

initiated

Mr. M'Clure said the views of the

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number of Writs of Capies ad respondendum and ne exeat regno issued from 1st January, 1861, to 1st March, 1865, and also the num-ber of such writs respectively set aside or disat present. charged.

THE TAX ON STOCK.

The resolutions from the Committee on Ways and Means, imposing a tax on Stock imported into the colony, came up for the adoption of the House.

adoption of the House. Mr, Burnhby moved the recommittal of the resolutions on the question of the drawback. Dr. Tolmie seconded, looking on the tax of \$4 on cattle as too, high. Mr. M'Clure would oppose the recommittal of the whole resolutions, but would move for a recommittal of that portion imposing the tax of \$4 on cattle. tax of \$4 on cattle.

Mr. Franklin supported the recommittal. He thought we should act as liberally as possible in the present position of the colony, (hear, hear.) and try and meet each other's views on this grave point.

The motion for a recommittal was lost. Ayes-Tolmie, Burnaby, and Franklin. Noes- De Cosmos, M'Olure, Dickson, Carswell, and Dennes.

INCORPORATION BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill, Mr. Dennes in the chair. Clause 86, providing the means of ascer-

taining what real estate is benefitted by local improvements, and for assessing such property for such improvements, was passed. Clause 87, providing that no such local improvements shall be undertaken except on the two-thirds in number and one-half in value of the property to be benefitted thereby, of the owners of such property, was passed.

here in order to secure one great end. (Hear, hear) As to the views of the hon. senior member for Metchosin (Dr. Helmcken) he could not see why the original notice of the hon. gentleman for a tax of \$1 per thousand on lumber, in order to aid our own mills, chould not be levind.

land, and he thought it was equally unneces-sary to tell hon. members that the whole of the hay importations could be with very little trouble raised by the farming population. Mr. Franklin said a great deal of the hay imported was re-exported to British Col-umbia.

Dr. Tolmie had been a farmer for many Di. Tolmie had been a farmer for many years on the Island, and he would say that no industrious farmer need become a deer-stalker. (Hear, hear.) Deerstalkers were so from choice, not from necessity. Indus-trious farmers were making fortunes here. The Hudson Bay Company were prepared as soon as the season opened to export large quantities of hay to British Columbia, but if a duix ware mater to be a word a first time. The House of the season opened to export large quantities of hay to British Columbia, but if a duty were put on they would want a drawback. He would oppose the tax on hay at present, believing that till we obtained union the free part must be preserved. Union was the great necessity, and we must Dr. Helmoken said his only idea in pro-posing a tax of \$1 per thousand on lumber

was to aid our own mills. He was opposed to any approach whatever to protection, and he feared by the course now being taken by the House a policy of Protection was being have that above all things. (Hear, hear.) A discussion of some length here arose be-tween Dr. Tolmie and Mr. M'Clure on the

tween Dr. Tolmie and Mr. M'Olure on the hay question, the former arguing that no large quantity of hay could be grown here owing to the limited extent of agricultural land, and the fact that we imported hay from Oalifornia and exported it to British Colum-bia showed that a tax would interfere with Mr. M'Clure said the views of the hon. gentleman came too late; he should have brought them forward when the cattle tax was up. The House was already committed to the principle. (Hear, hear.) The tax on lumber was simply one to protect and build up our mills and aid our own people. If we intended to build up a foreign country and to drive away our own population, the sconer we let them know is the better. Dr. Tolmie said the iments of steart to

Dr. Tolmie said the imports of stock to Cowichan and Comox had been gradually in-Dr. Tolmie said the imports of stock to Cowichan and Comox had been gradually in-creasing, so the hon gentleman need not alarm himself about the population going away. He would remind the hon. gentle-man that until Union was secured, we were pledged to preserve the free port. (Hear, last were sof land to grow and the hay imported last were sof land to grow and the hay imported acres of land to grow and the hay imported they were evidently eroneous.

pledged to preserve the free port. (Hear, last year into the country. He had seen hear.) Mr. Franklin, in alluding to this lumber little aid from the husbandman would grow Mr. Franklin, in alluding to this lumber tax aside from the free port question, said it would be impolitic to restrict lumber from coming into the country, as by that means farmers were enabled to construct cheaper houses and fences, and so get their land under cultivation. Mr. DeCosmos entirely agreed with the view of the hon junior member for Metchosin (Mr. Burnaby) that we should endeavor to obtain unanimity between the different parties here in order to secure one great end. (Hear, be grown, it was almost worthless.

be grown, it was almost worthless.

Mr. Cochrane looked on this question as a commercial one. The quantity of hay grown on this island was very limited, and he would therefore oppose any obstacle being thrown in the way of importing hay from other countries, and re-exporting it to British Cols

thereby, of the owners of such property, was pased? Clause 38, regulating the restrictions and provisions of aloresaid by-laws, was passed: issued under the preceding section. Clause 90 was postponed. Clause 91, providing that nothing in the last four preceding sections shall apply to any work of repair or maintenance, nor to any work of repair or maintenance, nor to any sommon, sever, street, lane, side-walk. C. Clause 92, providing for the watering. Sweeping, or lighting of any public street, on the petition of two thirds of the houses holders and fresholders, was passed. Clause 93, providing that the Council shall not clease up any public street, on the petition of two thirds of the houses holders and fresholders, was passed. Clause 93, providing that the Council shall not clease up any public street, or lass end resholders, was passed. Clause 94, providing that the Council shall not clease up any public street, or less than 30 tet wide, was carried, with an amendment by Dr. Hsimoken, to the effect thar private parties through their prop-erty wither they or that in the council shall not clease up any public street, or less than 30 tet wide, was carried, with an amendment by Dr. Hsimoken, to the Clause 95, providing for the values the fourte or less than 30 tet wide, was carried, with an amendment by Dr. Hsimoken, to the Clause 95, providing for proper notice. could be levied. He knew one man who would undertake to grow all the hay re-quired in the country if this duty of \$5 per ton were put on, and he was satisfied that many others would go into the cultivation of it if they had any protection from the other

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, March 13. The Council met yesterday at 3:25 p.m. Present—The Hon. Attorney General (pre-siding) Treasurer and H. Rhodes.

JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES' BILL. A message was received from the House

The Hon. Colonial Secretary here took his seat.

Sec. ii was amended and passed so as to reserve to private individuals and Express companies, other than the Postmaster-Genefollows: It shall be fawful for the Governor from time to time to permit any person or Express company to receive, collect, dis-patch, carry and deliver letters within this colony for the private advantage of such per-son or Express company on such terms as to payment of the regular rates of postage, therefor or otherwise as to the Governor grow the hay that it exported than pay Cal- shall seem expedient for the benefit of the

Sec. xxiii was passed with verbal amendments, and the preamble having been con-sidered and passed, the bill was reported

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

The counter amendments of the House ef Assembly to this bill were considered and

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL .- The Council met vesterday. Present-the Hons. Colonial

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, March 15. The Council met yesterday at 3 p.m. Present — The Hons, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer and H. Rhodes,

bill the Hon. Attorney General in the chair. Sec. XI was struck out and an amendment introduced by the Hon. Colonial Secretary accorded by the Hon. H. Bhodes, was pas-sed making the law of limitation of the place in which cause of action arose apply to ac-tions or suite commenced in this colony. Sec. XVII and the preamble were struck out and the bill reported complete with

amendments.

Council adjourned sine die.

In a moment I comprehended all. The huge serpent had struck a young buffalo cow between which and him I had unluckily placed myself at the moment of firing upon the elephant. A most singular good fortune had attended me, however, for instead of be-ing orushed into a mangled mass with the unfortunate cow, my lett forearm had only been caught in between the buffalo's body and a single fold of the constrictor. The limb laid just in front of the shoulder, at the root of the neck, into which it had been root of the neck, into which it had been Council resumed consideration of this bill Committee Hon H Rhodes in the schein terror took possession of me, for if he re-frained I might possibly escape after the boa released his folds from the dead cow. But, should be fire and strike the reptile, it would in its convulsions crush and drag me to pieces. Even as the idea came to me I beheld Grant eompanies, other than the Postmaster-Gene-ral, his deputies and officers, the right to re-ceive, collect, send, despatch and deliver letters by and with the consent of the Governor ernor in that behalf first had and obtained. Sec x and xi were merged and passed as follows: It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time te permit any person or Express company to receive, collect, dis-patch, carry and deliver letters within this colony for the private advantage of such per-son or Express company to such terms as to newment of the regular rates of postage. Presently the serpent began very gradu-ally to relax the folds, and after re-tighten-ing them several times as the orushed buffalo ally to relax the folds, and after re-tighten-ing them several times as the crushed buffalo quivered, he unwoand one fold entirely, Then he paused. The next iron like band was the one which held me prisoner; and as I felt is little by little, little by little unclasp-ing, my heart stood still with hope and fear. Perhaps, upon being freed, the benumbed arm, uncontrolled by my will, might fall from the cushion-like bed in which it lay, and such a mishap might bring the spare fold around my neck or chest, and then farewell to the sources of the Nile. O! how hardly, how desperately I struggled to command my-self I glanced at Grant, and saw him hand-ling his rifle anxiously I glanced at the negroes, and saw them still gzzing, as though petrified with astonishment. I glanced at the serpent's loathsome head, and saw its bright deadly eyes watching for the least sign of life in its prey. Now, then, the reptile loosened its folds on my arm a hair's breadth, and now, a little more, until half an inch of space separated my arm and its mottled skin. I could have whipped out my hand, but dared I could have whipped out my hand, but dared not take the risk. Atoms of time dragged

Colonisi.

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I could have whipped out my hand, but dared not take the risk. Atoms of time dragged themselves into ages, and a minute seemed eternity itself! The second hold was re-moved entirely, and the next one was easing. Should I dash away now, or wait a more favorable moment? I decided upon the for-mer; and, with lightning speed. I bounded away toward Grant, the crack of whose rife I heard at the same instant. For the first time in my life, I was thoroughly overcome; and, sinking down I remained in a semi-un-conscious state for several minutes. When I fully recovered, Grant and the overjoyed negroes held me up, and pointed out the boa, who was still writhing in his death-agonies. I shaddered as I looked upon the effects of his tremendous dying strength. For yards around where he lay, grass and busbes and saplings, and, in fact, everything except the more fully grown trees, were cat clean off, as though they had been trimmed by an immense scythe. This monster, when measured, was fifty-one feet two inches and a half in extreme length, while around the thickest portion of his body the girth was mearly three feet; thus proving, I believe, to be the largest servent, that was ever anthene

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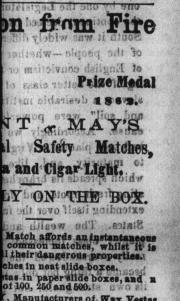
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OT-19a. Csleman st., London.

Clause 95, providing for proper notice being given of any by-law for opening, clos-ing, or altering sny public road, was passed. Clauses 97 to 102, providing for compen-sation to owners of lands taken; and for the title of lands taken, and for other matters connected with the opening and closing of

public roads, were passed. Clause 103, providing for the keeping in repair of the public streets, was passed. Clause 104 was struck out.

Clause 105, providing for the mode of pro-cedure in all cases of arbitration required by the act was passed with amendments. Clause 106, providing for Pounds, was

Dassed Clause 107, providing that the oath may be administered to any person concerning matters submitted to the Council, was passed.

Clause 108, providing that the Council shall levy on the whole rateable property within its jurisdiction a sufficient sum to pay all valid dates of the Corporation, was

amended and passed. On clause 109, giving the Council power to borrow money, not exceeding at any one time \$20,000, and for contracting debts not exceeding at any one time the annual revenue of the Corporation, ORAC A The committee rose and reported progress,

and the House adjourned until to-morrow, (Tuesday) when the Committee on Ways and Means will resume its sittings.

AND CTALS TUESDAY, March 14. House met at 3:15, p.m. Members present — Meases. De Cosmos, Franklin. Miclure, Tolmie, Dickson, Seuthgate, Burnaby, Coch-rane and Dennes. Mr. De Cosmos said he had been intrusted with a petition, signed by some two hundred of the inhabitants of Victoria; praying the House to impose a duty of Si on every does House to impose a duty of \$1 on every door imported into the colony, and \$25 on every wagon or carriage. The list of names was headed by Thomas Harris, Mayor, and included a large number of respectable names. The petition was laid on the table.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House went into Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Franklin in the chair. Mr. Helmcken gave notice that he would move at a future day that a tax of \$100 be imposed on everybody who sold opium, whether by wholesale or retail.

LUMBER TAX. The motion of Dr. Helmcken for a tax of \$1 per thousand on imported lumber was first

Dr. Heimeken said after the mode in which a protective tax had been placed on cattle, he would not make any motion whatever on humber. There was another notice of mo-

Mr. Dincents motion for a tax of \$3 per thousand on lumber was then taken up. Mr. Decomos said in this matter of levy, Mr. Decomos said in this matter of levy, ing and increasing permits on articles im-ported, he could not see that it interfered in the slightest with the trade of the place. On proposing a poll-tax on settle he did not

proposing a poll-tax on seattle, he did not contemplate going any further than a tax on lumber, and that only on such lumber as we

was supposed to be an authority on these matters, he had received further information from his hon colleague and others, which had caused him to alter his views; and if the matter were reconsidered, he would be in-

clined to vote against the tax. Mr. Cochrane said if the tax proposed was simply so much per thousand on all lumber it would not interfere with the free port, but a specific tax on certain kinds of lumber would certainly interfere with the free port. He would therefore oppose the proposed tax.

Mr. Southgate was opposed to the whole system now being followed by the House. He understood the policy of the country now was

to obtain union first, and then to adopt a certain fiscal system ; and till union was obtained, he would certainly oppose any tax or permit whatever. (Hear, hear.) Mr. M'Clure brought forward an amend-

bon. gentleman who were opposed to a disseminating duty. Dr. Tolmie said the hon gentleman's motion had only complicated the matter still

more, as that would be an injury to the manu-facturers who used foreign woods. Mr. McClure said that could easily be pro-

vided for afterwards. del vieloos afte lossed Ayes-DeCosmos, McClure, Carswell, Den-nes. Noes- Helmcken, Tolmie, Burnaby, Dickson, Cochrane, Southgate, Mr. McClure's amendment was also put and lost. 101

Ayes - DeCosmos. McClure, Carswell, Dennes. Noes-Helmcken, Tolmie, Burna-by, Southgate, Cochrane, Dickson.

TAX ON PRODUCE. Mr. McClure's notice for a tax on vegeta-bles and reot crops and \$5 per ton on hay,

was taken up. Mr. McClure rose to move that \$5 per ton

Mr. McClure rose to move that \$5 per ton on hay be imposed. He urged the necessity of doing something to protect and encour-age our farmers. Although prices for agri-cultural produce last year had been high and were still high, yet there was no certainty about them, and this year might see our markets overstocked with productions from the Sound. At the present time when farm-ers were preparing to sow their crops it was doubly necessary that they should be an-couraged. Such an impost as he proposed would induce humbers who had settled upon the land and were new discontented to go.

came down from the Legislative Council. The House then adjourned till to morrow (Wednesday), when the Incorporation Bill will be resumed in Committee.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY did not meet yesterday owing to the unavoidable absence of the hon. Speaker. To-day the Committee on Ways and Means will sit on the mos tion for a tax on Unimproved Lands.

THE FEMALE INFIRMARY

The ladies of the Female Infirmary Committee beg to acknowledge receipt of the following communication, enclosing the sum of distant, began waving his blanket. This was \$34, being the proceeds of a lecture delivered in the theatre by the Hon, S. Garfield in aid ment to place \$1 per thousand on lumber of all kind, in order to meet the views of those tion. The Ladies' Committee, while they unfortunately prevented a large attendance on the occasion, nevertheless desire to express their warmest thanks to the lecturer for his kind and valuable services cheerfully contributed in aid of a good cause. They would also take this opportunity of thanking the lessor of the theatre for the free use of the building.

It was expected that so worthy an object and the society's known need of funds, com-bined with the admitted eloquence and ability of the lecturer, would command a good audience and realize a handsome amount, but the severity of the weather at that time, and other causes not necessary to mention, opposed the scheme—and it failed. It is but just to add that the services of Mr.

Garfield were cheerfully and gratuitously given, and that Mr. Cochrane generously de-clined to take pay for the use of the theatre. Respectfully,

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE.

Captain Speke, the celebrated traveller, gives the following graphic account of an ad-venture with a boa-contetricor: At the earliest possible moment after our camp had been pitched a hunt was set afoot,

and Captain Grant, myself and some attend-ants were soon making our way to "the patch." There were no animals there when we arrived, except a few hippoptami, and we were, therefore, obliged to await the coming of some more palatable game. Our patience, however, was severely taxed; and after long delay we were about to "bag" a hippopopotamus, when one of our attend-ants, perched in a tree about half-a-mile a signal that game was approaching. We immediately drew into cover and awaited the coming of the latter. We were not delayed long : for presently

a long column of animals, from the elephant regret the combination of circumstances that unfortunately prevented a large attendance on the occasion neverthaless desire to appeared to us, and each, selecting his object, fired. MoColl shot a fine young buffalo cow, whilst Captain Grant was equally successful with a hos-doo; and several spears, cast by our attendants, stopped the career of two different animals of the herd.

At this juncture, however, occurred an unexpected adventure that finished our sport, at building. VICTORIA, March 15th, 1865. MRS. HARRIS, President Managing Committee Female In-firmary, Freshow adventure that initiated our sport, at least for that day. I had sprung forward, im-mediately after firing, in order to obtain a fair shot at a huge elephant that I wished to bring down on account of his immense tusks. I got the desired aim and pulled the trigger

MADAN: --Enclosed please find the sum of thirty four dollars, the nett receipts from a "Lecture for the benefit of the Female In-firmary," delivered by the Hon. S. Garfield at the Victoria Fheatre, on the evening of the Intineter. previous. My feelings may possibly be magined, as I beheld an enermous boa-constrictor, whose hideous head and neck.protruded some distance into view.showed that he was about to make a fatal spring. His direction was certainly toward me; and as he flashed from his position like a thunderbolt, I gave myself up, for ere aid could reach me, fold after fold of the monster would have crushed my frame into a quivering pulp. I fell, seem-ingly caught in a whirlwind of dust, and a strange, indescribable scuffle ensued. In the midst of this terrible strife, I suddenly bewould induce nambers who had settled upon the land and were new discontented to go vigoronisy to work. Instead of men in the outlying districts being driven to deersialk-ing and other pursuits more in keeping with the hunter than the farmer, they would settle down to agricultural vocations and become permanent producers of wealth. The colony wanted, at the present time, a simulate of home productions, and unless something of the kind were given, the population that were desirous of remaining permanently it the country would be obliged to teaver. So far as this strick of hom were only in the country would be obliged to teaver. So far as this scale of hay, we concerned, the important item to a popula-tion like that at present on Vancouver Is-

nearly three feet; thus proving, I believe, to be the largest serpent that was ever authen-tically heard of.

THE COASTING TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST : Sir,-The announcement in your issue of the 9th, of the coasting trade of this Colony being thrown open to foreign vessels, created some surprise to those interested in the coast-ing trade of the colony-and well it might. For such an act to some in force at the present dull time, when the coasting vessels owned by British subjects can scarcely ob-tain freight at any price, and several vessels are unable to obtain freights at all, reveals on the part of the Government a total disregard for the welfare of its own population, and an amount of ignorance on the sub-ject that is to my thinking indeed laments able. Heretofore the greater part of the lum-ber from British Columbia to this market has been brought by American vessels, whilst our own vessels have been lying idle in this harbor, and I contend, Mr. Editor, that this actor, and I contend, MIT. Editor, that this celony is far too poor to give away any part of its trade. Many of our small coasters be set long to hard working men, who have invested their hard earnings in such enterprises, and at the present time have a hard struggle to make even a living, and to give part of their occupations away is simply taking the very food from their mouths and giving it to those who have already an abundance. I would ask, sir, if with such a law in force, the govask, sir, if with such a law in force, the gov-ernment imagine for a single moment that any British subject pessessed of common sense will invest money in the shipbuilding for coasting trade of this colony against such odds? It is simply ridiculous to suppose so, when it is so easy to become an American citizen; have a vessel built in Puget Sound, and thus enjoy the privilege of trading in both countries. It is a well known fact that many of the American coasters belong to men who have also large tracts of land in Washwho have also large tracts of land in Washwho have also large tracts of land in wash-ington Territory, which the money they may earn from our coasting trade will go to im-prove and cultivate, and will not benefit this colony one jot. A most wise policy, cer-tainly, to promote our own industry, and I would advise those who have the shipping in-terest or the welfare of the colony at heart to protect against such an act urging that the terest or the welfare of the colony at heart to protest against such an act, urging that the trade of this colony being insufficient to em-ploy our present number of coasting vessels, owned by British subjects, the throwing open the trade to foreign vessels at the pre-sent time is impolite, unjust and detrimental to the progress of this colony. Hoping you will find room for this, I am, your obedient servant,

H usdat and ed as by SAXONI !!

Victoria, March 11, 1865. ta , interesta a not

RECIPROCITY.-The ten years' Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Canada expires to-day." One of the stipulations of the treaty is that one year of grace al ad must be given; this will, accordingly, extend the period of reciprocity till March 16, 1866.