GON, H. J. Johnston, com-San Francisco Dec. 31st, at ortland Jan. 3d, at 11 p.m. h, at 9 p.m. Arrived at As-m. Left Astoria Jan 7th at hor in Baker's Bay at 8 a.m. h. 8th, at 2 p.m. Arrived at t 5 p.m.

SENGERS.

ERSON, Rev Reece & wife, re, C Giddy, Boran, Aldetter, on, Capt Gardner, Capt E S

ES, Mrs Richards, J Boyd.

GON, from San Francisco Goldsworthy, Walter Street, Jno T Steel, Jas Steel and diss M J Steel, Jas T Steel, Mr Roscoe and wife, Mrs
H L Alley, Jno Stafford, P
sister, Mrs A R Wright, Miss
el, M Robbins, wife and four
ll, W F Co, Murdock purser,
F Boggs, P Basquit, H CarSedgwick, Miss Kate II. W F Co, Murdock purses, F Boggs, P Basquit, H Car-Sedgwick, Miss Kate Cisti-A Holim. M Myer, E Robbs, George Slater, G Dixon, Wm or, A Went, and 36 China-

IPORTS.

INGED RACER, from Port NY JONES, from Pert An. I bags onions.

ZA ANDERSON, from Port IZA ANDERSON, from Port s, 11 hd cattle, 5 qrs beef, 71 es, 2 do dressed, 1 hog do.

FCKY, from San Francisco—

ordial, 50 do coal oil, 1 do dry ey, 122 kgs syrup, 1609 mats es, 1 do vermillion, 5 do lichce, 6 do preserved citron, 1 do e flour, 3 mats shrimps, 2 bxs er, 9 bskts rice cake, 4 bxs salt s, 2 mats beans, 1 bx melon tobacco, 130 chts tea, 4095 qr soap, 92 firs butter, 64 sks sulphuric acid, 11 bxs ship sulphuric acid, 11 bxs ship atting, 20 bales oakum, 9 bbls hila rope, 2 oars, 1 pkg clews, do glassware, 1 do crucible trays, 10 doz axes, 4 kgs lead, 120 cs furnitnre, 33 nests tubs, 2 cs blacking, 56 cs vermicilil, tures, 5 cs lard, 3 do gunpow-18 bbls timothy seed, 3 do clo-xs candles, 5 cs chicken and and jams, 1 do peaches, 14 do ese, 2 do bacon, 5 do coil oil, 0 doz ardesco, 10 do coffee, 1 toil, 4 bales salt, 7 es oysters, do starch, 1 do sago, 4 pkgs; 1 cs hominy, 10 sks bran, 3 do tomatoes, 10 sks cornmeal, vertages 100 delle in 1 extracts, 100 bdls iron, 1 cs

ESTER, from Port Angelos— ish turnips, 10 tns hay. Value

ns, 9 cs Chinese provisions, 5 1 do clothing, 35 cs neaches, 2 lobsters, 10 do clives, 2 bdle cs gilt moulding, 60 bxs cil.

REGON, from San Francisco shoes, 2 cs stationery, 7 cs 7 cs wooden pipes, 4 cs dry al effects, 6 cs gunnies, 1 cs cs millinery goods, 8 cs eigars, 1 amp oil, 6 cs furniture, 2 cs lace, 1 cs magnesia, 1 es silk, matches, 2 cs candy, 2 kgs ink, 3 cs mdse. Value, \$8,500. REGON, from Portland-2 , 1606 sks flour, 5 cs mdse, 4 55 kgs butter, 24 cs lard, 20 dressed sheep, 14 sks bacon.

INTELLIGENCE.

Harris, Hewitt, Nanaime McCulloch, Nanaimo lacer, San Juan n, Saanich in, Saanich
jer, Petersen, Port Angelos
Jones, Port Angelos
on, Finch, Port Angelos
nterprise, Mouat, New West-

gilvie, Nanaimo n. San Juan rge, Nanaimo eliter, Loudon, Nanaimo Wester, Mills, Port Angelos

tz. San Juan CLEARED. erfoot, Kean, San Juan

n. Saanich za Anderson, Finch, Port Anht, Montford, Port Angelos

Thornton, San Juan Fisher, New Westminster ey, Dolholt, Nanaimo Robinson, Port Angelos erprise, Mouat, New West-

gilvie, New Westminster srge, Nanaimo ieliter, Loudon, Nanaimo iey, Oberg, New Westminster tth Star, McCulloch, Nanaimo ter, San Juan Keffier, New Westminster t, San Juan

BIRTH. e 7th instant, the wife of A

ARRIED.

the Rev. Dr. Cohen, Miss Anna t niece of A. J. Brunn, of this Davis, of the Mouth of Quesnd New York papers ples

22d ult., by Rev. G. F. Wence in Olympia, Mr. Ary L. Hannaford, of Thur

10th, 1864, at the residence ane Ellis Olney, wife of Ca schoener Brant. the upsetting of the schoon ale on the night of Nov. 24 ney, aged 38 years. Dec. 28th, 1864, T. W. Iron mate of the ship Coquimi ading at Port Madison. e 5th instant, William Austi Austin and Rebecca Cotteri

he 6th January, the infant so I Theresa Miller on Pando of eight months and eighte

at the residence of her un , Lorn Road, Brixton, Surret Augusta Anson, only daug der D. Bell, proprietor of a aged eight years and the

HE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1865.

THE BRITISH COLONIST TOTAL PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. O'AT VICTORIANTE OF

also owing to the expense of establish SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF SIX ng postal facilities where the receipts will about pay for the mail bags. A daily mail to Esquimalt with a paid postmaster is rather on Saturday from a trading voyage on the an enterprising thing, but we are rather west coast, having on board the Captain and afraid it will be too expensive for either the three survivors of the crew of the American requirements or the results. The average bark Iwanowna of 205 tons register, which we believe, ten letters a day, which at five quently lost on a reef of rocks off Nootka n its way. The other day it Francis, Esq., U.S. Consul:

LIVES.

The sloop Leonede, Capt. Francis, arrived present correspondence with Esquimalt is, was thrown on her beam ends and subsecents a letter would give 50 cents, or about Sound during the violent gales that prevailed 150 a year. Mr. Wakeford must baye very before and after Christmas last. Captain Mortage and his men furnished the following particulars of the distressing event to Aflen

8750 a year; bow it The back Iwanowna, of San

mast, and hoisted a sail on it to keep us off the land as long as possible. After drifting

four days to the northward and westward, we struck a reef on Nootka Island. We then

cluding the master. On the beach we met an Iodian who-guided us to his house, and after keeping us for two days took us in a

canoe, about 35 miles from the week to an inlet of Nootka Sound, to another Indian

ranch, where we remained thirteen days,

the Indians treating us very kindly, farnish-

ing us with some clothing. We found the Indians could neither speak Chinook or

Accordingly we accepted the kind offer of

and two Americans. The crew were all

Express. We have our Columbian and

MEETING ON THE FREE PORT.

A very respectable assemblage of about one hundred persons availed themselves last night of Mr. Willis Bond's kind offer of the free use of the Athenseum Hall, Quadra street, to hold a meeting to discuss the vexed question of the "Free Port." Mr. W. K. Bull was called to the chair, and Mr. Bond proceeded to state the object for which he had called the meeting. He said that his own opinions on the Free Port question were well known; he had always been opposed to it, but as he wished to hear "the popular sentiment of the people" he hoped the question would be fairly argued pro-and con. A number of gathenea, among whom were Meesrs. Downie, Huskinson, Gorin, Shapks, Bull was called to the chair, and Mr. Bond

gar. The latter gentleman said he was in favor of a measure of protective duty, as he ticles which might be produced in the country; he opposed, however, a duty on all imported merchandise, and could not see why the farmers of the island could not compete with those of the adjoining States. A resolution to the following effect, moved by Mr. Huskinson and seconded by Mr. W. B. Smith, was then almost unanimously adopted,

the only dissentient being Mr. Fell: Resolved, That in the opinion of this meetng, the condition of the population of this olony would be materially improved by the abolition of the Free Port and the substitution of a protective tariff,

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Bond for his kindness in giving the free use of the hall, with fire and lights, the meeting dispersed.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We take the following from the Sydney Morning Herald of the 21st September :-A miner named William Williams has discovered in the neighborhood of Dunolly, a quartz reef of extraordinary richness. It is believed that the auriferous material will yield some hundreds of dunces to the ton. OUR GOLD FIELDS.

Things remain exceedingly dull at all our us a passage round to Victoria, but if he had goldfields, with the exception of Wentworth. There the yield continues to be exceedingly rich, though no regularly continuous lead of gold has yet been hit upon, the metal being found in leaders or feeders that are supposed to be tributaries to the main stream. These not met us would have gone further north Captain Francis, and arrived in Victoria, Vancouver Island, on the 14th of January, 1865; being 36 days on board of his sloop, having lost all personal effects on the wreck The names, as recollected, of the lost, were Richard Sutton, of New York, James Newell, of New York, two Norwegisms.

to be tributaries to the main stream. These leaders are found at all manner of levels, appearing suddenly, and as suddenly breaking off; thus giving no clue to the whereabouts of the great deposit.

Upon most of the diggings, but more particularly upon those situate among the ridges of the high table land, the weather has been very severe. The heavy rains have been followed by extensive snow storms, accompanied by extensive and billouing minds. by severe frosts and bitterly piercing winds, minster with a few passengers and a river rendering the prosecution of work exceedingly discult. In the western district the old is said to have been more intense than it has been known to be for many years past:

THE WESTERN GOLD FIELDS.

From the Wentworth we learn that the Golden Gate claim owner has been very lucky. Thirty-five tons of dirt were crushed and yielded 1,500oz. of gold. Spicer's claim has yielded 200 ozs. this month, from about 20 tons of dirt. The other claims are all anniversary meeting of the British and actively engaged in work of various kinds, Foreign Bible Society was held in the but there has been no general washing up by which to test the yield, though some of the dirt paddocked by many of them is

known to be exceedingly rich.

The Mount Pleasant Diggings, within a few miles of Bathurst, have not turned out so attractive as had been anticipated. There are now only some 40 or 50 persons on the

ground. A quartz claim has been taken up on the Camp Reserve, Forbes, only 70 or 80 yards from the Court House, and rich auriferous quartz has been obtained from the Britannia Reef. A report has also reached us by telegram that a party of miners had struck gold in shallow ground upon a hill behind the Murga Inn. It is not yet known whether the rich ground is a mere patch or whether

the auriferous deposit is widely extended. THE SOUTHERN GOLD FIELDS.

The new ground opened at Warrambucca, in the Braidwood district, is turning out our rich stuff, while from Araluen and Jembaicumbene the news is most encourageg. Already the Braidwood escort is nting up in quantity, and, as a sign of MISMANAGEMENT.—A most extraordinary the improved times, a number of men who and who were furnished with work in a

centions, a dead failure.

Kiandra has suffered fearfully this winter from show storms. Heavy snow drifts have out off all communication with it, and even evented the mail from travelling.

We are altogether without mining news from the northern goldfields this month; but the cold, frosty weather that succeeded to the

merchant ships find considerable diffis

PAINFUL ACCIDENT -A deck hand on i steamer Antelope, whose name is report as Fulton, had his leg forn almost from body yesterday, as the boat was making landing at her pier, by becoming entangles the coil of a hawser.—Call.

SAN PRANCISCO ITEMS. . .

RE-ARRESTED-Augustus K. Hen

event is still commemorated by observing the day as a sort of holiday. Governor Carver's old chair, and the sword worn by Miles Standish, are exhibited as relics of the earliest colonial days.—Ib.

A PASSENGER'S SUIT-Suit has been commenced by one Pietro Castelli, who was a passenger on board the Pacific Mail steamer Golden City, in January last, against the Company, to recover \$25,000 for permanent bodily injury resulting from bad accommodations, provisions, and treatment on board said vessel, at the time mentioned. The suit is brought in the Fifteenth District Court.—B.

STILL ALIVE-The woman Mrs. Shrom, who was shot by her husband at the Potrero, on Wednesday, was still alive yesterday, and comparatively easy, though somewhat weaker. A thorough search has not revealed the localities of the balls, which seem to have been diverted from a direct course after entering the body, by coming in contact with bones. Attending physicians admit a possibility of her recovery.—Ib.

MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF THE INDIANS. A meeting was held at Sacramento on Tuess. day evening, for the purpose of devising means for the alleviation of the condition of the Indians on the Pacific Coast. It is contemplated by those who are active in this movement to urge Congress change entirely the present system of Reservations, and establish several "nations" of Indians at appropriate points on the continent .- 1b.

Mr. Lawlor, who intends leaving on the 13th of January for the Atlantic States, on a professional trip, will take his farewell benefit on Wednesday next, on which occasion Mrs. Emily Jordan will make her last appearance on the California stage.—Alia.

for damages has been commonced by John H. Still against D. O. McCarthy, editor and proprietor of the Daily American Flag, growing out of an advertisement which appeared in that peper over the signature of William Still's character for honesty, damaging his good name and fame to the amount of ten thousand dollars. The suit was first instituted against Murray, at whose instance the card was published; but he, by the power of eloquence and the "dew of soft persuasion," operated upon the kindlier feelings of Still, thus skilfully engineering himself out of it, and Mr. McCarthy in - Call.

HYMENIAL-CORRECTION.-The bridal favor which appeared in last Sunday's Call, announcing the marriage of Miss Lulu Sweet, was prematurely displayed. On the testimony of three witnesses who were there, and saw what they saw "with their own eyes," the happy event was consummated on Tuesday evening last, instead of on Sunday, as was previously stated. The bridegroom very sensibly preferred to set his own time for getting married and refuses to consider himself a Benedick at our option. We admire his independence, and transfer three days to his unmarried account. Our previous state-ment was founded upon authority which we considered beyond question and this is founded upon authority which we know is. Therefore it is not subject to retraction so long as wedding cake is inevitable and people are "married and given in marriage." PARDONED .- Governor Low has pardoned

the follwing persons, in accordance with the Act of the Legislature: Wagman Baker, for Act of the Legislature: Wagman Baker, for assault to rob, sentenced for four years; Jesus Bellestres, for grand larceny, sentenced for one year; Sircon Oliveras, for grand larceny, sentenced for one year; William James, for grand larceny, sentenced for one year; E. B. Bayer, for grand larceny, sentenced for five years; James Allen, for grand larceny, sentenced for nine years; James B. Moore, for grand larceny, sentenced for one years. grand larceny, sentenced for one year; Ah Cong, for grand larceny, sentenced for one year; Thomas Davis, for grand larceny, sentenced for three years; John Allen, for assault to rape, sentenced for two years; D. C. Batchelder, for manslaughter, sentenced for one year. The pardons are to take effect in January and February, respectively.

LEECH RIVER-A NEW CREEK STRUCK .-We learn from a gentleman who arrived from Leech River last evening, that miners are now making from two to four dollars a day on the Creek. Two men working near the forks of Sooke and Leech River on Saturday, washed out twenty-three dollars. Fresh arrivals continue to take place, and things are beginning to assume a more lively aspect. Our inform-ant travelled to town with a man who had been out prospecting, and was returning with considerable gold, of a coarse description, which he said he had taken out of a new Ureek, discovered about a mile and a half from Leech River. The locality of this Creek the fortunate prospecter would not reveal, but he described it as yielding rich pay, and the fact that he was "flush" of gold-dust gave eradibility to his assertion. credibility to his assertion.

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

THE ESTIMATES. There are some very remarkable features, as we pointed out on Saturday, in Mr. Wakeford's estimates. Other men in his position would have endeavored to show, before asking for so large an increase, that certain public works required urgent attention, and that the capacity of the inhabitants was fully equal to the demand made upon it. Mr. Wakeford, however, with an utter contempt for the ordinary laws of political economy, increases the number of public servants in proportion to the decrease of public work, and asks the people for an increased expenditure over that of 1864 of \$107,000, at a time when they are the least able to bear it. The excuse put forward by Mr. Wakeford's friends for this specimen of financiering is that the country clamored for having its "resources develclamored for having its "resources devel-oped," and that the Colonial Secretary was penses, \$230,000, the estimates of this year. simply taking the country at its word. Now, a made unquiry into the matter will show the incorrectness of the statement. Mr. Wakeford, with a demand upon the revenue for works and buildings, including the expense of harbor improvements, of nearly thirty thousand dollars less than the estimate last year, can only afford about \$21,000 additional to be spent from above that point, as communication is BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The steamer Entersteam communication with Panama, and \$10,000 for immigration purposes-making in all but \$56,000 to be added to works of Bar, and four to five feet deep from thence to probable utility. The other \$50,000 that is added to the estimates of last year, which were in themselves far beyond the absolute necessities of our position, is simply a gratuitous demand. Instead of curtailing the number of officials, and inaugurating an era of retrenchment more in keeping with the condition of the country, we have the staff of officials almost doubled, and, while the salaries in some important offices are reduced, the newly manufactured appointments are made inordinately high. We have an increase to the salary of the Attorney General of nearly one hundred per cent .: but as if the addition to the salary called for more dignity and less work, we have an assistant subordinate lawyer-a Crown Solicitor-created to take some of the labor off Mr. Wood's hand. Now we do not object to the increase of the pay of the Attorney General-for the salary at present attached to the office is ridiculously inadequate; but to supplement this increase, which, if it were to have any effect at all, should undoubtedly make the recipient work harder, with the appointment of an assistant is simply preposterous. Then we have the police force. This department undoubtedly required reforming, and Mr. Wakeford in a spirit of magnanimity, adds nine thousand dollars to its expenses, by creating no end of useless offices. When an energetic magistrate, with a good, working, shrewd sergeant of police for inspector was all that was really required to control and superintend the police force, we have a superintendent appointed at \$1940 and an inspector at \$1200-over \$3000 dollars virtually thrown away, The host of ill paid subordinates, with the two "mounted troopers" cap the climax. What the police force wanted was not so much an increase in numbers as better pay to the subordinates who were already in the department. We find that Mr. Wakeford has half a dozen of British North America, which contains the constables at \$1 75 a day each, and another following clause providing for the admission

a strong guarantee for public security. Then

due to some extent to the separation of the

but what a regularly appointed assistant surveyor is required for is something difficult to understand-least of all, however, threwher on her beam ends, carrying away can we understand the Government calling her masts and washing overboard three men, upon the colony to pay a department that who were drowned, and also the lumber, is almost altogether connected with the Crown Lands. The same may be said of spare rope we could find, and rigged a jury the magistrate at Sooke, who is Gold Commissioner. The mining licenses and receipts generally are carefully placed to the credit of the Crown lands, but through launched a raft overboard, divesting surselves something that seems very like an oversight of all clothing, except shirts and pantaloons, on the part of Mr. Wakeford, the official and got on the raft to go ashore. On who collects the moneys is put down as charged to the colony. Then we come to paid they were drowned, leaving only four in-Magistrates at Cowichan and Comox. The Colonial Secretary had better have taken a leaf from the North American colonies and depended on the gratuitous services of a respectable settler in each of these districts. The cases requiring magisterial adjudication in either Cowichan or Comox are as rare as economy in the present estimates. Our space will not admit of going any further into the matter. The sloop Leonede, Captain J. Francis, arrived at Nootka Sound and offered to give worthy of notice-while last year's estimates. (which we have already said were much too arge for the amount of legitimate public minus the same expenses, are \$366,000, or about \$136,000 over the regular estimates of 1864.

LATER FROM THE INTERIOR.

Mr. Dietz returned from Yale yesterday shipped in San Francisco. morning, 10th, in a canoe. There is no news express messenger, sent back his animals and proceeded as best he could on foot. The snow is three feet deep from Yale to Boston this and Yale, but the water is still too low to admit of steamers running. The Reliance still remains in winter quarters, awaiting the

rising of the water. On the Douglas Portages the snow is 5 to feet deep, and at Lillooet 3-a thing never known before. The express messenger was obliged to leave his animals at the 20-mile House, on the Douglas Portage, and take to Lillooet River, descending in a cance at great risk. At Pemberton the stock of flour as exhausted, and a supply would probably have to be brought from Lillooet. At Douglas the accumulation of snow had broken down the old stage company's buildings and Mr. Dodge's store, From every quarter we hear of the greatest depth of snow ever known in the history of the colony, and it is feared .that live stock will suffer seriously. The people of Yale and Douglas complain that the government does not open ther oads, They say that a comparatively trifling sum which would be immediately returned in the shape of road tolls; and once open, there would be sufficient traffic to keep them in good order. We hope this matter will receive prompt attention, as it is a serious matter to have all communication cut off for several months, which will be the case if we must wait for the snow to melt in the

TRADE WITH KOOTENAY .- We have several imes alluded to the necessity for prompt and energetic measures being adopted for establishing direct communication with Kootenay before the channel of commerce with those mines is diverted by our more enterprising neighbors, and we were glad to learn yester-day that Dr. Tolmie had proceeded to New Westminster for the purpose of ascertaining the views and intentions of the Government of the sister colony previous to the company's commencing to forward their goods for the spring trade via the Columbia river, which they will under the existing state of affairs be compelled to do.

Canadian paper we find a prospectus of the proposed constitution for the federation of half dozen at \$1 50—which, taking recent mysterious events into consideration, must be admitted into the Union, on such terms and conditions as the Parliament of we have an increase to the postal department | the Federated Provinces shall deem equitaof \$5,835—about two hundred per cent. over ble, and shall receive the assent of her Maj-the expenses of last year. This increase is eaty; and in the case of the Province of British Columbia or Vancouver, as shall be agreed to by the Legislature of such Provoffice from that of the Harbormaster, but is inces.

Pacific Times' exchanges of the 7th and 11th. Lytton. Above that point it is reported 20 but they are unusually devoid of interest. inches. The Fraser is clear of ice between Mr. George Turner has furnished the Government with an elaborate report of his recent explorations for a route to Kootenay via Shuswap and Columbia. The local papers designate the exploration a failure. The Hyack Hall on Wednesday evening the 4th. the hon. H. P. P. Crease presiding. A full and satisfactory report was read and some good speeches made. The sister society of Vancouver Island was ably represented by the Rev. A. C. Garrett, who, according to one of the local papers, "electrified the audience with a continuous gush of that burning Irish eloquence so peculiar to himself." The second session of the Legislative Council opened on Thursday last. The press are in future to be admitted. The sloop Random was towed from Nanaimo to New Westminster by the Leviathan, but was not considered worth the expense of removal. On Monday the Hyack Fire Company were inspected by Governor Seymor accompanied by the private Secretary, after which various experiments with the engine and hose were indulged in by the "boys," and they then returned to the hall, where a few con gratulatory words were addressed to their by the Governor. In the evening the Hyack serenaded His Excellency at Governmen

> sature in the construction of the machiner of the new steam-tug, is that the engineer in perched up in a house on deck where he has no opportunity of viewing the engines, boilers, &c. nor of giving orders to his subordinates. The only portion of the machinery under his immediate observation is the steam-guage. This certainly appears to be a most unwise thing, especially in a vessel the movements of whose engines are likely to be so inconstant as those of the tug clared by miners to be, with some few expectations, a dead-failure. of a dredger. The Messrs. Blyth, the builders of the engines and who rank high as engineers, must surely have received spe-cial orders to that effect or they never would have turned out so peculiar an arrangement as the one above mentioned.

THE DREDGER .- This craft having bad everything completed, with the exception of fixing the rollers and buckets, moved out posterday into the stream. She will be ready for a trial, we understand, in the course to be so pops of a week. We have not heard who is to BLOCKADE RUNNING appears to be so popule the engineer in charge of the works. We clar with the Glasgow seamen that the ordinary be the engineer in charge of the works. We presume that a man of sufficient practical experience for the appointment can be found

THE CONFEDERATION SCHEME, -In a recent

EGON, H. J. Johnston, com-San Francisco Dec. 31st, at ortland Jan. 3d, at 11 p.m. h, at 9 p.m. Arrived at As-Left Astoria Jan 7th at nor in Baker's Bay at 8 a.m. n. 8th, at 2 p.m. Arrived at t 5 p.m.

SENGERS.

ERSON, Rev Reece & wife, re, C Giddy, Boran, Aldetter, on, Capt Gardner, Capt E S

ES, Mrs Richards, J Boyd

EGON, from San Francisco-Goldsworthy, Walter Street, Jno T Steel, Jas Steel and Iiss M J Steel, Jas T Steel, Mr Roscoe and wife, Mrs H L Alley, Jno Stafford, P ister, Mrs A R Wright, Miss el, M Robbins, wife and four ll, W F Co, Murdock purser, Boggs, P Basquit, H Car-Sedgwick, Miss Kate Cisti-A Holim. M Myer, R Robbs, George Slater, G Dixon, Wm or, A Went, and 36 China-

NGED RACER, from Port tatoes-value \$400. NNY JONES, from Port Anbags onions.

ZA ANDERSON, from Port s, 11 hd cattle, 5 qrs beef, 71 es, 2 do dressed, 1 hog do. CKY, from San Franciscoordial, 50 do coal oil, 1 do dry ey, 122 kgs syrup, 1009 mats es, 1 do vermillion, 5 do lichce, 6 do preserved citron, 1 do e flour, 3 mats shrimps, 2 bxs er, 9 bskts rice cake, 4 bxs salt 2 mats beans, 1 bx melon tobacco, 130 chts tea, 4095 qr soap, 92 firs butter, 64 sks sulphuric acid, 11 bxs ship atting, 20 bales oakum, 9 bbls nila rope. 2 oars, 1 pkg clews. trays, 10 doz axes, 4 kgs lead, okcs. 5 bdls rims, 6 cs oil, 2 do ohol, 2 do paint, 1 do brushes, rnish, 1 do axlegreese, 1 bbl s, 1 bdl scythes, 2 cs scales, 3 ellows, 2 cs handles, 4 do hard-120 cs furniture, 33 nests tubs, cs blacking, 56 cs vermicilil. 18 bbls timothy seed, 3 do clo-exs candles, 5 cs chicken and e. 2 do bacon, 5 do coil oil, doz ardesco, 10 do coffee, 1 oil, 4 bales salt, 7 es oysters, do starch, 1 do sago, 4 pkgs ; 1 cs hominy, 10 sks bran, 3

ESTER, from Port Angelos-

tomatoes, 10 sks cornmeal,

s, 9 cs Chinese provisions, 5 do clothing, 35 cs neaches,

lobsters, 10 do olives, 2 bdle es gilt moulding, 60 bxs oil.

REGON, from San Francisco shoes, 2 cs stationery, 7 cs cs wooden pipes, 4 cs dry al effects, 6 cs gunnies, 1 cs cs millinery goods, 8 cs eigars, 1 amp oil, 6 cs furniture, 2 cs lace, 1 cs magnesia, 1 cs silk, natches, 2 cs candy, 2 kgs ink, 3 cs mdse. Value, \$8,500. REGON, from Portland-269 1606 sks flour, 5 cs mdse, 4 s, 55 kgs butter, 24 cs lard, 20 15 dressed sheep, 14 sks bacon.

INTELLIGENCE.

y Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo McCulloch, Nanaimo lacer, San Juan

in, Saanich
ier, Petersen, Port Angelos
Jones, Port Angelos
on, Finch, Port Angelos
nterprise, Mouat, New West-

on, San Juan on, San Juan rge, Nanaimo eliter, Loudon, Nanaimo Wester, Mills, Port Angelos ton, Saanich

tz, San Juan eerfoot, Kean, San Juan iske, San Juan

in, Saanich za Anderson, Finch, Port Anght, Montford, Port Angelos

Thornton, San Juan Fisher, New Westminster ley, Dolholt, Nanaimo y, Robinson, Port Angelos hterprise, Mouat, New Westgilvie, New Westminster

orge, Nanaimo
ieliter, Loudon, Nanaimo
iey, Oberg, New Westminster
tth Star, McCulloch, Nanaimo ster. San Juan s, Keffier, New Westminster ht, San Juan

BIRTH.

ARRIED.

he 7th instant, the wife of A.

the Rev. Dr. Cohen, Miss Ann

t niece of A. J. Brunn, of this Davis, of the Mouth of Quesand New York papers please

22d ult., by Rev. G. F. White ence in Olympia, Mr. Alberty L. Hannaford, of Thurston

DIED.

. 10th, 1864, at the residence of Jane Ellis Olney, wife of Capt schooner Brant. the upsetting of the schoone ale on the night of Nov. 24th lney, aged 38 years. , Dec. 28th, 1864, T. W. Irone f mate of the ship Coquimbo ading at Port Madison. 5th instant, William Austin

Austin and Rebecca Cotteril

he 6th January, the infant so I Theresa Miller on Pando of eight months and eighte

take place this day at 3 o'cloc lence of Mr. Miller. at the residence of her uncle Lorn Road, Brixton, Surre Augusta Anson, only daug ler D. Bell, proprietor of th aged eight years and thr

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1865.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. (Sundays Excepted. AT VICTORIA, V.

Per Week, payable to the Carrier, 25 Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable

THE WEEKLY COLONIST. uznished to Subscribers for 86 a year; 84 for six nonths: \$2 50 for three months; payable in udvaste,

W.R. Burrage, L. P. Fisher, - - - - San Francisco. F. Algar, - - Clement's Lane, London - - - - 30 Cornhill, London,

THE ESTIMATES.

There are some very remarkable features, as we pointed out on Saturday, in Mr. Wakeford's estimates. Other men in his position would have endeavored to show, before asking for so large an increase, that certain public works required urgent attention, and that the capacity of the inhabitants was fully equal to the demand made upon it. Mr. Wakeford, however, with an utter contempt for the ordinary laws of political economy, increases the number of public servants in proportion to the decrease of public work, and asks the people for an increased expenditure over that of 1864 of \$107,000, at a time when they are the least able to bear it. The excuse put forward by Mr. Wakeford's friends for this specimen of financiering is that the country clamored for having its "resources developed," and that the Colonial Secretary was simply taking the country at its word. Now, a little enquiry into the matter will show the incorrectness of the statement. Mr. Wakeford, with a demand upon the revenue for works and buildings, including the expense of harbor improvements, of nearly thirty thousand dollars less than the estimate last year, can only morning, 10th, in a canoe. There is no news afford about \$21,000 additional to be spent from above that point, as communication is steam communication with Panama, and \$10,000 for immigration purposes—making added to the estimates of last year, which were in themselves far beyond the absolute necessities of our position, is simply a gratu- still remains in winter quarters, awaiting the itous demand. Instead of curtailing the rising of the water. number of officials, and inaugurating an era of retrenchment more in keeping with the condition of the country, we have the staff of officials almost doubled, and, while the salaries newly manufactured appointments are made inordinately high. We have an increase to the salary of the Attorney General of nearly one hundred per cent.; but as if the addition to the salary called for more dignity and less work, we have an assistant subordinate lawyer-a Crown Solicitor-created to take some of the labor off Mr. Wood's hand. Now we do not object to the increase of the pay of the Attorney General-for the salary at present attached to the office is ridis culously inadequate; but to supplement this increase, which, if it were to have good order. We hope this matter will reany effect at all, should undoubtedly make the recipient work harder, with the appointment of an assistant is simply preposterous. Then we have the police force. This canyons. department undoubtedly required reforming, and Mr. Wakeford in a spirit of magnanimity, adds nine thousand dollars to its expenses, by creating no end of useless offices. When an energetic magistrate, with a good, working, shrewd sergeant of police for inspector was all that was really required to control and superintend the police force, we day that Dr. Tolmie had proceeded to New have a superintendent appointed at \$1940 and an inspector at \$1200—over \$3000 dollars virtually thrown away, The host of ill paid subordinates, with the two "mounted troopers" cap the climax. What the police force wanted was not so much an increase in numbers as better pay to the subordinates who were already in the department. We find that Mr. Wakeford has half a dozen of constables at \$1 75 a day each, and another following clause providing for the admission mysterious events into consideration, must be territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver a strong guarantee for public security. Then

due to some extent to the separation of the

also owing to the expense of establish SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF SIX ing postal facilities where the receipts will about pay for the mail bags. A daily mail to Esquimalt with a paid postmaster is rather on Saturday from a trading voyage on the an enterprising thing, but we are rather afraid it will be too expensive for either the requirements or the results. The average bark Iwanowna of 205 tons register, which present correspondence with Esquimalt is, cents a letter would give 50 cents, or about sanguine ideas in reference to the increased correspondence. The auditorship is a wonderful thing in its way. The other day it could be performed for \$750 a year; now it demands, without any increased labor, \$2,940. The Land Office has not escaped Mr. Wakeford's paternal hand. Not content with an Inspector of Roads, he must needs have an

we can easily believe, well earns his money; but what a regularly appointed assistant surveyor is required for is something difficult to understand-least of all, however, can we understand the Government calling upon the colony to pay a department that Commissioner. The mining licenses and receipts generally are carefully placed from the North American colonies and depended on the gratuitous services of a respectable settler in each of these districts. The cases requiring magisterial adjudication in either Cowichan or Comox are as rare as economy in the present estimates. Our space will not admit of going any further into the matter worthy of notice-while last year's estimates (which we have already said were much too on the Island. large for the amount of legitimate public works) were, leaving out the dredging ex-penses, \$230,000, the estimates of this year. Vancouver Island, on the 14th of January, works) were, leaving out the dredging exminus the same expenses, are \$366,000, or

LATER FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From the Columbian)

Mr. Dietz returned from Yale yesterday shipped in San Francisco. express messenger, sent back his animals and this and Yale, but the water is still too low to admit of steamers running. The Reliance

known before. The express messenger was obliged to leave his animals at the 20-mile House, on the Douglas Portage, and take to have to be brought from Lillooet. At Dougfeared .that live stock will suffer seriously. The people of Yale and Douglas complain that the government does not open ther oads, They say that a comparatively trifling sum would be sufficient traffic to keep them in ter to have all communication cut off for

TRADE WITH KOOTENAY .- We have several House. times alluded to the necessity for prompt and energetic measures being adopted for establishing direct communication with Kootenay before the channel of commerce with those mines is diverted by our more enterprising neighbors, and we were glad to learn yester-

THE CONFEDERATION SCHEME, -In a recent proposed constitution for the federation of British North America, which contains the will be admitted into the Union, on such terms and conditions as the Parliament of office from that of the Harbormaster, but is inces.

The sloop Leonede, Capt. Francis, arrived west coast, having on board the Captain and three survivors of the crew of the American was thrown on her beam ends and subsewe believe, ten letters a day, which at five quently lost on a reef of rocks off Nootka Sound during the violent gales that prevailed 150 a year. Mr. Wakeford must have very before and after Christmas last, Captain particulars of the distressing event to Allen Francis, Esq., U.S. Consul:

loaded with lumber at port Nisqually, W. T., number of gentlemen, among whom were Newport Mills, and left the mills on the 18th Messrs. Downie, Huskinson, Corin, Shapks,

during the gale, and in a short time was half who were drowned, and also the lumber, the land as long as possible. After drifting the only dissentient being Mr. Fell: four days to the northward and westward, we struck a reef on Nootka Island. We then something that seems very like an oversight of all clothing, except shirts and pantaloons, on the part of Mr. Wakeford, the official and got on the raft to go ashore. On tion of a protective tariff, who collects the moneys is put down as three men from off the raft, and charged to the colony. Then we come to paid they were drowned, leaving only four in-Magistrates at Cowichan and Comox. The cluding the master. On the beach we met Colonial Secretary had better have taken a leaf an Indian who-guided us to his house, and after keeping us for two days took us in a canoe, about 35 miles from the wreck to an inlet of Nootka Sound, to another Indian ranch, where we remained thirteen days, the Indians treating us very kindly, fnrnishing us with some clothing. We found the Indians could neither speak Chinook or English, and everything was done by signs. The sloop Leonede, Captain J. Francis, to-day, but we may point to a fact that is arrived at Nootka Sound and offered to give us a passage round to Victoria, but if he had not met us would have gone further north

Accordingly we accepted the kind offer of 1865; being 36 days on board of his sloop. about \$136,000 over the regular estimates of having lost all personal effects on the wreck

The names, as recollected, of the lost, were Richard Sutton, of New York, James abouts of the great deposit. Newell, of New York, two Norwegians, and two Americans. The crew were all

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The steamer Enteron roads and bridges. There is \$25,000 for completely cut off by snow. Mr. Pool, the prise arrived last evening from New West- by severe frosts and bitterly piercing winds, Still's character for honesty, damaging his minster with a few passengers and a river rendering the prosecution of work exceedproceeded as best he could on foot. The proceeded as best he could on foot. The Express. We have our Columbian and cold is said to have been more intense than it in all but \$56,000 to be added to works of Bar, and four to five feet deep from thence to Pacific Times' exchanges of the 7th and 11th, has been known to be for many years past: probable utility. The other \$50,000 that is Lytton. Above that point it is reported 30 but they are unusually devoid of interest. inches. The Fraser is clear of ice between Mr. George Turner has furnished the Government with an elaborate report of his recent explorations for a route to Kootenay via lucky. Thirty-five tons of dirt were crushed sing of the water.

Shuswap and Columbia. The local papers and yielded 1,500oz. of gold. Spicer's claim has yielded 200 ozs. this month, from about designate the exploration a failure. The 20 tons of dirt. The other claims are all 6 feet deep, and at Lillooet 3—a thing never anniversary meeting of the British and actively engaged in work of various kinds, Foreign Bible Society was held in the but there has been no general washing up in some important offices are reduced, the Lillooet River, descending in a canoe at the hon. H. P. P. Crease presiding. A full known to be exceedingly rich. great risk. At Pemberton the stock of flour and satisfactory report was read and some was exhausted, and a supply would probably good speeches made. The sister society of Vancouver Island was ably represented by las the accumulation of snow had broken the Rev. A. C. Garrett, who, according to down the old stage company's buildings and one of the local papers, "electrified the Mr. Dodge's store. From every quarter we audience with a continuous gush of that ground. hear of the greatest depth of snow ever burning Irish eloquence so peculiar to himknown in the history of the colony, and it is self." The second session of the Legislative Council opened on Thursday last. The press are in future to be admitted. The sloop Random was towed from Nanaimo to New Westminster by the Leviathan, but was not which would be immediately returned in the considered worth the expense of removal. shape of road tolls; and once open, there On Monday the Hyack Fire Company were inspected by Governor Seymor accompanied by the private Secretary, after which variceive prompt attention as it is a serious mat- ous experiments with the engine and hose were indulged in by the "boys," and they must wait for the snow to melt in the gratulatory words were addressed to them

> perched up in a house on deck where he has struck for higher wages. no opportunity of viewing the engines, of mining, and complaints are general that boilers, &c. nor of giving orders to his subor even "tucker" is now no longer to be obday that Dr. Tolmie had proceeded to New Westminster for the purpose of ascertaining the views and intentions of the Government of the sister colony previous to the company's commencing to forward their goods for the spring trade via the Columbia river, which they will under the existing state of affairs likely to be so inconstant as those of the tug clared by miners to be, with some few exof a dredger. The Messrs. Blyth, the coptions, a dead failure.
> builders of the engines and who rank high Kiandra has suffered fearfully this winter
> as engineers, must surely have received spe- from snow storms. Heavy snow drifts have Canadian paper we find a prospectus of the cial orders to that effect or they never would cut off all communication with it, and even have turned out so peculiar an arrangement prevented the mail from travelling. as the one above mentioned.

half dozen at \$1 50—which, taking recent of these colonies: X. The North-West everything completed, with the exception of from the northern goldfields this month; but we have an increase to the postal department | the Federated Provinces shall deem equita- ready for a trial, we understand, in the course able in this quarter. the expenses of last year. This increase is esty; and in the case of the Province of Bri- be the engineer in charge of the works. We tish Columbia or Vancouver, as shall be presume that a man of sufficient practical

MEETING ON THE FREE PORT.

A very respectable assemblage of about

one hundred persons availed themselves last aight of Mr. Willis Bond's kind offer of the free use of the Athenæum Hall, Quadra street, to hold a meeting to discuss the vexed question of the "Free Port." Mr. W. K. Bull was called to the chair, and Mr. Bond proceeded to state the object for which he had called the meeting. He said that his own opinions on the Free Port question were Mortage and his men furnished the following well known; he had always been opposed to it, but as he wished to hear "the popular sentiment of the people" he hoped the ques-The bark Iwanowna, of San Francisco, tion would be fairly argued pro and con. A November, 1864. Nothing remarkable haps gillard, Fell, Edgar, and W. B. Smith, then pened, until the 24th instant, after passing addressed the resetting all being unconditionally in favor of protection and against the Assistant Surveyor General. Mr. Pidwell, a heavy gale from the eastward, and heavy present system, except Messrs. Fell and Edsouthwest swell. The bark spring a leak gar. The latter gentleman said he was in favor of a measure of protective duty, as he full of water. At half-past 11 p.m. a heavy thought that a tax should be levied on all arsquall from the eastward struck the bark and ticles which might be produced in the counthrew her on her beam ends, carrying away try; he opposed, however, a duty on all imher masts and washing overboard three men, ported merchandise, and could not see why the farmers of the island could not compete water and provisions on deck. In about an with those of the adjoining States. A resois almost altogether connected with the Crown Lands. The same may be said of spare rope we could find, and rigged a jury Huskinson and seconded by Mr. W. B. the magistrate at Sooke, who is Gold | mast, and hoisted a sail on it to keep us off | Smith, was then almost unanimously adopted

Resolved. That in the opinion of this meeting, the condition of the population of this to the credit of the Crown lands, but through launched a raft overboard, divesting ourselves colony would be materially improved by the abolition of the Free Port and the substitu-

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Bond for his kindness in giving the free use of the hall, with fire and lights, the meeting dispersed.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We take the following from the Sydney Morning Herald of the 21st September :-A miner named William Williams has discovered in the neighborhood of Dunolly, a quartz reef of extracrdinary richness. It is believed that the auriferous material will yield some hundreds of ounces to the ton.

OUR GOLD FIELDS.

Things remain exceedingly dull at all our goldfields, with the exception of Wentworth. There the yield continues to be exceedingly rich, though no regularly continuous lead of gold has yet been hit upon, the metal being found in leaders or feeders that are supposed to be tributaries to the main stream. These leaders are found at all manner of levels, appearing suddenly, and as suddenly breaking off; thus giving no clue to the where-

Upon most of the diggings, but more particularly upon those situate among the ridges of the high table land, the weather has been very severe. The heavy rains have been fol-

From the Wentworth we learn that the Golden Gate claim owner has been very Hyack Hall on Wednesday evening the 4th, by which to test the yield, though some of the dirt paddocked by many of them is

The Mount Pleasant Diggings, within a few miles of Bathurst, have not turned out so attractive as had been anticipated. There are now only some 40 or 50 persons on the

A quartz claim has been taken up on the Camp Reserve, Forbes, only 70 or 80 yards from the Court House, and rich auriferous quartz has been obtained from the Britannia Reef. A report has also reached us by telegram that a party of miners had struck gold n shallow ground upon a hill behind the Murga Inn. It is not yet known whether the rich ground is a mere patch or whether the auriferous deposit is widely extended.

THE SOUTHERN GOLD FIELDS.

The new ground opened at Warrambucca, several months, which will be the case if we then returned to the hall, where a few con- in the Braidwood district, is turning out very rich stuff, while from Araluen and by the Governor. In the evening the Hyacks Jembaicumbene the news is most encouragserenaded His Excellency at Government ing. Already the Braidwood escort is mounting up in quantity, and, as a sign of MISMANAGEMENT.—A most extraordinary were sufferers by the late floods at Araluen, eature in the construction of the machinery and who were furnished with work in a of the new steam-tug, is that the engineer is claim at 30s. per week and rations, have

THE NORTHERN GOLD FIELDS.

THE DREDGER.—This craft having had We are altogether without mining news the cold, frosty weather that succeeded to the fixing the rollers and buckets, moved out floods has, no doubt, greatly tended to preyesterday into the stream. She will be went the miner from making his labor profit-

of \$5,835—about two hundred per cent. over | ble, and shall receive the assent of her Maj- of a week. We have not heard who is to BLOCKADE RUNNING appears to be so popular with the Glasgow seamen that the ordiagreed to by the Legislature of such Provulty in getting crews.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT-A deck hand on the steamer Antelope, whose name is reported as Fulton, had his leg torn almost from his body yesterday, as the boat was making landing at her pier, by becoming entangle the coil of a hawser.—Call.

RE-ARRESTED-Augustus K. Henry tavus D. Young and Charles De Youn re arrested yesterday, on a charge of meanor preferred by M. M. Noab, ed the Alta. They gave bail and were rele The first name was arrested on two charges These are the young men who have eatned for themselves a fame as being the la " Extra " fabulists .- Ib.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF THE Pilgrims-Yesterday, December 22d, (De. cember 11th O.S.) was the 244th anniversal event is still commemorated by observing the day as a sort of holiday. Governor Carver's old chair, and the sword worn by Miles Standish, are exhibited as relics of the earliest colonial days .- Ib .

A PASSENGER'S SUIT-Suit has been commenced by one Pietro Castelli, who was a passenger on board the Pacific Mail steamer Golden City, in January last, against the Company, to recover \$25,000 for permanent bodily injury resulting from bad accommoda. tions, provisions, and treatment on board said vessel, at the time mentioned. The suit is brought in the Fisteenth District Court .- Ib.

STILL ALIVE-The woman Mrs. Shrom, who was shot by her husband at the Potrero, on Wednesday, was still alive yesterday, and comparatively easy, though somewhat weaker. A thorough search has not revealed the localities of the balls, which seem to have been diverted from a direct course after entering the body, by coming in contact with bones. Attending physicians admit a possibility of her recovery .- 1b.

MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF THE INDIANS .-A meeting was held at Sacramento on Tues. day evening, for the purpose of devising means for the alleviation of the condition of the Indians on the Pacific Coast. It is contemplated by those who are active in this movement to urge Congress change entirely the present system of Reservations, and establish several "nations" of Indians at appropriate points on the continent .- 1b.

MR. LAWLOR, who intends leaving on the 13th of January for the Atlantic States, on a professional trip, will take his farewell benefit on Wednesday next, on which occasion Mrs. Emily Jordan will make her last appearance on the California stage .- Alta.

ANOTHER "FLAG" LIBEL SUIT .- A suit or damages has been commenced by John H. Still against D. O. McCarthy, editor and proprietor of the Daily American Flag, growing out of an advertisement which appeared in that paper over the signature of William w storms, accompanied | Murray, reflecting reverely and pointedly on good name and fame to the amount of ten thousand dollars. The suit was first instituted cold is said to have been more intense than it against Murray, at whose instance the card was published; but he, by the power of eloquence and the "dew of soft persuasion," operated upon the kindlier feelings of Still, thus skilfully engineering himself out of it, and Mr. McCarthy in - Call.

HYMENIAL—CORRECTION.—The bridal favor which appeared in last Sunday's Call, announcing the marriage of Miss Lulu Sweet, was prematurely displayed. On the testimony of three witnesses who were there, and saw what they saw "with their own eyes," the happy event was consummated on Tuesday evening last, instead of on Sunday, as was previously stated. The bridegroom very sensibly preferred to set his own time for getting married and refuses to consider himself a Benedick at our option. We admire his independence, and transfer three days to his unmarried account. Our previous statement was founded upon authority which we considered beyond question and this is founded upon authority which we know is. Therefore it is not subject to retraction so long as wedding cake is inevitable and people are "married and given in marriage."

PARDONED .- Governor Low has pardoned the follwing persons, in accordance with the Act of the Legislature: Wagman Baker, for assault to rob, sentenced for four years; Jesus Bellestres, for grand larceny, sentenced for one year; Sircon Oliveras, for grand larceny, sentenced for one year; William James, for grand larceny, sentenced for one year; E. B. Bayer, for grand lareeny, sentenced for five years; James Allen, for grand larceny, sentenced for nine years; James B. Moore, for grand larceny, sentenced for one year; Ah Cong, for grand larceny, sentenced for one year; Thomas Davis, for grand larceny, sentenced for three years; John Allen, for assault to rape, sentenced for two years; D. C. Batchelder, for manslaughter, sentenced for one year. The pardons are to take effect in January and February, respectively. ----

LEECH RIVER-A NEW CREEK STRUCK .-We learn from a gentleman who arrived from Leech River last evening, that miners are now making from two to four dollars a day on the Creek. Two men working near the forks of Sooke and Leech River on Saturday, washed out twenty-three dollars. Fresh arrivals continue to take place, and things are beginning to assume a more lively aspect. Our informant travelled to town with a man who had been out prospecting, and was returning with considerable gold, of a coarse description, which he said he had taken out of a new Creek, discovered about a mile and a half from Leech River. The locality of this Creek the fortunate prospector would not reveal, but he described it as yielding rich pay, and the fact that he was "flush" of gold-dust gave credibility to his assertion.

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, January 17, 1865

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

TUREDAY, Jan. 10th. House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos. Powell, Tolmie

Dickson, Carswell, Dennes. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A message was read by the Speaker from His Excellency the Governor informing the House that he was in possession of no further correspondence in regard to the constitution of the Legislative Council than was constitution and the Royal in tained in his commission and the Royal inone constituting the Legislative Coun-pies of which he had already laid bea the House.

MERCANTILE LAW BILL. bill was read a third time and

LIQUOR TO INDIANS,

Dr. Tolmie called attention to the fact that he had some time ago moved for returns in segard to the Indian liquor difficulty, number of convictions under the Act, &c., &c., and sked if any information had been laid better the House

The Speaker said no information had been laid before the House.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. Mr. Dennes introduced his motion for a

such proceedings. Dr. Dickson seconded the motion, and leave was granted to introduce the bill.

. BILLS. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice, for next meeting of the House, of a bill to regulate weights and measures; also a bill respecting the descent of real and personal property in

the colony. SCHOOL BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill, Dr. Dickson in the chair. On clause I, providing that the sum of

\$10,000 be annually set apart by the Colonial Treasurer for school purposes,

Dr. Helmcken objected to such a sum be-

ing fixed by the act for school purposes; he thought it would be better to vote an annual sum such as might be found necessary. He thought the bill too cumbersome. Mr. DeCosmos could not see any other

way of obtaining the money than by annual vote. He could not agree with the hon. Speaker that the bill was cumbersome; it seemed to him a very good bill, and reflected credit on its introducers.

The clause was postponed till the remainder of the bill had been disposed of.

On clause 2, providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Education to consist of nine persons.

Dr. Helmcken thought the whole clause should be struck out. He thought the Board like all other Boards in this colony, would be failure and it would be better to place the a failure, and it would be better to place the whole matter of education in the hands of he Government.

Dr. Tolmie alluded to the Board of Explorations of last season as an instance of an effective Board in the colony, and urged especially the necessity of a Board on Edu-cational matters. It would be necessary, however, to have a paid Superintendent (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Helmcken said it might be rather a serious matter to allow the members of the Board to hold office at the Governor's pleasure. It would place them too much under his control, in case he had any peculiar views or schemes about education.

The clause passed, On clause 3, providing for the appointment by the Board of a paid Superintendent,

Dr. Helmcken said it would be well to amend the clause by the words "if necessary." He himself could not see the ase of appointing a paid Superintendent. One of the Board might easily perform the duties of Superintendent.

Dr. Tolmie thought the hon. gentleman's remarks were rather contradictory; in his first remarks he had said the Board would not be a working one, and now he thought the members of the Board might perform the onerous duties of Superintendent, (hear, hearf He (Dr. Tolmie) thought the appointment o an efficient Superintendent the mainstay of the whole system, (hear, hear.)
Dr. Powell concurred with the last speaker

in the necessity of a Superintendent. The system might do without either Board of Education or Trustees if they had a good-Superintendent, but without him it could not be successful.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the Superin-

tendent be appointed by the Governor, to of a Common School—

1. To teach diligently and faithfully all the hold office during his pleasure. The clause providing for the appointment of the Superintendent by the Board, passed.

On clause 4, providing that the Superintendent shall continue in office for one year, and receive not less that \$1500 per annum, with proper allowance for any additional

Mr. DeCosmos thought \$1500 quite enough to cover all expenses.

Dr. Tolmie did not think the whole time of a Superintendent would be required for the duties. He thought probably some clergy-man would be found to be the best person

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the part of the clause providing additional remuneration for extra work be struck out.

Drs. Powell and Helmeken thought the Superintendent should be appointed for Mr. De Cosmos objected strongly to a life

appointment in a new country like this,

The clause passed with an amendment providing against any additional remuneration

Clause 5, providing that three members of the Board, including the superintendent, who shall be ex officio a member of the Board, shall be a quorum for examining and giving proposed by the bill. He objected to the Board of Education and also to Trustees; he thought all

2. To direct, if they shall deem it expedient the Trustees of any School District, to establish a separate school for females, which school shall, when so established be presided over by a female teacher or teachers,

but otherwise be subject to the same regulations and obligations as Common Schools generally;
3. To meet not less than four times a year and to determine the time and place of their own meetings, and the order of their proceed-

ings, and the manner of recording them; 4. To adopt all lawful means in their power as they may deem expedient to advance the interests and usefulness of Common

Schools; 5. To select and prescribe for use in each District School, such book as they may think best and most suitable, and to authorise the purchase and distribution thereof among the different Common Schools, in such numbers

and quantities as they may think advisable 6. To examine and give certificates of qualification to teachers of Common Schools. and any such certificate may be general as regards the colony, or limited as to time or place at the pleasure of the majority of the members of the Board of Education present at such examination;

7. To annul any such certificate as the

Board may judge expedient;

8. Every such certificate of qualification shall have the signature of at least three members of the Board of Education, but no such certificate shall be given to any person bill in regard to imprisonment for debt. He as a teacher, who does not furnish satisfactory alluded forcibly to the hardships suffered proof of good moral character, or who at the from the improper use of writs of capias and time of applying for such certificate is not a ca sa, and the injury done to the colony by subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization.

Clause 7, providing for the annual election of School Trustees on the 2nd Wednesday in January in every year, was passed. Clause 8, providing that there shall be

three trustees for each school district, was The committee here rose and reported pro-

gress, and the House adjourned at half-past four o'clock till to day (Wednesday).

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1864. House met at 3:18 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Young, Dickson, Carswell, Dennes. COURTS OF THE TWO COLONIES.

Mr. Franklin gave notice that on Monday next he would ask leave to move for a joint address to His Excellency the Governor requesting him to communicate to the Government of British Columbia the desire of this colony, that in view of the joint interests and convenience of the two colonies measures may be taken to create a commercial jarisdiction between the Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice, and it possible to form a Court of Appeal for the hearing of all cases, local or otherwise.

Mr. DeCosmos obtained leave to bring in a bill to appoint a standard of weights and measures.

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION. Dr. Dickson gave notice of a motion for an address to His Excellency asking for a copy of his Commission and Instructions from Her Majesty. DESCENT OF PROPERTY.

Mr. DeCosmos obtained leave to bring in a bill a regard to the descent of real and personal pro-

The House resumed the consideration of this bill in committee, Dr. Dickson in the chair. Clause 2, providing that no Trustee shall hold the office of Superintendent, or of a teacher in the district in which he is trustee, was passed. Clauses 12 to 16, providing for the mode of

election of Trustees were passed.

Clause 17, providing that three Trustees for each district shall be elected, the first to hold office for three years, the second two years, and the third one year, was passed; also clause 19, providing that

the third one year, was passed; also clause 19, providing that Trustees who have served one term may be re-elected.

Clauses 20 to 23, regulating the proceedings at the Annual School Meetings were passed, a fine of \$20 being imposed on the Trustees neglecting to call the annual meeting as prescribed by the Act; the clause inflicting a fine on persons refusing to serve as Trustees was struck out. Clause 30, providing that the Trustees shall be

a Corporation was passed.
Clause 31, specifying the duties of Trustees, was discussed at some length by Messrs. Helmeken, DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, and Young. The clause proposes to give the Trustees the management and control of the school fund for their district; to hold as a corporation all the school property; to keep the property in repair, warmer furnishing, etc. the school house; to establish fe male schools; to determine the salaries of their teachers, and give orders on the Superintenden for the money; to visit the school, and see that it is properly conducted, and to prepare an annual report on all matters connected with their school district. The clause was suspended for future consideration.

The following clauses, specifying the duties of

XXXV. No teacher shall be deemed a qualified teacher, who does not at the time of engaging with the Trustees and applying for payment of the school fund, hold a certificate of qualification as in this Act previded.

XXXVI. No teacher shall hold the office o

School Trustee or of Superintendent.

XXXVII. It shall be the duty of every teacher

branches required to be taught in the school, ac-

branches required to be taught in the school, according to the terms of his engagement with the Trustees, and according to the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Education;

2. To keep the daily, weekly and monthly or quarterly registers of the school;

3. To maintain proper order and discipline in his school, according to the authorized forms and regulations.

his school, according to the authorized forms and regulations;

4. To keep a visitor's book, and enter therein the visits made to his school, and to present such book to such visitor, and request him to make therein any remarks suggested by his visit;

5. At all times when desired by them to give the Trustees and visitors access to the register and visitors' book appertaining to the school, and upon his leaving the school to deliver up the same to the order of the Trustees;

6. To have at the end of each quarter a public examination of his school, of which he shall give due notice to the Trustees of the school, to any school visitors who reside in or adjacent to such school district, and through the pupils to their parents or guardians;

parents or guardians;

7. To furnish to the Superintendent of Education when desired, any information which it may be in his power to give respecting anything connected with the operation of his select; or in any wise affecting its interests or character.

The clauses in regard to the payment of the teacher's salary and the mode of settlement in reference thereto were suspended for further con-

Dr. Helmeken spoke against the whole system certificates to teachers, and five members a quorum for other business, was passed.

Clause 6 was struck out.

Clause 7, pointing out the duties of the Board, was passed as follows:

1. To establish as many School Districts in the Colony of Vancouver Island and its

Dependencies, as they shall deem expedi- among the most important and essential branches LIST OF LETTERS FROM JANUARY On the suggestion of Mr. Young, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned at half past five o'clock till to-day (Thursday) when the consideration of the School Bill will be resumed.

ARREST OF ANOTHER OF THE LAKE ERIE PIRATES

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 20.) A telegram was received by the United States District Attorney in this city yesterday from the authorities at Toronto, announcing the capture of Burley, one of the chief pirates concerned in the capture of the Philo Parsons and Island Queen in September last .-It will be remembered that the pirates re-turned to Sandwich and Windsor in the early part of the day, and remained there until nearly night, openly boasting about the streets of their exploit, and rehearsing the details to Greenwood, crowds of sympathetic listeners. No efforts Grapes, G W were made by the Canadian authorities to secure them, and, strange to say, the Federal authorities in this city, who should have been Herkermer, W prompt and active in demanding the arrest Haggin, Dr of the pirates, made no move until it was too late. Toward night the District Attorney took a carriage and leisurely drove down to Sandwich only to learn that the facts as pubpublished in the Free Press- extra were true, and by that time the raiders had learned Jordan. J caution, and not one of them was to be seen. Jefferies, A They very quietly disappeared from this vicinity, and none of them has been recognised hereabout since. But the Canadian Lander, W authorities have shown themselves more vigilant since, and have been on the look out Ledrier, Mr for these bold privateers.

That Burley, one of the leaders, and, we Miller, J W McLeod, M believe, second in command to Bell, has been Mathers, J captured, will be welcome intelligence. The Moor, N great favor shown to the St. Albans raiders McHardy, C has made the Southern refugees in Canada more bold and arrogant. They rely more than ever on Canadian sympathy, and expect their Confederate commissions will be McCrea. D recognised by the English Government; and Macaulley, A that they will be furnished a free Asylum from whence to carry on their dastardly piracies and robberies, and to which they can rush back when hard pressed or liable Owens, T to be eaught. The result of such a determination on the part of the Canadian authorities will make lively times on the border. It is Pitts, J H already foreshadowed, and it behooves the Rudelph A people of this city and State to make earnest and zealous preparation to defend themselves and their property. They cannot act too Rain Mrs M promptly in the matter, and active precau-Stege. R tionary measures now may save the destruc-tion of a vast amount of property as well as Steel, P human life.

Deputy United States District Attorner Brown left last evening for Toronto with the necessary witnesses for the identification of Tiedeman, HO Burley and holding him for trial. It is designed, if possible, to have the prisoner brought to Windsor for trial. This will much better subserve the convenience of witnesses, and the authorities here who will have charge of the prosecution. He will probably be tried for piracy. It seems to us that such should certainly be the charge against him. It is rumored that it will be demanded that he be gried by military commission. The disposition to be made of him will be made known within a few days .- Sac. Union.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. - The following liberal donations of books have been received by the Librarian of the Institute :-From G. E. Dennes, Esq., M. L. A .-Linnwan Society; British Drama, Vol. I.; Kelly's and The O'Kelly's; Campbell's Poetical Works; Proceedings of Linnæan Society, 3 parts; Key to Ollendorff's Method of learning Spanish; Westwood's Arcana Entomologica; Horace Smith's Poetical Works; Susan Hopley; Vivian Grey; Ireland as a Kingdom and a Colony. From Mr. Earle—Cycloredia of Useful Arts, Science Explained; Political 2 vols.; Economy; Mathematical Science; Outlines of Botany; The English Language; Ass tronography; Family Secrets; Temper and Temperament, 2 vols.; The Solar System, 2 vols. From Mr. James Reid Robertson-Mechanic's Magazine, 2 vols., Millwright's

LEVANTERS .- Several individuals are reported to have made themselves scarce durported to have made themselves scarce dur-ing the last few days, leaving a circle of disconsolate and enquiring friends. Amongst

To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of the disconsolate and enquiring friends. Amongst

M. SALOMONS,

25, Old Change, London; the number are mentioned a contractor, a doctor of medicine, and a naval officer, who was on the eve of promotion.

THE ESQUIMALT THEFT .- Jas. McKade alias Jas. Bannon, pleaded guilty yesterday to stealing two coats at Esquimalt belonging to Mr. D. McBride of this city, and was sentenced by the Police Magistrate to three months bard labor.

perjury preferred by Walton against Martin "TUPPER & COMPANY at San Francisco was ignored by the Grand Jury on the 29th December.

WHISKY CASE .- John Williams alias Owe Reynolds was yesterday convicted of supr plying spirits to Indians and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.

The villain who murdered the French sculptor in Rome, while conferring an act of kindness, has been tried and convicted within three weeks of his apprehension. As the criminal is enly 18 years of age, he is saved from the utmost rigor of the law, and is condemned to close imprisonment and chains for

John Leech worked very bard, and although he made a large income—perhaps as much as £2500 a year, Punch alone paying him £1500—he spent it nearly all, not on personal extravagancies, but upon those of his friends and relations who needed help.

Holloway's Pills.— Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, heartburn, bitousness, names, want of appetite. French Philosophers trace the moral feelings of the mind to the state of the stomach; and there is much wisdom in the speculation; the stomach to the human body is more than the kischen to the domestic establishment—be it ever so slightly disorded, the whole internal economy is demanged. The young may smile at the simile, and disbelieve the tremendous sacrifice indigestion exacts from its victim. The day will come when they will lament over their dyspepsia, as thousands stronger than themselves have done, when it will be well for their comfort and happiness if they only remember these prephetic words, and hold in readiness Holloway's Pills, a certain safeguard.

1st TO 6th, 1865. (From the Government Gazette.)

Allen, H Armstrong, Alder, S Bailey, J Blyth, J Brown, J H Brown, J J Brown, C Brown, C A Butler, H S Bruce, J Boakman, A Bonwey, H T Brodrick, R Beswick, A Cohen & Co Curzoni, Mrs Cottenweir, E Crawford, M Dalby, Wm Davis, J D Dunstan, J H Davis, E W Douglas, B Edwards, H Englefield, J A Franklin, 8

Gobin, A Greenwood, Mrs Hosking, J Hankin, C Haves, J.

Hodgson, J Henderson, D Hoskings, J D Hunt, F W Haggin, Dr Hunter, R 2 Harris, J Hunt, W Harris, T Howard, Wm Haskell, G N Henley, H John, E

Jones, W Jacobi, D Jennings, J Layton, Capt Lowery, D Lesh, C

Mitchell, J McArthur, G Munro, M Moore, W B McIntosh, J Maguaghey, J McDowall, J B Madden, J Miller, E Merriman, P McKenzie, G McGowan, M Moore, J

Noon. C Nixon, G Oldfield, J T 2 Pickett & Co Powell, Mrs C Parkinson, G Palmer, D Plummer, R Reid, S Rodgers, A Robinson, G Rudolph, M Reed, Mrs Ross, J M

Simonton, Dr Scott. T Steele, W Smith, B Stephens, E Suter, J K Trelaor, J Trade, La Tod, J Torrens, R W Thorne, J Treasurer Hospital

Venen, L P 2 Vine, E Vaughan, J.W Vinter, Mr Wood, W W Williams, T Wynne, J Webb, J. York, J

REGISTERED LETTERS. Miller, J W

HENRY WOOTLON, Postmaster.

PRIZE MEDAL. Crinolines and Corsets. Athenæum, 1832.; Transactions of the ship and new esmbinations in STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS

> was awarded to A. SALOMONS, 35, OLD CHANGE, LANDON. The Cardinipus PATENT JUPON

> Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed. Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze, For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass. SMITH'S

NEW PATENT HARMOZON CORSET (self-adjusting),

Obtained a Prize Medal, and is the very best Stay Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset, Invaluable for the Ball Room, Eque "trian Exercise, and Warm Climates.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MAR K CAUTION.

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

on the bard labor. that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us. from and after this date, will be marked,

"MANUFACTURERS,

" 61a, Moorgate Street, London; WORKS-LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM in addition to the Trade Marks heretofore used, to denote the different qualities of our goods, viz.,— Best Best, T. C. Crown, Best Cross daggers, and G. in Circle.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN,

Any One can use Them.

A basin of water is all that is required to product the mest brilliant and inshionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of

Judson's Simple Dves. Ten colours, Price 1s, 6d., Ze. 6d., and 5s, per bottle, These Dyes will also be found useful for impart-

Feathers, Fibres, 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-19a. Celeman 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 Copaibæ, Cubebs, Castor Ol and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Re-nowned Specialities.

Lozenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug Trade.

Orders confided to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon ap-Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders are placed in the hands of

GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY. Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia

HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Head-ache, Gout, and Indigestion and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladie and Children Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP,

it forms an agreeable Effervescing Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in hot climates, the regular use of this zimple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD & CO.,

172 New Bond street, London : Agent for Victoria, V.I., W.M. SEARBY. Chemist, Government street.

And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout he World TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE. shooting at 500 yards. with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD

CARTRIDCES. AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Capa, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles. Pin Cartridges for "Le faucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 milimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Uaps for Colt's, Deane's Tranter's, Adams', and other Re-BALL CARTRIDGES

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

Gray's-Inn-Rd., London, W.C. Wholesale Only my2lyw



Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES'

astor Oil, selected, in quarts, pints, %, %, and % pints. Currie Powder, in 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz bottles. Cod Liver Oil, finest Newfoundland, in quarts. Cod Liver Oil, finest Newfoundland, in quarts, pints, and %-pints.
Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints and %-pints.
Essences "Ginger and Peppermint," %, 1, a 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.
Flavoring Essences, in %, 1, and 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.
Fluid Extract of Dandelion, in quarts, pints, and

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

Quinine:

Pepsine Wine, ½, ½, and pints.
Quinine in ½, ½, and 1-oz. hermeti vally sealed bots.
Salad Oil, "Finest Lucca," quarts, pints & ½-pints.
Sedlitz, Soda, Ginger Beer. and Lemonade Powders, wrapped in tin foil papers. In boxes.

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

cents—Bouquet, Frangipanni, Jasmin, Jockey Ulub, Laveuder Water, Marcchale, Millefleurs, Patchouli, Rondelitia, Spring Flowers. Ver-bena, Wood Violets, and every other descrip-The whole of the above articles can be packed in other sized bottles, it so ordered. Nors.—The trade mark and label is affixed to every bottle, ac.

To be had through all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. BURGOYNE & BURBRIDGES,

EXPORT DRUGGISTS. COLEMAN ST., LONDON. lublish Monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000

Chemical, Pharmaceutical & Photographic Preparations, the Prices of all
PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES and every descrip-

tion of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES. This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every Month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, to any part of the World, upon

** As the latest fluctuations of the market ar, always noted, this list is invaluable to Chemists Druggists, Storekeepers and Surgeons. | 1119

The Av Tuesda

The recent

brought out w

lutely painful

for the horrib

EN

seems to form Anglo-Saxon Times downy ducing sensati the last two o of the murder ment to the judge from the as it has to the that gathered night preceding cution. The affairs was not, In Germany hi demanding alm Dukes of Sax Gotha, and it Prussia" sen Castle, telegran the meantime up to a high Englishmen papers going s cution of Mul of showing to Great Britain drove the I stein. It is importance things when manner. Mi every day in beings contin very presence barely a quest ent interest e announcement banker's clerk from the dec disposes of t immediately vulsed to thei The Austra

settled, that th subject to the a stop to any victs to the colony has, Western Aus London Tin transportation much to be r be hastily for Western Aus not dispose of comparative convict priso new convict coast have sti were the only turning this country were should keep prodigious e the ocean is transportation elements, hor culation, and the far more newly-occupi It was to this its early lead us to thing the to do is to which does race of peop manual labor of the British hend, but two respect to se the Imperial lands and great probabi will be most be at all surp timation from matter. Alt convicts to very conflicti with those of good for the tralia, with it most intolers colonies with and their rev may be the problem of with her cri

feel satisfie mother cou demands of year the Im the instance of sending s to the amou back to the quishment deferential t come to colo

The quar

toria and N

d Chemicals ling & Company.

LE DRUGGISTS. FENCHURCH ST., LON., of Druggists, Chemists, and r Old-Established House, as cturers of

micals, Quinine, PREPARATIONS. hemicals and Apparatus. hemicals, Cod Liver Oil and aibæ, Cubebs, Castor Ol

il, and other of their Retionery, Patent Medicines, urgical Instruments, Medical icle connected with the Drug

o their care will be executed ntion and quick despatch. warded Post Free upon ap-

through Agents are requested actions that their orders are LING & CO. ONLY.

ure Fluid Magnesia URING TWENTY-FIVE ally sanctioned by the Medical ersally accepted by the Public REMEDY FOR omach, Heartburn, Head-t, and Indigestion ient for delicate constitutions, adie and Children Combined

ED LEMON SYRUP, Effervescing Draught, in which are much increased. During hot climates, the regular use of gant remedy has been found

th the utmost attention to FORD & CO., New Bond street, London :

W. M. SEARBY. Chemist, Government street. spectable Chemists throughout fe19wly

> TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE.

shooting at 500 yards, ELEY'S

Represents average

BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

AMMUNITION description for

Military Purposes,

Central Fire Caps, Felt Wad-leading of Guns, Wire Cart-Game, &c., at long distances ridge Cases of superior quality lifles. Pin Cartridges for "Les of 7, 9, and 12 milimetres.

Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for inter's, Adams', and other Re-ARTRIDGES

Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, eech Loaders. weight made by compression

ELEY BROTHERS, ray's-Inn-Rd., London, W. C. lolesale Only a off or hall



, Chemicals, &c.

& BURBIDGES'

in quarts, pints, 1/4, 2/4, and 1/4 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz t Newfoundland, in quarts, tion of Sarsaparilla, in quarts. ind Peppermint," ¼, 1, a 2-oz. ered bottles.:
in ½, 1, and 2-oz. corked or ndelion, in quarts, pints, and

Carbonate Citrate of Citrate of Citrate of Citrate of Citrate of

, and pints.
il 1-oz. hermeti vally sealed bots.
Lucca," quarts, pints & ½-pints.
er Beer, and Lemonade Pow tin foil papers. In boxes. one powder, in patent capped

Frangipanni; Jasmin, Jockey Water, Marcchale, Millefleurs, delitia, Spring Flowers. Ver-olets, and every other descripboye articles can be packed in bottles, it so ordered.

rk and label is affixed to every all Druggists and Storeoughout the World.

& BURBRIDGES. r DRUGGISTS. ST., LONDON. Price Current of nearly 3,000 DRUGS.

aceutical & Photographic ons, the Prices of all NES, SURGICAL INSTRU-PLIANCES and every descrip-ISTS' SUNDRIES. complete List ever published, rded every Month, FREE OF any part of the World, upon

fluctuations of the market ar, list is invaluable to Chemists pers and Surgeons. 112

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONST.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 17, 1865.

ENGLISH TOPICS.

The recent case of Muller in England brought out with an intensity that was absolutely painful to witness, that morbid taste for the horrible and the mysterious which seems to form so large an ingredient in the Anglo-Saxon character. From the London Times downwards the press has been producing sensational articles on the subject for the last two or three months, and the hanging of the murderer has afforded as much excitement to the reading public, if we might judge from the elaborate reports of the affair, as it has to the pick-pocket, garotting rabble that gathered around Newgate during the night preceding and the morning of the execution. The intense interest in Mullet's affairs was not, however, confined to England. In Germany his case was taken up as one demanding almost a national protest, and the Dukes of Saxe Weimar and Saxe Coburg Gotha, and it is said "even the King of Prussia" sent to the Queen at Windsor Castle, telegrams praying for his respite. In the meantime the German mind was wrought up to a high pitch of indignation against Englishmen generally-some of the newspapers going so far as to assert that the execution of Muller was merely an opportunity of showing to Germany how furious was Great Britain's hate to the people who drove the Danes out of Schleswig-Holstein. It is rather curious to note what importance is attached to common-place things when done in an uncommon-place manner. Murders are committed almost every day in the week. Scores of human beings continue to die of starvation in the very presence of London's wealth, but there is barely a question asked and scarcely sufficient interest evinced by the public to read the announcement. But a German tailor kills a banker's clerk in a railway carriage, steals from the deceased a watch and a hat, and disposes of the body, in three minutes, and immediately England and Germany are convulsed to their centres.

The Australian imbroglio has been so far settled, that the Imperial Government intends, subject to the approval of Parliament, to put a stop to any further transportation of convicts to the interdicted country. Another colony has, however, to take the place of Western Australia. "It remains," says the London Times, "to find a substitute for transportation to Australia, and it would be much to be regretted if this inquiry should be hastily foreclosed. The abandonment of Western Australia as a penal settlement does not dispose of the theory of penal settlements. or answer any one of the many arguments that have been advanced in their favor .. The comparative advantages of an additional convict prison on a very large scale and of a new convict establishment on some uninviting coast have still to be balanced. If economy were the only thing to be considered, and if turning thieves loose in a densely peopled country were not a wasteful practice, we should keep our convicts at home, for the prodigious expense of sending them across the ocean is in itself one reason for giving up transportation to Western Australia. Other elements, however, must enter into the calculation, and among them must be numbered the far more profitable investment which a newly-occupied country offers for their labor. It was to this that New South Wales owed its early prosperity." All this would lead us to the conclusion that the first thing the Home Government has now to do is to find out some new colony which does not conjoin with a fastidious race of people, and which is in want of manual labor. Of the outlying dependencies of the British Empire, there are, we apprehend, but two that would be likely in this respect to seriously attract the attention of the Imperial authorities-the Falkland Islands and the Island of Vancouver. The great probability is, however, that the latter will be most considered, and we would not be at all surprised to hear at any time an intimation from the Home Government on the matter. Although the Times favors sending convicts to new countries, it recognises the very conflicting wants of a small population with those of a large one. What might be good for the 16,000 people of Western Aus. tralia, with its \$60,000 revenue, would be a most intolerable evil to the other Australian colonies with their 1,300,000 of a population, and their revenue of £6,300,000. Whatever may be the proper solution of the difficult problem of England-what she shall do with her criminals-of one thing we must feel satisfied—the gracious yielding of the mother country to the not over-courteous demands of the Australian colonists. Last year the Imperial authorities abandoned, at the instance of the Australians, the intention of sending an increased number of convicts to the amount of 1,500 annually, and came back to the old average of 500. The relinquishment of this last claim, shows how deferential the English Government has be-

come to colonial wishes. The quarrel between the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, in reference to

very nearly culminating in a regular battle The following are the terms of the Conbetween the officials of both countries. A vention recently concluded between the Al-"punt" from the Victoria side was seized for lied Powers and Japan: duties by the New South Wales officials, 1. Henceforward all ships of all countries when a force of police was immediately sent passing through the Straits of Simonosaki shall be treated in a friendly manner. Ships by the Victorian authorities to retake it. Fortunately diplomacy instead of firearms

customs duties on the Murray river, was

was resorted to, and the affair terminated

without bloodshed. The want of a defined

system in England's colonial policy is, in

consequence of this never-ending dispute

severely censured by a portion of the English

press, and the same remarks are made about

Victoria and New South Wales as

about Vancouver Island and British Colum-

bia-that it was " stupid to make two colonies

where one would have sufficed." If it was

stupid to divide the enormous territory of

the two principal Australian colonies, what

must have been the action which separated

Vancouver Island as a colony from the main-

land? The only remedy which the press

points out for the difficulty, and to prevent

future disagreeable complications, is a federa-

tion of all the Australian colonies, in imita-

tion of the British North American Provinces.

To this things are evidently coming, and

with a combined trade of £57,000,000-

mere than double that of Canada and the

other Provinces-no insignificant Federal

CANADA.

Our exchanges are to December 3rd, but

Hon. O. Mowatt had been gazetted Vice

Chancellor. Hon. P. Howland had been ap-

The Globe publishes a lengthy description

of the fine new printing offices lately pre-

sented to Hon. Geo. Brown, and gives a

large wood-cut of the edifice, a description of

which appeared in the Colonist some time

Fires still continue to occur frequently in

Canada. Property had been destroyed by

this cause in a great many different towns of

The Globe advocates the name of 'British

The Fenian conspiracy still occupies the

attention of the Canadian papers. There

can be no doubt that a treasonable society

under that name exists in Canada, having

The Macdonald Dorion government effected an annual saving of \$6,000 when Mr.

Malcolm Cameron was appointed Queen's Printer. The hon. Wm. McDougall, Pro-

vincial Secretary, is investigating the ques-

St. James Cathedral, Toronto, have received

a chime of bells from Troy, N. Y., weighing 4,800 lbs., and costing \$15,000 when placed

The Globe says it has been estimated that

Canada is about 6,000,000 bushels, and of

this at least five-sixths must find its way

FROM MATAMORAS.

The steamer Mexico arrived at Havana on

the 8th instant, seven days from Matamoras.

A most iniquitous transaction occurred on

this steamer while there. One Townsend,

pretending to have been sent by the Ameri-

can Consul, came on board and changed the

flag and papers of the steamer from American

to Mexican, and this was done without the

usual formalities. The crew were neither

lowed to go ashore. They were compelled

by threats to aid in-navigating the steamer

to this port, where they were turned adrift,

and having come ostensibly under the Mexi-

can flag our consul was unable to interfere

in their behalf. The poor fellows are desti-

tute. Some of them have been able to work.

their way to different parts of the United

States. If Pierce, our consul at Matamoras,

was really cognisant of the transaction, he is

very much to blame, especially as the steamer

will now be used in the service of the Cen-

BAN DOMINGO.

From Santo Domingo we have an account

of a skirmish at Cibo, where, it is said, the Spanish troops under General Baldomero Cal-

ejas attacked a large force of rebels and

From Santiago de Cuba we learn that a

Spanish naval expedition disembarked at

Puerto Cabello and captured an intrench-

ment, several small vessels and a large quan-

NASSAU

The Corsica, which arrived at Havana

The Wild Rover, from Bermuda, came to

the mouth of Nassua harbor, and after a

short delay left again. It was reported that

she had on board Lieutenant Brain and the

rest of the Roanoke pirates, and that she had attempted to get into Wilmington, but

There had been many departures of

lockade runners for Dixie, among them the

Beatrice and Gem, which latter was obliged to return, having met and fled before one of our cruisers. The Star was about to sail.

Several new blockade runners had arrived

rom England and Canada, among them the

Blenheim, Banshee No. 3; Falcon, Helen, Virginia, Armstrong, Julia, Wild Rover, Caroline, and Marion. The other arrivals

had been chiefly from Charleston, with which

MR. BURNABY assures us that there is no

truth in the report which was current on

Monday, that he had been selected by the

Executive to father the Estimates in the

port the trade seems uninterrupted.

House of Assembly.

Nov. 4th, from Nassau, brought the follow-

drove them in retreat for a considerable dis-

tance till they were dispersed.

tity of hides and tobacco.

was driven off.

federates.

paid off ner discharged, nor were they al-

in Upper and Lower

wide-spread ramifications.

of : pariey

into the American market.

America' for the new Colonial Confedera-

Hon. D'Arcy McGee was seriously ill.

power would be the result.

contain little of interest.

pointed Postmaster General.

shall be allowed to purchase coal, provisions, wood and water, and every other necessary. As the harbor of Simonosaki is subject to violent winds and currents, people suffering from a stress of weather shall be allowed to land without apposition.

2. Not only shall new forts not be built, but no repairs shall be made to the old ones, nor shall guns be mounted thereon.

3. Although the town of Simonosaki might have been burned for firing on foreign ships, it was left standing. A ransom shall be paid for this, and, in addition, the whole expenses of the expedition shall be defrayed by the Prince, the sum to be settled by the foreign ministers at Jeddo.

4. This agreement being merely for the cessation of hostilities upon this occasion, it has nothing to do with questions affecting Chosin, which have to be settled between the Japanese government and the ministers

of foreign powers.

It must be admitted that this arrangement appears in every respect satisfactory, and no doubt can exist as to the complete sincerity

of Chosin's submission. The Inland Sea may be considered definitely opened, and the large traffic which passed through it before that Prince established a blockade at the Simonosaki Straits will doubtless now again begin to flow in its accustomed channel.

CALIFORNIA.

THE IRON-CLAD .- The pilot house has been adjusted in its proper position on the Camanche and the principal work on her is accomplished. Nothing is now left to be done but put on the finishing touches, which will probably require two or three weeks, when she will be turned over to the Government.

FITZMORRIS THE ASSASSIN .- James Fitzmorris, who made the murderous assault on Haight, the gold-pen maker, was to-day held to answer before the county court to the charge of assault to mur der. His bail was fixed at \$5,000. The testimony against him was of the most positive character.

UNFORTUNATE.—A young man named S. Bar-clay, a passenger on the Sierra Nevada, while laboring under sea sickness, and in the act of "casting up his accounts" over the ship's rail, lost a purse from his breast pocket, containing \$517, into the sea. Rather a heavy account to

CONTRIBUTION FROM SEATTLE.—Rev. D. Bagley of Seattle, W. T., handed to officer D. B. Brown the sum of \$130 as a contribution from the level people of that town to the United States Christian Commission. The money was handed to the association to-day.

HAYES' PIRATICAL SCHEME.—A partial examination in case of Michael Hayes, charged with attempting to fit out a piratical expedition, was held yesterday before General McDowell. The testimony elicited is not yet to be made public.

Mr. Chas. Wheatleigh will commence a brief engagement at Maguire's Opera House, on Saturday, in a new extravaganza, entitled the "Enchanted Forest."

FAREWELL TO MRS. LEIGHTON.—Mrs. W. H. Leighton took her farewell benefit, previous to her departure for the Eastern States, at Maguire's Opera House, on the 30th ult. MR. AND MRS. CHAS. KEAN, with Mr. Coppin and company, are expected to commence their farewell engagement at Maguire's Opera House on the 9th or 10th of January.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A GOVERNOR IN TROUBLE .- Some of the New Brunswick papers do not give Governer Gordon credit for being any too generous in paying his little bills; especially those for dinner and supper parties when travelling. At the meeting of the Albert County Sessions the other day, we are told by the Telegraph, that an application from Mr. Samuel Gross, to reimburse him five pounds for expenses incurred in providing a lunch for His Excellency and suite, on the occasion of the Gove ernor's official visit to the county, was not complied with by the Sessions. It is disgraceful that this bill should be hawked about in the way it has been-sent to His Excellency, payment demanded from those who ordered the dinner; from those who were honored by His Excellency's invitation; and finally sent to the Sessions as a charge against the Parish! and refused payment by

A NICE LITTLE Row .- There is said to be an irrepressible conflict raging between some of the high powers at Fredericton. A man was brought up before the Mayor, charged with enticing seldiers to desert, but was acquitted. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, so report goes, sent for his Worship and complained that justice had not been meted out to the offender, high words passed and both parties used expressions more striking than classic. The Governor is said to have made use, in a general sense, of language not very complimentary to the people of New Brunswick, and Mr. Beckwith retorted with some remarks about the military, which Major Sewell called upon him either to apologise for or to retract. Mr. Beckwith is not the man to do either, and this part of the dispute has been referred to the consideration of the General at Halifax. 'Tis a pretty quarrel as it now stands. We hope the Mayor will not address the Governor in French.—St. John's Globe.

PERU.

Dates from Callao reach to the 28th of November.

As has been before mentioned, the South American Congress opened on the 14th of November. The Congress has since then had frequent sittings. The greatest harmony Prevailed, and while many matters of importance for the different States had been introduced, and by and by would receive full attention, the one question of highest importance was that relating to to the difficulty with Spain. The certain news last mail that very strong reinforcements from Spain were now at hand had excited the people in the strongest man-ner, and the necessity of immediate action on all hands was urged on the Government. This necessity President Pezet seemed to ignore, and he was about the most unpopular man in the whole country at that time. He himself seemed to be quite aware of his position, and fearing an outbreak of the peo-ple, had guns placed at the entrance of the palace and had effengthened his guards.

The Congress had taken up the state of Particulars of the sad accordance affairs energetically, and on the evening of another part of our columns.

the 26th November closed their conference by resolving unanimously that the Government of Peru must-

1st. Proceed immediately to give the necessary instructions for recovery of the Chinches, and give account to Congress within eight days; and

2d. That the President of Peru shall have no power to make any treaty or have any terms with the Cabinet of Madrid until the islands have been given up by Spain or taken by the force of the Republic.

This resolution was arrived at on the evening of the 26th. On the 27th the President went down to Callao and ordered all the fleet to get up steam and proceed on a cruise for exercise. Among the vessels that went to sea was the new ironclad Loa, a vessel as she is now, of immense value in war and calculated to do very effective damage both as a ram and as a fighting ship.

While the vessels were manouvering in Callao Bay an American vessel from the Chinchas came to anchor, bringing the news that on the night of the 25th or morning of the 26th November the Triunfo, Admiral Pinzon's frigate, was totally destroyed by fire at her anchorage at the islands. This news was confirmed by another vessel which arrived the same afternoon, and since by other ships.

The people were impatiently waiting orders from Lima for the fleet to proceed to the Chinchas and engage the remaining frigate and gunboats, and to occupy the islands. Why there should be delay was unaccountable. By next mail we shall have important news on this subject, effect not only the interests of Peru, but of all connected with that coast in whatever relations.

On the 27th November the new steamer Payta arrived from Liverpool at Callao via Valparaiso in 31 days, 14 hours and 59 minutes. The quickest voyage ever made.

From Montevideo we have news by the Payta that the ship Homeward Bound, which left the Tyne on the 4th of April last, with coal for Callao, and which for some time had been given up for lost, had been dismasted and everything on the deck clean swept, near Cape Horn, after a favorable passage so far ; that she had drifted for 85 days, and finally had got into Motevideo.

The Spanish flag steamer of the Chinchas having been burned, the greatest impatience was manifested by the people of Peru for an immediate attack by their now superior fleet. The Peruvian Congress passed a resolution on the 26th of November ordering an immediate attack, and on the next day the Perus vian fleet went to sea on a trial trip. President Penett showed signs of hesitation about attacking the Spanish, and his palace had been fortified with artillery against an attack by the populace.

ITALY.

"Letters from Rome," says a Turin correspondent, "show the interest with which the inhabitants of the Eternal City follow the debates of the of the Eternal City follow the debates of the Italian Chamber. I have seen myself a clandestinely printed report of the first sittings of the present parliamentary session, brought here by a friend who has just arrived from Rome. This gentleman told me that the reports were regularly found every evening either on the staircases of the houses or on the tables of casfes and restaurants, no doubt left there by the mysterious agents of the Roman committee." the Roman committee.

A "CONVENTION" BETWEEN ITALY AND ROMB .- A letter from Turin in the Independance says:—"An arrangement has just been concluded with the Court of Rome, unfortunately having reference to an affair upon which neither of the two parties can congratulate itself. The Pontifical Government restores to Italy 800 convicts belonging to the provinces which formed part of the States of the Church. The Pope hither to wished to keep them; he has at length summoned the Italian Government to take them, threatening in case of refusal to set them free on the frontier. They have been received with a strong guard at

MILAN, Nov. 13.—The Perseveranza publishes a correspondence from Venice, dated the 11th inst., stating that on the 8th inst. a band of insurgents attacked the Austrians at Andreis, near Manigo. Several Austrians were killed and wounded; among the former being a lieutenant. The insurgents had one wounded, who remained a prisoner in the hands of the Austrians. The correspondence further states that an engagement took place on the 10th, in the district of Carnia, near Moggio, between the Austrians and insurg-

TRENT, Nov. 17 .- The Trent Gazette of to day says: "A severe engagement took place early yesterday morning between the Italian troops and the Garibaldians at Bagolino, in Northern Lombardy. Both sides lost many men in killed and wounded. The conflict terminated in the capture of a part and dispersion of the rest of the Garibaldians."

TURIN, May 17 .- The official Gazette of to-day says: "As soon as the insurrectionary movement broke out in Friuli certain persons sought to agitate the country and involve the Government in a conflict, of the expediency of which it alone can judge. The Government has manifested its disapprobation of this inconsiderate movement, and stated the real position of affairs in order to and stated the real position of affairs in order to deter credulous people from imprudent attempts, for the success of which the means are insufficient. A rumor has been spread that the Government is favorable to the movement. As a proof to the contrary we may state that a large band having been formed, destined for the frontier of Friuli and the Tyrol, some of its members have been captured and disarmed by force, towards whom the ordinary course of justice will be pursued." The same paper adds that it is impossible for the Government to permit a violation of the frontiers, nor will the Government on any account allow itself to be involved or compromised in the movement. Several municipalities have offered to pay the land tax in advance. tax in advance.

ECUADOR.

This Republic was quiet; On the evening of the 18th November, shortly after 10 o'clock, an alarming fire broke out at after 10 o'clock, an alarming fire broke out at Tumaco, the boundary town between the United States of Columbia and Ecuador. The fire, sup-States of Columbia and Ecuador. The fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary commenced in the centre of the town and spread with extraordinary fucy in every direction, destroying altogether 57 houses, During the fire many robberies were perpetrated by the negroes, and several canoe loads of valuables were seen being taken across the channel separating the island of Tumaco from the mainland. Losses between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

DROWNED .- Dr. Wood, R. N., who came out to this colony in H.M.S. Hecate and was subsequently in H. M. S, Plumper, under Capt. Richards, was drowned lately in the Bay of Tunis, in the Mediterranean. Dr. W. was well known to many of our Victorians, and his sudden death will be much lamented. Particulars of the sad accident appear in ENGLISH ITEMS.

The Miss Thackerays have presented to the scholars of the Charterhouse the iron bedstead which belonged to their father, and on which he died. It is now in the sleeping room of the head monitor in Gown Boys. On it is inscribed a legend in Latin, from the pen of Archdeacon Hale.

Southport, Nov 19.—The brig Chimaera, from Africa, laden with palm oil, went ashore on the Horse Bank, and became a total wreck during the night. All the erew drowned but one man, who was taken eff by the life boat this morning.

We have had, writes a Paris correspondent, a great collection of Americans here during the last week-the captain of the Florida, Messrs. Slidell, Mason, and others. I do not know what was " plotting "-I borrow the expression from one of the party—in the billiard-room of the Grand Hotel, but, judging from the smiling looks of the Southerners who were there assembled, they evidently consider that things just now look very well

The Army and Navy Gazette says that, in consequence of the recent capture by a Federal cruiser of a distinguished officer of her Majesty's navy whilst in command of a blockade runner, Mr. Seward addresses representations, through Lord Lyons, to her Majesty's Government, which have led to a stringent order on the subject from the Admiralty.

The Daily News announces that the Government has taken a decisive resolution on the subject which has lately so agitated the free colonies of Australia. It abandons its recent policy, and transportation to the Australian continent is to be entirely discontine

Kohl, now in custody, charged with the Plaistow murder, is a Prussian by birth, but his family removed while he was young to Hanover, where his father is still living. Kohl first came to England in February last.

The Manchester report of yesterday's market in the Times says :- The prevailing opinion among sellers of yarn appears to be that Mr. Lincoln is re-elected President. The prices of yarn will probably continue to advance till they have reached something near to the high average they had attained before the late panic set in.

ANGLO-INDIAN TELEGRAPH .- A convention has been concluded between the British Government and the Porte for the working of the Anglo-Indian Telegraph. A Turkish office will be established in Fars, where the land and submarine lines meet. One wire from Constantinople will be exclusively used for Indian messages. The Brussels convention is to apply to the general service. The tariff for a single message from Constantinople to Fars will be 22f. 50c.

ACCIDENT AT TUNIS .- At Tunis a cutter of H. M. S. Orlando was appet in a squall, and eight officers, three seamen, and a marine were lost; one man only, the coxswain, was saved. It appears that on the morning of the 3d instant a cutter, having on board Lieut. Still, Surgeon C. B. Wood, Capt. Pritchard, R.M., Midshipmen DeGama, Fielding and Kemble, Master's Assistant Hadnill, and Assistant Paymaster Stratford, together with four seamen and one marine, left the ship, on a picnic party, and while returning at three o'clock in the afternoon, under sail, a sudden squall struck the boat when about a thousand vards from the shore, and upset it. Seeing that all hope of assistance was impossible, one of the seamen struck out for the shore, and was the only man saved. He was found the next morning completely exhausted and in a state of nudity, in an Arab hut, by another outer of the Orlando, which, in tow of the French frigate Invincible's steam launch, had been sent in search of the missing boat. Up to the last accounts, nothing else had been found but a jacket belonging to Mr. Fielding, and a portion of the mast of the boat, notwithstanding the Orlando and guntoat Tyrian had been searching under steam for the missing bodies. The sudden calamity created universal sympathy in Tunis. All the foreign representatives displayed their flags half-mast, and waited upon the English consul-general to express their condolence. Mr. Fielding, one of the unfortunate young officers who perished, was one of the few survivors of the lamentable wreck of her Majesty's ship Orpheus on the coast of New Zealand.

DEATH OF LORD MANNERS .- The death of the Right Hon. John Thomas, second Baron Manners, of Foston, Lincolnshire, occurred at Hastings, on Monday last. His lordship had long been in a precarious state of health, his disease being consumption: He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. John Thomas Manners Sutton. born May 15, 1852, now third Baron.

Another Confederate Privateer .- The London Index (Confederate Organ), of Nov. 19th, announces the sailing of the new Southern cruiser Sea King, now Shenandoah, ig the following language:—We have much pleasure in being able to state that almost at the same time when the Florida was treacherously seized in Bahia harbor, the Confederate flag was hoisted on a new cruiser at least the equal of the Florida in armament. speed and general efficiency. The Shenan-doah starts upon her career with every prospect of emulating the fame of her pre cessors. She is commanded by Lieut. Waddell, Confederate States Navy, and a gallant staff of officers. Having received her crew and armament—everything, in fact, that con-stitutes her a belligerent vessel—on the high seas, far beyond any neutral jurisduction, there can fortunately be no pretence of accusing her of any violation of municipal laws or in-ternational obligations. The name of the Sea King has been changed to Shenandoah.

COLORED REFUGEES OF AMERICA.—In the Glasgow Morning Journal we observe a notice convening a public meeting, to be held in the Trades' Hall of that city, when Levi Coffin, Esq., of the " Underground Railway." would give an account of the position and prospects of the Freedmen in America, and make an appeal on their behalf. The Rev. Dr. Massie, of London, and others, would take part in the proceedings. The meeting was declared to be in no way political but purely philanthropic.

THE ESTIMATES.

If ever the genius of Gladstone was required -if ever his fervid eloquence and financial To the Honorable the Speaker and Memeratory were in demand-it was certainly on the introduction of the Colonial Secretary's Budget yesterday afternoon, in the House of couver Island. Irresponsibility of government the Acting Colonial Secretary. however deprives us of the pleasure of hearing the statement of a Minister of Financeof a Chancellor of the Exchequer. We are, therefore, left to a perusal of a number of bare facts, and that fascinating influence which the orator throws around him, and which induces the public to swallow at a gulp the tax-increasing bolus is wantingthe sugar-coating is absent, and the pill with all its disagreeable odor and nauseous taste is presented to our rebellious lips. Mr. Wakeford need not, therefore, be surprised the desire of the Legislative Assembly.

Despatches and documents in elucidation if we should shrink from his nostrum. He will no doubt be disposed to chide our timidity, but then every one is not constitutionally brave. Besides, the hon. gentleman has taken us by surprise. We have not been used to such daring feats of finance. If indeed we direct our attention to colonial or national budgets we shall find them all feeble in comparison with that of Mr. Wakeford. What Chancellor of the Exchequer would have the moral courage to ask the House of Commons in a time of profound peace for the enormous proportion of seventy. five per cent. over his estimated revenue? And yet this is just what our Colonial Secretary has done. We admire boldness, we laud the heroic nature which, like that of the great Napoleon, places itself above the laws Jaid down by art, but we must confess this reckless bravery of Mr. Wakeford in our present condition is too much for us. "Three thousand ducats," says Shylock,

with ponderous emphasis. Three hundred and ninety thousand dollars, we think we hear every individual inhabitant pronounce with a more striking stress. How does our Hon. the Colonial Secretary hope to obtain it? He estimates the revenue at \$212,000how does he expect, with a population that grumble at their present rate of taxation, to raise over \$170,000 more? The thing is simply preposterous. However urgent certain works may be-however necessary that they should be performed—there is something more important for the statesman to consider than even that :- he must look to the public capacity. What is it to the artizan if he requires a better suit of clothes or a more nutritious diet, so long as he has not got the wherewithal to obtain it. True statesmanship keeps within the bounds of the possible. When it goes beyond this, as Mr. Wakeford does with his budget, it is simply visionary and bordering on the ludicrous. We are presuming all this while that the increase which is demanded is due to an increased amount of work to be done-more roads to be constructed, more bridges to be built. But the case is widely different. The estimated expense for this description of work the present year does not amount to \$90,000, while that for the past year was upwards of \$130,000. showing the enormous falling off of \$40,000. When we come to the salaries, however, we find things a little reversed. In 1864 the estimated expense of the establishments was \$76,916, while that for the present year is no less than \$135,354 or nearly double the amount of 1864.

It is almost impossible in the present article to go into the estimates with any degree of minutia. We feel convinced, however, that the greater portion of them will be thrown out by the House. The increase to the public salaries as well as to the number of the officials is at present both undesirable and ill-timed. The cry is, and has been heretefore, so much against what was conceived to be an enormous official expenditure that union with British Columbia has been hailed as the only remedy for the evil. That demand which the Colonial-Secretary now makes upon our public purse will therefore have the desirable effect of turning the attention of our population more than ever to the question. The proposed outlay for establishing direct steam communication with Panama, and for inaugurating a system of assisted immigration from the mother country, only shows the imperative necessity of both colonies acting in conjunction and merging their little individual interests in one substantial and harmonious whole. With regard, however, to both the immigration and the steam communication schemes, we must confess that something must first be done to retain the population we at present possess, otherwise we shall be merely spending money fruitlessly. We shall, in future articles, take up the estimates more in detail. In the eantime, we can only repeat that they are, individually, and in the aggregate, beyond

REMOVAL OF A BODY FROM CARIBOO .-The Columbian mentions the fact that the body of Dr. Warbuss, who died in 1863 in Cariboo, is on the way down in charge of Jonathan Nutt, who is taking the remains over to Puget Sound at the request of his widow, who resides there. The Doctor was a Free-Mason, and this is done under the auspices of the Order.

ESTIMATES. THE

The following Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure were laid before the House yes. terday :-

VANCOUVER ISLAND, VICTORIA, January 13, 1865. bers of the Legislative Assembly.

GENTLEMEN,-I have the honor to transmit the annual estimates for the year 1865 for the Budget yesterday afternoon, in the House of consideration of the Legislative Assembly, Assembly of Her Majesty's Colony of Van-

> The preparation of these estimates has, I regret to say, been delayed beyond the proper period for their presentation by causes over which I had no control.

> They have been prepared with every regard to economy consistent with the progress of the colony and the efficiency of the public

Further explanation will probably be required by the House in addition to that conveyed in the accompanying letter of the Acting Colonial Secretary. Should such be the case, it will be promptly and cheerfully rendered on my being made acquainted with

of various items accompanying the estimates. I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, A. E. KENNEDY, Governor

Vancouver Island:

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Victoria, 12th Jan., 1865. Sir,-I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure for this colony for the year

I have prepared these Estimates in accordance with the forms laid down in the Instructions of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to Governors of Colonies regulating the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of Colonial Receipt and Expenditure and I would call the attention of Your Excellency to the importance of the Estimates being passed in that form whatever alterations may be decided upon in the de-tailed items. Estimates prepared in this shape form the basis of the whole system of public accounts as laid down by the authority above quoted, and without which it is difficult, if not impossible, to preserve due order and economy in the disbursement of public moneys.

By a comparison of the total estimated evenue with the total estimated expenditure t will be seen that the latter exceeds the ormer by \$150,567 65.

The total estimated Ways and Means for 1865 fall short of those for 1864 by a sum of about \$146,000. This difference is attributable chiefly to the following items, available in 1864, but now either wholly or for the most part exhausted, or inapplicable to purposes of general expenditure. viz.,

Land Sales	\$31,912
Land Revenue	1,528
Due by British Columbia	43,650
In hands of Crown Agents.	55,104
Balance of Loan undrawn	29,914
na seraena dan antara antara andara seraena	(2) THE THE DIGHT
Closte by inc. mars per up a regular	162,108

On the other hand the estimated Ways and Means for 1865 exceed those of 1864 under being for arrears of Real Estate Tax. of Liquor Licenses, and of Trading Licenses. and amounting in the aggregate under those heads to \$53,800, being an increase of estimated arrears as compared with 1864 of

I will now consider the items of Estimated Revenue in detail.

REAL ESTATE TAX \$110,000. This amount is made up of \$65,000 which it is expected will accrue in 1865, and of which \$45,000, the estimated arrear on 1st January, 1865.

PORT AND HARBOR DUES \$17,000. The estimated Revenue under this head is the same as estimated for 1864. A somewhat larger amount will probably be realized.

LAND SALES AND LAND REVENUE. The receipts under these heads will be carried to the Crown Revenue account. LIQUOR LICENSES, \$20,800.

It is expected that considerably less will be realized under this head than \$24,000. estimated for 1864; \$800 is now estimated to be due as arrears unpaid on lat January,

TRADING LICENSES, \$34,000. Of this amount \$8,000 is for arrears on 1st January, 1865; the balance, \$26,000, is less than the revenue estimated for 1864 by \$1,580, and it is possible may be rather under

POETAGE, \$6,700.

This sum is as against \$3,500 estimated for 1864, the increase being made up of (1) \$1,000 proposed to be expended under the head of the Colonial Secretary's Department for the conveyance of letters on Her Maiesty's service, and which the Post Office wil probably claim as revenue, and (2) \$2,200 the amount expected to be realized from general increase of correspondence, but more especially between Victoria and Esquimalt (daily) and between Victoria and Sooke gold mines (twice a week), and from the contemplated daily delivery of letters in Victoria. FINES, FORFEITURBS AND FEES OF COURT.

\$9,000. This sum is the same as that estimated for 1864, and is less than the expenditure on Judicial services. An excess of receipts over expenditure, should it occur, would be carried to the Crown Revenue Account.

FEES OF OFFICE, \$4,000. This item is the same as estimated for 1864 under this head.

REIMBURSEMENTS, \$9,208 77.

This amount is made up of \$6530 49, due by Her Majesty's Government for expenditure during 1864 on account of Marines at San Juan, and of \$2,698 28 due by British Columbia, being one moiety of the expenses connected with Lighthouses in 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS RGCEIPTS. \$1000. This sum is the same as the amount estimated for 1864.

Sums receivable under this head will be carried to the account of Crown Revenue.

INTEREST, \$600. It is estimated that the Interest on balances in the hands of the Crown Agents, and on the Sinking Fund of the Road and Harbour Loan may amount to this sum.

DEPOSITS, \$500. Debt of City of Victoria, \$6,760 88 This is the approximate balance due on 1st January, 1865, by the City of Victoria, after being credited with the receipts under the Victoria half per cent. Tax Act.

BALANCE IN HANDS OF CROWN AGENTS, BALANCE IN HANDS OF LOAN UNDRAWN, \$5,564.

These sums are approximations, in the absence of full accounts from the Crown Agents.

BALANGE IN, TREASURY, \$9.083 60. This amount represents the actual balance on 31st December, 1864.

EXPENDITURE. Passing on to the estimated expenditure it will be seen by comparison that the expenthe sum of \$107,187 40, as follows:

I will remark in detail upon some of the

amounts proposed to be expended, observing only that in the absence of a regular Auditor, the classification of former votes for comparison with the present Estimates cannot be made with the minute accuracy I could have desired :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, \$2180 ; LEG-ISLATIVE COUNCIL, \$650; LEGISLATIVE AS-SEMBLY, \$6150; COLONIAL SECRETARY, a12930

There is a considerable increase under this head amounting to about \$9,000, and consist ing in part of the salary for a second clerk \$1000, as compared with the vote of \$500 for clerical assistance in 1864; an alteration absolutely required for the efficient working of the Department, and in part of sums required for stationery, fuel, postage and printing—the cost of which has heretofore been distributed among the various departments. The proposed alteration in this respect will involve a simplification of accounts and a saving of labor to persons to whom the Government may be indebted. The sum of \$1000 for postage is the corresponding amount to that calculated in the Postal Rev-

TREASURER \$7885.

The Assessor is placed under this head as part of the Revenue Department, a change tending to simplify accounts. There is under the head of Treasurer a decrease compared with the corresponding sums voted under that head for 1864 of \$1556, arising from printing, &c., being charged under the head of Colonial Secretary.

AUDITOR \$2940.

The increase under this head is \$1765. It is of the greatest importance that the Auditor should exercise a constant supervision over the public accounts. Much time and labor are at present thrown away from the absence of a suitable arrangement in this respect, and imperfections of which I am conscious in the preparation of these estimates are due, I believe chiefly to the want of an auditor. The sums proposed are the lowest that could be named, having regard to the efficiency of the service. SURVEYOR GANERAL. \$31 984

The large apparent increase, which in the

absence of an Auditor I am unable to define minutely, in this Department is due princis pally to expenses of improving Victoria Harbor and of miscellaneous explorations being placed under this head. The sums of \$1500 and \$1200 for a Superintendent of Roads and for a Clerk are to provide for two the efficient working of the Department. HARBOR MASTER, \$2,650.

This sum is the result of a proposed readjustment of the Harbor Masters and Post Office departments, which it is found cannot be efficiently conducted by one and the same officer. The amount of \$1500 submitted for the salary of the Harbor Master is reasonable,

and the sum of \$250 for a shipping master is to provide payment for an officer to perform duties connected with the engagement and discharge of seamen under Imperial statutes, the fees receivable in respect of which will be paid into the Treasury. It is not considered that the officer acting as Harbor Master will require a clerk.

LIGHTHOUSES, \$6.102.

This amount exhibits an apparent decrease as compared with the vote for 1864, of \$898. which may be explained by the fact that a vote of \$1458 for works was placed under this head in 1864, and that such a vote is proposed now under the head of Works and Buildings. The amounts now proposed show a decrease of \$500 under the head of stores, while there are small sums to supply books for the library and for the stipend of a medical officer. Provision also is here included for a sick fund for the lightkeepers under a scheme proposed by the Lighthouse Board. to which fund each lightkeeper will contribute four per cent. of the value of his pay and rations. The sums now proposed exhibit an increase of four per cent. on the salaries of 1864, it not being considered just to reduce the pay, hitherto voted even for such a purpose. The salary of the lightkeeper at Fisgard is proposed to be further increased by \$100, in consideration of the additional duties of storekeeper devolving upon him in connection with the new storehouse. The importance of well maintained lighthouses is so great that any change tending to the permanence of the service by inducing efficient men to continue in it will be of great public advantage.

POST OFFICE, \$7.660.

The increase under this head of \$5,835 is due partly to the proposed alteration of having separate officers to conduct the Harbor Master's and Post Office departments. The salary proposed for the Post Master will probably be considered not more than adequate, and the provision for one clerk and

tailed without seriously impairing a highly important branch of the public service, the full development of which would doubtless be generally appreciated. It is proposed in addition to provide by the appointment of letters daily in Victoria. A daily mail between Victoria and Esquimalt and a mail twice a week between Victoria and Sooke gold mines will also involve the appointment of Postmasters at Esquimalt and Sooke river. The appointment of a Postmaster at Nanaimo is found necessary to conduct the increasing postal duty which has hitherto been carried on gratuitously by the local Schoolmaster. It is anticipated that the revenue derivable from this additional postal communication will go far to defray the cost of these new services. The sum of \$500 is placed on the Estimates to cover the cost of procuring postage labels, which have already been ordered of two denominations, viz., five cents and ten cents, which will probably suffice for the present. None such are now in use in the colony, which is thereby deprived of the obvious advantages of the prepayment of postage by stamps. A Bill will shortly be introduced into the Legislature for the reguditure proposed for the service of the year lation of the postal service of the colony and 1865 is in excess of that voted for 1864 by based upon the Imperial laws on the sub-

REGISTER GENERAL \$2425.

There is a reduction under this head in consequence of the office contingencies being charged under the head of Colonial Sec-

JUDICIAL \$26,600. The expenditure under this head is largely ncreased by the consolidation thereunder of the various officers connected with the administration of justice and votes for new officers. The amount for the salary of the Chief Justice is in accordance with the Act recently passed by the Legislature. The increase in the amount of the salary of the Attorney General is submitted in lieu of an sum. The cost of conveying mails between amount of fees hitherto paid to that officer in excess of the increase of salary now proposed. The vote of \$1500 for a Crown Solis citor, is with a view of obtaining systematically the services of a Solicitor, which have hitherto been used precariously, and for which sums have been paid under the head of expenses of prosecutions. This change is regarded as necessary for the performance of various legal duties, wherein the aid of such an officer is of great value. The vote of \$2250 for the Stipendiary Magistrate at Victoria, appears now for the first time, the remuneration of the present incumbent of that office having been voted hitherto to the same amount under the heads of police and gaols. That gentleman having now been relieved of the duties of those departments which were not compatible with those of Magistrate, this new vote has become necessary. Three votes are proposed for Stipendiary Magistrates at Sooke Comox, and Cowichan, these appointments are regarded as needful for the preservation of

law and order, and as a connecting link between the Government and the Indian population will probably be of great public value. The appointments of clerks to the magistrates at Napaimo and Sooke are considered necessary, and in view of the small amount of salary under this head it is pro-posed to charge them with the duties of local postmasters, they receiving therefor the small salaries under the head of Post Office. POLICE, \$16,152. from the hands of the Stipendiary Magistrate of Victoria is in course of being organized under a superintendent assisted by an inspector. The salary allotted to the superintendent is considered to be no more than adequate for the officer whose is the respon-

sible duty of preserving the public peace. The necessity of having a regular police patrol in the vicinity of Victoria has been much felt, and two mounted constables are accordingly provided for. The distribution of the force is at present proposed to be as follows: Victoria, 2 sergeants, 11 constables. and 2 mounted constables; Nanaimo, 1 sergeant; Sooke, 1 sergeant; Esquimalt, 1 constable. The services of an armorer are Officers whose services are indispensable to required in part for the care of the arms of the force, but chiefly for the preservation in good order of the valuable small arms belonging to the colony, and which have been placed in the charge of the department. The rates of pay of the police have been somewhat increased, and by the adoption of three rates scope will be given for the promotion of such men as may prove themselves effect-ive. The men in addition to their pay (which is calculated for 365 days in the year) are provided with quarters, tuel, light, clothing, and medical attendance.

GAOLS, \$6,506. The establishment proposed provides for s gaoler at \$1000, in lieu of a governor at \$500

and a gaoler at 750, as in 1864. An additional warder is however found necessary, in view of the increased number of prisoners The medical officer is also brought under this head instead of under the head of "Exclusive of Establishments." VOLUNTEERS. \$2540.

This head appears now for the first time. The votes proposed are for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the corps by bearing the pay of the adjutant and drill sergeant, and also by payments of \$10 and 15 per man, according to numbers and efficiency, such payments being applicable to the general expenses of the corps.

I will now pass on to the various votes

proposed under the division of the Estimates termed " Exclusive of Establishments." PENSIONS, &c., \$2425.

This sum is placed on the Estimates to carry out the decision already come to by the Legislature of providing for the retirement of His Honor the Chief Justice. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE \$2100.

of the services provided for. CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES \$500 This small sum has been placed on the estimates to cover expenditure for any charitable purpose which may arise.

This sum it is expected will cover the cost

EDUCATION \$10,000. This sum has been estimated as sufficient for the present to cover the cost of public education on such system as may be determined upon.

HOSPITALS \$6500. The first item of \$5000 for Victoria Hospi

extra clerical assistance could not be cur- tal is the same as the votes for the year 1864. The additional vote of \$1000 is intended to relieve that institution from liabilities beyond its funds. A vote of \$500 is proposed for the new Female Hospital at Victoria.

The sums proposed under this head vary somewhat from the votes for 1864. A larger amount will be required for the clothing of the increased number of constables. A sum of \$500 is estimated for the purchase of three horses, which will be required to mount two constables efficiently, other sums are also estimated for the forage, &c., of these horses.
Police transport and buildings will be found under other heads.

GEOLS \$7023. An increase in the number of prisoners has

led to an increase in the amount estimated for their maintenance, but a reduction under the head of Gaols has been effected by the transport of the cost of medical attendance to the head of the establishment. RENT \$2580. This head includes \$1920 for rent of

esidence of His Excelleney the Governor. would direct attention to the despatch of

the Secretary of State to your Excellency (copy herewith) dated 16th September, 1863. TRANSPORT \$ 2000. This amount is placed on the estimates to insure system in payments under this head, expenses incurred on this account having

only in general terms. CONVEYANCE OF MAILS \$33,251.

heretofore been provided for the most part

The first item is proposed as a contribution towards the important step of providing a subsidy for a direct line of mail steamers between the Colony and Panama, to which it is believed the neighboring colony of British Columbia will contribute a larger Victoria and Esquimalt (daily and express) between Victoria and Nanaimo and Comox (weekly and monthly), and between Victoria and Sooke mines (twice a-week) is also provided for.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS \$12,493.

The proposed vote (in blank) for a residence for His Excellency the Governor is entered with reference to the despatch from the Secretary of State dated 16th September, 1863, (copy herewith). School House, Nanaimo \$800. This building is pressingly required and is proposed to include quarters for a School master, purchase of building at Nanaimo \$1500, and additions thereto \$1500. This building was erected on the Government Reserve, on land leased to Mr. A. G. Horne who has become bankrupt, the lease has, therefore, been surrendered and the building conveyed to the Government, Good public officers are much required at Nanaimo, and the situation of this building is suitable, the purchase of it will extinguish a charge of \$100 per annum for rent for public of-

ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES, \$73 350. The first twelve items under this head are or roads, in respect of which the liabilities shown by the various amounts have been all ready incurred, with the exception, however,

ef \$2000 for new work on the east Saanich road. The items of \$10,000 for road from Goldstream to Forks of Leech and Sooke Rivers, and of \$450 for bridge over Leech River, are proposed for the purpose of improving the communication between Victoria and Sooke gold mines, by converting the present trail into a wagon road, and by bridging the river. The road from Goldstream to Nanaimo, for which there is submitted a vote of \$23,000, is a portion of the road from Victoria to Comox, which has recently been

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES \$18.050.

under consideration.

The sums of \$6500 for Marines at San Juan and of \$500 for repayment of deposits, are in correspondence with similar sums, placed to the credit of the revenue. The sum placed on the estimate for the Fire Des partment, Victoria, is the amount for which that body have applied, A sum of \$1000 is proposed to be applied to the insurance of the various public buildings and their contents. INTEREST \$19,400.

This amount comprises the usual sums ap-

plicable to the interest and sinking fund in respect of the road and harbor loan.

REIMBURSEMENTS, \$49,215 15.

The sum of \$15,148 95 under this head is due to the Imperial Government on account of the moneys expended in the erection of Lighthouses, viz: £12,493 19s 19d, one moiety of which is contributed by the Imperial Government, and the remaining moiety is proposed to be divided between this colony and British Columbia, as explained in the accompanying correspondence. The second item of \$34,066 20 is due by the colony to the Crown revenue account as shown in the accompanying statement of the Treasurer.

IMMIGRATION, \$10,000. This sum is proposed to defray the cost of bringing immigrants to this colony. INDIANS, \$2500.

This small sum is proposed to defray various unavoidable expenses connected with

I beg to enclose comparative statements

of Revenue and Expenditure for the first eight months of 1864, compared with the like period of 1863. I regret very much that the want of an auditor has precluded me from bringing these statements down to a later In conclusion, I would draw attention to

the serious difference between the Estimated Expenditure and the Ways and Means.

Whatever variety of opinion may be enter-

tained as to the propriety of voting some of the sums proposed, there cannot be any doubt that the revenues heretofore raised by taxation are far short of the requirements of the colony. A very small per centage of the population contributes to the revenue in any shape, and I believe the large majority of the non-taxpaying classes, whether subjects of Her Majesty or strangers, will cheerfully give their quota as soon as the mode in which the same shall be levied shall have been devised I have the honor, &c., your Excellency's

most obedient humble servant,
(Signed,) HENRY WAKEFORD,
Acting Colonial Secretary,

ABSTRACT of t Colonial Gov for the year 1 year 1863 b in which the

Real Estate bor Dues, 17,0 License Tradi Fines, Forfeitu Fees of Office, of expenses in 77: Miscellar Debt of city of ance) 66,760; hands of Crow undrawn, 5,56 December, 186

Real Estate Harbor Dues, 1 39; Land Rev 23,833 94; L Postage, 2,258 Fees of Court, 47; Reimburg curred by Gov eous Receipts, Interest, 2,740 \$149,281 71. REVENUE DE Real Estate

Port and

\$3500; Port censes, 2000: 7500 : Record 500 ; Total, \$ Licenses Lic Licenses \$11500; Half tion Duty, 10 Postage—I Letters, 5700 Fines, Forf preme Court, 2500; Bank \$9000. Fees of Off

red by Govern Miscellane Interest, \$6 Deposits, & Total, \$21 Real Estate Port and E Land Sale Land Reve Licenses Licenses T Postage, \$5 Fines, For \$8602.78.

Reimburser

Reimburse red by Gover Miscellan Rents, \$15 Interest, Deposits, Total, \$14 Abstracts of Vancouve

Fees of Of

Jan. to amount a vious to prepared, ESTABLISI \$89,665 75 119; allows \$32,270 : fo the year 18 · Pensions, ties for 186 ments, for 1 Administ

\$3833 60. Ecclesias Charitabl for 1863, 32 Education 1865, \$10,00 Hospitals 1865, \$6,500 Police, e 1865, \$3,72 ments for 1 1863, 8 484 Rent, for Transpor

tablishment

Conveyant for 1863, 10 Works ar for 1863, 7, Roads, \$73,350 ; fo Miscellan for 1863, 6,1 Interest, 952 29. Reimbur Immigrat Indians,

Total, fo

157,532 41

Governo Private Se Total, \$2,1 light and LEGISLA Messenger 500; Draf Fittings, \$100; Ft Library Total, \$61 Colonia 1500 ; S 480 ; Stat

Furniture for Publi for Department Expenses TREASE sessor, 24

s the votes for the year ional vote of \$1000 is inthat institution from liafunds. A vote of \$500 is new Female Hospital at

sed under this head vary e votes for 1864. A larger quired for the clothing of aber of constables. A sum ed for the purchase of three be required to mount two tly, other sums are also esrage, &c., of these horses.

AOLS \$7023.

the number of prisoners has in the amount estimated ance, but a reduction under ls has been effected by the cost of medical attendance establishment.

ENT \$2580.

cludes \$1920 for rent of Excellency the Governor. attention to the despatch of State to your Excellency dated 16th September, 1863. NSPORT \$ 2000.

s placed on the estimates to payments under this head. d on this account having provided for the most part erms.

CE OF MAILS \$33,251.

is proposed as a contribu-important step of providing direct line of mail steamers lony and Panama, to which the neighboring colony of ia will contribute a larger of conveying mails between quimalt (daily and express) a and Nanaimo and Comox nthly), and between Victoria es (twice a-week) is also pro-

ND BUILDINGS \$12,493. d vote (in blank) for a resi-

Excellency the Governor is eference to the despatch from of State dated 16th Septemy herewith). School House, This building is pressingly

proposed to include quarters ster, purchase of building at , and additions thereto \$1500. was erected on the Governon land leased to Mr. A. G. s become bankrupt, the lease been surrendered and the yed to the Government. Good re much required at Nanaimo, on of this building is suitable, of it will extinguish a charge inum for rent for public of-

ETS, AND BRIDGES, \$73 350. lve items under this head are espect of which the liabilities various amounts have been all with the exception, however, new work on the east Saanich ems of \$10,000 for road from o Forks of Leech and Sooke 450 for bridge over L posed for the purpose of imamunication between Victoria d mines, by converting the prewagon road, and by bridging road from Goldstream to Nath there is submitted a vote of portion of the road from Vicx, which has recently been

NEOUS SERVICES \$18.050. of \$6500 for Marines at San 500 for repayment of deposits, pondence with similar sums, credit of the revenue. The the estimate for the Fire Des toria, is the amount for which e applied. A sum of \$1000 is e applied to the insurance of ublic buildings and their con-

INTEREST \$19,400. it comprises the usual sums ap-

e interest and sinking fund in road and harbor loan. URSEMENTS, \$49,215 15.

\$15,148 95 under this head is mperial Government on account ys expended in the erection of viz: £12,493 19s 19d. one nich is contributed by the Imment, and the remaining moiety be divided between this colony olumbia, as explained in the g correspondence. The second 36 20 is due by the colony to the e account as shown in the acstatement of the Treasurer.

MIGRATION, \$10,000. proposed to defray the cost of ligrants to this colony. INDIANS, \$2500.

sum is proposed to defray vari-

able expenses connected with

nclose comparative statements and Expenditure for the first of 1864, compared with the like I regret very much that the uditor has precluded me from statements down to a later

on, I would draw attention to fference between the Estimated and the Ways and Means. ariety of opinion may be enterbe propriety of voting some of posed, there cannot be any doubt nues heretofore raised by taxaort of the requirements of the ery small per centage of the ontributes to the revenue in any believe the large majority of the classes, whether subjects of trangers, will cheerfully give soon as the mode in which the levied shall have been devised. honor, &c., your Excellency's

t humble servant, d.) HENRY WAKEFORD, Acting Colonial Secretary,

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

66 A." ABSTRACT of the probable Revenue of the Colonial Government of Va..couver Island for the year 1865, showing also the Revenue received under the similar heads in the year 1863 being the year previous to that in which the Estimates are prepared.

ESTIMATE FOR 1865. Real Estate Tax, \$110,000, Port and Harbor Dues, 17,000; License Liquor, 20,800; License Trading, 34,000; Postage, 6,760; Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court, 9,000; Fees of Office, 4,000; Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government, 9,208 77; Miscellaneous receipts, 1000; Interest, 600; Deposits, 500. Total, \$212,808 77. Debt of city of Victoria (approximate balance) 66.760; Releases (approximate) ance) 66,760; Balances (approximate)—In hands of Crown Agents, \$5,582; do. of Loan undrawn, 5,564; Balance in Treasury 31st December, 1864, 9,083 60. Total, \$239,899

REVENUE OF 1863.

Real Estate Tax, \$42,945 25; Port and Harbor Dues, 17,284 66; Land Sales, 23,759 39; Land Revenue, 395 84; License Liquor, 23,833 94; License Trading, 17,884 61; Postage, 2,258 45; Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court, 8,602 78; Fees of Office, 3,869 47; Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government, 1,790 50; Miscellaneous Receipts, 2,318 10; Rents, 1,261 25; Interest, 2,740 16; Deposits, 337 31. Total, \$149,281 71:

REVENUE DETAILED—ESTIMATE OF 1865.

Real Estate Tax, \$110,000. Port and Harbor Dues-Port Entrances, \$3500; Port Clearances, 3500; Coasting Licenses, 2000; Permits for landing goods, 7500; Records, Registers and Declarations, 500; Total, \$17,000.

Licenses Liquor—Retail Licenses, \$19100; Wholesale Licenses; 1700; Total, \$20,800. Licenses Trading — Annual Licenses, \$11500; Half Yearly Licenses, 21500; Auction Duty, 1000 : Total, \$34,000. Postage-Public Letters, \$1000; Private

Letters, 5700; Total, \$6700. Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court-Supreme Court, \$6000; Magistrates Courts, 2500; Bankruptcy Courts, 500; Total, \$9000.

Fees of Office, \$4000. Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government, \$9208 77. Miscellaneous Receipts, \$1000.

Interest, \$600. Deposits, \$500. Total, \$212,808 77.

REVENUE OF 1863. Real Estate Tax, \$42945 25. Port and Harbor Dues, \$17284 66. Land Sales, \$23759 39. Land Revenue, \$395 84. Licenses Liquor, \$23833 94. Licenses Trading, \$17,884 61. Postage, \$2258 45. Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court,

\$8602 78. Fees of Office, \$3869 47. Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government, \$1790 50.

Miscellaneous Receipts, \$2318 10, Rents, \$1261 25. Interest, \$2740 16. Deposits, \$337 31. Total, \$149,281 71.

" "B."

Abstracts of the sums required to defray the expenses of the Colonial Government of Vancouver Island, for the year from 1st of Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865, showing also the amount actually expended in the year pre-vious to that in which the Estimates are prepared, viz., 1863.

ESTABLISHMENTS .- Fixed establishment \$89,665 75; provisional and temporary, \$12, 119: allowances, \$1300: office contingencies, \$32,270; for the year 1865, \$135,354 75; for the year 1863, \$62,780 41.

Pensions, Retired Allowances and Gratuis ties for 1865, \$2425. Revenue Services, inclusive of establishments, for 1863, \$887 25.

Administration, of Justice, inclusive of establishments, for 1865; \$2100; for 1863, Ecclesiastical, inclusive of establishments,

Charitable Allowances, for 1865' \$500; for 1863, 3250. Education, inclusive of establishments, for

1865, \$10,000; for 1863, 1050. Hospitals, exclusive of establishments, for Police, exclusive of establishments, for

1865, \$3,725; Gaols, exclusive of establishments for 1865, 7,023; Police and gaols, for 1863. 8 484 29. Rent, for 1865, \$2.580; for 1863, 757. Transport, for 1865, \$2,000. Conveyance of mails, for 1865, \$32,251:

for 1863, 10,896 35. Works and buildings, for 1865, \$12,493 for 1863, 7,775 11. Roads, streets, and bridges, for 1865, \$73,350; for 1863, 50,697 18.

Miscellaneous services, for 1865, \$18,050 for 1863, 6,168 93. Interest, for 1865, \$19,400; for 1863,

952 29. Reimbursements, for 1865, \$49,215 15. Immigration, for 1865, \$10,000.

Indians, for 1865, \$2,500.
Total, for 1865, \$390,466 90; for 1863, 157,532 41.

ESTABLISHMENTS DETAILED. Governor, provided out of Crown Revenue Private Secretary, \$1750; Messenger, 480; Total, \$2,180.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.-Clerk, \$500; Fuel, light and petty expenses, \$150. Total, \$650 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Clerk, \$1700; Messenger, 600; Extra Clerical Assistance, 500; Drafting of Bills, 1,000; Furniture and Fittings, 1,000; Expenses of Witnesses, \$100; Fuel, light, and petty expenses, 250; Library (Purchase of Books, &c.), 1000. Total, \$6150.

Total, \$6150.

Colonial Secretary — Colonial Secretary provided out of Crown Revenue; Chief Clerk, \$1500; Second Clerk, 1000; Messenger, 480; Stationery for Public Offices, 2500; Furniture for Public Offices, 2000; Postage for Public Departments, 1000; Fuel, Light for Departments, 1000; Printing for do, including Acts of Legislature, 5000; Petty Expenses, 250. Total \$12,930 Expenses, 250. Total, \$12,930.

TREASURER-\$2910; Clerk, 1200; Assessor, 2425. Contingencies-Extra clerical

penses, 750. Total, \$7885.

AUDITOR -\$1940; Clerk, 1000. Total,

SURVEYOR-GENERAL. - Surveyor-General \$2425; Assistant-Surveyor, 1760; Super-intendent of Roads, 1500; Clerk, 1200; Land Recorder at Cowichan, 600, [Provisional and Temporary :-Superintending Engineer Victoria harbor, \$2425; Master of Tug do, 1200; Engineer do do, 1067; Black smith do do, 700; 2 Stokers do do, 700 each, 1400; 2 Crew do do, 360 each, 720; Engineer of Dredge do, 1067; Blacksmith, do do, 700; 2 Firemen do do 700 each, 1400; 4 Crew do do 360 each, 1440 Contingencies -Miscellaneous Explorations and Surveys. \$5000; Fuel for Tug and Dredger, 7200; Petty Expenses, 240. Total, \$31,984.

HARBOR MASTER.-Harbor Master, \$1500. Shipping Master and Officer to carry out Passengers and Merchant Shipping Acts; 250; Boatman, 500. Contingencies-Painting and repairing Buoys, 400. Total, \$2650.

LIGHTHOUSES .- Commissioner, \$500; Commissioner and Secretary, 750; Medical Officer, 60; Light Keeper, Race Rocks, 763 08; 1st Assistant do do, 510 88; 2nd Assistant do do, 410; 3rd Assistant do do, 208 04; Light Keeper, Fisgard, 750; Assistant do do, 100. Allowances—Provisions and Fuel for Light-keepers, 1300. Contingencies -Books for Library, 150; Stores, 500; Petty Expenses, 100. Total, \$6102.

Post Office. — Victoria: Postmaster, \$1940; Clerk, 1455; 2 Letter carriers at \$2 per diem each, 1460. Esquimalt: Postmaster, 485. Nanaimo: Postmaster, 485. Sooke, Postmaster, 485. Contin encies — Extra Clerical Assistance, 750; Postage Stamps, 500; Mail Bags and Petty Expenses, 100. Total. \$7660.

Registrar General-\$2425. JUDICIAL-Chief Justice of Supreme Court, \$5820; Registrar do., \$1500; Clerk of Writs do, \$1000; Messenger and office keeper do, \$600; Attorney General, \$2910; Clerk to do. \$1000; Crown Solicitor, \$1500; Sheriff, \$1000; Stipendiary Magistrate and visiting Magistrate of Gaol, Victoria, \$2250; Clerk to do, \$1000; Stipendary Magistrate, Nanaimo, \$1700; Clerk to do. \$485: Stipendiary Magistrate, Sooke, \$1700; Clerk to do, \$485; Stipendiary Magistrate and Protector of Indians, Comox, \$1700; do, de, Cowichan, \$1700. Contingencies Occasional assistance to Sheriff, \$250. Total, \$26,600.

Police-Superintendent, \$1940; Inspector, \$1200; 4 sergeants at \$2 per diem each, \$2920; 6 constables at \$1 75 per diem each, \$3832 50; 6 do. at \$1 50 per diem each \$3285; 2 mounted constables at \$1 75 per diem each, \$1277 50; medical officer, \$250; armorer at \$1 50 per diem, \$547 50. Extra Constables, \$750; expenses of cleaning and repairing small arms, \$50; petty expenses, \$100. Total, \$16,152 50.

GAOLS - Gaoler, \$1000; Superintendent of Convicts, \$800; Medical Officer. \$500; 3 Wardens at \$1 75 per diem, \$1926 25; 3 do at \$1 50 per diem, \$1642 50; Cook at \$1 50 per diem. \$547 50. Petty expenses, \$100. Total, \$6506 25.

VOLUNTEERS-Adjutant, \$600; Drill Sergeant, 360; 70 men at \$10 per annum, 700 20 do, at \$5 per annum additional, \$100. Drill Hall, Rifle Butts and general expenses, \$500; Accoutrements for 70 men at \$4 each, \$280. Total \$2540

And the second s	Fixed Establ'mts.	Fixed Provisional Allowances Office Con- stablints. Temporary	Allowances	Office Con-	Tota
Governor Legislative Council. Legislative Assembly Colonial Secretary. Tressurer Auditor Surveyor General Harbor Master Lighthouses Post Office. Registrar General Judicial Establishment. Folice Establishment.	\$ 2180 00 2300 00 2300 00 2300 00 6635 00 7425 00 7425 00 6310 00 2425 00 15252 00 15252 50 16252 50	12119 00	00 days 1	3850 00 9950 00 1350 00 1350 00 12440 00 750 00 1350 00 250 00 260 00 1350 00 1350 00 1350 00	650 650 6150 12930 12930 12930 2650 6102 2650 2660 2660 16162 2660 2660 2660 2660 26

PENSIONS.

Pensions provided for under 27 and 28. Vic., No. 3, to David Cameron, Chief Justice,

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. Expenses of witnesses, \$500; criminal punishments, 500; interpreters and other expenses, 100; expenses of inquests (including

fees to coroner,) 1000, Total, \$21000. CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES. Miscellaneous charitable purposes, \$500. EDUCATION (EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

District school, \$10,000. HOSPITALS (EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.) Contribution to Victoria Hospital, \$5000 : do do, to meet excess of expenditure in 1864, 1000; do to Female Hospital Victoria, 500.

Total, \$6500. POLICE (EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.) Clothing for constables, \$1425; fuel, water and light, 400; bedding, 125; purchase of three horses, 500; forage do do; 525; sadlery, stable implements, 150; shoeing horses, 100; arms and ammunition, 500. Total, \$3725.

GAOL (EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.) Provisions for 60 prisoners, \$4818; clothing do do, 300; fuel, water, and light, 450; bedding and utensils, 350; tools and implements, 600; arms and ammunition, 50 clothing for warders, 455. Total, \$7023.

Rent of residence for His Excellency the Governor, \$1920; rent of Harbor Master's office, Victoria. 330; rent of Post-office, Victoria, 330. Total, \$2580. Dat and

TRANSPORT. Colonial Secretary-Travelling expenses

assistance, 600; Advertising, and petty ex of officers and others, \$1000; Surveyor General—Travelling expenses of officers and others, 350; Superintendent of Police— Travelling expenses of police on public duty,750. Total, \$2000.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.

Between Vancouver Island and England, \$25,000; between Victoria and Esquimalt, 1371; do Nanaimo, and Comox, and intermediate places, 4080; do do, Saanich, 300: do do, Sooke mines, 1000; do do, New West-minster, British Columbia, 1000; do do; Washington Territory, U S, 500. Total,

Residence for His Excellency the Governor, --- ; Police Stable, Victoria, \$250 ; Lock up, Saanich, 100 ; Painting of Government Buildings, Victoria, balance of contract under vote for 1864, 205; School House, Nanaimo, 800; Purchase of building at Nanaimo for Court House, Post Office, Lock-up and Police Quarters, 1500; Additions and alterations to do., 1500; Plastering, &c. of Race Rocks Lighthouse, 1000; Jetty at do., 1000; Painting, general repairs and fencing of Government Buildings, Victoria, 2500; Powder Magazine (renewal of vote for 1864 under 'Powder Magazine Act, 1860,' 3638. Total, \$12,493.

ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES. West Saanich Road Thompson's to Harris, -balance due under contract undertaken under partially unexpended vote for 1864-

\$2800. Road from Goldstream to Forks of Sooke and Leech river-contract completed in 1864 without vote-\$2000.

Cedar Hill road-balance of contract under partially unexpended vote for 1863-\$1750.

Burnside Road-to cover contract undertaken under unexpended vote for 1864-

East Saanich Road-\$2000 to contrac undertaken under unexpended vote for 1864 \$2000 for new work-\$4000. Metchosin Road-branch to Goldstream-

to cover contract undertaken under unexpended vote for 1864-\$3000. Victoria, Ogden Point and Beacon Hill Road-do. do.-\$1500. Road from Craigflower to Naval Hospital

Esquimalt-do. do.-\$1000. Road from Craigflower to Burnside Road -do. do.-\$500.

Road from Maple Bay to Somenos—con-tract entered into—\$1300. Albert Head Road-to cover contract undertaken under unexpended vote for 1864-

Sooke Road Pedder Inlet to Sooke-for road under completed contract and for Bridges under partially unexpended vote for 1864-

\$1000. Extension of Government street, Victoria, Metchosin Road-repairs-\$500.

Road from Goldstream to Forks of Leech and Sooke River, \$10,000. Bridge ever Leech River at Lower Forks, Bridge over Millstone River, Newcastle,

Repairs to Victoria and Esquimalt Road, Comox (local) Road through settlement,

West Saanich Road, Lake Hill to Stevens' \$10,000. Road from Goldstream to Nanaimo,

523.000. General Repairs to Macadamised Roads, James Bay Bridge Victoria (repairs), \$850

Total, \$73,350. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

Expense of revising List of Voters, \$400; Sheriff for expense of making copies of List of Voters, 150; Colonial Pay, &c. for Marines at San Juan, 6500; Contribution to Victoria Fire Department, 4000; Insurance of Government Buildings, 1000; Premium for Discovery of Fisheries, 4000; Reward for Discovery of Gold fields, 1500; Repayment of Deposits, 5000. Total, \$18,050.

INTEREST. Interest on Road and Harbor Loan 1862,

£40,000 at 6 per cent, \$11,640; Sinking Fund on do., \$7760. Total, \$19,400.

REIMBURSEMENTS. Reimbursement of half of moiety of £12,-943 19 9, advanced by the Imperial Government for the erection of Lighthouses in Fuca Straits and at Esquimalt Harbor, \$15,148 95; Reimbursements to Crown Revenues of moneys applied to general purposes, 34,066 20. Total, \$49,215 15.

IMMIGRATION. Expenses of introducing Immigrants, \$10,000. See 1 19 HINDIANS.

Expenses connected with Indians, \$2,500.

SUMMARY of the foregoing Estimates showing the total charge to each Department, so far as the same can be apportioned:

373			
	CIVIL BST.	ABLISHMENT.	THE PERSON NAMED IN
		Total Amn't Estimated for 1865.	
캻	Governor	A LAU	8
	Legislative Council	650	621 18
8	Legislative Assembly	6,150	2,462 42
ă	Colonial Secretary	13,930	10,409 5
E	Tresquier	7.880	6,850 10
8	Auditor Surveyor General	2,940	1,095
g	Surveyor General	32,234	3,405 82
	Harbor Master	2,980	2,716
2	Lighthouses	6,102	7,436 01
	Post Office	41,241	12,606 36
	Registrar General	2,425	1,940 66
	Judicial Establishment	28,700	14,009 93
2	Police Establishment.	20,627 50	{ 21,280 70
2	Gaols	13,529 25)
瘾	Volunteers	2,040	1 1 K 1 K 1 K 1 K 1 K 1 K 1 K 1 K 1 K 1
起し	Pensions, Retired Allowances & Gratuitie	The second secon	rholana
夐	Charitable Allowances.	500	3,250
	Education	10,000	3,855 17
	Hospitals	6,500	Crackana L
	Works and Buildings.	12,493	7,775 11
9	Roads, Streets, and Brid	ges73,350 7	50,697 13
퓛	Miscellaneous	18,050	6,168 9
뜊	Interest	19,400	952 29
2	Reimbursements	49,210 10	reput us
	Immigration	2,600	tindinoo
5	WESTERLENGEW.	200 488 00	157 539 4

Total..... 390,466 90 157,532 41

Comparative Statement of the Estimated Revenue

Real Bstate Tax \$ 48,500 .. \$42,945 25 a
Port and Habor Dues ... 19,400 .. 17,284 66 b
Land Sales 24,250 .. 23,759 39
Land Revenue 395 84 c Land Revenue...... Victoria Street Tax..... Licences, Liquor...... 19,400... 23,833 94 e Licenses, Trading....... 21,825... 17,884 61 f 2,425 2,037. 2,258 45 Stamps..... Interest..... Deposits....

Total\$151,708.\$149,281 71 (Signed) ROBERT KER,
Acting Colonial Auditor.
Audit Office of Vancouver Island,
September 16th, 1864. REMARKS.

a—Unexpected delays having occurred in the revision of the Real Estate Assessment Rolls, sufficient time had not elapsed previous to the close of the year to enable the whole amount of the taxes to be collected.

b—Caused by the abatement of entrance and elegantees to the steamers carrying the mails.

elearance fees to the steamers carrying the mails between Vancouver Island and California. e—Fees received on Recording Pre-emptor's claims. d-Arrears of 1860-61.

e—A larger number of Licenses were granted to retail houses than was anticipated when the Estimates were made up.

f—Principally caused by arrears of taxes unpaid
at the close of the year, and to the number of persons engaged in business not having increased as

was expected.
g—This tax was not enforced—has since been repealed. h-Increased demand for Registration of Titles i-Repayment of expenses incurred by the Gov-

ernment for keep of Naval prisoners and for sums disbursed under the supervision of the Lands and Works Department for making certain roads and streets.

j—By gain on the sale of bills drawn upon the Crown Agents, on account of the £40,000 Loan negociated in England.

negociated in England.

k—A higher rent was obtained for the lease of certain Government Property.

l—Interest was received from the Government of British Columbia for sums advanced as a tem-

porary loan—since repaid.

m—Deposits, etc., from the Supreme Court, awaiting Judge's orders. COMPARATIVE Statement of the estimated Expen-diture of Vancouver Island for the year 1863, and the actual expenditure of the year as taken

from the Accounts made up from 1st January, to 31st December, 1863, being the year previous to that in which the Estimates are prepared for CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS. Estimated | Actual | Expenditure | Expenditure | Ref

	1805.	1803.
The Governor	\$ 3,880	a
Colonial Secretary	4,245	3,033 25 6
Treasurer		3,537 85 e
Auditor	1,095	1,095
Surveyor General	4,640	3,405 82 d
Registrar General		1,940 66 8
Assessor		2,425
Harbor Master		2,386
Post Office		1,380 01 f
JUDICIAL ESTA	BLISHMEN	TS.
Chief Justice	6,380	5,293 63 9
Attorney General		2,458 45 h
Sheriff	1,220	1,006
Education Establishment		2,805 17 j
Police Establishment		12,796 41 k
Magistrate, Nanaimo		1,321 25 1
Legislative Council	500	621 18m
Legislative Assembly	1.250	2.462 42 n
		7,373 30 0
Office Contingencies		1.019 00 0
Revenue Services, exclu- sive of Establishments		887 25 p
		3,833 60 g
Administrat'n of Justice, d		
Charitable Allowances		3,250
Education		1,050
Police and Gaols,d		8,484 29 r
Reut		757 8
Conveyance of Mails		10,896 35 t
Works and Buildings		7.775 11 u
Roads, Streets & Bridges.		50,697 18 v
Miscellaneous Services .	20,630	5,687 27 w

233 83 z 7,436 01 1 247 83 2 2,910 Deposits Total....\$275,680 \$157,532 41 (Signed) ROBERT KER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Audit Office of Vancouver Island,
September 16th, 1864.

7,217

952 29 x

Sinking Fund..... Drawbacks, and Refund ?

REMARKS. (a) The late Governor Sir James Douglas did not draw salary during this year. (b) Half salary was only paid to the Acting Colonial Secretary.

(c) A vacancy occurred in the Treasury for a short time. (d) The Surveyor General drew full salary at the rate of £500 per annum up to 31st August, 1863. Mr. Pearse has drawn half salary as Acting Surveyor General from 4th October to 31st December, 1863, under the late Governor's authority. The vote for a

magazine keeper was unexpended, no maga-zine having been built. (e) 66 cents overpaid has since been re-

(f) Extra assistance, over the sum voted was required for the delivery, &c., of letters upon the arrival and departure of the mails. (g) The Registrarship of the Supreme Court was vacant for some time, and one month's salary due to the Clerk of Writs un-

drawn, in 1863. (h) \$11 34 was overpaid to the Attorney General for the month of October, and was refunded to the Treasury on December 31st, and carried to Miscellaneous Receipts. (1) The total sum voted for occasional as-

sistance was not required. (j) Nanaimo District did not expend the whole amount voted.

(k) \$162 33 arrears of salary was due to Mr. Pemberton at the close of the year, has since been paid in 1864. This leaves a sum still unexpended, which was not required.

(1) \$121 25 arrears of salary for 1862. Ditto. (m) \$121 18 (n) \$1212 50 arrears of salary paid to

clerk in 1860 and 1861, not brought to account previously. (o) This excess was principally caused by the accounts of the House of Assembly for the years 1860 and 1861, not having been

passed through the Treasury before. (p) No expenditure was incurred for raising revenue by Stamps.

of Vancouver Island for the year 1863, and the Revenue received in that year, as shown by the accounts made up from 1st January to 31st December, 1863, being the year previous to that in which the estimates are prepared for 1865.

(r) This increase was chiefly for medical attendance, &c., to the Police Departments. (s) Overpayment caused for rent of Court Room and Gaol, Nanaimo.

(t) A sum of \$4105 was paid over and above the amount of \$5000 voted for the Conveyance of Mails to and from San Fran-

(u) A sum of \$87,300 was voted for the Improvement of Victoria Harbor, the greater part of which was payable in England.

(v) \$921 fell due in 1863 on a contract finished in 1862 for Victoria Streets; also \$1317 56 was spent on various roads. &c., which was afterwards repaid to the Government, vide Remark upon Revenue, "Reimbursements in Aid," and further sums than voted were required to complete certain portions of the Saanich and Cadboro Bay.

(w) The following sums were not expended :- \$9700 for Indian Claims at Cowichan. \$1000 for formation of a Library for the House of Assembly.

\$947 84 for expenses of Small Pox Hospital.

\$1680 88 in Aid of Immigration. \$954 06 on account of Surveys an d Explorations.

\$495 75 for Indian Services, and \$339 50 was paid for the passages of certain adults afterwards repaid into the Treasury.

(x) The Debentures issued under the Temporary Loan Act were redeemed earlier than anticipated, a less amount of interest had accordingly to be paid. A sum of \$11,640 was remitted to the Crown Agents, for payment of interest due on the Vancouver Island Road and Harbor Loan, and charged to them as advances.

(y) The sum of \$7217 was remitted to the Crown Agents to meet this, and charged to

them as advances. (z) Taxes, &c., over assessed, and paid into the Treasury were afterwards refunded. (1) The half of this amount due by the

Colony of British Columbia, has been paid in 1864. (2) Deposits, etc., repaid by Judge's order. Note. - Sums in all amounting to £11,332 or \$54,960 20 were remitted to the Crown Agents in London during the year 1863,

follows :-Works and buildings, \$87,300 Interest, 11,640. Sinking fund, 7,217.

for services classed in the Estimates as

The column of actual expenditure does not include payments made by the agents from the above-mentioned remittances, the agents account showing the appropriation of the same not having been received in the colony previous to the close of the year.

" CROWN LANDS. STATEMENT, showing the actual Balance of Crown Revenue on 31st December, 1863; the Estimated Receipts for 1864; the Estimated Expenditure for 1864: Amount of Refund from Colonial to Crown Revenue to 31st December, 1864; Total Balance Crown Revenue on 31st December, 1864.

Balance of Crown Revenues 31st December, 1863, \$34321 65. Estimate of Crown Revenues for 1864-Arrears of Land Sales \$9872; Land Sales for 1864, 9171; Land Revenue, 200; Mining Licenses, less expenses, 3000; Rents, 1260; Fees of Court, less expenses, 3910: Total,

\$27413. Refund for account of Salaries not charged against the General Revenue in terms of the Resolutions date the 2d July, 1864, \$10670. Estimate of Expenditure for the year 1864 -Salaries authorised to be paid out of Crown Revenues in terms of dispatch No. 2 of 30th April, 1864, namely—His Excellency the Governor, \$11147 18; Colonial Secretary,

2910; Total, \$14057 18. Arrears of salary to Sit James Douglas for the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, \$12.946 61 = Salary to Sir James Douglas for January and February, 1864, \$646 66; Total, \$13611 27. Salaries struck from the Estimates for the current year but afterwards provided for in the Resolution of 2d July, 1864, viz,:-Chief Justice, \$3880: Attorney General, 1455; Treasurer, 2910; Surveyor General, 2425; Total, \$10670.

Probable balance on 31st Dec., 1864, Total Estimate of Expenditure for 1864, -

72,404 65. ANNEXURES. Communication dated 16th Sept., 1863, from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to Capt. Kennedy on the subject of provision being made by the Colonial Legislature for a Government House at Vancouver Island.

Colonial Legislature for a Government House at Vancouver Island.

Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 2d January, 1864, to Governor Douglas, covering statement submitted by the Board of Trade of a sum of £12,493 19s. 9d. advanced by the Imperial Government for the erection of the Lighthouses in Fuca Straits and Esquimalt Harbor, and requiring His Excellency to cause a sum equal to one-half of sush amount to be repaid in the proper proportions by the two colonies.

Despatch from Governor Kennedy, dated April 4th, 1864, to Governor Douglas, asking information respecting appropriations made or proposed by the Government of the two Colonies to meet the payment of the moiety above demanded.

Despatches from Sir James Douglas, dated New Westminster. April 11th, 1864, to Governor Kennedy, informing the latter that having regarded both lights as sea lights he considered both colonies were equally benefitted and should therefore defray an equal proportion of the liability on account of construction and the cost of maintenance. Further, that though no pertion of the former item had been refunded to Her Majesty's Government, the Government of British Columbia had repaid one half of the latter up to the end of 1862.

Extract of despatch of the Secretary of State-for the Colonies (Mr. Cardwell) No. 2, dated 30th April, 1864, acknowledging receipt of despatch from Sir James Douglas, dated February 12th, on the subject of the refusal of the House of Assembly to pass the proposed Civil List, and authorizing His Excellency to issue warrants for payment of salaries of Governor and Colonial Secretary out of any funds under direct control of the Crown.

Comparative statements of Revenue and Expenditure for the first eight months of the years 1863 and 1864.

SERIOUS LOSSES-By the total loss of the Mindora, intelligence of which reached us by last mail, merchants here have lost some valuable consignments. One firm alone hold invoices of goods shipped by her to the value of \$35,000. For unately, however, for themthey were covered by insurance.

The Weekly Colonist.

Taosday, January 17, 1865.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, November 19th, 1864.

I do not suppose the murder of Mr. Briggs on the 9th of last July in a railway carriage of the North London line can have excited anything like the amount of interest with your readers that it has occasioned here; nevertheless you will naturally look for some particulars as to the fate of the unhappy criminal who had so nearly escaped the fangs of justice, and yet was fetched back from New York to be tried, and undergo the last penalties of the law. No case in my recollection since that of Thustell has caused so large an amount of sensation as this has The countrymen of the accused persisted to the last that he was innocent, and moved heaven and earth to get him respited Not only did the Legation Society get up memorials to the Home Secretary imploring him not to permit an innocent man to be sacrificed; but the Queen herself was pestered by one or more of the German Princes to exercise her prerogative of mercy. Aware of the efforts made to save his neck from the halter, Muller persisted in his innocence to the last moment, refraining from the slightest admission of guilt, although all those who were about him had no doubt whatever that the finding of the jury was not only according to the evidence, but altogether right and true. Stolid in manner and resolute of purpose he continued to be, in the face of the most earnest exhortations and the most faithful entreaties that he would not go out of the world with a lie on his lips. Just, however, as the drop was about to fall, moved by the exhortations of a most faithful German minister, Dr. Cappell, he answered that "God Almighty knew what he had done," and when pressed to tell what he meant by such a remark, he used these remarkable words: "Ich es habe gethan," i. e .- "I did it." In spite, however, of this confession, upon the utterance of which the drop instantly tell and he was launched into eternity, the Germans. and very many Englishmen also, will not be convinced that he was the murderer of Mr. Briggs. They say, he in all probability added the word nicht, and so denied the crime to the last, and that Dr. Cappell in the hurry of the moment, amidst confusion and noise, and persuaded of the guilt of the man, failed to catch the words correctly through the cap, which had been drawn over his face. The opinion, however, of the vast majority of reasoning persons is that there never was a more guilty man, and that the penalty of an atrocious crime was never more justly enforced. The feeling of the Germans, however, on behalf of their countryman is not confined to England. The greatest excitement prevails all through the "Faderland," and the excitement in Berlin on the evening of the 14th, the day on which Muller was hanged, was so pleasant to himself. Indeed, he seems to be great that an Englishman scarcely dared to there is truth always prevalent in the old come amongst sincere friends, who can approverb: " Quem Deus vult perdere prius preciate talent and honorable conduct, aldementat."

HOME POLITICS. Are as stagnant and flat as dishwater. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the Lord Mayor's dinner, on the 9th inst., denied that the Government intended to dissolve Parliament immediately; but he fought very shy of saying there had never been a determination to try that "dodge" upon the constituents. Lord Palmerston contented himself with a few generalities on the same occasion, but was much too wary to let the eat out of adverted in a former letter, turns out to be the bag, as to whether there would be any far more formidable than was supposed. Marministerial policy in the approaching session. He caught at the presence of M. Berryer. the great French advocate whom the members of the English bar had-feted with the utmost enthusiasm on the previous day in the Middle Temple Hall, to utter a few platitudes on the to do so. A proclamation, issued by the desirability of maintaining a friendly status Austrian Government, evidently under great Russell did not turn out at this banquet, being down at Aberdeen, where he was amusing the savants of that extreme northern university, to which he had been elected Lord Rector, and tickling their ears with his no tions of philosophy and his ideas about the ever, at present manifests no disposition to rise and fall of kingdoms. So there is noth- take part in, or to countenance this insurrecmor that Mr. Gladstone will have a surplus, partean Convention, which satisfied every party but the priests and the Mazzinists, and that he will try his hand at making the party but the priests and the Mazzinists, and that he will try his hand at making the party but the priests and the Mazzinists, General de la Marmora, in its behalf, has deing to tell of future movements beyond a ru- tion. Indeed, having occupied the Bonaon dit runs that he will demand a reduction on the army and navy estimates of at least two millions! Doubtless many thousan is tion seemed to be without a ray of hope as might be saved by strict economy on those for the army, without any danger of impairing the efficiency of that service in the least, and probably something might be accomplished as respects the navy. But two millions are large figures, and to lop them off at one stroke is hardly likely to be done. The House of Commons will be willing enough to consent to gradual reductions on the principal of gradual reductions of the inturgents, who know they will be protected by the inhabitants of the Tyrolese mountains during the winter, and be able to reach the plains in safety with returning apring, should they then not be strong enough to persist in their campaign. If they of gradual reductions on the principal of the inhabitants of the inhabitants of the inhabitants of the Tyrolese mountains during the winter, and be able to reach the plains in safety with returning apring, should they then not be strong enough to consequence of the principal of the inhabitants of the inhabita But Mr. Gladstone is a more popular minister than I take him to be if he carries the Bright and Cobden voters with the high hand he is greatest intensity; the chances are that even said to be prepared to try. Better would it Venice will ere long be given to Victor be, and it would make him sure of the Emmanuel, as Lombardy, Tuseany and Premiesship too, whenever Lord Palmerston either retires or dies, if he would attack the Bank Charter Act, repeal or modify Sir Rob. ert Peel's monetary code, and give that freedom to trade, which never can be relied on mountain," and Rome would once more beso long as the Bank of England Bullion res chme the capital of Italy! May it be so serve must be kept up and lie useless in the So prays everyone, who knows the value of vanits when there would not be the slightest civil and religious freedom. letting it out to fructify by aiding timate sources of honest speculation. nigh rate of interest still kept up at

never would have "gone" had the Bank Charter Act been less stringent, and merchants and traders are beginning to enquire whether it is fair or just that they should be sacrificed for no other end or purpose than to fill the coffers of bankers, discount brokers, and money lenders, who alone profit by the tightness of the markets. Mr. Giadstone is just the man to take up such a question, and if he does he will carry it; and be henceforth called "the second pilot who has weathered the storm." CASE OF THE PLORIDA.

You knew all about this matter long before we heard of it, and therefore I am not going to fill up space with information which is stale; but I cannot let this letter go without telling you of the plucky conduct of Louis Napoleon. While Earl Russell was debating

in his own mind whether we ought not to ask the other Powers to aid us in demanding satisfaction for the insult offered by the American Federal Government to the Brazilians, Louis Napoleon acted; indeed, he lost not a moment in protesting against the piracy that had been committed in the barbor of a neutral, but in demanding satisfaction for his allies, and intimating, were it not given, that no American war vessel would be allowed to enter a single French harbor, and I fancy Brother Jonathan will look rather askance at this, and expect us to follow suit, although in doing so we may seem, as usual to be led by the nose, and utterly unable to show a bold front without asking our neighbor whether we may do so. Louis Napoleon's sincerity in this matter is not only proved by his decision, but it is confirmed by his subsequent proceedings. The French Ambas-sader, who returned to London this week, brought with him a proposal to the British Government for joint action in the matter, and now our own Government will make a virtue of necessity, and prepare to show they are not less ready to adopt strong measures should they be required. All the maritime Powers feel this case to be their own, the offence against international law being most flagrant and indefensible. It is held by some that the Federal Government will anticipate the action of the maritime neutrals, and repair the injury they have done, and make a suitable apology to Brazil. Apart from the justice of the thing this would be wise policy, since every government has a direct interest in repressing and controlling the lawless actions of its servants. The conduct of the

cusable than a crime. GENERAL TODLEBEN.

captain of the Wachusetts and the Federal

Consul at Bahia is not only an offence against

Brazil but against their own government. If

then, that government does not do what is

right-its conduct will be both stupid and

impolitic, as well as unjust—a blunder

which many people take to be more inex-

The great Russian engineer officer, who kept both French and English so long out of Sebastopol, is now on a visit to this country, and has been received with an amount of enthusiastic attention, which must be as satisfactory to his own Government as it has been very much gratified with us, our ways, and venture into the restaurants or cases, or walk the streets. The German public have adopted the notion that we have hanged Muller for the purpose of insulting the whole greatly surprised with us, our ways, and our works, especially at Woolwich, which had been thrown open to him with the utmost cordiality and frankness. He was Muller for the purpose of insulting the whole greatly surprised that he had wrongly nar-Teutonic race, because of their victories in rated our share in the Crimean war, and has Denmark; and they assert boldly that the declared his willingness to correct all that is time is not far distant when they will call us erroneous, which arose from his ignorance of to an account for the injustice we have done English. The officers of the Royal Entheir guiltless countryman! That this is an gineers entertained him the other day at a empty threat no one can doubt; but it shows splendid banquet, and vied with one another the temper of the hour, and warns us that in the endeavor to make him feel that he had though the former had been for so long a time to our disadvantage, whilst the most famous siege of the 19th century was carried on. The General will make but a short stay in England. Nevertheless, when he leaves, he will take back with him the esteem of all who have had any intercourse with him, and we are assured, retain an equally sincere feeling towards his now fast friends.

VENICE.

The insurrection, to which I have already tial law has now been proclaimed in no less than eighteen districts of Friuli and Treviso. Sentinels and patrols have received commands to fire upon all assemblages which do not disperse immediately on being summoned with foreign powers, but no one could by alarm, states that the penalty of death will any possibility define how he or his confreres be remitted to all insurgents who voluntarily would act to keep the peace of Europe. Earl surrender themselves, or who are given up by the population. In Venice itself, it has been officially announced that a band of insurgents was proceeding towards the mountains of the Tyrol, and that troops had been sent forward to guard the mountain passes. Italy, howplored the movement, and blamed its authors. Till within the last day or two the insurrecto any ultimate success: but two or three bold strokes, either by the cowardice or the connivance of the Austrian troops, has given heart to the insurgents, who know they will rouse the Tyrolese, who once were the most loyal subjects of the Austrian Government, but now hate that Government with the

DENMARK. Tired as you must be of this question, you will perhaps not be disinclined to learn that per cent.—there has been a reduction from me, at least till something extraordinary turns up, you will now hear the last of it in the following information—that on the 15th the following information—that on the 15th

instant rhe formal exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace took place between the German Powers and that of cruelly used, down-trampled Denmark at Vienna. One phase at least of the Schleswig-Holstein question has, therefore, been settled. This settlement, however, seems to be anything but welcome to the inhabitantants of the Duchies. They feel that they have only too much reason to be discontented with their new laws and rulers, and every day increases the general want of confidence in the ultimate intentions of Prussia. In the meanwhile the young Emperor of Austria has opened the Reichsrath, but has not ventured to gather any very great credit for Austrian performances in conjunction with Prussia in Denmark, although he gives the neutral powers a quiet dig for not having come to the rescue of their ancient ally, as they were bound both in honor and treaty to have done. He shows, however, a miserable financial condition of his Exchequer, which is utterly bankrupt and not to be propped up or maintained by any system of loan. Nothing but a reduction of the Austrian army by twothirds at least could bring anything back at all approaching to an equilibrium; but upon this the Government dares not venture, for if they did, good bye to Hungary, Bohemia, Venice and many other provinces, out of which an enormous amount of taxation is aunually extorted. The Emperer, however, suggests that he hopes to raise money by means of a net of railways in every part of his dominions—a forlorn hope, unless he cause the restriction upon travellers to be immediately removed and give them free course to come and go just as they please, as they may now do through France and Geramany, Switzerland and Belgium, Holland

OVERLAND ROUTE TO VANCOUVER.

and Denmark, &c., &c.

I regret not to be able to tell you anything more on this, to you, no less than to ourselves important topic. When asking the other day, an informant on whom I can rely, for further particulars, he replied 'how can you expect anything with money et 9 per cent., and great apathy in the Island itself. The gold fever may move the colonies to do something, but we want to hear more of their wishes and more of their intentions before we embark in a speculation that opens a mine of wealth in the future, but will take too much in the present to induce capitalists here to find all the means.' What do you say to this? To me it sounds like common sense, for there is much truth in the adage Heaven helps those who help themselves.'

HUMANE CONDUCT .- A short time ago a young lad named Butler, a runaway ship's apprentice, met with an accident at Leach river cutting his leg seriously with an axe, immediately above the knee cap. The wound instead of healing turned to a cancer, and the poor boy has been a great sufferer ever since. Destitute of friends he was entirely dependent on the kind attentions of those around him, who, be it said to their credit, bestowed every possible care upon the young invalid. The condition of the lad however, got worse and his constitution was evidently yielding under the weakening effects of the wound when six noble-hearted fellows determined upon conveying him to Victoria, where his case could be skilfully and properly treated. They accordingly made a comfortable litter with a covering, placed a mattrass inside, enveloped the helpless patient in blankets, shouldered the burden, and cheerfully started on their toilsome but humane errand. At this season of the year the snow and mud on the trail rendered the task no light one; but stout hearts overcome all obstacles, and Butler now lies an inmate of the Royal Hospital, with all his wants attended to. It is most gratifying to us to record such an instance of genuine charity and benevolence, and the circumstance forcibly demonstrates the fact that the mik of human kindness courses as freely under the rough garb of the honest miner as beneath the more costly garment of the more pretentious philanthropist.

RISE OF THE SACRAMENTO RIVERS .- The Sacramento Union states that the river had risen on the 27th December to a point twenty feet nine inches above low water mark, being six inches higher than any point heretofore attained during the present season. The American river, at eight o'clock yesterday morning, had risen to a point eighteen inches above the highest mark of the present season. At half-past six o'clock last evening it had receded twenty inches. At Rabel's tannery yesterday the water was within two feet and a half of the highest mark of 1862. It overtopped the old levee and came to the base of the new levee. At some points it appeared to be a foot or two above the surface of the soil on the inside of the leves. There was at no point any current against the levee, and, consequently, no probability of any injury to the embankment.

HIGH PRICE FOR REAL ESTATE-A ten years lease of the property on the corner of Yates and Government street, now occupied by Zelner's Drug store, was sold the other day for \$5,000, to a gentleman in this city, who is about to erect on it a fine brick building. The original lease of twenty-seven years, with the house at present on the lot, was sold by Messrs. Franklin some years ago for \$1,600, which was thought at the time to be a large

THEATRICAL TROUPE FOR NAMAINO -A portion of Mr. Ward's theatrical company, consisting of Messrs. Myers, Archer, Shields, Graham and Misses Hinckley, Clarke and Willis left yesterday by the Fideliter to give a few performances at Nanaimo. Theatricals in that little town are such a novelty that the company will no doubt be wall patronised.

BISHOP OF NEW WESTMINSTER.-The London Dispatch announces that the diocese of British Columbia is about to be immediately divided and a new bishopric of New Westminster erected. The diocese, as at present constituted, contains 218,000 square

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

The first lecture of the course arranged by the Mechanics' Literary Institute was delivered Tuesday night in Lyceum Hall: His Excellency the Governor took the chair at half past seven o'clock, and was supported on the platform by D. M. Lang, Esq., President of the Institute, G. M. Sproat, Esq, Vice-President, Thomas Trounce, Esq., Honorary Treasurer, E. G. Alston, Esq., Hon. Secretary, and the Venerable Archdeacon Gilson, the lecturer of the evening. The body of the hall was crowded by a most respectable audience, among whom were a very large number of ladies, several clergymen, members of the Legislative and the City Council, and many of our principal citizens.

The proceedings of the evening were opened by His Excellency, who read an excellent address on the benefits and advantages of Mechanics' Institutes generally, concluding with a few well-timed remarks urging the claims of the Victoria Institute on the public. His Excellency then called on Capt. Lang, V.R.C., to deliver the opening address. Mr. Lang said it would not become him to

say much after the eloquent address they had just listened to from His Excellency, but he hoped they would bear with him while he briefly spoke on the origin and intention of the Mechanics' Institute. The Institute had been organized at a meeting of the subscribers, which was thought preferable to calling through the newspapers a large meeting, as large meetings generally did very little work.

As to the name of the Institute, it had been objected to by some as a misnomer, but he had come to the conclusion that the name was a good-the best one. The speaker alluded to the great good which had been done by Mechanics' Institutes in England, and hoped that this Institute would follow in their great and good path, As to the progress of the Institute it was but three weeks since it had been informally opened and now it numbered 183 monthly members, 22 yearly members at \$10 each, and six life members at \$50 each. The library had reached the respectable number of 475 volumes, exclusive of paper covered literature. The speaker alluded to the necessity of more ample funds for the Institute and hoped the audience would save the committee the labor of importuning them for aid by coming voluntarily orward with gifts both of money and of books. The Institute demanded the hearty support of both the State and society, for its effects would be to conserve the morals and good conduct of the community, to improve the place in which we live, and the condition of those who may be perhaps a step down in the ranks of society. The speaker appealed to those amongst us who were in the possession of ample means, to those who employed labor and whose obvious interest was to improve and render more useful those under them. He particularly called on the young men of the community, to whom he looked to recruit the ranks of the Institute. And lastly he appealed to a class whose influence was perhaps stronger and more lasting than any of the other classes—the ladies; and he would urge the ladies to give their support to this movement, and he assured them that a few hours spent in the rooms of the Mechanic's Institute would render the young men still more fit for their society. The President concluded an eloquent address by again calling on the community to lend their vigorous aid in building up the Institute, and enabling it to expand from the two small rooms now occupied on Langley street to a stately building of their own, where they might have full scope for their useful and laudable undertak-

On the termination of the address, which was warmly applauded, His Excellency

called on the

Venerable Archdeacon Gilson, who proceeded to deliver a very interesting lecture, which was listened to with marked attention and greeted with frequent applause. On the conclusion of the lecture, His Excellency announced that the next lecture would be deivered by Lieut. Com. Verney, R, N., on Tuesday fortnight, Jan. 23rd, on "Ocean Signposts." The President and vice President dent having on behalf of the Institute thanked His Excellency for his kindness in presiding over the meeting, and Archdeacon Gilson for his able and interesting lecture, the evening's proceedings terminated.

NEW ZEALAND.

The news from New Zealand, which we published on the 22nd of October, and which was at that time confirmed by no other journal, that the war had not ceased, but that its scene had apparently been transferred to Taranaki, whither the King and Princess Sophia had repaired, is completely confirmed by the accounts of the last mail. William Thompson had declared his intention of not yielding, and the rebellious natives were assembling in some torce near the long disputed block of Waitara land which Sir George Grey so recently gave up to William King. The latest native superstition was one preached by a Maori priest, Te Ua, who reveals to men the new God Rura. The god manifests himself in a small flag, and he has revealed to Te Ua that New Zealand is New Canaan, the Maories Jews, and the Law of Moses the statute law of the new Jews. The King has been especially commissioned to make a few earls and dukes, which is clearly an improvement on the Law of Moses,—an ornamental addition borrowed from English civilization. The Law of Moses with modern ornaments,—that is the Maori beau ideal.—Spectator.

A duel took place last week, in the forest of St. Germaine, between two members of the Paris Joekey Club—the Count Wladmir de Komar, whose seconds were Count Teskewitch and M. de Monbel; whilst his antage onist, M. Irisson, was supported by the Duc de Revole and M. de Loignes. The sabre was selected as the weapon. M. Irisson was wounded, not very alarmingly, but sufficiently to put an end to the combat.

One lady and twelve gentlemen were graduated at Oberlin College at the late commencement. How pleasant her College course must have been ! FROM MEXICO.-HOW CORTINAS GAVE IN TO THE FRENCH.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Times.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 4th,-I have

noticed of late in your paper several articles from Brazos Santiago and the Rio Grande. There may yet be corrections worthy of note. The French soldiers that landed at the mouth of the river about the 9th of October were marines and sailors-about four hundred. They fenced Bagdad with citizens, lumber, cotton bales and some ditches. Any military man, if he had come across the works, while unoccupied, might be at a loss what to call it. They took what they pleased, usually gave receipts, but answered most applicants, no money, The officers took up their quarters at the Hotel de Richelieu and drank bountifully of their wines. After some weeks their bills were presented in ac. cordance with the usual charges of the place when 'halt' was called,' and a charge was made on the centre, agreeing to pay only the one half. About the 12th to the 24th the noted city of Bagdad, alias 'Ville de Cortinas,' was blockaded, and no passes given except to Consuls or to Confederates, All Captains who applied to visit their consignees and Custom House, Consuls, &c., were told they could give them passes to go up to Brownsville and there cross to Mata, moras. Some bushels of United States and other mail matter was admitted to pass into the hands of the Confederates from the Post Office at Bagdad to Brownsville. The same was opened and retained, when suspicious, before forwarding from Brownsville to Matamoras. L. Pierce, Jr., United States Consul, was favored by two open letters from his wife being handed to his friend by a lady of Brownsville. Corn and flour were permitted to pass from Bagdad to the Confederate camp below Brownsville. It was evident that the French and Confederate officers were on the most intimate terms. Soon after the French Mexican army marched down from Monterey Cortinas made his terms by his Commiss sioners while they were on the road. He kept his own council so well that no one of the ordinary citizens knew but Matamoras would be a battle-field. The surprise was so great when early in the morning the bugle sounded and down galloped General Mejia and his staff (with no attendants in arms) to the palace, where stood General Cortinas and staff. The meeting and greeting were gaily done. Cortinas' brother, with some four hundred men and artillery, had left some days before for the up country. Cortinas is the second in command, and commands his former troops. He has goue into the interior, report says. General Mejia's army at Matamoras and Bagdad are some four thousand, mostly Mexican Indians. Very few Spaniards or white men are in it. The General is a smart little half-breed by his appearance.

Business matters got clogged during the French rufe of twenty days. The leves was piled up with tons of goods. There has been much rain. Bagdad is mud and water. In consequence of the bad hauling the charge per cargo of three hundred pounds to Matamoras is \$2. There are more goods in the market than ever known before. One hune dred vessels are in port. Some of them wait six months for a cargo. Freight to New York two cents currency or one cent specie on cotton; to Liverpool, two cents.

A very small proportion of the trade is done with the United States. A large amount of cotton is coming forward for shipment, but little of it is good. It sells for 38 @42e in specie at Matamoras. It costs to put it in order and on shipboard 2@21c. per pound. Coffee, cloths, prints, etc., are much cheaper than in the United States .- Sacramento Union.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australians have gained another victory and got themselves into another scrape. It is announced that on the re-assembling of Parliament a bill will be introduced abolishing transportation to the Australian continent. Mr. Cardwell has done the right thing, but we trust his despatch announcing it will contain also a very distinct assertion of the Imperial right to deal with all foreign and intercolonial quarrels, and the resolve of Her Majesty's Government to enforce it. If it does not we may before long have a civil war raging among the colonies. They have just attempted to ostracize Western Auss tralia, and now New South Wales is quarrelling with Victoria on their respective limits. Melbourne insists on sending her goods into western New South Wales free of duty, and Sydney has sent officers to collect the duties refused. These officers seized a punt on the Murray, the Victorian Government sent up police to guard its people's rights, and but for the moderation of the inspectors blood might have been shed. As it is, if the Government of Sydney persist there will be a regular border war between the smugglers and themselves. The remedy would seem to be a confederation such as the Canadians are

now carrying out. A touching incident is reported from Melabourne. Three children of a Scotch carpenter named Duff, a boy of nine, a girl of eight, and another boy of five,—wandered into the bush to collect firing and lost themselves. The neighbors hunted them without success, but at length the blacks were employed, and on the eighth day after their dis-appearance the children were found lying together fast asleep. The eldest boy was so emaciated that his lips would not cover his teeth, the girl had taken off her frock to keep the little one from crying with cold, but all were alive and uninjured, and recognised their father as if just awaking from a dream. Ac-cording to their own account they had had no food and only one drink of water between Friday and Saturday week, but the latter statement is simply impossible, unless they had found some berry or succulent root which would assuage their thirst. It is creditable to the people of Melbourne that they were so deeply touched with the little girl's self-devotion that they immediately commenced a subscription, which rose to "several" hundreds of pounds.—Spectator.

CENSUS.—The police were employed yesterday in taking a census of the whole popus lation of the city.

In glancing of find that the me is that in relatio tives. As the w ing, the calamitic seemed to be on that were being those receiving e 3,000 a-week. the employment of utility amou which has been the exception of. ever, of this out satisfactory. It of 40,000 person or other employe is much complain been put to the m some towns with others have give profitable emplo of the British pu

to a fresh strain;

of cotton from

evident that so

continues the der

necessarily be lin

Public opiaior

with in the G

England. Alth

expensive chara

the necessity of

Tuesday,

vessels for naval Admiralty cling the "wooden the large wood into commission ranean as flagsh She carries 120 ment of 1200 m is at present ex for the Royal N draws the Gover surdity of putti sion. " A sing "such as is not the sides of the middle deck, at panic beyond would make a would finish the end to the Alab a vessel to sea making extraord In the name of cognised that the protection they entirely superse times. One of recognition of ments is doubtle which seems to costly construct mission must be the Victoria she an example of h ship, than that,

spent on her, the

an exploded sys

It is not alone

that retrogressi evidences adduc ments of Gove gence of the pe England has o numerous bran competitive ex progressive, an many official q against the cor Indian departm as an instance pointment by that, as the m are now drawi formerly, since pal test, the ser that the men ar those under the not that person the native mind "gentlemen." of these objection in every partic 'gentleman,' it s somewhat arbit will scarcely b of Haileybury, cation." When was opened to same objection in the mouths engineers migh lectual and b but they would and in this im he officers in o

The most effect to test it, and a boating, crick of the day. T of the linegentlemen-we beaten. The dian civil serv go back to the but we think w is certain, that CO.-HOW CORTINAS TO THE FRENCH

of the New Orleans Times.]

s, November 4th,-I have your paper several articles ntiago and the Rio Grande. e corrections worthy of note. diers that landed at the er about the 9th of October d sailors-about four hun-Bagdad with citizens, lums and some ditches; he had come across the occupied, might be at a loss it. They took what they gave receipts, but answered no money, The officers took s at the Hotel de Richelieu tifully of their wines. After r bills were presented in ac. e usual charges of the place called,' and a charge was ntre, agreeing to pay only bout the 12th to the 24th of Bagdad, alias 'Ville de blockaded, and no passes Consuls or to Confederates. o applied to visit their constom House, Consuls, &c. could give them passes to go ushels of United States and r was admitted to pass into Confederates from the Post to Brownsville. The same retained, when suspicious, of from Brownsville to Matae, Jr., United States Coned by two open letters being handed to his

lady of Brownsville.
were permitted to pass
the Confederate camp below was evident that the French officers were on the most Soon after the French marched down from Montede his terms by his Commiss ley were on the road. He uncil so well that no one of tizens knew but Matamoras seld. The surprise was so in the morning the bugle wn galloped General Mejia th no attendants in arms) to ere stood General Cortinas meeting and greeting were fortinas' brother, with some en and artillery, had left some the up country. Cortinas is ommand, and commands his He has goue into the inte-. General Mejia's army at Bagdad are some four thoulexican Indians. Very few ite men are in it. The Genlittle half-breed by his ap-

tters got clogged during the twenty days. The levee was one of goods. There has been gdad is mud and water. In the bad hauling the charge ree hundred pounds to Matahere are more goods in the er known before. One hune in port. Some of them wait a cargo. Freight to New currency or one cent specie, verpool, two cents.

proportion of the trade is United States. A large n is coming forward for shipof it is good. It sells for 38 at Matamoras. It costs to and on shipboard 2@2½c. per cloths, prints, etc., are much the United States .- Sacra-

AUSTRALIA.

ins have gained another vicemselves into another scrape. that on the re-assembling of ll will be introduced abolishon to the Australian continent. as done the right thing, but patch announcing it will condistinct assertion of the Imleal with all foreign and inrrels, and the resolve of Her rnment to enforce it. If it y before long have a civil ng the colonies. They have to ostracize Western Ausa New South Wales is quarrelia on their respective limits. sts on sending her goods into outh Wales free of duty, and officers to collect the duties officers seized a punt on the torian Government sent up its people's rights, and but tion of the inspectors blood n shed. As it is, if the Govney persist there will be a var between the smugglers The remedy would seem to on such as the Canadians are

acident is reported from Melchildren of a Scotch carpen--a boy of nine, a girl of ther boy of five,-wandered collect firing and lost themighbors hunted them without ength the blacks were emhe eighth day after their dischildren were found lying eep. The eldest boy was so is lips would not cover his d taken off her frock to keep m crying with cold, but all ninjured, and recognised their awaking from a dream. Acown account they had had no one drink of water between urday week, but the latter imply impossible, unless they me berry or succilent root assuage their thirst. It is e people of Melbourne that deeply touched with the little subscription, which rose to freds of pounds.—Spectator.

police were employed yesa census of the whole popus The Weckly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 17, 1865. ENGLISH TOPICS.

those receiving eleemosynary aid amounted to Centa, on the African shore; her rigging was esteem and consideration. 3.000 a-week. The money, so far, raised for so much damaged that in attempting to hoist the employment of the operatives on works the English colors, she was unable to raise of utility amounts to £1,850,000—all of the flag more than eighteen feet from the which has been already appropriated with deck. This, however, did not seem to satisfy the exception of £50,000. The results, how- the fastidious Spaniard in command of the ever, of this outlay have not been exactly fort, and after having first fired a blank carsatisfactory. It is computed that upwards tridge, he sent a shot which struck the ship's of 40,000 persons have been in some shape bow between wind and water; another shot or other employed on public works, but there immediately followed, outting away a portion of North America, in violating the neutrality is much complaint that the money has not of the rigging; but in the meantime the of the empire and contemning its sovereignty been put to the most economic use, and that vessel was sinking, and the captain and crew by capturing, treacherously and under the some towns with a less expenditure than had just time to make their escape in the capital, the steamer Florida, of the Confedothers have given a much larger share of boats, and nothing more. The vessel and profitable employment. The philanthropy cargo went down, and the matter at present sacred regulations of international law obof the British public is likely to be subjected forms a difficulty between the British and served among civilized nations, prohibiting to a fresh strain; for with all the shipments Spanish Gevernments. It is to be hoped of cotton from India and other parts, it is that the latter will be obliged to pay a suffievident that so long as the American war elent indemnity for this outrageous abuse of continues the demand for cotton goods will international rights. It was the merest accinecessarily be limited.

with in the Governmental departments in proved that the usual warning was not given England. Although experience of the most by the commander of the fort before firing expensive character has proved to the world shot, and that the usual interval of ten the necessity of relying no longer on wooden minutes was not allowed to clapse between vessels for naval warfare, we find the English | the discharges. Admiralty clinging with astonishing vigor to the "wooden walls." The Victoria, one of THE SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDAthe large wooden three-deckers, is ordered into commission to proceed to the Mediterranean as flagship of the British squadron. She carries 120 guns and requires a comple- THE UNITED STATES CONSUL TO THE PRESIDENT ment of 1200 men. As the utmost difficulty is at present experienced in obtaining seamen for the Royal Navy, the Times very forcibly draws the Government's attention to the absurdity of putting such a vessel in commission. " A single shell," saye that journal. "such as is now manufactured, would pierce the sides of the Victoria, burst in her crowded middle deck, and produce a slaughter and panic beyond conception. A single shot would make a hole in her bottom which would make a hole in her bottom which stroying them, by making bonfires of them to the Wachusett into any of the ports of a vessel to sea that the Admiralty is now making extraordinary efforts to obtain seamen. In the name of common sense, let it be recognised that these vast hulks, so weak in the protection they give to those within, are as entirely superseded as the galleys of former times. One of the great hindrances to the recognition of new ideas by public department.

The vessel in question is not commissioned by any recognised government whatever, and her officers and crew are composed of persons of various nationalities, who are not subject to any international or civilized law, and are consequently not entitled to the privileges and limited by that steamer in failing to comply with the intimation conveyed to her, thus continuing to infringe upon the duties imposed by international law and the honor and dignity of her own flag.

Antonio Joaquim da Silva Gomes. end to the Alabama. And it is to send such ments is doubtless the waste of public money be enabled to supply herself with coal, prowhich seems to be involved in admitting that visions, tackle, or utensils of any kind whatcostly constructions are useless; but the ad- ever, or receive on nonro any possens or costly constructions are useless; but the ad- ever; finally, against any assistance, aid or mission must be made, and it is better that the Victoria should rot in harbor, or become in this port, or in any other belonging to this BOARDING SCHOOL an example of her own weakness as a target. Province. ship, than that, because a vast sum has been an exploded system."

that retrogressive ideas are maintained, and torial waters of Brazil, near the island of Ferevidences adduced that many of the depart-nando de Noronha, in April, 1863, be dements of Government are behind the intelli-tained, with all her officers and crew, in order gence of the people. The great stride which to answer for so flagrant a violation of the gence of the people. The great stride which sovereignty of Brazil and the rights of citizens England has of late years made in opening of the United States within the jurisdiction numerous branches of the public service to of the Brazilian Government. competitive examination seems to be too progressive, and we have therefore from many official quarters serious remonstrances against the continuance of the system. The Indian department is especially singled out as an instance of the superiority of the "appointment by favor" practice. It is alleged that, as the members of the civil service are now drawn from a lower grade than formerly, since intellect is made the priocipal test, the service has naturally declinedthat the men are not as tall nor as strong as those under the old system; that they have port, shall not be admitted to free practice, not that personal character which impresses the native mind; that, in fact they are not "gentlemen." The Times satirically disposes of these objections, and shows that they are in every particular false. "The tests of a ma, violated the sovereignty of the Imperial 'gentleman,' it says, "are various enough, and somewhat arbitrary; but there is one which will scarcely be repudiated by the advocates of Haileybury, and that is the place of education." When the Royal Engineer corps was opened to competitive examination, the same objections were uttered that are now in the mouths of the officials alluded to; the engineers might possibly be more intelectual and better educated than formerly, but they would be sadly wanting in physique, and in this important particular inferior to the officers in other branches of the service. The most effectual way to disprove this was to test it, and accordingly athletic challenges boating, cricketing, &c.,—became the order of the day. The result was that the officers this Government studiously seeks to preserve of the line—the commission by purchase and has always preserved, in the contests begentlemen—were in almost every instance beaten. The cry is now got up in the Inportion of the claim of the Consul, in the dian civil service, and an attempt made to general manner in which it was presented,

to reconvert the Indian civil service into a which said vessel will only be permitted to preserve for any privileged class whatever remain in this port for a length of time ab-

Maritime imbroglios are, it would appear, it is my duty to observe to the Consul that, seemed to be on the increase, and the numbers sure. Through a stress of weather the vessel that were being added to the catalogue of was obliged to approach within a mile of dent that all the men on board did not Public opinion still finds much to combat perish with the vessel, and it is sufficiently

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[From the Sacramento Union.

OF THE PROVINCE.

Consulate of the United States of America, Bahia, Oct. 5, 1864—0 a.m.

vessel is the Florida, which is engaged in The Consul is likewise hereby notified that

and their cargoes.

The vessel in question is not commissioned protection which might be conceded to her

I likewise claim that the piratical cruiser which, in combination with the pirate Alaspent on her, the Admiralty should persist in bama, violated the sovereignty of the Imperial Government of Brazil, by capturing and destroying vessels belonging to citizens of the It is not alone, however, in the Admiralty United States of America, within the terri-

> I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurance of distinguished consideration.

> I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

Consul of the U.S. ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCE Palace of the Government of the

Province of Bahia,

In a note dated this day, Thomas F. Wilson, Consul of the United States, claims that the steamer Florida, now anchored at this nor obtain permission to provide herself with coal, provisions, supplies and utensils of any kind whatever, nor receive on board any person whatever; he likewise requests, that as this cruiser, in combination with the Alaba-Government of Brazil, by capturing and destroying vessels belonging to citizens of the United States of America, within the territorial waters of the empire, near the island of Fernando de Noronha, in April, 1863, she may be detained, with all her officers and erew, in order to answer for this flagrant vio-lation of the sovereignty of Brezil, and of the rights of the citizens of the United States,

within the jurisdiction of the Brazilian Gov-

In reply to the Consul, I have to inform him, that as the said vessel belongs to the Confederate States, in whom the Imperial Government recognised the character of belligerents, all the assistance required by humanity may be furnished her, which does in no wise constitute assistance for warlike purgo back to the days of corrupt patronage, and particularly in relation to those articles but we think with the Times that "one thing is certain, that no retrograde steps, tending the Imperial Government, and according to

not altogether confined to American belliger- even if it were fully established that the ents with neutral powers. The seizure of the Florida had previously violated neutrality, In glancing over the English journals, we Florida has been descanted upon in no such a proceeding would scarcely authorise find that the most disheartening intelligence measured terms by both the English and of the empire, and could never warrant us to is that in relation to the Lancashire opera- French press; but the recent outrage on a commit the acts required by the Consul tives. As the winter months were approach- British vessel in the Straits of Gibraltar by a which would be equivalent to a hostile ruping, the calamities of this unfortunate class Spanish fort is deserving of much severer cen-Government of the State, which is alone competent to authorise such a rupture. I renew to the Consul the assurance of my

> ANTONIO JOAQUIM DA SILVA GOMES. To Thomas F. Wilson, Consul of the United

IRTERRUPTION OF RELATIONS WITH THE AMBRIGAN CONSUL. PALACE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BARIA,

Sir,-The undersigned having been informed of the serious outrage perpetrated by the steamer Wachusett, of the United States erate States; and, as in addition to the most the commission of such reprehensible acts by civilised nations, the undersigned regarded as a pledge of respect for the neutrality of Brazil the word of honor of T. F. Wilson, the Consul of the United States of North America, who in the most explicit terms undertook to secure a compliance on the part of the captain of the said steamer Wachusett with his duty respecting the sovereignty of the empire, and by abstaining rom all hostile acts whatever within its territorial waters-the undersigned cannot refrain from protesting solemnly and energetically against the outrage alladed to, and the more so as he considers the Consul himself as implicated therein, inasmuch as, notwithstanding his formal promise, he has volunteered no explanation tending to diminish his

responsibility.

And as the occurrence, and the silence hitherto observed on the subject by the Consul of the United States, evidently prove that the undersigned can no longer confide in the said Consul to cause the neutrality and To His Excellency Antonio Joaquim da the belligerent vessels of the said States, be sovereignty of the empire to be respected by Silva Gomes, President of the Province of bas resolved to interrupt official relations with Bahis Sir: This morning a steamer an- him, until the Imperial Government, which chored in this port bearing the flag adopted is about to be informed of this unexpected by those who are involved in the rebellion and deplorable event, shall have deliberated against the Government of the United States upon the subject, in full possession of all the of America, and I am informed that the said facts and according to its superior wisdom. the different authorities to refuse admission to the Wachusett into any of the ports of this province. For this purpose the most energetic and forcible means will be employed (according to the instructions of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of June 23rd, of last year), if such shall be rendered necessary by the reluctance and criminal obstinacy manifested by that steamer in failing to comply with the intimation conveyed to her, thus

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

Sporborg & Rueff. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Importers and Wholesale Dealers

Groceries, Provisions.

Boots and Shoes.

WHARF STREET..........., VICTORIA, V.P. J. HERKIMER, PIONEER

Maker, WISHES TO INFORM HIS OLD friends and customers that he has returned to

Opened a Shop on Yates street, Opposite McDonald's Bank, 2 doors below Wadding ton Alby, where he will at all times be ready to serve customers at prices suited to meet the times. Repairing of all kinds some neatly, and with despatch.

EUGENE THOMAS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Wines, Brandies, Beers. And Liquors of every Description. dadici a Vates street, V. I. stra

feral ropus. A runabusa or council out be less has been bold whaties guashot of our

FRIEND



All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for indigestion, statulency, acidity, heartburn, colie, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels. In all diseases it is of primary importance to set the stomach right. These pills are purifiers, alteratives, and strengtheners of the stom ach. They may be taken under any circumstances. Though powerfully tonic and satisfactorily aperient, they are mild in their operation, and beneficial to the whole system. Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irrita-

The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the blood and fluids generally is like a charm in dispelling low spirits, and restoring cheer fulness. Their general aperient qualities well fit them for a domestic medicine, particularly for females, of all ages and periods of life. They never betray any disagreeable irritating qualities; they quickly eject all impurities from the system, and regulate every function of the body, giving wonderful tone and energy to weak and debilitated persons, while they brace and strengthen the nervous system n a most extraordinary manner.

o Regain Health, Strength, and Vigor Whenever persons find themselves in that state termed "a little out of aeaith," and there are so many causes at work to shorten life, it is nedessary that Holloway's Pills, the finest purifier of the blood ever known, should be at once taken, as they not only rid both solide and fluids of all morbid matters, but regulate all disordered actions, and strengthen the trame in a most extraordinary manner.

id Coughs, Colds, and Asthmatical

These Pills, assisted in their action by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectively twice a day upon the throat and chest, and keeping those parts covered with the preparation, will be found the most effective remedy for asthma, coughs, colds, bronehitis, and influenza. These remedies tranquilize the hurried breathing, soothe the irritated air tubes, and assist in disloging the rhlegm which stops up the air passages. This treatment has proved wonderfully efficient in not only curing old settled coughs and colds, but asthma of many years' standing, and even when patients who were in so bad's state as not to be able to lie down on their beds lest they be ohoked by phiegm.

Darangement and Distension of the

Derangement and Distension of the Bowels, Flatulency, Diarrhea and Dys-

Any symptoms of the above complaints should be mmediately met by appropriate doses of these Pills, coording to printed directions; delay may be followed by disastrous consequences. These Pills are a certain remedy for all the aliments of the alimentary canal, they secure the thorough digestion of the food, and act most kindly on the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. As a household medicine they are unrivalled, and should always be at hand. Very Important, of Costiveness Beware.

r	world for the following diseases:			
	Ague Asthma Billous Complaints Biotches on the Skin Bowel Complaints Colles Constipation of Bowels Consumption Consumption Consumption	Female Irregularities Fevers of all kinds Fits Gout	Inflammation Jaundice Liver Complaints Lumbago Piles Rheumatism Retention of Urine Scrofula, or King's Evil Sore Throat	Stone and Gravel Secondary Symptoms Tic-Doulou-reux Tumours Ulcers Venereal Affections Weakness, from whatever causel &c., &s.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Hollo WAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—ls. 1½d, 2s. 9d., 4s 6d., 11s. 22s. and 33s each pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the largersizes. larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box ocio

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMA-TISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

COUGH. &c.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRES
A ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANDDYNE and ANTISEAS
MODIO remedy, CHLORODYNE, discovered bear of the council of the

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Let P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Important Programment of the foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Importance the court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the original Inventor and discoverer of a remedy well known as Chlorodyne, and so highly appresisted in India, China, ac."

strocts from the General Board of Health

London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

Ist Stage of Premonitory—In this stage the remediate of the stage of the

London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

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

2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—In all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases.

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

Caution-Chlorodyne-In Chancery.

Li was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital Physicians of London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Brewne's. See Times, Jan. 12, 1565. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE. No home should be without it. Sold in bottles, 2s 9d and 4s 3d., by J. T. Davenport, 32 Great Rus sell street. Lendon, W. C., sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne' on the Government Stamp.

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

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL AP-POINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE

PRINCE OF WALES.

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

BENSON'S LONDON MADE WATCHES.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first-class London made ever, Compensation-Dalance, adjusted r hot cli-FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED,—Silver Cases, at £3 3s. £4 4s.. £5 5s., £6 6s. each.

Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s. each.

Bensch's Illustrated Watch Pamphlet. Will be sent Post free for Six Stamps: contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which mer-chants and others can select, and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world. Postoffice Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon Lon don Houses, must be made payable, and addressed to

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



PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

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

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

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

Her Majesty's Table.

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

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Carstair's Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whites' Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, fe25 wy ly

SAUCE .-- LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE Only Good Sauce, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF

EXTRACT Of & LETTE from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras. To his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 185 "Tell LEA & PER

Caution. Lea & Perrins Beg to caution the public against spuriou imitions of their celebrated

** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors. Worcester; Mesers. Crosse and Blackwell. Mesers Barelay and Sons, London; etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Olimen universally. nl0 lawly Janion, Green & Rhodes.

Agents for VITORIA, V. I. THE BEST REMEDY

FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

Mr Young gave notice that on Monday be that the two first made each others acquainf-

Tuesday, January 17, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1864. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present— Mesers. Franklin, Young, Dickson, Duncan,

COVERNOR'S COMMISSION. Dr. Dickson moved for an address to His Ex-cellency for a copy of his Commission and Royal Instructions. There being no seconder the motion fell to the ground.

The House resumed the consideration of this bill, Dr. Dickson in the chair.

Mr. DeCosmos here entered the House.

On the clause defining the Superintendent's du-

On the clause defining the Superintendent's duties and giving him power to apportion the money from the school fund.

Mr. Young moved an amendment to the effect that the Superintendent shall visit all the schools every November, and report to the Board of Education the amount of money required for the year.

cation the amount of money required for the year.
The amendment was passed
On the second clause of the section regarding the duties of the Superintendent, which provides that the Teacher shall be paid by the Trustees' cheque on the Colonial Treasurer,
Mr. Young moved in amendment that the Trustees give the Teacher a certified account for his salary, which should be laid before the Board.
Mr. DeCosmos wished to know from the mover

Mr. DeCosmos wished to know from the mover what was meant by certified account? Account Mr. Young thought it meant account of his

salary, but concluding that that was not the meaning, withdrew the amendment and substituted restricted accounts of all expenses connected with the school." Amendment as amended carried. Clause 3 of the section requiring the Superintendent to visit every common school twice a year

o oftener if required by the Board, was carried; 4. To examine at each half-yearly visit the state and condition of the school as respects the progress of the pupils in learning, the order and discipline observed, the system of instruction pursued, the mode of keeping school registers, the

average attendance of pupils, the character and condition of the buildings and premises, and to give such advice as he may judge proper.

5. To deliver in each school district at least once a year a public lecture on some subject con-

nected with the objects, principles and means of practical education; and to do all in his power to persuade and animate parents, guardians, trustees and teachers, to improve the character and efficiency of the common schools, and to secure the sound education of the young generally.

6. To see that all the schools are managed and

conducted according to law, to prevent the use of unauthorised books in each school.

7. To attend the arbitrations provided for in the 39th section of this Act, to decide upon any questions submitted to him, which may arise be

interested parties under the operation of this Act.

8. To suspend the certificate of qualification of any teacher, granted by the Board of Education, for any cause which may appear to him to require it, until the next ensuing meeting of the Board of Education, of which meeting due notice shall be given to the teacher suspended, and such Board shall dispose of the case as a majority of the members present think proper, and the cancelling or suspension of a teacher's certificate shall release the Board from any obligation to continue him in their employment.

9. To give any candidate on due examination by him according to the programme authorised for the examination of teachers, a certificate of quali-fication to teach any school, the teacher of which may have had his certificate of qualification suspended under the provisions of the next preceding clause, until (but no longer than) the next ensuing meeting of the Board of Education.

10. On retiring from office to deliver copies of

his official correspondence, and all school papers in his custody to the Board of Education, to be by them delivered to his successor in office.

11. To notify the Board when there is a defi-

colony and its dependencies, showing the number oils taught in each district school over the age of five years and under sixteen, the branches taught and average attendance, the amount of moneys expended in connection with each school, the number of school visits made by him, the salaries of Teachers, the number of qualified Teachers, their standing, sex, etc., together with any other ir formation that he may possess respecting the educational state, wants and advantages of each school and district in the colony and such statements and suggestions for improving the Common Schools and common school laws, and promoting education generally, as he may deem useful and expedient;

13. To be responsible for all moneys paid through him in behalf of the Common Schools,

and to give such security as the Governor may re-

quire;
14. To prepare suitable forms, and to give such instructions as he may judge necessary and pro-per for making all reports and conducting all pro-ceedings under this 'Act, and to cause the same with such general regulations as may be approved of by the Board of Education, for the better organization and government of Common Schools, to be transmitted to the officers required to exe-

eute the provisions of this Act;
15. To cause to be printed from time to time, in a convenient form, so many copies of this Act, with the necessary forms, instructions, and regulations to be observed in executing its provisions as he may deem sufficient for the information of all officers of Common Schools;

GENERAL PROVISIONS. XLVI. All schools established under the provisions of this Act shall be conducted strictly upon non-sectarian principles. Books inculcating the highest morality shall be selected for the use of such schools, and all books of a religious characteristics. ter teaching denominational dogmas shall be strictly excluded therefrom. XLVII. All Common Schools shall be con-

ducted upon strictly non-sectarian principles; pro-vided always that it shall be lawful for the clergy of every denomination at stated intervals, to be fixed by the Board of Education, to visit such schools and impart in a separate room religious instruction to the children of their respective per-

Mr. Duncan objected to this clause.

school visitors and the Buttles.

XLVIII. All clergymen recognised by law of whatever denomination; all judges and members of the Legislature residing in any school district, shall be school visitors in such district.

XLIX. Each of the school visitors may visit the public school of his district, and may attend the examination of schools, and at the time of any such visit may examine the progress of the

any such visit may examine the progress of the pupils and the state and management of the school, and give such advice to teacher and pupils as he thinks advisable in accordance with the regulations and instructions provided with respect

L. A general meeting of the visitors may be held at any time or place appointed by any two visi-tors, on sufficient notice being given to the other visitors in the district, and the visitors thus as-sembled may devise such means as they deem ex-pedient for the efficient visitation of the school, and for promoting the diffusion of useful know-

Penal sections, regarding the refusal of offi-cers to give up any school documents, embezzle-ment of school funds, making false reports, dis-turbing school business, &c., were passed, and the committee rose and reported progress.

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock till to-day (Friday) when the school bill will again come up.

FRIDAY, January 13, 1865. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present— lessrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, Young, Diekson,

PUBLIC BOADS.

Mr. Young gave notice that on Monday he

would ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the ance on board. Kohl had gone to Hamburg lines, with what result is not known. Dele-

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Dr. Dickson gave notice that on Monday he would ask the House to go into Committee on the Governor's letter in regard to the Legislative

THE BSTIMATES.

The Speaker read a communication from His Excellency the Governor enclosing the Estimates for the year, which we publish in another column. Mr. DeCosmos moved, seconded by Dr. Diekson that the Estimates be printed. Carried, Nem-

THE SCHOOL BILL Was postponed till Monday on account of the absence of the hon. introducer of the bill. The Estimates will be taken up on Friday next. The House adjourned till Monday.

MURDER IN PLAISTOW MARSHES

Ferdinand Edward Karl Kohl was re examined at Stratford, on the 12th, on a charge of murdering a German in Plaistow Marshes, on the 8d instant. Evidence having been given to show that the prisoner and deceased were walking together on the 3d near that place where the deceased's headless body was subsequently found, Mary Ann Wade, a lodger in Kohl's house, proved seeing Kohl and deceased go out together about half past nine on the Thursday morning .-Kohl came home by himself about one, and his clothes being all mud, she said to him, Good gracious. Charley, where have you been to in the mud?" He made no reply, but went into the yard and brushed it off. The back of his coat, his elbows, and his trousers were all in a mess with mud. He went out and returned about half-past three, when he said he was going to Germany. She did not observe any particular difference in Kohl's appearance till the evening, when he looked pale, and his eyes sunk in his head. When asked if he was going to Germany, he said, "Yes, and if John (deceased) was not home in two hours he should break his boxes open." They had proposed to go together, and Kohl's wife remarked, "If you wait two hours you will be too late for the ship." She had been getting ready to go all day. She was in the habit of lending Kohl her chopper

and fetched it out of his kitchen on Friday morning, the 4th instant; and she then found that it had been painted red at the upper end where the handle fits in. The chopper was produced--it is a hammer and hatchet, and a formidable weapon.

Eliza Whitmore said : On Thursday, the 3d instant, I saw the prisoner and the young German go out together about half past nine. Kohl came home about one o'clock by himself. I saw him brushing his coat in the garden. He went out again shortly after one I went down stairs and saw his wife, and said, 'Kohl has missed John; it is very strange that should be, as you were all going to Gera many together." She said, "It is." Kohl came in a little before three, and I asked him if he had found John, and he said " No." asked him if he meant to go to Germany if John did not come back; and I said I thought he meant to give him the slip because he had no money; but Kohl said, "O yes, he has, because I saw £4 10s in his hand this morning. As we were going along he showed it me." I asked him again if he meant to go to Germany, and he said "Yes; and if John is not back in two hours I will open his boxes." ciency of funds for school purposes, and of the amount of such deficiency in each school district: would be too late. Kohl took a small poker wife's cousin went up, and when he (the prisoner) came down again he said, "John will never come back, as all his things are gond."

> The prisoner was again remanded. On the 17th, the adjourned inquest was held, and after the examination of several with ness, the inquiry was again adjourned till the

> Mr. Superintendent Howie has succeeded in finding the pawnbroker with whom the clothes of the deceased man were pledged. It was evident that the chopper which was produced at the investigation had bad a new handle. Serjeant Bridgland has found a handle of a chopper in the reed field, and this has been identified by Mrs. Warren as the one which formerly belonged to the chopper the police have in their possession. On the 12th, evidence was given to the officers engaged in the case that the prisoner had pledged some clothes and jewelry which belonged to the deceased. At the conclusion of the examination of the prisoner at Ilford he asked permission to see his wife, which was granted. He was removed from the dock by Inspector Nightingale into one of the rooms of the gaol, where his wife was allowed to see him. The meeting was a very brief one, and after a few minutes' conversation they shook hands and parted, the

prisoner being in tears.
On the 14th instant, at a distance of about seventeen feet from the spot where the body of the murdered man was discovered, a large clasp knife was found, and on inquiry the police learnt that it was the prisoner Kohl's, and had been seen in his possession so late as the Sunday after the murdered man was missing. They have also learnt that on that Sunday evening he desired to be called early on the following morning, and they have reasons for believing that he arose and went out before daylight, and returned home by about breakfast time. The finding of this knife, therefore, connects the prisoner still more with the crime; and the fact of its being in his possession so long after the time when the man was missed, taken in connection with this early and secret journey, has led to the opinion that the mutilation of the body was not effected until Monday, and was the result of an after-thought. That the head was not severed from the body at the as military stations no more. time of murder is proved by the several flesh cuttings being of more recent date than the other mutilations, and it is not improbable that the murderer was induced to visit the scene of the crime in order to effect this mutilation in consequence of the inquiries which were constantly being made about the deceased. The authorities of Scotland Yard, in reply to a message which they a few days since transmitted to the police authorities of Hamburg, have learnt that the description given of the deceased has led to the entification of the body as that of Theodore Christian Fuhrhop, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Neumann & Co. of that city, and who left there for England about six weeks since.

his journey was a fruitless one, as he was certain that every effort is being made to insigned his proper name on board the vessel, Taranaki are still being strengthened. The but it is remarked that the prisoner signed a 50th Regiment, it is expected, will leave

ILFORD SPECIAL SESSION. This morning Ferdinand Edward Carl Kohl, the man charged with the murder of John Fahrhop, was brought up for further examination at Ilford gaol, before Mr. H. Ford Barclay, chairman, Mr. J. Coope Davis, Major Stuart, and Mr. J. Raymond Peily, the presiding magistrate,

The court was densely crowded long be-

ore the examination was resumed. The prisoner having been placed at the bar in the custody of Inspector Howie, K. division, who, as well as Inspector Nightingale, of the K division of police, and Mr. Serjeant Clarke, of the detective department, from Scotland yard, was present to prosecute fort of the officers, and more particularly for

Upon the assembling of the court, Mr. Gif. ford rose and said he appeared for the prosecution; and requested that the depositions of Inspector Howie should be read.

The Clerk of the Court then read the depositions, at the conclusion of which the worthy magistrate asked Inspector Howie if he had anything more to add.

Inspector Howie said that, since he was last sworn, he had elicited important additional evidence, but requested that a remand should take place, upon the ground that the case was not quite complete for the prosecu-

The magistrate at once responded to the application, and the further examination of the prisoner was adjourned till Saturday next at eleven o'clock.

The prisoner, a man of short stature, but of strong muscular frame, and who appeared totally indifferent to the serious charge preferred against him, was then removed from the dock.

As the coroner's verdict will be returned on Wednesday next, and Dr. Latheby's analysis will also be complete in two or three days, it is fair to predict, should the case before the coroner prove conclusive, that the Lext magisterial investigation will result in the prisoners' being fully committed for trial

on the capital charge. Some very strict inquiries have been instituted, both in this country and abroad, as to measure 2500 miles. the character of the prisoner Kohl, and some. curious facts have been elicited. From pay matic Pains.—Many thousands of martyrs from pers found in Kohl's possession, it would appear that he is a Prussian by birth, having disease, and after consulting all the most eminent men in vain, and trying all sorts of supposed remedies without relief, have grown weary of expectations. but his family removed while he was very istence, and have ceased to hope for comfort on young to Hanover, where his father is still this side of the grave, until some lucky accident living. Kohl first came to England in Feb. living: Kohl first came to England in Feb.
ruary last, and it is said that he came here a
fugitive from justice, for having committed a
violent assault, he was adjudged to pay a
heavy penalty, which he avoided by fleeing
the country. When here he first lived among
the Germans employed about Whitechapel; the Germans employed about Whitechapel; but he at length obtained employment at Plaistow to "look after" a butcher's horses, and while in this capacity he became acquainted with the young woman whom he amount of such deficiency in each achool district:

12. To make annually to the Governor on or before the first day of January, a report of the actual state of the Common Schools throughout the wife's cousin went up and see." Kohl's ed by the prisoner, who in some instances of which defends a few hours afterwards for the prisoner belonged to the deceased, and it is expected to be proved that they were pledgactual state of the Common Schools throughout the wife's cousin went up and when he (the prisoner, who in some instances are described as few hours afterwards for the prisoner belonged to the deceased, and it is expected to be proved that they were pledgactual state of the Common Schools throughout the wife's cousin went up and when he (the prisoner belonged to the deceased, and it is expected to be proved that they were pledgactual state of the Common Schools throughout the wife's cousin went up and when he (the prisoner belonged to the deceased, and it is expected to be proved that they were pledgactual state of the Common Schools throughout the wife's cousin went up and see." gave his own name, which was spelt by the pawnbrokers, as pronounced, "Cole." name given by the prisoner was spelt by the till five o'clock, and he then looked very bad. pawnbrakers "Scult," or "Sculd," and it is remarkable that a name similar in sound to this was signed by the prisoner on board the vessel in which he came, from Hamburgh when he brought the deceased to Plaistow. It is now established beyond question that the deceased is Theodore Christian Buhrhor, lately connected with the firm of Neumann

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

and Bocler, of Hamburgh.

(From the Melbourne Argus.)

The intelligence received from New Zeaand continues to be of a satisfactory nature. On the 5th of August Sir George Grey, who was accompanied by General Cameron, the Chief Secretary, and the Attorney General, received the formal submission of the Tauranga tribes. The Ministers promised that. in consideration of the valor and humanity these tribes have displayed, confiscation shall be limited to one-fourth of their lands while an abundance of seed for their new farms is to be provided for them. These facts ought to show the British public how unfounded are the charges brought against the colonists of a desire to rob and exterminate the Maories. It was expected that William Thompson, the Waikato leader, would tender his submission, but he still

holds aloof. All continues quiet in the Waikato, the powerful tribes of this district, the principal promoters of the struggle, having apparently abandoned their country to the military settlers, who are being located as speedily as possible. Several companies of the 2nd Regi-ment of Waikato Militia are receiving their allotments at Kihi Kihi, in the fertile settlement of the rebel chief Rewi, now the main upholder of the war. So undisputed is our possession of the Waikato, that the chain of redoubts by which communication with the front has been maintained is being done tions, with the names of which the public have become familiar, will soon be heard of

Though there is peace throughout the Waikato, and along the east coast, it must not be supposed that the soldiers' work is yet completed. A campaign on the west coast, in the once thriving district of Taranaki, is inevitable. There the Maories have as yet had it nearly all their own way. Our forces have suffered defeats and at present they are still cooped up within lines of fortifications. It was the Taranaki tribes who commenced the war, and General Cameron has now to terminate it by subdning them. The only bodies of natives openly in arms against us are now congregated in this locality, for the remnant of the Waikatea, with their "King." Matutera, and the strength of the Ngatimania potos, under the celebrated Rewi, have joined the local control of the strength of the local control of t In the vessel in which deceased same to England Kohl also came, and it is believed the local septs. A runanga, or council of the that the two first made each others acquaint—leaders, has been held within gunshot of our

he had stated to get some property to which he was entitled; but it would appear that of Wanganui were present, and it appears shortly after his return borrowing money of duce these fanatics to act in the organised his wife's relatives. The deceased man increment against us. The British forces at name very different from the one which he Auckland at once for the new theatre of hostilities. General Cameron is about proceeding to the spot himself without delay, and as soon as fine weather sets in, this, in all probability the final campaign of the New Zealand war, will be initiated.

> THE SIR JAMES DOUGLAS .- This steamboat has got her two boilers in position, though it will probably take two weeks before the machinery and fittings are all in place. In looking over this smart little vessel, which certainly reflects great credit on her builder, Mr. Robert Ewing, we are struck with the wretchedly poor provision made for the comthe crew. With a boat of this description not constructed for the purpose of carrying freight, we cannot conceive what could have been the object in reducing the sleeping accommodation of Captain Clarke and those under him to such narrow and uncomfortable

ISLAND BARLEY .- We understand that several hundreds of acres of barley will be cultivated this year expressly for our Island

presuming the cable when immersed to

COMMERCIAL.

FOR NANAIMO .- The Fideliter sailed for Namarried. Mest, if not all, the articles the naimo yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The Enduplicates of which were found upon the terprise also sailed a few hours afterwards for the

> FROM PUGET SOUND .- The steamers Eliza Anderson and Jenny Jones arrived from the Sound yesterday morning with passengers and freight as below.

> direct yesterday morning at 11:30 a. m. with a large number of passengers.

Kitchom, arrived yesterday from Portland with a cargo of flour and other produce, valued at \$4900. She will, after discharging her cargo, proceed to Nanaimo to load coal for the Portland Gas Com-

FOR THE S. UND .- The steamer Jenny Jones eft vesterday for Olympia and way ports. The Eliza Anderson leaves this morning at the usual

FROM THE SOUND .- The schooner Growler, Capt. Barrington, arrived yesterday from Whidby Island with a cargo of grain, wheat, hay and live

arrived-yesterday with 50,000 feet of lumber from these mills to Mr. James Duncan.

Henderson, left yesterday afternoon for the Al-

FROM NANAIMO.-The schooner Goldstream arrived yesterday with a cargo of coal from Na-

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.-The steamer Enterprise leaves this morning at 8 o'clock for New

VICTORIA MARKETS,

Trade in general during the past week has continued to be dull; in Flour and Grain an average amount of business has been done, and considerable orders from British Columbia are expected away with, and Drury, Rhodes Clearing, the as soon as the river is open to Yale. Market rates Queen's Redoubt, Pakerimu, and other sta-rule about as per last quotations, with a downward tendency. A Land Land in the

> steamship Oregon, from San Francisco and Pertland, with a cargo of \$15,000, the schoener Crosby, from Pertland, with produce to the amount of \$4900, and the usual imports from the Sound per steamers and coasting craft, amounting to

The Exports of treasure per steamship Oregon to San Francisco, were \$47,661. The Exports of coal from Nanaimo for the past month were 2026

Jobbing rates are as follows: FLOUR—Self rising (scarce) \$14@14 50 per bbl, Extras (scarce) \$13 50@14 50, do do super 12@13; Oregon brands 11@12.

WHEAT—(Scarce) 4%d P lb.
OATS—3‡c@3%c,
BARLEY—4c, do do Gd do 4‡@4%.
BEANS—3c.
MIDDLINGS—3%c-

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT AND PILLS .- Rheu-

THE MAIL STEAMER sailed for San Francisco

FROM NANAIMO .- The sloop Alarm arrived. vesterday with a cargo of coal to Kavanagh &

FROM PORTLAND -The schooner Crosby, Capt.

hogs, valued at \$2,450. FROM SOOKS MILLS.-The schooner Matilda

FOR ALBERNI.-The steamer Thames, Capt,

The only arrival during the week have been the

HAY-1%c@2; p bale. POTATOES-2; c p sack.

TEA-37@40e ₩ chest. COFFEE-22@25c Psack. SUGABS-Raw 7@9%c P lb refined 13@15 per sack.
RICE—(Scarce) 8@10c per mat or sack.
OATMEAL—10@11%c per bbl.
CORNMEAL—10c per lb,
BEANS—White 5%@5% per lb \$\mathcal{P}\$ sack; pink

3%@4 per lb. CANDLES—211@221c per lb per box. CHEESE-25c per lb per case.
BUTTER-Best quality 47@50c;do do ordinary 42@45c per firkin. BACON & HAMS—Prime 25c do ordinary 15@

TABLE OF TONNAGE. Entered and Cleared at the Port of Victoria,

Vancouver Island, during the Year 1864. ENTERED. CLEARED. ENTERED. CLEARED.
Colonial, 84,759 ... 86,984
British, 8,975 ... 7,734
American, 90,936 ... 88,910
Russian, 1,205 ... 1,205
Danish, 631 ... 631
Norwegian, 248 ... 248

Total, 186,744......184,712 Tonnage entered during the Year 1863. 179,377

Increase in 1864,

NANAIMO EXPORTS. Statement of Vessels departed from Nanaimo.

V. I., during the month of Dec., 1864. cultivated this year expressly for our Island Brewers. The barley raised in these colonies is preverbially fine, though it is the opinion of Mesars. Elliott & Stuart, brewers, and others, that growers will be able by dint of care in the cultivation of their crops to produce much finer grain than any hitherto exhibited at the agricultural shows. California barley, which is principally used at present for brewing purposes, yields a gravitation of only about fifty per cent., while cur Island grown barley yields over seventy, and English barley over eighty per cent.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable is now being manufactured in England at the rate of eighty miles per week. We will give our juvenile readers a nice little sum to ascertain how long it will take to complete the work, presuming the cable when immersed to make the sum to ascertain how long it will take to complete the work, presuming the cable when immersed to missing the cable when immersed to more than any hitherton and provided the cable when immersed to more than any hitherton and provided the cable when immersed to more than any hitherton and the cultivation of their crops to produce much finer grain than any hitherton exhibited at the agricultural shows. California barley, which is principally used at present for brewing purposes, yields a gravitation of only about fifty per cent.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable is now being manufactured in England at the rate of eighty miles per week. We will give our juvenile readers a nice little sum to ascertain how long it will take to complete the work, presuming the cable when immersed to make the definition of their recepts the cultivation of their crops to school with the school of the cultivation of their crops to school of the cultivation of their recepts the cultivation of their recepts the cultivation of the cultivation of the cultivat

Total..... 2026 10 RECAPITULATION For the Year ending 21st December, 1864.

 March
 1498 15

 April
 2550 10

 May
 2594 5

 June
 1970 5

 July
 2617 10

 August
 2180

 September
 2590 10

 October
 2455 6

 November
 1340 10

 December
 2026 10

Total estimation for the year 1863. 21,550 12 Increase in favor of 1864... THE ABOVE ARE SHIPPED AS POLLOWB:

The number of vessels that have received cargoes during the year is as follows:—Five ships, 14 barks, 128 steamers, 147 schooners and 48 sloops, together 342 vessels.

IMPORTS.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—60 sks oysters, 5 bxs and 1 keg butter, 48 hd cattle, 1 horse, 145 sheep, 6 sks onions, 1 calf and 11 hogs dressed, 12 bxs bread. Value \$3850. Per steamer JENNY JONES from Port Townsend—20 bbls flour, 70 sheep. 130 bush potatoes, 250 do oats, 25 bxs apples. Value \$982. Per sch GROWLER from Port Angelos-1000 bush cats, 500 do barley, 300 do wheat, 5 live hogs, 7 tons hay. Value \$2450.

Per sch CROSBY from Astoria—844 sks flour, 81 sks and 152 gunnies wheat, 72 sks bran, 283 bxs apples, 6 bbls butter, 600 bbls oats, 4 timothy, 46 middlings, 1 bx butter. Value \$4,900. Per schr A. J. WESTER from Por Angelos 300 bushels osts 300 do potatoes 3 tons hay 1 keg pickles Value, \$595

MARINE INTEGLIGENCE. ENTERED.

Jan 10-Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port An

Stmr Jenny Jones, Jones, Port Angelos Stmr Jenny Jones, Jones, Port Angelos
Sch Aanie, Elvin, Saanich
Sch Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan
Stmr Oregon, Johnson, Astoria
Sch Leah Robertson, Port Angelos
Jan 11—Sch A. Crosby, Kitchom, Astoria
Sch Goldstream, Caffray, Nanaimo
Sch Growler, Barrington, Port Angelos
Slp Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angelos
Jan 12—Sch Parmiter Hadin, Pedder Bay Jan 12—Sch Parmiter, Hadin, Pedder Bay Sch Alpha, George, Nanaimo Jan 13—Sch Discovery, Rudlin, Comox Jan 14—Schr A J Wester, Mills, Port Angelos Stmr Fjdeliter, Loudon, Nanaimo Stip Messenger, Hawkins, Port Angelos Sip Esgle, Knight, San Juan Slp Restless, Harrasson, Port Angelos Slp Leonede. Spring, N W coast of V I CLEARED.

Jan 10—Sch Eliza, Carleton, Saanich Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelos Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelos
Stmr Thames, Henderson, Alberni
Stmr Caledonia, Frain, Nanaimo
Sch A. Webster, Mills, Port Angelos
Stmr Oregon, Johnson, San Francisco
Slp Naylor, Waller, Nanaimo.
Jan 11—Sch Leah, Robertson, Port Angelos
Slp Harriet, Dirk, San Juan
Br Kentneky, Williaton, Port Angelos Bg Kentucky, Williston, Port Angelos
Jan 12—Sch Gazelle, Golaur, San Juan
Jan 13—Sch Alpha, George, Nanaimo
Sch A. Crosby, Ketchom. Nanaimo
Jan 14—Slp Northern Light, Montfort, Port Stmr Fideliter, Loudon, Nanaimo Slp Messenger, Hawkins, Port Angelos Schr Matilda, Everstein

Sip Restless, Harrasson, Port Angelos Schr Discovery, Rudlin, Saanich MARRIED.

In this city, on the 11th inst., at Christ Church, by the Rev. E. Cridge, Richard Wolfenden, Esq., of New Westminster, B. C., to Miss Kate Cooley, late of Canterbury, England.

DIED.

In this city, Jan. 10th, Margaret, daughter of William and Mary Ann Raby, aged 3 years 11, nonths 14 days. At Mukilteo, W. T., on the 5th inst., of Diptheria, John Jopping, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, in the 28th year of his age.

VOL. 6 THE BRIT

EVERY

THE WEE urnished to Subscr months; \$2 50 for the

John Meakin, Clarkson & Co., Barnard's Express W.R. Burrage,

THE TARIFF

. P. Fisher. -

A motion will sembly to appoin ing into, conside Whole, the very condition of the just now must gi so absorbing. worked up to the matters can, lik mountains. The sentiment and p first time in this trammeled. WI will now become spite the efforts trigues. It is, pointed out on ings should be taken on the gre day. If the Ho policy desired and set the mat present state of us nearer to that and unprejudiced demands, is a de to retrieve the past, thoughtles farmer and me trader, combine have nothing to themselves; for of the free poi

Saturday they h wonders. The satisfactory info which have bee failed, through the older sett " domestic " ar " naturalising." anything that co whether it pay "foreign industr of ground in Va be grown grape halt as we can grape growing dustries." We contemporary things, but come that "farming i has been domest last fifteen years. ments adduced this has the mis If farming has for fifteen year

political influence

of the fifteen;

powerless to st

by, their falla

the most effective

of fiscal ref

any fostering co neighbors for n produce consur demands of a s cannot be suppl tion to agricult of the country argument to sh sition? This the whole found as applied to V as it does, from dogmas, effect valued argume

When our pains, in dissent all that we have

worth while to