

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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AGENTS.

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Diets & Nelson, Yale
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" " " Vanwinkle
" " " Richfield
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THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN ESTIMATES.

By the arrival of the Fidelity 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 £8,000 due by the Home Government on regimental pay account gives, as the anticipated funds in the hands of the Government the present year, the sum of £230,000. This is intoxicating; and so we have an increase in salaries and in offices to correspond with the presumed augmentation 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 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 oppose 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. Junkyism 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 deeper into 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 voted 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 heliomania, 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;

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 argument in favor of union could possibly be adduced than the legislation of yesterday." Can any one wonder after this that union should be anathematized 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 ridiculous in some of the estimates the present

estimates. The anticipation of £62,000 for import duties is extravagant enough; but to fancy that the road tolls during this year, 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 as a probable contributor to the revenue to the amount of £25,000. This is based on the supposition that \$4,000,000 will not only be extracted from the soil but that it will all pay the 50 cents duty. If the Government of British Columbia gets anything like as much out of the export duty as its cost of collection it will be accomplishing miracles. One of the few items in the proposed expenditure that possess any real merit is the £30,000 for opening up communication with the Kootenay country. The other road estimates are:—Road from Alexandria to Quessella £12,000; from Cottonwood to Williams Creek £25,000; from Camerontown to Richfield £1,200; Quessella to Cottonwood river £3,573. Large sums are also put down for repairs, making altogether a road expenditure of £78,000. The sum of £4000 appears for a lightship at the mouth of the Fraser. The judiciary is to be increased; there is in future to be a judge of the Supreme Court at £1200, and a puisne judge at £800. Looking at the figures of this large budget the only instance of economy that strikes us is in the estimated expenditure on education. Here the Government show a scrupulous care of the public purse-strings, having placed opposite this subject the small amount of £1000. What a pity education has not a seat at the Council board; if it had, judging from the recent events in the Legislature, it would put itself beyond all necessity. We are sorry we cannot echo the joyful peans 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 increase based largely on purely hypothetical grounds.

THE LATE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—The following brief particulars of the recent contest for the champion's belt between Wormald and Marsden is given in the *Cork Reporter*: After the twelfth round Marsden was fearfully distressed, but he boldly faced his opponent and was fearfully punished in 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. Marsden was very severely beaten, and for some time after the ring was cleared he remained in his corner in an almost fainting condition, having his face and temples bathed with water. Wormald, on the other hand, walked away apparently unharmed; a slightly swollen black eye being the only mark on his face. At the commencement of the fight the odds were six to four on Marsden.

SOME QUASI CLASSICAL GENIUS in New Westminster, with more leisure than brains, has been of late occupying his spare time by inditing for the *N. P. Times* a series of the silliest diatribes the hollowest vituperation against Victoria and her people that it has been our misfortune to peruse for a very long time. The articles abound in outrageous dog-latin phrases and quotations that would make a boy in the first form—the veriest tyro—blush to acknowledge; the most villainous attempts 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 cannot help thinking there is a semi-official odor pervading the articles in question that renders their authorship not too difficult to divine.

Dr. WALKER, lately of this city, having enlisted in Uncle Sam's service came up on the Sierra Nevada to Portland on route to Fort Vancouver, where he is to be at present stationed.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, January 14, 1865.

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 for once having gone for nothing—it being 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 Majesty will, on the 7th February, assume her place in public life. For three years no military band has been permitted to play in the town of Windsor. On one occasion the officers of one of the regiments of Foot Guards directed their band to play music, they were

stant tendency to increase in spite of the attacks made on its sources. We are all pleasantly aware of great reductions having been made last year. Yet the stream of taxation flows steadily into the Exchequer with scarcely a perceptible diminution in its volume. 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 at the same rate there will be by the first of April in round numbers not less than £88,186,000. 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 on the supposition that no reductions were made in taxes and

reductions to the current year were nearly two and a half millions! Now, as the estimated expenditure for the current year was less than £67,000,000, it follows if our anticipations be correct, that Mr. Gladstone 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 predecessors, he will have a surplus of not less than a million and a quarter. But inasmuch as 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 £2,900,000, 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 duty; there is even the malt tax, the thorniest of thorny subjects. As a mere guess I would bet upon a reduction of the income tax, and the sugar and fire insurance duties. Mr. Gladstone won't help the farmers 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 need be.

The famous railway scheme of which I have already advised you, can scarcely play 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 only steer clear of crochets he has the materials of a sound and popular Budget at his hand unless something happen between this and April to upset his calculations.

ARMY AND NAVY ITEMS.

The reduction in these Estimates will be a mere nothing. Whether those for the latter will be touched at all is doubtful. Those however in a military direction, are already decided on. Six depot battalions are to be swept away, and certain staff appointments will cease to exist. There will be no longer for instance, the farce Inspector General of Infantry, so called because he was not permitted to inspect any infantry at all but these depot battalions. Some other officers at the Horse Guards are to be abolished, but no reduction will be made on the effective strength of the army. The amount saved for both army and navy, will probably fall short of a million. Such is the latest report, but much will depend on the arrangements made with the different colonies, some of which will become self-supporting, or nearly so. It is interesting to note the difference between our financial statements and those of the French. Ours are as clear as it is possible for balance sheets to be. There can be no mistake; no cooking; no reserves; no prospective and retrospective budgets; no long expenses unsettled; no budget for 1867—we should rather think not. In France they manage differently, for in

they deal with half a dozen budgets at once, and never know how they stand, so that few men can pretend even to understand the actual position. M. Fould's issues delusively partial statements. One of them is just out. It is an annual ceremony—this report to the Emperor—I have submitted it to three or four really able financiers, men accustomed for years to deal with this sort of thing. Only one of these professes to know anything about it. So dreadful is the complexity of these French accounts that the mistakes of contemporary 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 touches the vital questions at issue.

M. Fould's report, published on Tuesday last, is not, as some journals seem to think, a budget, but a report on the financial state of France. It is from such reports principally that the public derive their information about French finances, and there is the convenience 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 28,000,000 instead of 48,000,000, as M. Fould anticipated a year ago. 2. It cannot be seen exactly how 1864 will turn out. M. Fould does not remind us, but, turning to his former reports, we fear that he anticipated the exact balancing 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 duty, will delay the collection of 50,000,000, belonging to 1864, till 1865, and that Mexican bonds for 54,000,000, by which the Mexican expenses are reimbursed, have not been realized, making him short of 40,100,000 belonging to the year. There is thus an apparent deficit of about 90,000,000 (3,000,000,000) but the sugar duties will come in in the first half-year of 1865, and till there are more favorable circumstances for realizing the Mexican bonds, 6 per cent. interest

will be paid on them. And while these results have been obtained the Treasury has lost 5,600,000 by the suppression during the second half-year of half the second decade upon registration. 3. There are supplementary credits in the rectificative budget for 1865, to the amount of 82,000,000, but experience has shown that 36,000,000 less will be needed; the anticipatory budget will therefore be only 46,000,000, against which there will be 64,000,000 of receipts, thus showing a balance of 18,000,000 available for the extraordinary budget of 1866. 4. In 1866 the taxes upon equipages and houses, kept by private persons, cease, but nevertheless, the ordinary budget balances with a surplus of over a million, and this notwithstanding the Minister of Marine spends an increase of 2,500,000, and the Minister of Public Works an increase of 1,000,000. The deficit of December, 1863, but there are 15,000,000 of that loan not yet received, there is the deficit of 90,000,000 for 1864, various advances under divers laws amounting to 30,000,000 and cash balances, which it is necessary to keep in hand in Mexico, Cochinchina, the colonies, Algeria, and Rome (but were not these in the way before?), so that the debt in all has only been reduced from 936,000,000 to 808,000,000—a total reduction from 128,000,000. The cash in hand in the Treasury has been increased between the January, 1864, and the January, 1865, from 39,000,000 to 107,000,000.

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 glory,—that food much coveted by Frenchmen. So, according to the saying of the "peepshow demonstrator"—"They pay their money and they take their choice." However, Louis Napoleon is about to choose; begin, at last, at the right end—for it is important to know—if only so far as the peace of the world is concerned—that it is intended to reduce the military expenditure of France for this year by 21,000,000, and the naval expenditure by 23,000,000. If no circumstances intervene to prevent these savings being effected, M. Fould expects to be able to carry forward to the Budget of 1866 18,000,000 out of the Budget of 1865. All I can say is, "I wish he may get it!"

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By the arrival of the schooner Domitila, from Honolulu, we have dates to February 15th:

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 commission 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 Mormons 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 acres 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 Honolulu. 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 Honolulu, 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 Nuuanu.

The British ship Egeria, from Albemarle to Shanghai, with lumber, had called at Honolulu.

IMPORTATION OF BREEDING STOCK.—Dr. Haggis 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 the best stock-breeders on the Pacific coast. They were laid down here at very considerable expense, and the enterprise of the importer in making this important addition to the breeding stock of the colony, is deserving the thanks of the agricultural community.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 14, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 6.

House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present—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 precluded the possibility of the accounts being apporportioned to the Attorney General and the Solicitor.

FRANCHISE AMENDMENT ACT. Mr. M'Clure introduced his bill to amend the law relating to the Representation of Vancouver Island. It was read a first time and ordered to be printed.

JURY ACT. Mr. Dennes moved the second reading of a bill to amend the manner of taking the verdict of a jury in civil cases.

Mr. Duncanson 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 inferior.

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 reading.

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 perpetuating the old Incorporation.

Mr. Franklin supported the first reading as a matter of courtesy.

The bill was read over by the Speaker, when Mr. Duncanson 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 doubt that the city was suffering from the want of Municipal authority. The Sanitary 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 prevalent.

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

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.

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

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 Government 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 measures as may tend to the improvement of the finances, the police, health, security, cleanliness, comfort and ornament of the city.

Mr. Duncanson moved that the words "police" be struck out.

Mr. Duncanson strongly supported the clause as it stood, advocating the pledging of the police under the hands of the Council.

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.

Classes 56 to 60, appointing a City Clerk, making provision for the appointment of other civic officers, 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.

Clause 63, providing that any member of the Council may resign by the consent of a majority of the Council, was passed, the majority requiring the consent of the majority being struck out.

Mr. Duncanson here left the House, and there being then no quorum the business of the House came to a stand-still.

To-morrow (Tuesday) 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.

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

WAYS AND MEANS. 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. Duncanson said we had to make up a deficit of \$65,475 75, including the debt of the City 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 \$60 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 parties to sell ale and porter only, at a reduced rate.

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 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 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 give in the gross returns of their sales, which were now excluded (hear, hear). The dealers in the mining districts should also pay the 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.

Dr. Dickson said the necessity of some such provision as this needed no argument. The hospital had hitherto been supported by Government and by private contributions. There was also another hospital which the House had recommended to be united with the Royal Hospital. The great powers of the ladies in raising subscriptions by various means.

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 dollar a head was levied in British Columbia, and in New York it was \$1 50.

Dr. Helmcken asked what amount the hon. gentleman expected to raise?

Dr. Dickson—About \$10,000. The tax would be collected every time a person entered the colony.

Dr. Helmcken would oppose the tax at the present juncture, as likely to do more 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 levy any tax on travellers in transitu or on those who merely come to spend the winter. He therefore thought the motion premature. When the two colonies were united it would be time enough. As to the tax raising \$10,000 he could not believe that it would produce any such sum. It was simply preposterous to think of taxing travellers from British Columbia, or Puget 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 procure medicines gratis. (hear, hear). When the 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, \$1 on horses, 50 cents on sheep and hogs, something on beef, &c.

Dr. Dickson replied to the last speaker, arguing that \$1 per head of tax would prevent a single person from entering the colony, as it did not at New York or British Columbia.

Dr. Tolmie said this was certainly of all 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 obstacles in their way.

Mr. M'Clure 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 small.

The motion was lost.

Mr. DeCosmos said it had been suggested that the colony should borrow the \$60,000 of deficit, which would just meet the sum required to build the Governor's residence. But the colony could not well go home to borrow so small a sum, and if we did we would have to pay 6 per cent. interest, and 4 per cent. for a sinking fund, so that at the end of 20 years 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 sales during the past year was \$8,842,776; 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 \$38,482 over the present system. Taking the Government estimate of Trades Licenses for 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 judicious 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:

Table with 4 columns: No., Hs., Value, Average Tax. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Horses, Sheep, and Totals.

By this scheme no additional machinery would be required to collect this revenue, and the tax levied would be distributed equally over all the consumers. The revenue thus obtainable from these two sources would be:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Revenue. Rows include Trades Licenses, Tax on Stock, and Additional Revenue.

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 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 \$7000 over the present system, besides equalizing taxation (hear, hear). He certainly could see no better mode of raising the deficit in the revenue than the one he had proposed, and therefore in order to bring the 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. gentleman 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 Trade Licenses. He would suggest whether a fixed license of say \$10, which everybody should pay, and in addition a tax of 1/2 or 3/4 per cent., or some such amount, on the amount of their returns, would not be better. He would go further than the hon. gentleman, he would levy a tax of \$1 per thousand on lumber, which would produce a revenue of about \$3,500. He therefore gave notice that he would move at the next meeting that a tax of \$1 per thousand would be levied on all imported lumber. Then there was the Auctioneers' License, which should be double that imposed on other trades. The banks should be charged a heavier sum, or give returns of their business and be taxed accordingly. Another provision was to obtain returns from the employees of all salaried officials and servants who had been receiving pay for six months, and levy a tax of say one half or one per cent. on their annual salaries. By this means a considerable revenue might be raised.

Dr. Tolmie agreed with a good deal of what had fallen from the hon. senior member for Victoria, but till we obtained union with British Columbia, we should strive to maintain our free port. As to the tax on stock, he agreed rather with the figures of the hon. member for Metehosin. A great deal of our imported stock was re-exported, and it would be necessary to give a drawback. The tax should be no heavier than in British Columbia. He would correct the hon. member for the city as to sheep; this country could not raise more sheep than were at present in the colony.

Mr. DeCosmos differed from the hon. member. He thought that this colony could raise all the sheep required for its own consumption, by every farmer raising as many as he could, if not more than eight or ten.

The Committee here rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday), when the Incorporation Bill will be resumed in Committee.

HOUSE MET AT 3:15 P. M. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, M'Clure, Duncan, Dennes.

INDIAN LIQUOR TRAFFIC. The Speaker announced that he had received from the Executive returns of convictions under the Indian Liquor Act. The House ordered them to be printed.

INCORPORATION ACT. The House went into Committee on the Incorporation Bill—Mr. Dennes in the chair.

Clause 65, providing that the Mayor shall

preside over the Council, and shall have a casting vote, and that the minutes shall be open to inspection, was passed.

Clause 66 and 67, requiring that notice of intended business and of special meetings shall be posted up 24 hours before meeting, were passed.

Clause 68, providing for the calling of a 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, providing for the appointment of committees by the Council, and clause 70, providing for 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.

Clause 71, confining the jurisdiction of the Council to the city limits, was passed, were passed.

Clause 72, giving the Council power to make by-laws not specially provided for by the Act, was passed; also clause 73, providing that by-laws shall be under the Corporation Seal; and clause 74, that copies of by-laws shall be received as evidence in any court of justice.

Clause 76, providing that the Supreme Court may quash any by-law for illegality, was passed.

Clause 76, providing that no by-law which imposes a rate can be quashed after six months have elapsed, was passed; also clauses 77 and 78, providing that by-laws shall be published in one or more newspapers of the city.

Clause 79, enacting the form of notice to be appended to the copies of by-laws and to be inserted in the newspapers, was passed.

Clause 80, 81 and 82, providing for the mode of procedure under quashed by-laws, were passed.

Clause 83, providing for the punishment of any persons stealing or destroying any documents belonging to the Council, was passed.

Clause 84, providing that all fines, penalties and forfeitures recovered under the Act shall be appropriated to the use of the Corporation, was passed.

On clause 85, providing that the Council may pass by-laws for any of the following purposes: The undermentioned sections were passed:

1. For obtaining such real and personal 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 property when no longer required, and for renting any houses or buildings for the use of the Corporation.

2. For appointing such officers as are necessary in the affairs of the Corporation, or for carrying into effect the provisions of any act of the Legislature for the removal of such officers.

3. For regulating the remuneration and duties of such officers, and the securities to be given for the performance of their duties.

4. For taking a census of the inhabitants (or of the resident male freeholders and householders) of the City of Victoria.

5. 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 who has accepted such office and taken the oaths, and afterwards neglects the duties thereof.

6. For breach of any of the by-laws of the Corporation.

7. For regulating victualing houses, ordinaries, and houses where fruit, oysters, clams or victuals are sold, to be eaten therein, and all other places for the reception or entertainment of the public.

8. For ascertaining and establishing the boundary lines of the city of Victoria, and the respective Wards thereof according to law, in case the same has not been done, and for erecting and providing for the preservation of the durable monuments required to be erected for evidencing the same.

9. For accepting or purchasing land for public cemeteries without the limits of the city, and for laying out, improving, and managing the same; but no land shall be accepted or purchased for such purpose, except by a by-law declaring in express terms that the land is appropriated for a public cemetery, and for no other purpose; and thereupon such land, although without the city limits, shall become part thereof, and such by-law shall not be repealed.

10. For selling or leasing portions of such land for the purpose of interment in family vaults or otherwise, and for declaring in the conveyance the terms on which such portions are to be held.

11. For preventing cruelty to animals.

Dr. Helmcken objected, as it was a police 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).

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.

13. For regulating the height, extent, and description of lawful division fences; and for determining how the costs thereof shall be apportioned; and for directing that any amount so apportioned shall be recovered in the same manner as penalties, not otherwise provided for may be recovered under the Act; Provided that until the by-laws are made by the Council, the statutes now in force, if any, shall continue to be applicable.

14. For preventing, or regulating, and licensing exhibitions of wax work, menageries, circus riding, and other such like shows usually exhibited by showmen; and for imposing fines upon persons infringing such by-laws, and for levying the same by distress, and sale of the goods and chattels of such showmen, or belonging to or used in such exhibition whether owned by such showman or not, or for the imprisonment of such offenders for any term not exceeding one month.

15. For preventing the violation of cemeteries, graves, tombs, tombstones, or vaults, where the dead are interred.

16. For preventing the injuring or destroying of trees planted or preserved for shade or ornament.

to such regulations as the Council sees fit, and subject to any statute now, or hereafter to be in force.

21. For preventing the posting of indecent placards, writings, or pictures, or the writing of indecent words, or the making of indecent pictures or drawings on walls or fences, in streets or public places.

22. For preventing vice, drunkenness, profane swearing, obscene, blasphemous or grossly insulting language, and other immorality and indecency in streets, highways, or public places.

Dr. Dickson here entered the House.

On clause 23 for suppressing houses of ill fame and dance houses.

Dr. Powell moved that the words "or regulating" be inserted after "suppressing." He proposed this amendment to enable the Incorporation to pass by-laws to regulate these houses or suppress them as they deemed advisable.

Dr. Helmcken moved that the clause be struck out. It was a matter of common law.

Mr. Duncanson moved that the words "or regulating" apply to dance houses. The last two motions were lost, and Dr. Powell's motion carried.

23. For preventing or regulating horse racing.

25. For preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit, bowling alleys, and other places of amusement.

Mr. DeCosmos moved in addition, power be given to the Council to levy a license of not more than \$100. Carried.

26. For suppressing gambling houses, and for seizing and destroying faro banks, roulette, or roulette tables, and other devices for gambling found therein.

28. For preventing indecent exposures of the person, and other indecent exhibitions.

Dr. Dickson said if any clause in the bill were necessary, this was. He had had a good deal of experience in this matter, and was impressed with the necessity of the clause. (Laughter.)

Dr. Helmcken said it was provided for already.

Dr. Dickson begged the hon. gentleman's pardon, it was not provided for; unless a female happened to pass at the time of the exposure nothing could be done. The clause passed.

27. For restraining and punishing vagrants, mendicants, and persons found drunk or disorderly in any street, or highway, or public places.

30. For licensing, regulating, and governing hawkers or petty chapmen, and other persons carrying on petty trades, who have not become householders or permanent residents in the city of Victoria; or who go from place to place, or to other men's houses on foot or with any animal bearing or drawing any goods, wares, or merchandise for sale, or otherwise carrying goods, wares, or merchandise for sale, and for fixing the sum to be paid for a license for exercising such 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 provisions of any statute now or hereafter to be in force; but no duty shall be imposed for hawking or peddling any goods, wares, or merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of this colony.

31. For regulating ferries between any two places in the municipality, and establishing the rates of ferrage to be taken thereon; but no such by-law as to ferrage shall have effect until assented to by the Governor in Council.

32. Until the Council of Victoria pass a by-law regulating such ferries, the Governor, by order in Council, may from time to time regulate such ferries, respectively, and establish the rates to be taken thereon.

35. For giving prizes for competition among the pupils of the Public Schools of the said city as the Council deems expedient for the encouragement of learning amongst the youth thereof.

36. For directing the removal of door-steps, porches, railings, or other erections or obstructions projecting into or over any wharf, dock, slip, drain, sewer, bay, harbor or water, or the banks or shores thereof, at the expense of the proprietor or occupant of the property connected with which such projections are found.

37. For making, opening, preserving, altering, improving and maintaining public wharves, docks, slips, shores, bays, harbours or waters, and the banks thereof.

38. For establishing, protecting and regulating public wells, reservoirs, and other conveniences for the supply of water; and for making reasonable charges for the use thereof, and for preventing the wasting and fouling of public water.

39. For establishing markets.

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

41. For regulating or preventing the sale by retail in the public streets 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.

45. For imposing penalties for light weight or short count, or short measurement in anything marketed.

46. For regulating all vehicles, vessels and other things in which anything is exposed for sale or marketed in any street or public place, and for imposing a reasonable duty thereon, and establishing the mode in which it shall be paid.

works, tanneries, factories or trades nuisances.

55. For preventing blowing of horns, noisiness in streets.

56. For preventing of guns or other fire setting off of fire and for preventing disturbances of the peace.

57. For preventing driving in highways venting the leading horses or cattle places not proper.

58. For preventing public places, travel in, or imp or go to any tavern regulating parties.

59. For providing municipally, and contiguous or infer place within the m.

60. For regulating dead, and for the ing bills of mortal alities on persons ing so.

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works, tanneries, distilleries or other manufactory or trades which may prove to be a nuisance. 55. For preventing the ringing of bells, blowing of horns, shouting and other unusual noises, in streets and public places. 56. For preventing or regulating the firing of guns or other fire-arms; and the firing or setting off of fire balls, squibs or fireworks, and for preventing charivaris and other like disturbances of the peace. 57. For preventing immoderate riding or driving in highways or streets; and for preventing the leading, riding or driving of horses or cattle upon side-walks or other places not proper therefor. 58. For preventing persons in streets, or public places, from importing others to travel in, or employ any vessel or vehicle, or go to any tavern or boarding house, or for regulating persons so employed. 59. For providing for the health of the municipality, and against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases. 60. 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 doing so. 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 of drivers; and for charging reasonable sums for such licenses, and for enforcing payment thereof. 63. For regulating the keeping and transporting of gunpowder, and other combustible 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 purposes of erecting powder magazines, and for selling and conveying such land when no longer required therefor. 64. For electing and appointing Fire Wardens, Fire Engineers, and Firemen, and promoting, establishing, and regulating Fire Companies, Hook and Ladder Companies, and property saving companies; but the statutes now in force in that behalf shall continue until such by-laws are duly passed. 65. For providing medals or rewards, for persons who distinguish themselves at fires; 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 carrying on of manufactories or trades, dangerous in causing or promoting fire. 68. For preventing and for removing or regulating the construction of any chimney, flue, fire-place, stove, boiler, or other apparatus or thing which may be dangerous 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 same. 70. For regulating the mode of removal and safe keeping of ashes. 71. For regulating and enforcing the erection of party walls. 72. For compelling the owners or occupants of houses to have scuttles in the roofs thereof, and stairs or ladders leading to the same. 73. For causing buildings and yards to be put in other respects in a safe condition to guard against fire or other dangerous risk or accident. 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 authorizing 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 adjacent 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, land, or 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 the city. 80. For the erection thereon of buildings and fences for the purposes of the farm, 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 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 lot with the expense incident to the numbering of the same. 84. For keeping a record of the streets and numbers of the houses and lots numbered thereon respectively, and entering thereon, and the Council is hereby required to enter thereon a division of the streets, with boundaries and distances for the public inspection. 85. For ascertaining and compelling owners, tenants and occupants to furnish the Council with the levels of the cellars heretofore dug or constructed along the streets of the Municipality, such levels to be with reference to a line fixed by the By-law. 86. For preventing and regulating the construction of cellars, sinks, water closets, privies, and privy vaults, and the manner of draining the same. 87. For compelling and regulating the filling up, draining, clearing, altering, relaying and repairing of any grounds, yards, vacant lots, cellars, private drains, sinks, cesspools, and privies; and for assessing the owners or occupants of such grounds or yards, or of the real estate on which the cellars, private drains, sinks, cesspools, and privies are situate, with the cost thereof if done by the Council on their default. 88. For making sewers and drains, and making regulations for sewerage or drainage that may be necessary for sanitary purposes. 89. For charging all persons who own or occupy property which is drained into a common sewer, or which by any law of the Council is required to be drained into such sewer, with a reasonable rent for the use of the same, and for regulating the time or the manner in which the same is to be paid. 90. For lighting the Municipality, and for this purpose performing any work and placing any fixtures that are necessary on private property. 91. For laying down gas or water pipes in the street, and opening streets for the purpose; 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. 92. For providing for the inspection of gas-meters, and for the inspection of steam engines and boilers in use. 93. For establishing and regulating within the city, or on the industrial farm, or ground held for public exhibitions, one or more almshouses or houses of refuge for the relief of the destitute, and for granting out-door relief to the resident poor, and also for aiding charitable institutions within the Municipal limits. 94. For prohibiting gas or water works, subject to the consent of the electors of the Municipality. 95. For appointing inspectors to regulate weights and measures according to the lawful standard now existing, or hereafter to be established. 96. For visiting all places wherein weights and measures, steel-yards, or weighing machines of any description are used. 97. For seizing and destroying such as are not according to the standard now or hereafter to be in force. 98. For imposing and collecting penalties upon persons who are found in possession of unstandarded or unjust weights, measures, steel-yards, or other weighing machines. 99. 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 communication. 100. For directing the removal of door steps, porches, railings, or other erections or obstructions projecting into or over any road or other public communication, at the expense of the proprietor or occupant of the property connected with which such projections are found. 101. For surveying, setting, and marking the boundary lines of all streets, roads, and other public communications. 102. For making regulations about pits, precipices, and deep waters, dangerous to travellers. 103. For making regulations about pits, precipices, and deep waters, dangerous to travellers. The committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. McOure gave notice of an Act "to amend the Road Act." The House adjourned till to-morrow (Thursday), 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 it as expedient to express an opinion as to the expediency or otherwise of uniting the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia," was carried by the official members of the Council, who are at all times the majority of the said Council. 2. We consider it unwise and impolitic to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the subject, for the reason that we know the feeling of the colony to be in favor of union of the colonies, and that since the question has been so thoroughly considered recently, and the entire community agitated upon the subject, the present is the most desirable time for decisive action in the matter. 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, ROY F. FINLAYSON, Victoria, March 6th, 1865. 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 postponed. Section XXIV, providing penalties for masters of ships not duly delivering letters, passed. 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 reduced 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 penalties, passed. Section XXXII, Forgery of dies and stamps punishable by imprisonment for life, passed. 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, passed. 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 misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment, passed. Section XXXIX, Providing for punishment of principal in the second degree and accessories, passed. 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 principals, passed. Section XLIII, as to Admiralty jurisdiction, 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, passed. 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 granted to sit again, and the Council adjourned to Saturday next, at 2 p. m. 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 Jeffrey. STREET CROSSINGS. 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. Parkes 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 postponed. COUNCIL CHAMBERS. The committee appointed to wait on Mr. Tronche 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. Tronche 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 of Bombay, the loss of which ship was announced by last advices: 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 left 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 rum, which was being transferred from a hoghead to a cask in the hold, through the carelessness of the man who held the candle.

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 postponed. Section XXIV, providing penalties for masters of ships not duly delivering letters, passed. 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 reduced 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 penalties, passed. Section XXXII, Forgery of dies and stamps punishable by imprisonment for life, passed. 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, passed. 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 misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment, passed. Section XXXIX, Providing for punishment of principal in the second degree and accessories, passed. 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 principals, passed. Section XLIII, as to Admiralty jurisdiction, 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, passed. 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 granted to sit again, and the Council adjourned to Saturday next, at 2 p. m. 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 Jeffrey. STREET CROSSINGS. 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. Parkes 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 postponed. COUNCIL CHAMBERS. The committee appointed to wait on Mr. Tronche 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. Tronche 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 of Bombay, the loss of which ship was announced by last advices: 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 left 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 rum, which was being transferred from a hoghead to a cask in the hold, through the carelessness of the man who held the candle.

THE SAVANNAH 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 Mars Island undergoing an overhauling for the work. It is expected that she will be ready for her new service next week, when Col. Bulkeley 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 a temporary suspension, has been revived, with evidences of increased vigor. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—These wonderful preparations have now become so appreciated in every part of the world, that they form a complete household treasure, the worst cases of ulcers, wounds, and every variety of skin disease, 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 secondary and tertiary, give way, as must before the rising sun, to the influence of the Pills. External wounds are as readily healed under the Ointment. PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, & CO. BURGONE & BURBIDGES. EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST., LONDON. Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries. This is the most complete list ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application. *As the latest fluctuations of the market are always noted, this list is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons. PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, & CO. BURGONE & BURBIDGES. EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST., LONDON. Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries. This is the most complete list ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application. *As the latest fluctuations of the market are always noted, this list is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons. THE WHOLE OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES can be packed in other sized bottles, if so ordered. Note.—The trade mark and label affixed to every bottle, &c. To be had through all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. BURGONE & BURBIDGES, EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST., LONDON. Publish Monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries. This is the most complete list ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, to any part of the world, upon application. *As the latest fluctuations of the market are always noted, this list is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons. T. MORSON & SON. Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPISINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and sweetest substitute for the Gastro Juice. PEPISINE WINE, is sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, and 1 1/2 oz., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. MORSON'S PEPISINE LOZENGES, POWDER, PATENT GELATINE, and all GRANULAR PREPARATIONS, &c. Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations. T. MORSON AND SON. 19 and 46, Southampton Row, London. *Orders payable in London, are most carefully shipped. Any One can use Them. A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibras, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies. WHOLESALE DEPOT—19, Coleman St., London.

Drugs and Chemicals George Curling & Company, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON. Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil, in Bottles, Capsules of Copaiba, Cubeba, Castor Oil and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialities. Lozenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug Trade. Orders confided to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon application. Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders are placed in the hands of GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY. SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce. Pronounced by the MEDICAL GENTLEMEN at Madras, to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1854. "Tell Lea & Perrin that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made." Caution. Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce. Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Lea & Perrin, having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of Lea & Perrin. Lea & Perrin will proceed against any one who manufactures or vend such imitations, and having traced their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights. Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. *Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. Green and Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V. I. THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. CAMOMILE PILLS. Are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s., 1/2s., 2s., 9d., and 11s. each by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. *Orders to be made payable London Houses. Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government street. AMMUNITION. TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 600 yards, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES. ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadings to prevent the loading of Guns, Felt Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances. Breech Loading Cartridges. Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles. Cartridges for "Lefaucheur's" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres. Jacobs' Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for "Colts", Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers. BALL CARTRIDGES For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards', Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead. ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Lane, London, W. C. Wholesale Only. PRIZE MEDAL. Crinolines and Corsets. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations in STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS, was awarded to A. SALOMONS, 35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON. The Cardinipus PATENT JUPON Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed. Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze, for Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass. NEW PATENT HARMON CORSET (self-adjusting). Obtained a Prize Medal and is the very best Stay ever invented. Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset. Invaluable for the Ball Room, Equi-trian Exercise, and Warm Climates. To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of A. SALOMONS, 35, Old Change, London.

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, March 14, 1865

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...

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.

From New Zealand the news is anything but satisfactory. The natives are still defiant, and Sir George Grey is blamed for the fruitless results, in not showing magnanimity when required, and in giving indications of mauling weakness when he should have shown strength and determination.

From the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales we have intelligence of general elections. In the former country the Government party were all returned; in New South Wales the elections had just commenced.

THE RAIDS FROM CANADA.—A despatch dated Oswego, March 4, says: Major Grant has received a despatch from Gov. Fenton that the War Department at Washington has received information from Halifax that the rebels in the provinces are contemplating a raid on Oswego, and has called a public meeting to be held in this city this afternoon, to take such action in the matter as may be necessary.

ARRESTING THE P. R.—A prize fight came off at Philadelphia, Delaware, between two votaries of the P. R. named Ward and Farrell, which resulted in favor of the latter, Ward being roughly handled.

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. Cummings, member of the Board of Supervisors, accusing him of bribery in receiving \$250 from John D. Rice, in consideration of which bribe, Cummings was to prove the purchase by city of some property belonging to Hibernia Engine, which property was represented by Rice and others.

Lopez Acevra attempted to commit suicide by cutting a vein in his arm. Lost Walls, first mate of the Great Republic, has been arrested, charged with barbarity, cruelty, etc., toward the crew of that ship.

Two men, named Gardner and Lesetter, 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 Gabriel Mission. Recent advices from the Arizona mines are not very favorable. MARKETS.—A few sales were consummated yesterday afternoon. Flour—500 quarter sacks, Alviso, sold in lots at \$15; 400 quarter sacks Golden Gate Mills at \$15.

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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 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.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—An inspection of the rebel defenses 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 eighty 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 locomotives and a great number of passenger and platform cars, all in good condition.

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

The Herald's correspondent says: Deserter 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 of Alabama.

The Richmond Examiner of the 27th says: Generals Crook and Kelly, captured some days since, arrived here on Saturday last, and were furnished with apartments at Libby Prison.

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

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Commercial's Hatcher Ran correspondent says: The order for the army to be ready to move at a moment's notice has been countermanded, owing 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 of doubt whether they really know where his main army is, except that he has crossed into North Carolina.

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 route of march.

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 our possession.

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 Beauregard.

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

CITY POINT, March 5.—To STANTON: Refugues confirm the statement of deserters in regard to the capture of Early and nearly his entire force. They say it took place on Thursday, March 2d, between Staunton and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was total. (Signed) GRANT.

EUROPEAN

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 one of the many thousand cases which came up had he 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 the war. A demonstration in support of the Freedmen'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 Samuel Conrad, Bart., Edward Cropper, 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 Mono 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 Havana correspondent says the siege of the city of Oaxaca terminated on the 9th by the surrender of the place with its republican garrison of seven thousand men to Marshal Bazaine in command of the Imperial forces. Perfirio Diaz, the Republican commander, attempted to make his escape in disguise, but was discovered, arrested, and shot. The guerrillas in Michoacan, 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. Allmanbe Vallz has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for speaking favorably of the United States and predicting the speedy end of the war.

The Imperial Treasury is constantly getting 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 Oaxaco.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The New Orleans Bee of Feb. 26 publishes a private letter from Matamoros, dated Jan. 30, which says—Up to this time the Mexican and Confederate authorities have been simply polite and friendly. Gen. 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 removed 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 Matamoros, 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 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 fire. 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 loss of \$50,000. They were all fully insured.

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 Monck is going home in May to give his views on the seat of Government question. Meanwhile, Spencer 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 seat in the House.

AN AUSTRALIAN SCANDAL.—The community here has 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 Mrs. 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 Argus, Nov. 25.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential 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 constantly 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 depends, 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 war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish—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 before 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 purposes. Woe to the world because of offense, for it must needs 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 leaves 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 might scourge of war may speedily pass away—yet, if God wills that it continue until the bondman's two hundred and fifty years 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 malice towards none, and charity to all, 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 Slaughter in 1857. There were several contests for it, but Sayers succeeded in holding it up to his great battle with Heenan (the "Benevolence 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 course 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, and to engage in a conflict for the belt. Marsden, who was unsuccessful in his fight with Wormald, is not likely to enter the ring again, one of his arms having 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 paper received by the two journals published in New Westminster amounts to £30 each per annum.

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday

HOUSE

House met at 10 o'clock.—Messrs. De Meuse, Tolmie, Duncan, Cartwright.

Dr. Powell presented a petition from the city prison board and Corporation, and conferring his Corporation; also Alderman for each as a magistrate, and rotation.

The petition was tabled. Mr. Duncan gave notice of a motion to amend the Harbormaster's order returning of throwing open of the wharves.

The House was adjourned until Monday next.

Mr. DeCosmo gave notice of a motion to amend the tax on stock and licenses to tax to raise that would not be exports of the country.

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Tuesday March 14, 1865

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, March 9.

House met at 3:15, p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, McClure, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Burnaby, Duncan, Carswell, Denness.

PETITION ON THE INCORPORATION.

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 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 rotation.

The petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

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 coasting trade.

WAYS AND MEANS.

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

TAX ON STOCK.

Mr. DeCosmos said by determining the tax on stock at once, we could leave the 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. Helmecken proposed in amendment to Mr. DeCosmos' motion, that the tax on cattle be \$1 per head; on horses, \$1; on sheep and hogs, 50 cents per head; and on dressed meat 1/2 cent per pound.

Dr. Helmecken alluded to the facilities for smuggling cattle which our coast afforded, and by imposing the lighter tax he proposed the inducement to do so would be lessened. Another point was that on all stock exported to any other country a drawback equal to the import should be allowed.

Mr. DeCosmos regarded the first part of 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 derangement would be caused by the tax he had proposed. By that tax we would afford a protection to our farming classes and induce them to go into stock-raising to a greater extent than formerly. Our mercantile classes had been the only ones who had been encouraged, and it was now time to encourage our farmers and the few rough manufacturers we already had.

Dr. Helmecken said he was glad to see that he and the hon. gentleman had agreed on this tax, except on the amount. As the hon. gentleman had called him (Dr. H.) foolish for proposing \$1 per head, he (Mr. DeC.) would 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 \$100,000 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 California. He had no intention whatever in offering a protection to farmers in this island by his motion, as he did not believe that \$1 per head would do any good in that way whatever.

Mr. McClure would move an amendment to the hon. Speaker's motion. He thought \$1 per head too small, but \$4 per head was too large. He would therefore move that the cattle tax be \$2 50 per head, horses \$2 per head, sheep and hogs \$1 per head, and dressed meats 1/2 cent per pound. He did not believe in making stock bear all the burden of the deficit, and although his motion would produce a smaller revenue than that of his hon. colleague for the city, it would give room for other motions to be brought forward affecting other articles of consumption.

Dr. Tolmie agreed with the last speaker that \$2 50 on cattle would be better than \$4, but he would suggest that on yearlings and 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 1 1/2 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 per pound.

Mr. Franklin said in regard to the proposal of imposing a landing permit on cattle, as we had already a landing permit on merchandise 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 sanitary point of view, as diseased cattle might often be thrown on our market.

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 \$5 per ton be imposed on hay.

Dr. Helmecken gave notice that he would move at the next meeting that one half per cent shall be levied on the amount of the annual salary of all persons who have been six months in constant employment in Vancouver Island and who do not otherwise pay taxes by trades licenses. That employment for 6 months out of 6 shall be considered constant employment. 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) and the amount of the salary of each person, but that such returns shall not be made public. The master or employer shall pay and collect it from the employe either by deducting it from his salary or otherwise.

Mr. Duncan gave notice that at the next 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 Committee on Ways and Means will resume their sittings.

Mr. Burnaby opposed the system of drawback 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. DeCosmos 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.

Dr. Helmecken 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 head to import cattle direct to the neighboring colony, and other imports would follow. He reiterated his opinion that the drawback must go with the tax. The moment the resolution passed the House, that moment the tax was levied, and the tax and the drawback must go together.

Mr. Duncan argued that the system of drawbacks was wholly impracticable. Dr. Tolmie said the question was very simple but had been mystified by too much argument. The only stock exported was to 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 trade. He would rather support the drawback system, confining it, however, to stock exported to New Westminster. By the published imports of British Columbia and by our own statistics, we could keep a check on the exports of stock.

Mr. DeCosmos said it would be far better to make the import on dead animals the same as on any live stock, as there was always an amount of offal in killing stock that 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 proportion than on live stock (hear, hear).

Dr. Helmecken said it would be necessary to make provision as to a drawback on stock exported.

Mr. DeCosmos regarded the allowance of any drawback on stock exported as totally impracticable. It would be impossible to define the stock, whether it had been imported or not.

Dr. Helmecken said it was quite unnecessary to identify the stock at all. All that was necessary was for the exporter to go to the harbormaster and say he had so many cattle to export and to demand a refund of the amount of the landing permit. It did not matter whether the cattle had been imported to the island one year or fifty years.

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Mr. Burnaby bore testimony to the correctness of the arguments of the hon. senior member for the city as to the difficulty of collecting the drawback on stock. The matter would make more trouble and labor than would be caused by much larger transactions.

Mr. Franklin said unless the drawback were allowed the rate of tax should be reduced to a very low figure—not more than \$1 per head. The average number of stock shipped by each steamer to New Westminster was not more than five head, and it would be easy to get a certificate of the number landed from the officials at that port of entry.

Dr. Tolmie said it was useless putting on a tax on stock unless we got something for it. One dollar per head on stock exported would be a serious matter, but \$1 per head on imports would not be worth striving for.

Dr. Dickinson favored the import tax of \$4 per head. As to the drawback, he favored it simply as a bonus to our own farmers.

Dr. Powell agreed with the proposition for a drawback, but thought there would be many difficulties in the way of collecting it, and he was averse to any obstacles being thrown in the way of commerce. He agreed with the hon. chairman that the best way of arriving at the number of stock would be to get a certificate from the officials at the port of entry, but this would involve much additional labor. He would support the motion made by his hon. junior colleague.

The first part of Dr. Helmecken's motion imposing a tax of \$1 per head on cattle was lost, only the mover in the affirmative. The motion for a tax of \$2 50 was also lost, on a vote of 5 to 6, and the tax of \$4 was carried.

Ayes—DeCosmos, Dickson, Carswell, Duncan, Trimble, Denness, (6).
Noes—Helmecken, Tolmie, McClure, Burnaby, Powell, (5).

Dr. Tolmie's amendment of a tax of 50c on yearlings and calves was carried. The clause taxing horses \$1 per head was lost, and Mr. McClure's proposition of \$5 per head carried by a vote of 6 to 5.

Yearlings and foals \$1. Carried.
Sheep 50 cents per head, lost; and the motion 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.

Dressed meat—fresh—50 half cent per lb, lost; beef cattle \$5 per carcass, carried. Mutton, per carcass, \$2, carried. Hogs, per carcass, \$2, carried.

Dr. Helmecken's motion for a drawback on all stock exported to New Westminster equal to the amount of permit levied, to be given to the owner, was carried by a vote of 6 to 5. Dr. Helmecken moved that the Resolutions be reported to the House. Carried.

NOTICES OF MOTION—TAX ON MONEY LENT.
Mr. Burnaby gave notice that at next meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means he would move that a tax of one per cent per annum be levied on all mortgages, notes and bills of all classes for money lent, to be paid by the lender or lenders on the aggregate amount of money he or they may have lent as aforesaid during the present year.

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Dr. Powell agreed with the proposition for a drawback, but thought there would be many difficulties in the way of collecting it, and he was averse to any obstacles being thrown in the way of commerce. He agreed with the hon. chairman that the best way of arriving at the number of stock would be to get a certificate from the officials at the port of entry, but this would involve much additional labor. He would support the motion made by his hon. junior colleague.

The first part of Dr. Helmecken's motion imposing a tax of \$1 per head on cattle was lost, only the mover in the affirmative. The motion for a tax of \$2 50 was also lost, on a vote of 5 to 6, and the tax of \$4 was carried.

Ayes—DeCosmos, Dickson, Carswell, Duncan, Trimble, Denness, (6).
Noes—Helmecken, Tolmie, McClure, Burnaby, Powell, (5).

Dr. Tolmie's amendment of a tax of 50c on yearlings and calves was carried. The clause taxing horses \$1 per head was lost, and Mr. McClure's proposition of \$5 per head carried by a vote of 6 to 5.

Yearlings and foals \$1. Carried.
Sheep 50 cents per head, lost; and the motion 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.

Dressed meat—fresh—50 half cent per lb, lost; beef cattle \$5 per carcass, carried. Mutton, per carcass, \$2, carried. Hogs, per carcass, \$2, carried.

Dr. Helmecken's motion for a drawback on all stock exported to New Westminster equal to the amount of permit levied, to be given to the owner, was carried by a vote of 6 to 5. Dr. Helmecken moved that the Resolutions be reported to the House. Carried.

NOTICES OF MOTION—TAX ON MONEY LENT.
Mr. Burnaby gave notice that at next meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means he would move that a tax of one per cent per annum be levied on all mortgages, notes and bills of all classes for money lent, to be paid by the lender or lenders on the aggregate amount of money he or they may have lent as aforesaid during the present year.

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 \$5 per ton be imposed on hay.

Dr. Helmecken gave notice that he would move at the next meeting that one half per cent shall be levied on the amount of the annual salary of all persons who have been six months in constant employment in Vancouver Island and who do not otherwise pay taxes by trades licenses. That employment for 6 months out of 6 shall be considered constant employment. 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) and the amount of the salary of each person, but that such returns shall not be made public. The master or employer shall pay and collect it from the employe either by deducting it from his salary or otherwise.

Mr. Duncan gave notice that at the next 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 Committee on Ways and Means will resume their sittings.

Mr. Burnaby opposed the system of drawback 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. DeCosmos 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.

Mr. DeCosmos said it would be far better to make the import on dead animals the same as on any live stock, as there was always an amount of offal in killing stock that 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 proportion than on live stock (hear, hear).

Dr. Helmecken said it would be necessary to make provision as to a drawback on stock exported.

Mr. DeCosmos regarded the allowance of any drawback on stock exported as totally impracticable. It would be impossible to define the stock, whether it had been imported or not.

Dr. Helmecken said it was quite unnecessary to identify the stock at all. All that was necessary was for the exporter to go to the harbormaster and say he had so many cattle to export and to demand a refund of the amount of the landing permit. It did not matter whether the cattle had been imported to the island one year or fifty years.

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Dr. Helmecken 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 head to import cattle direct to the neighboring colony, and other imports would follow. He reiterated his opinion that the drawback must go with the tax. The moment the resolution passed the House, that moment the tax was levied, and the tax and the drawback must go together.

Mr. Duncan argued that the system of drawbacks was wholly impracticable. Dr. Tolmie said the question was very simple but had been mystified by too much argument. The only stock exported was to 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 trade. He would rather support the drawback system, confining it, however, to stock exported to New Westminster. By the published imports of British Columbia and by our own statistics, we could keep a check on the exports of stock.

Mr. Burnaby bore testimony to the correctness of the arguments of the hon. senior member for the city as to the difficulty of collecting the drawback on stock. The matter would make more trouble and labor than would be caused by much larger transactions.

Mr. Franklin said unless the drawback were allowed the rate of tax should be reduced to a very low figure—not more than \$1 per head. The average number of stock shipped by each steamer to New Westminster was not more than five head, and it would be easy to get a certificate of the number landed from the officials at that port of entry.

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Dressed meat

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 14, 1865.

THE NEWS.

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 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 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 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 has its advantages and its drawbacks. If the Federal commander marches in the first direction he will, no doubt, be able to inflict greater loss on the Confederates. The taking of Salisbury alone would destroy one of the 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 position than any in which he has yet been placed. Should he form a junction with Schofield at Fayetteville, Wilmington 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 probable that Sherman will adopt the latter movement. He will thus shorten his march to Grant by advancing on the Weldon instead of the Danville line, and if his communications do get out off, will have a much shorter distance to reach water communication, if necessary.

The remnants of the Confederate army in the two Carolinas are concentrating 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 armies that have yet confronted each other on 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 should attempt to force his way south. What Beauregard may do with his army—whether he will endeavor to block up Sherman's path or retreat at once to Petersburg, it is difficult to say; under any circumstance, however, the decisive conflict of the war is at hand. Grant has already given instructions to his army to prepare 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 previously stated, but the entrance of its harbor is just as much sealed up as if it were. The fleet, as we have shown before, may almost lie 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 is experiencing internal dissension, if not disruption. The bill to call into the field two hundred thousand slaves, passed the House but was thrown out by the Senate, whereupon the Richmond papers suggest that President Davis should disregard the act and call this new organization into being. Crimination and reorganization go on between the States, Virginia charging her Gulf sisters with being the first to bring on the contest and the first to shirk its responsibilities, throwing the terrible onus on the border States which were hurried against their will into civil war. All this is suggestive of radical changes in Southern sentiment, and would point to a speedy termination of a conflict that has grown repugnant to those who have been its principal mainstay.

Later Eastern News.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANDERSON.

DATES TO FEBY 28th.

Capture of Wilmington Confirmed!

Sherman Marching to Reinforce Grant!

MOBILE NOT EVACUATED!

THE CAPTURE OF WILMINGTON.

Fort Monroe, Feb. 24—Our troops captured Wilmington on the morning of the 22d. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson, Gen. Schofield ordered Cox to follow his garrison towards Wilmington, while Terry followed Hoke on the east side of the river. The latter took up a line four miles from Wilmington, 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 Creek. Cox crossed his troops below on flat-boats, attacked them in the rear and routed them, taking two guns and upwards of 500 prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—A dispatch has just been received announcing that Wilmington is in possession of our troops.

(Signed) STANTON.

Cox pushed to Brumarsack river, opposite Wilmington, where the bridges were set on fire, on his arrival, and the rebels began burning cotton and rosin in the city, and left that night. Our captures, including Fort Anderson, amount to about 700 prisoners. The citizens stated that the rebels burned 1,000 bales of cotton and 15,000 barrels of rosin. The Union feeling showed itself quite strongly in the city. Terry has followed Hoke to the northward.

(Signed) C. B. COMSTOCK.

Lieut. Col. and A. D. O.

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 evacuation 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 steamer. The rebels sent down two hundred floating torpedoes. I had a strong force of picket boats on and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry. One, going in on the Sassafras, blew up and knocked down her bulkhead. No damage done to hull. Some of the vessels picked up the torpedoes with their torpedoes. Yesterday evening Gen. Ames' division 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 along the enemy's line. The fort responded with three or four shots, but was soon silenced. This morning we heard that Gen. Terry was within the works, and that the road was clear to Wilmington. The Mantana could not 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) PORTER.

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 formed no part of the armament and stores intended for the use of Mobile: The rebels believe Salem is to be assailed soon, and are trying to put it in good defensive condition without weakening Mobile.

SOUTHERN OPINIONS ON THE WAR.

The Richmond Whig of the 21st says: We don't know when or where Beauregard will give Sherman battle, but if the latter continues to march toward Richmond, he marches to his doom. Beauregard is Sherman's master in all the arts of strategy and tactics. He will retreat when proper, and fight when proper.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Richmond papers of the 21st say: Sherman is pushing rapidly north towards Salisbury, 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 Richmond says: The arming of the negroes is not only expedient but necessary, as he does not think the white population can supply the necessities of a 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 States in opposition to the wishes of the Border States; that the Gulf States rejected the advice and hurried Virginia and other border States to bear the weight of a war they never desired. After mentioning the ruin and devastation of the border States, it says that the tide is now rolling towards those States which made the fight and who demanded success or universal destruction. They by whom the first blow was stricken are the first to desert those whose breasts have thus far received the fury of the storm roused by others. On Monday the compact of mutual support was broken. The bill to appropriate slaves so as to secure honorable existence was also defeated in the Senate chiefly by the vote of the Gulf States.

The Examiner has a frantic article on the financial condition of rebellion, in which it proposes to take one-fifth of the cotton and tobacco crops to carry on the war. It says the situation of the country is too serious, and the calamities which the war has caused are too great to waste time in windy denunciations.

The Richmond papers are more frantic than ever. The Enquirer calls upon Jeff. Davis to arm the slaves without the authority

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 it 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 Petersburg 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 Carolina 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 approached Hardee when that general left Savannah and took his force, amounting to 8,400 effective men, while Hardee went to Charleston where there were not over two brigades. These have since probably joined Beauregard at Wilmington. Bragg had not exceeding 6,000 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 men. If Sherman forms a junction with Schofield, he is undoubtedly will, it is safe to say his force will be far superior to Beauregard's concentrated strength add 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 Resenden. Gov. Dennison and Attorney General Speed were both informed when appointed that they were to remain through the second term. Judge 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 intervention."

The Herald's Washington special dispatch says: Gen. Singleton of Illinois (Peace Democrat) 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 mission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—The House has passed the bill to authorize and aid the construction of the railroad to connect the Pacific Railroad in California with the Columbia river and Puget Sound.

GRANT AND SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

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 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 rear in less than six hours.

Though the rebel papers are silent regarding Sherman's whereabouts, enough is dropped to show that he was some days since within easy marching distance of Fayetteville, situated on the Cape Fear river, 95 miles northwest of Wilmington. Water communication is interrupted between the two places at all seasons and now.

UNIONISM IN THE CAROLINAS.

New York, Feb. 28—It seems by the Herald's Charleston correspondent that, even in Secession 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, the first to land in the town, started up the principal street, their officer was scarcely able to proceed with them, being met with a perfect ovation by men and women, who thronged the avenues, shouting and waving handkerchiefs cheering for the Stars and Stripes, President Lincoln and the Yankee army.

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, including it is supposed about 10,000 bales of cotton, large quantities of rice, over 200 pieces of artillery and immense supplies of ammunition.

It also appears that a similar welcome was extended to Gen. Terry when he marched into Wilmington. Old flags which had long been hidden away were brought out and given to the breeze amid the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs of the populace. Crowds lined the route of march, and shouts of gladness filled the air.

The entire Union losses, both killed and wounded, in all the operations on Cape Fear river, succeeding the occupation of Fort Fisher, and up to and including the occupation of Wilmington, will not exceed 200 men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. Louis, Feb. 20—Colonel Livingston, commanding on the plains, reports two fights at Mud Springs, from the 4th to the 9th, between 2000 Indians and 200 cavalry. The

Indians were driven off with the loss of 40 killed. Our loss is 2 killed and 21 wounded. The Indians went north, driving two herds of captured cattle with them.

A Washington dispatch says: The Government has advised to-day that the pirate ram Olinda 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 of Mobile, will liberate 25,000 men from the navy, who can be organized into a corps for offensive operations.

New York, Feb. 25—A force from Sheridan's army was sent in pursuit of the rebel cavalry who last Tuesday dashed into Cumberland, Md., and captured Gens. Crook and 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 privateers, and tolerating raids from Canada. He 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 Burlingh in the Rappahannock case, called forth for severe strictures from the papers. The Daily News says a jury has seldom given such signs of prejudice, and calls for an amendment of the foreign enlistment.

The Times says that the Fort Fisher affair developed a new step in the war. It demonstrated the possibility of making turret ships sea going.

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 secure a preponderance of force on the lakes. Lord Granville said there was still time for negotiation on these waters. Russell said Derby had not done justice to the invitation 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 Olinda), last from Copenhagen, put into Ferro, Spain, on the 4th. United States fire-torpedoes were quoted at 46 on Wednesday.

The Duke of Northumberland died on the 11th.

The Shenandoah burnt the following shipping off the Cape of Good Hope: Barks Susan and Olivia, and D. Godfrey, the brig Susan and schooners Lizzie M. Stacy and Charter Oak.

The Times says: We are assured from New York that President Davis has the game in his own hands and can secure the independence of the South either with Northern assent or despite it, according to his pleasure. The clue to this startling mystery is found in the statement freely credited in America that the Mexican Emperor has conveyed in trust to Napoleon the Northern portion of Mexico, to be held and administered by a French viceroy in liquidation of French claims on Mexico. This session must entail the recognition of the South by France, England and Europe generally.

Cardinal Wiseman was not expected to live.

A decree authorizing the circulation of the encyclical letter without admitting propositions contrary to the institutions and legislation of Italy had been issued.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope declines to conclude a concordat with Mexico and will withdraw his nuncio from that country.

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.]

OPIMUM SEIZURE.—Four cases containing opium were seized by officers of the Customs House, on Saturday, as they were landed at Couch's wharf from the steamer Pacific. 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 net Uncle Sam some \$4,000 to \$4,500 in consequence of the violation of the revenue laws.

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 and active youth, have won much favor in the hearts of our public. We regret very much that the inclement weather did not permit a larger turnout. This evening no performance will be given. To-morrow evening the tragedy of Othello will be produced. Mr.

Taylor as Othello, Mr. Waldron as Iago, with Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Leslie, Miss Belle Divine, 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 hour 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 to have good fires in stores, offices and shops. 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 12° to 34° below zero at that place during the month of January.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The libel suit of Henry Duhange 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 editorial staff by H. O. Bennett, formerly of the Grass Valley Union. To-day the County Court upon calling the case of D. O. McCarthy entered for libel, the defendant did not make his appearance, a bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

Holena Crowell, who was indicted for forging her husband'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 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 cwt., with free offerings at the close: Barley in the market is very firm, with sales of 1250 sacks, California at \$3 25 @ 30; Oats—sales of Oregon at 3 cts.; Corn, mixed, we quote at 2c.; prime yellow 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4; Beans, 600 sacks, white and Bayos, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; Wool, 42 bales; fall clip, and 15,000 lb pulled, P. T. and L. F., 49 @ 49 1/2.

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

San 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 has 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 a general ringing of fire bells. General McDowell 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 Duhange-Simonton libel suit is continued until to-morrow. C. L. Beck suits 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 DeYoung, the bogus 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 to-morrow morning.

James Morrow, a Canadian, was found dead in bed at the What Cheer House this morning.

Win. H. Mead, hatter, Isadore Huff, grocer, and Jacob A. Smith, bag manufacturer, have applied for the benefit of the insolvent act. Louis Berregas, a native Californian, stabbed Wm. Naroner, of the schooner Fortuna, in a dance cellar a few evenings ago. Naroner has since died and Berregas has been arrested.

Currency Exchange, 90; Coin Bills, 21 1/2 @ 21 1/4; Legal Tender, 49 @ 49 1/2.

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 bags of South American letters.

The Atlantic steamer North Star, on her down trip, when 20 miles from Aspinwall, broke her shaft at 6 o'clock, a. m., on the 12th.

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

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

The jury in the case of Julia Stanford vs. X. Vaudecoste, returned a verdict for plaintiff, awarding \$5,000 damages for injuries sustained through the carelessness of defendant in leaving the sidewalk open in front of his premises.

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 Department "Income-poops." Following out the same idea we suppose the supporters of the present Administration are termed "Linn-kum-poops."

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday,

THE WAY.

It is by no means even flourishing fresh taxation; but is duller than usual of moral courage to increase the but disagreeable to try, if it is to prove true, and the only the colony's capacity to decide upon which to levy it. voted by the Ho year's expenditure estimated receipts in round numbers of \$60,000. Now be asked, is the this additional stately say "no," confined to those of the population support of the Go are best able to pay the largest business proportion to their scheme which w contribute some dealer and auction wards the revenue posed without be ular class. The measures Committee on W indications of a revenue. The e system of taxing the only wonder so long on the e of the law see the trader th has to pay. T commission ag more business a trader probably comparatively e nue. The ad e on the sales, pr the only fair st estimated that \$ 000 more than make up the e is proposed to eatle, sheep an lumber at so c cken's proposi horses and oxen and pigs, is m moe' tax on horses of \$10, is between these e nearer the e on horses, \$2 and pigs woul be to the peop igencies of th stock imported back would be lar a thousa Helmcken is be induced to unless the res ment of trad change. We a thousand is far as the tax has been sug posed; but we of the Chamb half per cen as should be in mind that is seriously inj the business o done in the e the city is the population s tioner says a retailer on all Government license revenue the fifteen or ness. There the retailers, increase the v raise the price more mouths clothed. The means up the deficif tax before i the out. on scheme, wh ought to y Altogether, v tionable in the increased people. Our fered with, so by those who free port. T indeed scarc not in the lig of as being i ish Columbi ing an addi horse dealer lus to stock

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 snow-balling, a sport which was consequently indulged in very generally throughout the city.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The sloop John Thornton, Captain Warren, arrived yesterday from Burrards Inlet, with a cargo of lumber to Jackson & Co., having left the Inlet on Tuesday evening.

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.

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.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday from Olympia and way ports with passengers and freight as per manifest.

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, accompanied by his wife.

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.

FROM LEACH RIVER.—Mr. Alfred Barnett, expressman, arrived yesterday from Leach river, reporting everything at a dead-lock owing to the severity of the weather during the week.

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

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.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The second mate of the schooner Domitila, a young man named James McKeezie, was accidentally killed by falling from the fore-yard of the vessel on Thursday last, while employed in reefing a sail.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE W. S. EBEL, 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.

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.

BISHOP HILLS preached an eloquent sermon yesterday morning at Christ Church. His Lordship in reviewing the changes that had taken place during his absence, made most touching allusion to the bereavement which had fallen on the worthy pastor.

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 was arrested.

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, Harrington master, arrived in Royal Roads on Sunday afternoon, and came into port yesterday morning, at nine o'clock.

FOR ENGLAND.—The H. B. C. bark Princess Royal is nearly ready for sea, and will proceed on her voyage as soon as more favorable weather sets in.

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

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 oats, 25 boxes apples, 16 cases butter, in all about 100 tons.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday from Olympia and way ports with passengers and freight as per manifest.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Fidelity arrived from Nanaimo last night at 11:30 o'clock, bringing down Mrs. and Mrs. Dorell, Captain Lascelles, Lieutenant Fender and Mr. H. Fowler.

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 Te Lee sailed from Liverpool for this port on January 11th.

Monday, March 13. FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Massachusetts, McIntyre, master, arrived yesterday morning, 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 this morning.

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 OUT.—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 Fidelity arrived from New Westminster last evening at 5:30 o'clock, bringing a few passengers and 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 of 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 a cargo of hay, oats and barley.

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

FOR PUGET SOUND.—The ship General Wyndham left Esquimalt yesterday for Port 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 standstill.

with a cargo of flour, &c., and the Eliza Anderson, 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 per bbl; Superfine, \$14@15 50 do; Oregon Brands, \$13@14 do. OATMEAL—\$10 50@11 50 per 100 lb. CORNMEAL—\$8@9 do. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$8 do. RICE—10 50@12 50 do. WHITE BEANS—\$5 50@6 75 do; Red and Pink \$5 50@6 75 do. SUGAR—Raw—\$4@5 10 per cwt; Refined, 13@15 do. COFFEE—\$22@25 do per sk. TEA—\$7@8 do per chest. BUTTER—Best, 47@50 do per case; Ordinary, 42@45 do per cwt. HAMS—\$15@22 do per dozen. BACON—\$18@24 do per dozen sides. WHEAT—\$5 50 per 100 lb. OATS—\$3 50 per 100 lb. BARLEY—\$3 75@4 50 per 100 lb; Grd do, \$4 50 do. MIDDINGS, \$4 00@5 50 do. BRAN—\$3 25@3 50 do. HAY—1 1/2@2 1/2 per ton. POTATOES—\$2@2 25 per 100 lb.

PORTLAND MARKET.

Under the Oregonian.] PORTLAND, Feb. 24, 1865. All kinds of domestic produce are in demand at active rates, still but little offering.

Breadstuffs have advanced in consequence of a rise in the San Francisco market owing to miscalculation as regards the inducement held out there lately concerning the large amounts of flour and grain likely to arrive from Chili, which falls to come to hand.

We hear of a large lot of Bacon selling in round numbers at 21c for export to Victoria. The quantity in market is light.

Live stock begins to come forward, and on Monday the regular line of stock boats will be running on the Columbia.

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 per bbl; Standard Mills \$11 50; other brands \$9 50@10 50. Gram—Wheat \$1 65 per bu; Oats, 70c; Barley, 2 1/2@3 c. Beans—\$2 25 per bush. Butter—Best brands fresh Oregon 56c per lb; ordinary, 30c@37c. Bacon—Sides, 18c; hams, 18c; sugar cured do 22c per lb. Lard—10 lb cans at 22c; in bulk, 16c; choice leaf, 18c. Beans—Small White, 3 1/2c; White Pea, 4c; Red, 3c. Eggs—Per doz, 35c@40c for fresh. Poultry and Game—Ducks (Mallard) by the quantity, \$2 25@2 50 per doz; Geese, according to quality, 3 50@4 00; Chickens, 6 00. Hay—Oregon city Kidneys, \$1 30 per bush; other varieties, \$1 00@1 10. Hay—Sales at from \$16@18 per ton.

MEMORANDA.

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 11 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 2 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 on the 2d, at 7:30 p.m. Left Portland March 5th, at 9:15 p.m.; lay around twelve hours; arrived at Astoria on the 7th, at 6:30 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 seas, with occasional snow squalls and thick weather.

PASSENGERS.

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 Kyles, Miss Kyles, Miss Kyles, Mrs. J. E. Burns, Mrs. S. Baker, J. P. Fitzer, Andrew Jeffrey, A. Lowe, J. Davis, Jos. Copelan, D. B. Libby, R. McIntosh, A. K. P. Glendon, S. C. Hanson, Jas. Openshaw, F. Aynesly, J. S. Romargi, Thomas Ellis, A. Kingoote, Hugh Gillis, A. Hardie, Jas. Lee, L. Coon, S. Finere, J. G. Russell, W. F. Farg, & Co's messengers, Richard Bray, Henry Bright, Pat McGruley, J. S. Dais, A. McRae, T. Burke, P. Cunningham, J. E. Burns, Henry Rosewald, W. H. Cox, D. McRae, D. Kipp, Stephen Welch, and 5 Chinamen.

Per str ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Edwd Dickinson, Isaac Lightner, George Smith, Henry Quinn, A. Jackson, Lamkin Campbell, Matt Butler, Capt. O'Connell, M. Janion, W. Smith, W. Heron, Scullens, Hughes, Turner, Habbeck.

IMPORTS.

Per str SIERRA NEVADA, from San Francisco—18 bxs hams, 12 do apples, 2 do hats, 11 do boots and shoes, 3 do cigars, 2 do seals, 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 cheese, 21 do drugs, 3 do books, 5 do coal oil, 7 do photographic material, 3 do matches, 40 cms mds, 15 bgs tobacco, 6 pgs vegetables, 1 buggy, 110 firkins of butter, &c.—Value \$18,300.

Per str SIERRA NEVADA, from Portland—19 bxs apples, 8 pgs mds, 4 horses, 1 coop chickens—Value \$1380.

Per str G. S. WRIGHT, from Portland—1630 sacks flour, 2 kegs mackerel, 1 keg syrup, 31 bxs eggs, 333 sacks feed, 4 bgs hams, 4 bgs sides, 30 kegs butter, 159 bgs bacon, 18 kegs lard, 68 boxes apples, 1 case soap, 1 bag onions, 15 live hogs.

Per sloop THORNTON, from New Westminster—33 Mt lumber.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—80 head cattle and calves, 218 hd sheep, 15 qrs beef, 1 dressed hog, 119 sacks bran, 25 dos eggs—Value, \$5585.

Per str A. CROSBY, from Portland—689 sacks wheat, 6 kegs butter, 681 bxs bran, 25-bxs apples, 140 sds middlings, 25 do chickfeed, 396 do oats, 4 do hams, 10 do bacon—Value, \$4,481 00.

Per bark MASSACHUSETTS, from San Francisco—1 bale hops, 3 cs paper, hangings, 12 stores and fixtures, 1 do pipe, 1 hydraulic ram, 10 churns, 20 bbls flour, 20 do oil, 4 csds glassware, 1 bbl crockery, 20 do chocolate, 2 bbls hollware, 4 kegs nails, 6 coils rope, 35 bxs sun dries, 2 doz brooms, 1 bbl spades, 4 cs hardware, 2 do axes, 1 do axes, 50 bbls butter, 4 cs sealers, 3 cs matches, 40 cms mds, 15 bgs tobacco, 6 pgs vegetables, 1 buggy, 110 firkins of butter, &c.—Value, \$7,212.

Per schooner DOMITILA, from Honolulu—1613 kgs sugar, 492 do molasses, 247 bgs coffee, 65 bbls pulu, 637 hides, 12 bgs potatoes, 6 bxs oranges, 1 bx limes, 1 bag coco nuts, 6 bunches bananas, 1 bx pea, 1 pkg salt, 3 hds sugar cane, 1 case mds.

BIRTH.

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

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED. March 6.—Bark Golden Gate, Harrington, San Francisco. Sloop W. B. Naylor, Stephens, Barely Sound March 7.—Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles. March 8.—Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo Sloop C. S. Skidder, Henderson, Port Angeles Sloop Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo Str Emily Harris, Nanaimo March 9.—Sloop Thornton, Warren, New Westminster Schr J. K. Thorndyke, Thornton, San Juan Str Fidelity, London, Nanaimo Str G. S. Wright, Lewis, Astoria March 10.—Str Sierra Nevada, Connor, Astoria March 11.—Schr Eliza, Carleton, Saanich Schr A. Crosby, Ketchikan, Astoria

CLEARED. March 6.—Schr Matilda, Everstyn, Sooke Str Fidelity, London, Nanaimo Sloop Nonpareil, Stephens, New Westminster March 7.—Str Emily Harris, Molatosh, Nanaimo. March 8.—Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles Sloop C. S. Skidder, Henderson, Port Angeles Sloop Random, Moss, New Westminster March 9.—Ship General Wyndham, Jane, Port Angeles Schr Alpha, George, Nanaimo Str Fidelity, London, Nanaimo March 10.—Str Sierra Nevada, Connor, San Francisco Schr Gazelle, Golhaer, New Westminster Schr J. K. Thorndyke, Thornton, San Juan March 11.—Schr Sweepstakes, Kellar, Stakin Schr Matilda, Everlyn, New Westminster Sloop Thornton, Warren, Salt Spring Island Sloop Native, Jones, Sooke

MARRIED.

On the 8th instant, at St. Paul's Church, Nanaimo, by the Rev. J. B. Good, George Charles Deyrell, Esq., Assistant Manager of the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, second son of the late Colonel Deyrell, H. M. 90th Light Infantry, to Mary, eldest daughter of W. H. Franklin, Esq., J. P., Stipendiary Magistrate and Government Agent, Nanaimo.

DIED.

In this city, March 6th, aged 54 years, while on a visit to Victoria, at the residence of Mrs. Ducoron, 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, England. English and Prince Edward Island papers will please copy. Killed on board the schooner "Domitila" by a fall from aloft, on the 9th instant James McKenzie, aged 22 years, a native of the North of England. English papers will please copy. At New Westminster, on Thursday the 9th instant, Jeanette, the daughter of Mr. J. T. Scott aged six years. At New Westminster, on the 10th instant, Elizabeth Annie, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Harvey, aged nine months.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

FOR YOUNG LADIES. Mrs. WILSON BROWN, CHURCH BANK HOUSE, Victoria, V. I. PATRONS: DR. HELMCKEN, Speaker House of Assembly ALLEN FRANCIS, Esq., United States Consul HENRY RHODES, Esq., H. H. M. Consul; 1615 LAW

SEEDS OF 1864.

No. 5, Fort Street. 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 climate, and a very large quantity of Prime English Red, Alsike, and White Dutch Clovers at very low prices. Full descriptive catalogues of seeds and trees can be had on application.

The City of Glasgow LIFE ASSURANCE Company.

Established 1828. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Subscribed Capital, \$3,000,000 Annual Revenue, 515,000 Subsisting Assurances, 13,500,000

THIS COMPANY OFFERS TO THE public the combined advantage of Perfect Security, Moderate Premiums, and Liberal Participation in Profits. Moderate Rates of Premiums, with and without Profits for whole of Life, and for short periods. Policies declared Indisputable on their date of issue, and a very large quantity of Prime English Red, Alsike, and White Dutch Clovers at very low prices. Full descriptive catalogues of seeds and trees can be had on application.

THE SPECIAL attention of those who may find it inconvenient at first to pay the full Premium, is 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 persons of moderate but progressive incomes. MEDICAL ADVISER—J. W. POWELL, Esq., M. D., Victoria. Prospectuses and every information can be obtained on application to J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent for British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining Unclaimed March 3d, 1865.

Table with columns for names and addresses. Includes names like Atkinson J B, Alters R, Angelo Miss, Bunster A, Begg & Co, Brigardello Mr, Booth G, Beattie W, Brown T H, Bowman W, Barnes J, Burnes G, Bunney J, Bartley W A, Buckley N, Brown C H B, Clarke G, Clarke Miss F, Clayton J, Cove F, Clarke W, Church Miss, Clark A, 2, Carter B, Cline H, 2, Davis B, Douglas J, Dillon B F, Donald J, Durbin F, Deeks Mrs, Duval G, Dushomis L, Douglas Miss, Davis J C M, Evans & Co, Evans E, Ellinghamson L, Fife W H, Fitzpatrick Mr, Fairhead W, Ferguson A, Frankell A, Foster J, Gregory G, Glasker A, Graham C, Gray P, 2, Gumbiner Miss, Griffiths D R, Haire W H, Hine N, Harley J T, Hatch J, Hough B, Headen H, Hartley W H, Hicks N M, Hughes N B, Herzig F, Ivey T, Jones Capt J, Jennings J G, Jenkinson J, Junen D, Jordan J, Kennedy J P, Kelly T, Kimball & Co, King G W, Lester Miss, Lambkin C H, Lawmaster F, Lewis J, Linthwaite W, Lohoy M, Lovet J, Magaughy J, McLaughlin J, Meadmont Mrs, Martin J, Maudslayi Rev, Martin Mrs, Miles Mrs, McDonald P, Mann J, Nelson H, O'Brian Mrs, Oldfield J, Pitts J H, Pickett W, Pagden J, Pruyn W, Repotore A, Phillips M, Pennypacker L, Payne G, Parkin A, B, 2, Parker R, Renwick J, 2, Rappit D, Richardson J, Roles H, Robertson J, Robertson W, Richardson T, Smith W, Snyder Mrs, Spensburgh J, Scott C H, Sharp G, Strullis Miss, Sylvester H W, 2, Story Mrs, Stening W, Schmidt A, Stewart, Dr D H, 2, Stuart A F, Ton Sin, Thompson A, 2, Tathill E V, Treacy T, Treasurer Mrs, Thomson W A, Theakstone A, Tomlinson Mrs, Usher J T, Ushar J, Vincent E, Wells E H, Wisdom T, Warren W, Warne R, Wiggitt E, Woodbridge S, Willoughby H E, Williams Miss, Wenbergs F, Ward J, Young A, Young H, Young G B, HENRY WOOLTON, Postmaster. Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers. Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.