxpayer contribute something, and the wholesale dealer and auctioneer pay a larger share towards the revenue, will meet the ends pro-The measures proposed on Tuesday in the

Committee on Ways and Means are the first indications of a reform in the mode of raising revenue. The evils of the present unequal system of taxing trades are so glaring that the only wonder is how they have remained so long on the statute book. The principle of the law seems to be that the poorer the trader the more in proportion he has to pay. The Wharf street merchant. commission agent, or auctioneer, who does more business in one week than the retail trader probably does in a year, contributes comparatively speaking, nothing to the revenue. The ad valorem system of one percent. on the sales, proposed by Mr. DeCosmos, is the only fair scheme. By this means it is estimated that \$58,000 will be raised, or \$38,4 000 more than is obtained at present. To make up the other portion of the \$60,000 it is proposed to put an import duty on horses, eattle, sheep and hogs at so much a head, and lumber at so much a thousand. Dr. Helm-eken's proposition of a dollar a head on horses and oxen, and half a dollar on sheep and pigs, is much too little, and Mr. DeCos. is proposed to put an import duty on horses, and pigs, is much too little, and Mr. DeCos. mos' tax on cattle of \$4 per head and on horses of \$10, is much too large. A line drawn between these extremes might probably come nearer the mark. [A tax of \$5 a head on horses, \$2 50 on cattle, and \$1 on sheep and pigs would, we think, be more acceptable to the people and more suited to the exigencies of the country. Of course, on all stock imported for British Columbia a drawback would be allowed. The tax of one dollar a thousand on lumber proposed by Dr. Helmeken is too small. No country should be induced to create new schemes of texation unless the result will pay for the disarrangement of trade, or the inconvenience of a change. We therefore think that \$2 or \$2 50 for his safety.

Thursday, March 9. far as the tax on auctioneers is concerned, it has been suggested that five per cent. be imposed t but we believe the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce of two and a day in a becoming manner. It has been half per cent on all sales, is as much as should be levied. It must be borne in mind that although the legitimate trader is seriously injured by auction sales-although the business of fifteen or twenty retailers is sufficiently numerous in this colony have no done in the one house by the one man, and the city is thus deprived of an increase to its population and its buildings, yet if the auctioneer says the same ad valorem tax as the the Governor is to be invited to be the paretailer on all sales—public and private—the tron, the surplus proceeds to be devoted to the Government receives just as large a trades license revenue as it would otherwise do, if license revenue as it would otherwise do, if the fifteen or twenty retailers were in business. There is, however, this drawback, that ness. There is, however, this drawback, that the retailers, by building or renting stores. increase the value of other taxable property. raise the price of real estate, and add a score more mouths to be fed and bodies to be clothed.

The means above proposed may not make up the deficit, but then there is still another tax before the House-Dr. Dickson's three per cent, on all uncultivated lands. This scheme, when properly put into shape, ought to yield a large revenue in itself. Altogether, we do not see anything objectionable in the methods proposed for meeting the increased demand upon the pockets of the people. Our export trade is in no way interfered with, so that no opposition can be raised by those who clamor for the integrity of the free port. The imposts in contemplation can indeed scarcely be called a tariff—at least not in the light in which the subject is spoken at the st. George Hotal: of as being injudicious until union with Brit- at the St. George Hotel; ish Columbia is obtained. It is simply putting an additional tax on the butcher and the horse dealer, and giving an additional stimus lus to stock and cattle raising.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, March 7. BIBLE SOCIETY .- A meeting of the Committee of the Vancouver Island Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. was held last evening in the office of Messrs. Franklin, Government street, the Ven Archdeacon Gilson occupying the chair. The reports of the Colporteur, Mr. James Hall, giving the result of his visit to the settlements at Comox and Cowichan, and also in and to increase the burdens of the taxpayer. Yet around Victoria, were read by the Secretary, the discrease ble test must be done—the course the Rev. A. C. Garrett, and adopted. The reports of the Depositary and Treasurer were also read and adopted. A communication was read from the Secretary of the Nanaimo Branch, enclosing a sum of \$50, with a re-quest that it be forwarded to the parent society as a donation, to which a suitable anwhich to levy it. We find that the amount swer was directed to be sent by the Secrevoted by the House of Assembly for this tary. The financial condition of the society was fully considered and it appeared that this auxiliary was in a position to refund the amount due to the parent society on purchase amount due to the parent society on purchase account. The services of the Colporteur were directed to be re-engaged for another year, and provision was made for the payment of the share of his salary. Tenders for printing the annual report of the Secretary were opened and left to the decision of a committee. Other matters of finance were disposed of, and at the suggestion of the Rev. A C. of the population contribute but little to the Garrett, it was decided that a few Bibles should be granted for the use of the prisoners support of the Government, and as those who in the Victoria gaol, which establishment benediction pronounced by the chairman.

DEATH OF MR. HOOPER-We regret to announce this morning the death of Mr. Hooper of New Westminster. The deceased was one of the early residents of the capital of Victoria but a week or two ago on business, and was seized, a few days after his arrival, by the disease which yesterday morning terminated his earthly career. Mr. Hooper was
a blurt, honest man, and his loss will be deplored by all those who were acquainted with him and who value these sterling char-

CHINESE IMMIGRATION-Forty-three China-

way to this country from China. Wednesday, March 8. LECTURE-The fourth lecture of the course was delivered before the Mechanics' Institute the Institute, occupied the chair. The sub- such articles for eight bits !" ject-Mormonism-was ably and exhaustivewhere they ought properly to be placed. The audience, which was numerous and highly respectable, listened with marked attention to

Missing .- On Sunday last during the violent gale Mr. Sparks, a farmer of North Sasnich, took a boat and endeavored to cross by himself over to Sayward's mill at Cowichan, and has not since been heard of. He was last seen ineffectually trying to reach shore, and considerable fears are entertained

ST. PATRICK'S DAY-IN THE MORNING.truly observed by His Excellency the Governor that while Scotia's sons meet together for the celebration of St. Andrew's Day, and Cambria's sons do homage to their patron saint St. David, the sons of Erin who are benevolent or patriotic association. A committee was organised yesterday and it was determined to give a grand ball on the occa-sion to be called St. Patrick's Ball of which orphans of St. Anns. Hailing from the bright Emerald Isle, His Excellency will, will hereafter take its place among our national institutions. Further particulars of the proposed arrangements will hereafter ap-

A WEDDING PARTY .- The steamer Fidelis ter brought down last night from Nanaimo the happy couple whose marriage is annonneed in another column. An attentive correspondent informs as that the occasion was one of great festivity at Nanaimo; the was one of great restrictly at Nanamo; the town and shipping being gaily decorated with flags, and the church being crowded with spectators to witness the ceremony. The wedding party then drove in sleighs to the residence of Capt. Franklin, the bride's father, where they partock of breakfast. The wed-

SALT SPRING ISLAND-A petition has been forwarded from the settlers at Begg's settlement, north-east side of Salt Spring Island, for presentation to His Excellency the Gove ernor, asking that the mail steamer Fideliter should be required to visit that settlement at least once a fortnight. It would seem from the statement of the petitioners, that the steamer calls regularly at Vesuvius Bay, on the west side of the Island, the communication with which point lies over a mountainous range, rendering it difficult, and at this season of the year out of the question, to send any of their produce there for shipment to a market. The inclemency of the weather, we learn, has been very destructive to stock on

Rough Usage-A man giving the name of G. B. Jones, was charged yesterday in the police court with entering the Fashion Hotel and without provocation violently assaulting a Chinaman named Ohn in the employ of Mr. Keenan, by striking him with a coffee put and other articles of domestic use. It appeared that the accused entered the hotel in the morning and demanded refreshments. Some words passed which resulted in Jones seizing hold of the first article-within his reach and throwing them about. Ohn was struck on the head with an earthen vessel which inflicted a severe wound. The prisoner was remanded for one day to admit of a medical certificate as to the nature of the injuries sustained by the Chinaman.

FIRE-The residence of B. W. Pearse, Esq., at present entirely destitute of the "Word of Surveyor General, had a narrow escape from Truth." The meeting terminated with the being destroyed by fire on the night before last. One of the family having accidentally awoke during the night, discovered that the house was full of smoke, and on rousing Mr. Pearse it was found that the wooden casing near the fire place had become ignited, from which the fire had spread to the adjoining posed without bearing heavily on any partic- the sister colony, and took an active interest wall, consuming a quantity of clothing, plan class. In almost every public matter. He came to boots, leggings, &c. The smoke from these articles was dense and stifling, and had not the inmates of the dwelling been providen-

> Nor Ban .- A fierce-looking individual entered a restaurant on Government street yesterday, and with a countenance betokens ing firm resolution, suddenly drew a sixmen arrived from San Francisco by the bark shooter from his belt, deliberately cocked it, Golden Gate yesterday. It is reported that and presented it at the head of a mild, unof-several ship loads of Celestials are on their fensive gentleman who happened to be present, exclaiming, I does this business for a dollar!" The bewildered person who so unexpectedly found himself the helpless target of a supposed maniac, finally stammered out, "What do you mean, friend?" and was conwas delivered before the Mechanics' Institute siderably relieved by having the murderous siderably relieved by having the murderous weapon placed in his hands, with the gladJ. Nimmo. D. M. Lang, Esq., President of some intelligence that the owner "cleaned

THE TAX ON STOCK-The proposed tax on ly treated, the lecturer taking up the delu- all kinds of stock imported into the colony, sion from its rise under Joe Smith, at both as a means of making up the deficiency Lincoln might expel Brigham Young and his the exception of the small quantity sent to horde from their present position, and send British Columbia, on which a drawback could them beyond the confines of civilization be allowed, the duty imposed would not af-

LARGE AUCTION SALE-The Underwriters' the lecture, and at its close a vote of thanks sale of goods ex Princess Royal, held by was unanimously accorded to the Rev. lee- Daniel Scott & Co. yesterday on the Hudson Bay Company's wharf, was the most extensive sale of the season. The attendance was large, and the prices obtained were as a rule very high. The tea averaged about \$22 50 per chest; gunnies about \$20 per bale; shot, \$16 per keg; blankets about \$4 per pair, &c. The total amount of goods disposed of was between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

PETITION FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMwerce-A petition was in circulation yesterday for signature from the Chamber of Commerce to the Governor setting forth the views of the petitioners on the union ques-We are pleased to learn that a movement tion, and praying that His Excellency will was initiated yesterday for celebrating this forward the same to the Colonial office. The petitioners declare themselves in favor of union of the Colonies.

COASTING TRADE THROWN OPEN,-The coasting trade of this colony is now thrown open to foreign vessels, licenses being granted for that purpose by the harbor master, under the authority of the Government. The letter of the Attorney General to the Harbor Mas-ter states that British vessels have no further advantage over foreign ones than the flag and the protection it confers.

SEVERE WEATHER. -The present unseasenable cold snap gives no indication of abata ing. The frost on Tuesday night was sharper than has been experienced for several years, the thermometer having fallen as low as 9 degrees Fahrenheit. A large portion of the harbor was covered yesterday with a coat of

PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURISTS. - We learn from a produce dealer in this city that settlers at Comox have offered, in case protection is given them, to supply the Victoria market with potatoes at three-quarters of a cent per pound.

BALL.-The Germania Sing Verein Ball took place last evening is the Lyceum Hall. and considering the inhospitable weather was well attended. Dancing was kept up with spirit till a late hour.

THE FUNERAL of the late Mr. George Hooper of New Westminster took place yesterday. His remains were followed to their last resting place by a number of friends.

THE JENNY JONES .- We learn from Mr. Smith, of Port Townsend, that the steamer SAFE. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Jenny Jones, which left Port Angelos last Sparks alluded to in yesterday's Colonist as Friday for Port Townsend was seized at the missing, arrived safely at Sayward's mill latter port and part of her machinery removed. The crew have all left.

The Infallible Remedy.



Scorbutic humors arise from an impure state of the blood, and in most cases the liver and stomach are the organs at fault. The Pills will speedily restore these to a healthy action; while the Ointment if well rutbed in at least twice a day, will soon cure any case of skin disease. Soldiers, saffors, and miners, use this famous Ointment in all parts of the world.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Graver In any of the above complaints more benefit may be derived in twenty-four hours by adopting the following simple means than is frequently brough about in six months by any other treatment. In bad eases if the Ointment be rubbed into the small of the back over the region of the kidneys, it will quickly penetrate, and, in most, instances, give immediate relief. Six or eight of the Pills should be taken nightly according to circumstances.

Diptheria, Sore Throats, &c. These maladies are of so serious and dangerous a nature that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure when every other means have failed, if applied immediately, and not delayed until the patient is beyond recovery. It is sovereign remedy for sore throat. Settled Coughs or wheesping will be promptly removed by subbony the remedy for sore throat. Settled couldn't of wheeling will be promptly removed by rubbing in this unguent. Mothers should rub it into the chest of heir infants whenever there is any hoarseness, ightness, or other affection of breathing. Bad Legs, Bad Breasts .- Old Wounds, Sores

and Ulcers.

It is surprising how quickly a sore, ulcer, or wound, deprives the body of strength, and unfits it for the duties of life; but it is no less wonder-ful to watch the effect of Holloway's Healing Ointment, when it is used according to the printed directions, and assisted by appropriate doses of the Pills. The pain, inflammation, and other morbid manifestations, soon disappear from the affected part and health and strength return.— This treatment creates sound flesh, and therefore makes its cures complete.

Gout and Rheumatism.

Will be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts. This treatment must be perseveringly followed for some time and duly assisted by powerful doses of Holloway's Pills. The essence of these diseases lies in the blood, which has floating through each vessel the pain-giving poison which vitiates and inflames every tissue it comes in contact with, and produces the hot, swollen, elastic enlargement about the joints so characteristic of gouty and rheumatic maladies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Chapped Hands Swellings Scurvy Cancers Contracted and Stiff Joints Elephantiasis Fistulas Sore Nipper Gout Pies Sore Nipper Gout Pie

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world at the following prices:—1s. 1/d; 2s. 9d; 4s. 6d, 11s., 22s., and 38s. each Pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whiten Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, ad Watch and Clock Maker, by Special Ap- Mulligatawny Paste, fe25 wy ly BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS POINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.



"A more spien did and exquisitely finished piece of methanism we have never seen."—
Standard, June 7, 1862.
**Someofthem are of great

"A triumph of cess this first ingenuity.—Ieleingenuity.

Gold Cases. Silver Cas BENSON'S LONDON MADE Open Hun-Open Hun-Face ters. Face. Hun-WATCHES.

Basson's Indian Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation-balance, adjusted r hot cli-

Mates:—
Silver Cases, Open Face..£11 110 Hunters, £12 12 0 Gold Cases, Open Face..£25 00 Hunters, £50 00 Foreign Watters Warranted,—Silver Cases, at £3 36-£4 4s..£5 5s., £6 6s, each.
Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £77 %, £9 9s., £12 12s. each. Benson's Illustrated Jatch Pamphlet Will be sent Post free for Six Lamps: contains a shon History of Watchmaking, with description and prices o every kind of Watch now made, and from which mer-chants and others can select, and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world Postoffice Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses must be made payable, and addressed to

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

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOA, CHAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMA-TISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,

LL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRES A ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPAS (ODIO remedy, CHLORODYNE, discovered bor. J Collis Browne M.R.C.S. L., (ex-Army Medic 1) Holloway's Ointment.

Contracted or Stif Joints.

All the medicines in the London dispensaries would barely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stif joints; whereas if this invaluable ointment be effectually rubbed into such parts twice a day, the effects will be immense. Paralytic patients even can derive advantages from this fine remedy when other means fail.

Scorbutic Humours.—Scald Head and Skin Diseases.

Scorbutic humours arise trom an impure state of the contracted or stifs invaluable ointment be effected and such contracted or stiff joints; whereas if this invaluable ointment be effects will be immense. Paralytic patients even can derive advantages from this fine remedy when other means fail.

Scorbutic Humours.—Scald Head and Skin Diseases.

Scorbutic humours arise trom an impure state of the contraction of the unjet of the unjet

Chlorodyne—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood en Jan. 11, pronounced 'that it is clearly proved before the court that Dr. J. Collis Bio wine was the original Inventor and discoverer of a remedy well known as Chlorodyne, and so highly appreciated in India, Ghina, ac.

Extracts from the General Board of Health
London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

Ist Stage of Fremonitory—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

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

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

From A. Meatgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bembay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgis, Asthma and Dysentery." To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Caution—Chlorodyne—In Chancery.

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

It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital Physicians of London that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, Jan. 12, 1864. The rublic, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. No home should be without it. Sold in bottles, 2s 9d and 4s 6d., by J. T. Davenport, 32 Great Rus sell street, London, W. C., sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp.

W. M. SEARRY Agents for Vancouver Island.

Government Stamp. ju241yw

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



PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

&c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by, CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHOSQUARE, LONDON CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS

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

Her Majesty's Table.

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

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE Carstair's Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whiten

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

swing to the severity of the weather

Having received information that certain un principled persons in the United Kingdom have been, and are, shipping Galvanized Iron, or Gal-vanized Tinned Iron of inferior quality, bearing our Names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereot. WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE.

beauty, and if that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked,

MANUFACTURERS, 61a, Moorgate Street, London;

WORKS-LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM: in addition to the Trade Marks, heretofore used, to denote the different qualities of our goods, viz.,— Best Best, T. C. Crown, Best Cross daggers, and G. in Circle. AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN,

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

61A, Moorgate street London, E. C.

80th December, 1868.

Dinneford's FLUID MAGNESIA I

H AS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public Profession, and have Acidity of the Stonach, Heartburn,

Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children Combined with the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, tforms an agreeable Effervesoing Draught, in which to aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in hot climates, the regular use of his simple and elegant remedy has been found aighly beneficial.

Manufactured by

DINNEFORD & CO., 172 New Bond street, London

W. M. SEARBY, Andsold by all respectable Chemista throughouthe World Tuesday, March 14, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, March 10. THE Snow lay several inches deep on the ground yesterday, and the thaw which set in in the morning put it in fine trim for snowballing, a sport which was consequently indulged in very generally throughout the city. Wharf street in particular was like a street in a besieged fortress, the harmless missiles flying thick and fast in all directions. The sport was carried on in perfect good humor, and no mishap occurred further than several unlucky wights, with mere strength of arm than skill as marksmen, being "stuck" for sundry panes of glass which fell victims to their love of fun.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA-The sloop John Thernton, Captain Warren, arrived yesterday from Burrards Inlet, with a cargo of lumber to Jackson & Co., having left the Inlet on Tuesday evening. Captain Warren, who was in New Westminster on Tuesday, informs us that the weather was very cold, though the snow was not very deep. No news had been received from up country, as the cold snap had prevented all communication. There was a great deal of floating ice in the river, which came down in such large quantities as to completely jam up the stream here and there in its passage. He believes that the navigation will soon be clear.

St. Patrick's Ball .- A deputation waited upon Governor Kennedy yesterday to invite him to the ball to be given on St. Patrick's Day. His Excellency in accepting the invitation for himself and family evinced the warmest desire to co-operate with the committee in the formation of a St. Patrick's Society, founded on benevolent principles. The arrangements is contemplation for the forthcoming celebration aim at making it the grandest entertainment that has yet taken place on the Island.

Saturday, March 11. PANTHER SHOT-On Thursday night a splendid panther measuring 9 feet from the snout to the tip of his tail, was shot by Mr. C. E. Ashe of the St. Nicholas Hotel, Goldstream, within 50 yards of the house. Some venison hanging from a tree had been par-tially devoured the night before and Mr. Ashe accordingly remained on the watch determined to spoil the animal's supper should he make his appearance the next evening. The panther on finding himself discovered ran up a tree and as it was moon light, Mr. Ashe soon brought him down.

JEMMY JONES IN TOWN AGAIN .- It is reported that Capt. Jemmy Jones visited Victoria by the Eliza Anderson last week, went quietly home from the steamer after dark, and took his departure again for the other side by the return trip of the Anderson, accom-panied by his wife. Verily, Jemmy is too many for the myrmidens of the law in this

THE CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.-After this date only two steamers per month will be run to this port from San Francisco, and both will come via Portland. We will therefore have no direct steamer under the new arrangement. The days of sailing will be the 1st and 14th of each month. Portland, on the other hand, will have four steamers per

FROM LEECH RIVER .- Mr. Alfred Barnett, expressman, arrived yesterday from Leech river, reporting everything at a dead-lock owing to the severity of the weather during the week. Snow lay four and a-half feet on the trail between Wolf creek and Goldstream

RETURNED - Bishop Hills and lady arrived by the Sierra Nevada yesterday morning.

Monday, March 13.

TESTIMONIAL.—The gentlemen connected with the firm of Anderson & Co., of this city, last week presented Capt. Anderson, lately master of the company's schooner Alberni, with a handsome gold Albert chain and ring, manufactured from gold found on this Island.

The presentation, which was accompanied by a complimentary address, was made at a meeting of all the gentlemen interested in the affair, and the occasion was one of much genial festivity.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- The second mate of the schooner Domitila, a young man named James McKerzie, was accidentally killed by falling from the fore-yard of the vessel on Thursday last, while employed in reefing a sail. He struck with great violence on the deck, and was killed on the spot, his back and both arms being broken. Deceased was a native of the North of England. He will be buried to-day.

THE remains of the late W. S. Ebey, a member of the Masonic fraternity, were brought to this city by the Sierra Nevada and were received by Mr. R. Lewis and deposited in the Masonic Lodge Room under the charge of the Brethren of the Victoria and Vancouver Lodges. The remains will be shipped on the steamer Eliza Anderson to Port Townsend, of which Lodge the deceased was a member.

STILL THEY COME,-Fifty three Chinamen arrived here yesterday from San Francisco, on board the bark Massachusetts. They say they left San Francisco to avoid the high taxes which are now being levied there.

CAPTURED .- L. A. McGilvry, who escaped from prison by scaling the wall, was recaptured about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning by Sergeant Conlan in a shanty near the Springs.

Lordship in reviewing the changes that had taken place during his absence, mades most touching allusion to the bereavement which had fallen on the werthy pastor. In the evening the Bishop officiated at St. John's.

STABBING .- An Indian was stabbed on Saturday night by a half-breed, at Work's farm. Dr. Powell, who attended the wounded man, pronounced the case a very dangerous one. The would-be murderer

In IRONS.—The four seamen from the Princess Royal, who were lately confined in Victoria gaol for insubordination, were yesterday sent on board the ship hand-cuffed in pairs, guarded by armed policemen.

COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday, March 7. FROM SAN FRANCISCO-The bark Golden Gate. farrington master, arrived in Royal Roads on sunday afternoon, and came into port yesterday rning at nine o'clock. She was fourteen days on the way, and brings four cabin passengers, 43

general merchandise. She was obliged to turn over between 100 and 200 tons of freight offered her at San Francisco to the bark Glimpse, which has been placed on the berth to follow her to this FOR ENGLAND-The H. B. C. bark Princess

Royal is nearly ready for sea, and will proceed on ner voyage as soon as more favorable weather sets Captain Anderson, the popular skipper of the schooner Alberni, has been appointed second mate in room of the officer lately disabled by having his hand crushed

FROM NANAIMO-The steamer Emily Harris arrived yesterday afternoon from Nanaimo with a cargo of coal to R. Brodrick.

Wednesday, March 8. FROM PORTLAND-The schooner Alfred Crosby arrived at Portland from Nanaimo on the 21st ultimo, and sailed again on the 24th for this port and Nanaimo with a cargo valued at \$3,500, consisting of 690 sacks wheat, 600 sacks bran, 175 sacks middlings and feed, 14 cases bacon, 39 sacks pats, 25 boxes apples, 16 cases butter, in all about

FROM PUGET SOUND .- The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday from Olympia and way ports with passengers and freight as per manifest. FROM NANAIMO-The sloop Alarm arrived yes-

terday at Kavanagh's wharf with a cargo of coal from Nanaimo. FROM NANAIMO.-The steamer Fideliter ar-

rived from Nanaimo last night at 11:30 o'clock. oringing down Ers. and Mrs. Deverill, Captain Lascelles, Lieutenant Pender and Mr. H. Fowler. She sailed at three o'clock, and experienced rough and thick weather on her way down.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER-The steamship Sierra Nevada, Francis Connor commander. arrived from San Francisco via Portland yesterday morning at ten o'clock, bringing 48 passengers and a small freight.

LOADING-At San Francisco: Barks Glimpse to Pickett & Co., and Massachusetts, to the Hudson Bay Company. At London: The Philomela. At Liverpool: The Cyclone.

SAILED-The Ta Lee sailed from Liverpool for this port on January 11th.

Monday, March 13. FROM SAN FRANCISCO.-The bark Massachuetts, McIntyre, master, arrived yesterday mornng, in ten days from San Francisco. She brings cabin passengers, 53 Chinamen, and a cargo of general merchandise to the Hudson Bay Company, at whose wharf she will commence discharging

FROM SANDWICH ISLANDS .- The schooner Domitila, Webb, master, arrived in port on Saturday morning from Honolulu, with a cargo of Island produce to Janion, Green & Rhodes.

SAILED .- The bark Massachusetts reports that the bark Glimpse was towed out of San Francisco Bay the day before the former sailed. She may therefore be expected here daily.

FROM ASTORIA. - The schooner A. Crosby arrived on Saturday morning from Astoria with a cargo of produce valued at \$4,500. She left that port on Wednesday morning.

Towed Our .- The H. B. C. bark Princess Royal was towed out of the harbor by the Otter yesterday afternoon to off Rocky Point, and sailed

with a fair wind for England direct. FROM NEW WESTMINSTER. - The steamer Fideliter arrived from New Westminster last evening at 5:30 o'clock, bringing a few passengers

nd a letter express. FROM NANAIMO.-The steamer Emily Harris, Capt. McIntosh, arrived last night from Nanaimo with eight passengers and a cargo of 67 tons o coal to R. Brodrick.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. - The bark Knight Bruce, with 602 tons of coal on board, will leave Nanaimo to-day for San Francisco.

FROM WHIDBY ISLAND .- The schooner Leah arrived from Penn's Cove yesterday morning with cargo of hay, oats and barley.

FROM NANAIMO.-The schooner Onward arived yesterday morning with a cargo of coal for the gas works.

FOR PUGET SOUND .- The ship General Wyndham left Esquimalt yesterday for Pert Ludlow.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 11. Business during the past week has been without change, local trade, owing to the late unusually severe weather, being almost at a stand-

The Arrivals have been the bark Golden Gate and steamer Sierra Nevada, both from San Francisco. the former with a sargo of general merchandise valued at \$52,000, and the latter with one of \$20,000; also the schooner Crosby, from Astoria, with produce worth \$4,500; the Geo. S. Wright

Bishor Hills preached an eloquent sermon with a cargo of flour, &c., and the Eliza Anderson, esterday morning at Christ Church. His from Puget Sound, with \$5,585, making the total imports for the week about \$90,000.

Flour, Wheat and Bran have advanced slightly in price; other articles are firm at former rates. Jobbing rates are for EXTRA FLOUR—\$14@15 50 P h; Superfine, \$14@14 50 do; Oregon Brands, \$13@14 do OATMEAL—\$10 50@11 50 P 100 h CORNMEAL—\$8@9 do BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$8 do

RICE— 10 50@12 50 do WHITE BEANS—\$5 50@6 75 do; Red and Pink, \$3 50@4 00 SUGAR—Raw—9%@10% p fb p bbl; Refined,

3@15 do do COFFEE—23@25 do Psk TEA—37%@40 do P chest BUTTER—Best, 47@50 do per case; Ordinary,

BUTTER—Best, 47@50 do per case; Ordinar 12@45 do prirkin
HAMS—\$15@22 do prozen
BACON—18@24 do prozen sides
WHRAT—\$5 pr 100 lb
OATS—\$3 50 pr 100 lb
OATS—\$3 50 pr 100 lb; Grd do, \$4
lo; Middlungs, \$4 00@4 50 do
BRAN—\$3 25@3 50 do
HAY—11/20 pr lb prozen
ONIONS—\$6@7 pr 100 lb
POTATOES—\$2@2 25 pr 190 lb

PORTLAND MARKET

[From the Oregonian.]

PORTLAND, Feb. 24, 1865 on the way, and brings four cabin passengers, 43 Breadstuffs have advanced in consequence of Chinamen, and a very large and valuable cargo of rise in the San Francisco market owing to miscal culations in regard to the inducements held out there lately concerning the large amounts of flour and grain likely to arrive from Chili, which fails to come to hand. We quote this morning Imperial, Magnolia and Standard Mills flour at \$1100

11 50 per bbl in quarter sacks. Country brands, some of which are fluctuating, are held at \$9 50@ We hear of a large lot of Bacon selling in round numbers at 21c for export to Victoria. The quanity in market is light.

day the regular line of stock boats will be running Under the influence of the rise in flour and grain as quoted below, city bakers have advanced their rates on crackers, &c., to the jobbing trade, with a prospect of further increase soon.

Flour—Imperial, \$11 50 pp bbl.; Standard Mills \$11 50; other brands \$9 50@10 50. Gram—Wheat \$1 66 pp bu; Oats, 70c.; Barley,

21@2%c. Ph.
Apples—Ranging from \$2 @ 2 50 P box.
Butter—Best brands fresh Oregon 56c Ph; ordinary, 30c@37tc.

Bacon—Sides, 18c; hams, 18c; sugar cured do please copy. 22c 尹 浩. Lard—10 括 cans at 22c; in bulk, 16c; choice

eaf, 18c.
Beans—Small White, 3½c; White Pea, 4e; Red,
England.
English papers will please copy.

3c.
Eggs—Per doz, 35c@40c for fresh.
Poultry and Game—Ducks (Mallard) by the quantity, \$2 25@2 50 \$\pi\$ doz; Geese, according to quality, \$ 50@4 00; Chickens, 6 00.
Potatoes—Best quality Kidneys, \$1 30 \$\pi\$ bush; other varieties, \$1 00@1 10.

Hay—Sales at from \$16@\$18 \$\pi\$ ton.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship SIERRA NEVADA, Francis Con-Steamship SIERRA NEVADA, Francis Connor, commander, sailed from San Francisco Feb. 28th at 5 p.m.; arrived off Humboldt Bar March 2 at 6 a.m.; landed passengers and left at II a.m.; arrived at Crescent City 7 p.m.; landed passengers and freight and left March 3 at 4 a.m.; arrived at Portland March 5 at 3 a.m.; left Portland March 8 at 8 a.m.; crossed Columbia River Bar March 9 at 10 a.m.; arrived at Esquimalt March 10 at 8 a.m.

Per G. S. WRIGHT, Lewis master-Left Victoria February 28th, at 10 a.m.; arrived at Astoria March 1st, at 4:30 p.m.; left Astoria and lay at anchor all night in the river; arrived at Portland at 9:15 p.m.; lay aground twelve hours; arrived at Astoria on the 7th, at 5:30 p.m.; passed Columbia river bar on the 8th, at 9:30 a m.; encountered strong N. E. gale off Cape Flattery; arrived at Victoria on the 9th, at 2 p.m. During the voyage experienced strong easterly winds and rough sea, with occasional snow squalls and thick weather.

PASS ENGERS.

Per str SIERRA NEVADA, from San Francisco—Right Rev Bishop Hills, wife and three servants; Gov A C Gibbs, L Ferguson, two Misses Wood, Miss Nelmes, Miss Keyes, Miss A Myers, Mrs J E Burns, Mrs S Baker, J P Fiterre, Andrew Jeffry, A Lowe, J Davis, Jos Copelan, D B Libby, R McIntosh, A K P Gliddon, S C Hanson, Jas Openshaw, F Aynsley, Jas Romargi, Thomas Ellis, A Kingscote, Hugh Gillis, A Hardie, Jas Lees, L Coon, S Pinere, J G Russell (Wells, Fargo & Co's messenger), Richard Bray, Henry Bright, Pat McGruley, J S Deis, A McRae, T Burke, P Cunningham, J E Burns, Henry Rosewald, W H Cox, D McRae, D Kipp, Stephen Welch, and 6 Chinamen.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Paget 1

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Edwd Dickinson, Isaac Lightner, George Smith, Henry Quinn, A Jackson, Lamkin Camp-bell, Mrs Bu'ler, Capt Cook, McDonald, M Janion, W Smith, W Herron, Scullens, Hughes, Turner,

IMPORTS.

Per str SIERRA NEVADA, from San Francisco—18 pgs hardware, 12 do opium, 2 do hats, 11 do boots and shoes, 3 do segars, 2 do seeds, 1 do gas fixtures, 12 do clothing, 1 do almonds, 1 do toys, 2 do leather, 4 do dry goods, 1 do hose pipe, 4 do pickles, 5 do chesse, 21 do drugs, 3 do books, 5 do coal oil, 7 do photographic material, 3 cs marble, 40 cs mdse, 15 boxes tobacco, 6 pkgsvegetables, 1 buggy, I10 firkins of butter, &c.—Value \$18,300.

Per str SIERRA NEVADA, from Portland 19 bxs apples, 8 pkgs mdse, 4 horses, 1 ccop LITE ASSURANCE chickens—Value \$1380.

Per stmr G. S. WRIGHT, from Pertland—1630 sacks flour, 2 kegs mackerel, 1 keg syrup, 31 bxs eggs, 333 sacks feed, 4 bgs hams, 4 bgs sides, 39 kegs butter; 159 gs bacon, 18 kegs lard, 68 boxes apples, 1 case seeds, 1 bag onions, 15 live hogs.

Per sloop THORNTON, from New Westmin—

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—60 head cattle and calves, 218 hd sheep, 15 qrs beef, 1 dressed hog, 119 sacks bran, 1 hog, 30 sacks cysters, 12 do feed and bran, 25 doz eggs —Value, \$5585.

Per sehr A CROSBY, from Portland-689 sks wheat, 6 kegs butter, 581 sks bran, 25 bxs apples, 140 sks middlings, 25 do chikfeed, 396 do cats, 4 do hams, 10 do bacon.—Value, 34,481 00. Per bark MASSACHUSETTS, from San Fran-

cisco—l bale hops, 3 cs paper, hangings, 12 stoyes and fixtures, 5 bdls pipe, 1 hydraulic ram, 10 churns, 20 bbls fiour, 20 cs oil, 4 csks glassware, 1 bbl crockery, 20 do chocolate, 2 bdls hollowware, 45 kegs nails, 6 coils rope, 35 bxs sun, dries, 2 doz brooms, 1 bdl spades, 4 cs hardware, 2 do axes, 1 do sieves, 50 bdls butter, 4 cs scalestes handles, 2 bdls sluice forks, 3 bales rope, 4 bdls shovels, 6 cs vermicilli, 4 do pepper sauce, 1 bdls shovels, 6 cs vermicilli, 4 do pepper sauce, 1 do mdse, 3 do cheese, 1 whale boat, 20 cs figs. Value, \$7,212.

Per schooner DOMITILLA, from Honolulu—
1613 kgs sugar, 492 do molasses, 247 bags coffee,
65 bls pulu, 637 hides, 12 bgs potatoes, 6 bxs
oranges, 1 bx limes, 1 bag cocoo nuts, 5 bunches
bananas, 4 bls pei, 1 pkg salt, 3 hhds sugar cane,

MEDICAL ADVISEE—J. W. POWELL, Esq., M. D.
Victoria.

BIRTH.

In this city, on March 3d, the wife of Mr. Alfred Bawden, of a daughter.

moved. The crew have all left.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED. March 6-Bark Golden Gate, Harrington, San Sloop W B Naylor, Stephens, Barelay Sound March 7—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Por

March 8—Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo Sloop C S Skidder. Henderson, Port Angelos Sloop Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo Stmr Emily Harris, Nanaimo March 9—Sloop Thornton, Warren, New West-

Schr J K Thorndyke, Thornton, San Juan Stmr Fideliter, Loudon, Nanaimo Stmr G S Wright, Lewis, Astorie March 10-Str Sierra Nevada, Connor, Astoria March 11-Schr Eliza, Carleton, Saanich Sehr A Crosby, Ketchiner, Astoria CLEARED.

March 6—Schr Matilda, Everstyn, Sooke Stmr Fideliter, Loudon, Nanamo Sloop Nonpareil, Stephens, New Westminster March 7—Stmr Emily Harris, McIntosh, Na-

March 8-Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Sloop C S Skidder, Henderson, Port Angelos Sloop Random, Moss, New Westminster March 9—Ship General Wyn.ham, Jane, Port

Angelos
Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo
Stmr Fideliter, Loudon, Nanaimo
March 10—Str Sierra Nevada, Connor, San Schr Gazelle, Gollacer, New Westminste Sohr J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan Marsh 11—Schr Sweepstakes, Keffier, Steking Schr Matilda, Everlyn, New Westminster Slp Thornton, Warren, Salt Spring Island Slp Native, Jones, Sooke

MARRIED.

On the 8th instant, at St. Paul's Church, Nanaimo, by the Rev. J. B. Good, George Charles Deverill, Esq., Assistant Manager of the Vancou-ver Coal Mining and Land Company, second son of the late Colonel Deverill, H. M. 90th Light Inty in market is light.

Live stock begins to come forward, and on Monlay the regular line of stock boats will be running ernment. Agent, Nanaimo.

DIED.

In this city, March 6th, aged 54 years, while on a visit to Victoria, at the residence of Mrs. Ducorron, Mr. George Hooper, late merchant and auctioneer, of New Westminster, British Columbia, and formerly of Prince Edward Island. The deceased was a native of Hartland, Devonshire, Eng-

English and Prince Edward Island papers will

Killed on board the schooner "Domitila" by fall from aloft, on the 9th instant. James McKenzie, aged 22 years, a native of the North of

At New Westminster, on Thursday the 9th instant, Jeannet, the daughter of Mr. J. T. Scott aged six years.

As New Westminster, on the 10th instant, Elizabeth Annie, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Harvey, aged nine months.

BOARDING

YOUNG LADIES.

on the 2d, at 7:30 p.m. Left Portland March 6th. Mrs. WILSON BROWN. CHURCH BANK HOUSE.

Victoria, V. I.

Per str SIERRA NEVADA, from San Fran- DR. HELMCKEN, - Speaker House of Assembly

JAY & CO

ARE ABLE TO SUPPLY RELIABLE
Agricultural, Vegetable, and Flower Seeds, of
the growth of 1864, at prices below the San Francisco market. Also choice permanent Meadow
Grasses, mixed to suit every variety of soil and
elimate, and a very large quantity of Prime English
Red, Alsike, and White Dutch Clovers at very low
prices. TFull descriptive catalogues of seeds and trees an be had on application.

The City of Glasgow Company.

Established 1828. Incorporated by Special Act of

Subscribed Capital, - \$3,000 000 Annual Revenue, - 515,000 Subsisting Assurances, - 13,500,000

THIS COMPANY OFFERS TO THE public the combined advantage of Perico courity. Moderate Premiums. and Liberal Partici pation in Profits.

Moderate Rates of Premiums, with and without Profits for whole of Life and for short periods
Policies declared Indisputable on any ground whatever, at the end of five years from their date (provided satisfactory evidence ef age has been produced), so that they will not be vitiated by any error or mis-statement in the declaration of the Assured—the only condition being that the Premium (and extra Premium if exigible) be regularly paid when due.

Half Premium System. Without Debt or Interest.

The special attention of those who may find it inconvenient at first to pay the full Premium, it requested to this scheme. Under it Assurances may be effected at half-rates for five years without any debt being created, as in the Half Credit System. It offers peculiar advantages to perisons of moderate but progressive incomes.

Prospectuses and every information can be

J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent for British Columia and Vancouver faland;

*LIST OF LETTERS ning Unclaimed March 3d, 1865.

Anderson S, 2 Arthur J Atkinson J B Atchison G Bunster A Bryant W C Begg & Co Briguardello Mr Booth G Bunster A J Betchel D W Beatie W Brown T H Burke H Brown R Baker A Brown W Barnes J Burnes G Brown W Brisla J B Bunney J Bartley W A Buckley N Bailey J

Clarke G Crawford M W Clarke Miss F Corbiniere M Childs L H Clayton J Coles M Clarke W Church Miss Cochrane J Calder H Curran Miss Carter R Cline H, 2 Cool Mr, 2

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Davis B Davis Capt A Douglas J Dillon B F Donald J Dodge E T Dodge A H Dingwab D Downie R Davison W, 2 Dumblin R Daniel P eeks Mrs Duval G

Deans Miss H Davis J C M Evans & Co Evans E Evans J N Evans J J Edwards D Fife W H Fitzpatric Mr Fairhead W Franklyn J H

Furguson A Frankell A Falshaw R, 2 Fidel F Foster J Fitsserrald R Golledge Richd George R. Gyves M. Green H. P. 19 19 19 19 19 Graham C Gray P, 2 Griffiths D R Hounslow Mrs Haire W H Hamlin A G Harland H

Harley Juli Hatch J Hardinge Mrs
Hemming J
Hutchisson Mr Hough B Headen H Hartley W H Hicks N M Howkins E W Henderson G H Vol Hunt W 19 malays Hughes N B Ivey T Jarvis W T Johnston J, 2 Jones Capt J Jenings J G, 2 Jeumen Miss

Jones B Junen D Jordan J Kane J S seim men Kennedy J P Keathley Jud Stour King D W Kelly T Kimball & Co King G W

Livesley S Lindsey G Lester Miss, 2 Linthwaite W day, LeHoy Mr Lovet J Luckey G

Morris W
McMillan R
McColl Miss
Miles H
MacDonald J
Martin Mrs
McDougall W
Morancy A Magaughy J McLaughlin J Meadment Mrs Martin J, 2 Mandart Rev Munro J Miles Mrs McDonald P

O'Brian Mrs Oldfield J O'Brian Miss Pitts J H Pickett W

Prindle J W
Pressley J H
Penberthy J W
Phillips E
Porter D H
Parker H
Porter A
Perkins H
Palmere J Pagden J Pepotore A Phillips M Pennypacker L Payne Co Parker R

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Rowland M
Rislow G S Richardson To

Smith W, 3 Smith W W B. Mail Snyder Mrs Sponenburgh J Scott C H Short H
Sheppard J
Smith J G Sharp G Strultz Miss Sylvester H W, 2 Story Mrs Steming W Scarr B Simson A Sutherland A Smith R Styles G Steming W Schmidt A Smeeton S Spencer D Sylvester F J Stewart Dr D H. 2 Sulay Cir haim ni Stuart A F

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Upshur J | Re lauj Government ren Vincent E Vicary Got canapil Watson & Co, 2 Wisdom T Warren W Warne R Williams S Wolfe J R Williams JM White A D grown

Willis J 8 . bed olo Ward J G HENRY WOOTTON,

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Importers and Wholesale Dealers fered with so that no opposition can be

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W.R. Burrag L.P. Fisher, F. Algar, G. Street,

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Advertisem

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