ge proprietor Fort Yale
ber manufacturers New
rchants packers &c Port
mboat proprietor New
mber Legislative Council)
Westminster and up-river

WM. C. PEASE—The New
nce the death, at Charles-
n. C. Pease of the U. S.
Kewanee. For many
nded the Revenue Cutter
ancisco, and subsequently
the Puget Sound station.
Sound, he was captain of
ck, when, through the in-
er Government officer, he
rdered to report at Wash-
rnment gave him its con-
ued him in the Revenue
important stations—*Paci-*

MP.—We understand that
there was a considerable
h Columbian Council con-
vocates for retrenchment
their protest against the
gs. At the earnest solicit-
ng Colonial Secretary, the
consented to withhold the
rs, to allow that official in
ascertain whether the Es-
reconsidered or not.

he Washington Territory
passed an act prohibiting
the consent of parents
are of proper age. This
run which has been made
years to Vancouver from
view.

ts for week ending Sat-
1866: Duties, $2065 52;
71; Headmoney, $58 20;
30 92. Total, $2285 35.
gers entering at this port
J, 60—*Columbian.*

MINES—The Government
a purpose expending $6000
e promising mines. The
eeded with as early as
ng.

ERCIAL

SENGERS.

LIZA ANDERSON, from
t. Bline and sister, Stone,
Horman, Richardson, May-
et, Chamberlain, Captain

PORTS.

A, from Port Townsend—16
s potatoes, 1¼ tons hay—
troach. Value $368.
from Port Angelos—300 bus
ley, 3 tons hay, 10 hogs, 25
er—Consigned to Lenevue &

ANDERSON, from Puget
59 head cattle, 25 boxes
s.

NTELLIGENCE.

NTERED.
hornton, Middleton, Salt

Hewett, New Westminster
ns, Port Angelos
drum, Sooke
s, Pamphlet, Nanaimo
ond, McCulloch, Nanaimo
y, Port Angelos
, San Francisco
wanson, New Westminster
dy Franklyn, Pritchard,

ight, Mountford, Port

on, Finch, Port Angelos
Thorton, San Juan
Sweepstake, Keffier New

McIntosh, Nanaimo
ily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo
Rudlin, San Juan
, New Westminster
Hamley, Vaughan, Orcas

wanson, New Westminster
ke, Thornton, San Juan

LEARED.
ustry, Carleton, Nanaimo
wanson, New Westminster
New Westminster
orthern Light, Mountford,

es, Pamphlett, Clayoquot

Thornton, San Juan
acer, San Juan
ond, McCulloch, Nanaimo
za, Middleton, Saanich
arren, Burrard Inlet
Harper, Nanaimo
on, Finch, Port Angelos
Mouat, San Francisco
ia, Adams, Port Angelos
udlin, Saltspring Island
New Westminster
nterprise, Swanson, New

by, Por Angelos

RRIED.

t St. Andrew's Church, by
Bishop Demers, Mr. William
tasia Murray, both of this

e residence of the bride's
Mr. Harper, J. C. Goff to
hotwell.

urch, Sapperton, New West-
the 10th of February, 1866,
Jenns, Henry, eldest son of
of Spring Gardens, London,
ourth daughter of the Rev.
Priest-Vicar of Wimborne

DIED.

16th inst., Mr. John Bakie,
ve of the Orkney Islands,
years in the service of the
ny.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 7. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866. NO. 16.

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AGENTS.

Barnard's Express,	Victoria
" "	Yale
" "	Lytton
" "	Vanwinkle
" "	Richfield
" "	Barkerville
" "	Cameerontown
" "	Clinton
L. P. Fisher,	San Francisco
F. Algar,	Clement's Lane, London
G. Street,	30 Cornhill, London

THE LEGAL STATUS.

There are incidents occurring in our every day life which lead us sometimes to fancy that with all our boasted progress we are, in many cases, wrapt up in superstitions just as ignorant and just as mischievous as those which mark so distinctly the unintellectual period of the middle ages. We do not here allude to the superstitions of the uneducated classes—the belief in dreams, the peculiarities attached to persons having six fingers, the remarkable virtues in horse-shoes, the faith in fortune-telling, and so forth; but to idle fancies equally ignorant of men who can boast of even more than an ordinary education, and who are not at all liable to the fear of spiritual visitants during any portion of the twenty-four hours. In a recent number of the COLONIST we gave an admirable specimen of this class, in one of Sydney Smith's celebrated satirical speeches on reform. "Noodle," as he is not inaptly called, is a worshipper of the past and a despiser of the present—an "enemy to all change and all innovation." "Are we to put the wisdom of yesterday," he asks, "in competition with the wisdom of centuries?" and therein is contained the key to his philosophy. "I am satisfied with things as they are, and it will be my pride and pleasure to hand down the country to my children as I received it from those who preceded me." This is no ideal character—the language, the style, the arguments are to be found every day in the week. The Noodle family is a living and by no means insignificant class. In every department of life we have it well represented—in the church, at the bar, in the press, and in the Houses of Legislature. At the present time its most forcible representation is probably to be found in the Legislative Council of Vancouver Island. The gentlemen in that body who are emulators of the Noodle of Sydney Smith are actuated by the praiseworthy desire of keeping things as they are. We cannot say, inasmuch as the subject has not come up for discussion, whether they are actually opposed to the steam engine superseding manual labor; but, from their arguments generally, we are led to presume that their ideas on the subject are very similar to those superstitions which are still entertained by the ignorant against steam power, sewing machines, and every description of machinery that economises labor. They are opposed, as our readers have perceived by the rejection of the bill to amalgamate the functions of solicitor and barrister, to one man being able to do two men's work, just as "Swing" was opposed to a plough because it employed fewer men than a spade, and to a harrow, because it employed fewer men than a rake. Talk to them of making the law cheap by doing away with the necessity of engaging two lawyers where one would answer every purpose, and they will tell you in eloquent tones that it is merely "claptrap"—that there would be no diminution in the expense by the saving of one man's labor, and that the *status* of the profession, which seems in their eyes to outweigh every public interest, would suffer hopelessly from the innovation.

We wonder our medical friends do not follow the example of the barristers, and for the sake of the dignity of the profession insist on having a subordinate doctor to hold the patient's head, and receive the medical fees. Some strange oversight has evidently been made in English legislation or we should have had to record in the career of medicine such cases as "Dr. Bolus instructed by Mr. Blister, set the leg of the patient, who is as well as can be expected." And there is the barber—a profession no more to be lightly treated than that of lawyer—why cannot we have the knight of the razor instructed by the squire of the soap and brush? Surely it is derogatory to the profession and injurious to its standing to see the same person who puts on the soap take it off. There is a philosophy in duality quite as great as in unity and trinity. Don Quixote must have his Sancho Panza, and the barrister must have his attorney. It may be all very well for the people of Vancouver Island, whose pockets are sometimes seriously affected by this arrangement, to cry out, but the fact is *status* has to be maintained, if the British Constitution should be scattered to the winds. Let every institution in the country sink, but save to us the wig and gown and the professional standing of the barrister. Let no contamination exist between the expounder of the law and the unfortunate client any more than between the royal sportsman described by Thackeray and the person who loads the gun. His Royal Highness never for a moment thinks of taking the gun directly from this individual's hand, but after the weapon is loaded it is transferred to the equerry, in waiting, who in his turn hands it to the Prince, and His Royal Highness blazes away. The law is evidently a royal profession and must be guarded sacredly by all true friends of the Crown and constitution. It is nothing to the purpose to say that a small community like that of Vancouver Island cannot afford the luxury of barrister and attorney any more than it can afford a Lord Mayor's show—the professional *status*—to paraphrase the language of General Jackson on the union "must and shall be preserved." Law may be made so dear that a man will rather put up with injustice than seek for redress; but the Solons of our Council declare that there is a much higher interest in the country than his—a much more sacred thing to be guarded than justice—the *status* of a barrister-at-law. We have heard of the man who lost his life in the defence of his wig, but the valiant conduct of the legal fraternity in the Upper House promises something even more startling, something that in this age of free trade will denude the law itself of its sacred toggery and throw open the "profession" to all who choose to engage in it. If men have not the ordinary sense to perceive the tendency of public opinion—if they cannot see that the *necessities* of the country will ride rough-shod over such puerilities and superstitions as we have been describing, they are more to be pitied than laughed at. He is a skilful navigator who takes in sail on the approach of a storm, and he is a wise legislator who bows to public opinion; let him stand with his stodding sails of obstinacy or ignorance [illegible] and popular indignation is rising, and he bids fair to meet the most hopeless of maritime disasters.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From the Columbian

Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The steamer City of London has arrived with dates to the 1st, but her news has been mainly anticipated.

In London, on the 1st., Consols closed at 86½ and 86¾ for money. United Stetes five-twenties 66½ and 67¾.

It is officially announced from Vienna that the negotiations for the formation of a new Corps of Austrian Volunteers for Mexico, will shortly be brought to a conclusion.

The reported appearance of Chilean privateers off the Spanish coast excites attention, no ravages are as yet reported.

The steam ram retained in the Thames was found to be built for the Peruvian Government and was allowed to depart on the 28th. Another steam ram, built by Laird for Peru, recently left Liverpool and was at Brest, where the *Patrie* says she will be detained until the Spanish difficulty is adjusted. Rumor connects these two vessels with designs against Spain.

It is reported that Spain has a dozen ships building in England and is hurrying their completion.

In England it is rumoured that Parliament will be asked to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus in Ireland to give the Government power to deal with the Fenian Conspirators.

Great depression continues in the money market, with a tendency to a panic in the funds.

The latest English journals say Sir John Lawrence had sent three native agents, designed to explore central Asia, by different routes, and observe whether the movements among the people are in favor of Russia.

HALIFAX, Feb. 18.—The Europa, from Liverpool 3rd, and Queenstown 4th, has arrived.

A Lisbon telegram of the 1st, reports the arival of two American war steamers in the Tagus.

The British Parliament was opened by Royal commission, Feb. 1st. The Lord Chancellor stated to the assembled members of both Houses, that, as soon as the members were all sworn, Her Majesty would communicate her reasons for calling Parliament together.

In the House of Commons, Denison was re-elected Speaker, without opposition, his conduct in the Chair being strongly eulogized by the leaders of both sides of the House. Tributes to the memory of Palmerston were paid by the Speaker, Gladstone and D'Israeli. The formal proceedings were to be completed by Feb. 6th, in time for the delivery of the Queen's speech.

Eastern News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Gen Robert E. Lee was before the Reconstruction Committee two hours to-day, and upon leaving the Capitol walked to the Metropolitan Hotel, followed by a curious crowd which increased to a large assemblage by the time he reached his quarters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—The news by the steamer of the threatned panic in London excited interest here. Government securities are still in active demand and generally high.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Fenians of this city and Brooklyn to the number of 20,000, will parade in commemoration of St. Patrick's Day.

Mexico.

The *Herald's* City of Mexico letter, dated Feb. 2d. says the Imperial exchequer is almost exhausted; where to replenish it, is a question which is puzzling all the wise men of the Empire, but which no man can solve. The Ministry are said to have confessed that the very existence of the Government depends on the procurement of a loan of a hundred million of dollars, for which negotiations are being prosecuted in Paris. The annual revenue of the Government, from all sources, is about twenty millions; the expenditures for the past year were forty-two millions. It is hinted that if the Paris negotiations fail, a general forced loan will be resorted to. It is apprehended that this will lead to an uprising of the people.

Lange, Napoleon's agent, has accepted a position as Finance Minister in Maximilian's Cabinet.

The present effective strength of the Imperial army, is set down at 20,000. Maxmillian, in a recent speech, is said to have dwelt on the probability of the withdrawing of the French troops, owing to the opposition of the United States to their continuance in the country. Sixteen thousand, or seventeen thousand Mexicans are said to have been expatriated, in accordance with the findings of the Imperial Courts Martial, up to the end of December last.

A Vera Cruz letter of Feb. 3d says: An American officer has recruited, recently, a large number of men, for the Republican army in Vera Cruz.

The French soldiers are said to manifest less desire now, than formerly, for a war with the United States.

It was rumored that the Republicans had captured Monterey.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17—The bark Francis, from Puget Sound, with lumber and piles, was abandoned at sea on the 8th inst.

Another line of steamers between this city and Portland is to be inaugurated, comprising three new and first class propellors, viz: the Montana, 1031 tons, the Idaho, 1010 tons, to arrive, and a new vessel not yet off the stocks. The principal owners of this line are Messrs. Patten, of Bath, Me., the builders, and the agency is to be held by Messrs. Aldrich, Merril & Co. The Montana will probably leave on her first trip to Portland on the 24th of this month.

The Idaho is expected to arrive here in about four months, to be followed by three ships some time next autumn.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The Golden City will carry away about 500 passengers to-morrow.

The police arrested the steward of the Oregon on suspicion of being connected with the alleged robbery of Collector Adams, of Oregon, but as yet no evidence whatever has been elicited to implicate anybody nor trace of the money discovered. Weather pleasant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—A man named William Welch, has been indicted and arrested, as one of the parties who robbed the What Cheer House, a few months ago. He was suspected at that time, and has been under constant surveillance ever since, the police hoping to discover his associates in the robbery.

The steamer Golden City took 600 passengers and $998,859 in treasure.

We have no gold quotations from the East, later than Friday last. Legal Tenders are firm at 74 buying, and 73½ selling price.

Arrived—The steamer Labouchere, four days from Victoria. This vessel is the pioneer in the new line between Victoria and San Francisco.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The *Herald's* special dispatch says, the resignation of Secretary Harlan is the current topic of conversation. He is known to have expressed to a Western Congressman, (a political friend) his intention not to remain much longer. The same special correspondent says, those most likely to know the President's intention assume that it is evidently the plan of the reconstruction committee to invite such cabinet ministers as are in known accordance with them to vacate (?)

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The *Pajaro Verde*, a newspaper published in the city of Mexico, dated Jan. 30, says—the adhesion of Papantla to the empire is announced. The place is held by Gen. Tiun, with an Austrian garrison. The Emperor has issued a decree authorizing the formation of a company for exploring and colonizing the districts of Huanchenay, Mitlaloyaca and Amixtlas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—The President has vetoed the Freedmen's Bill. A cabinet meeting was held this morning—no visitors were admitted. A report prevails that the meeting had reference to the amendment of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20— The Supreme Court has decided to resume the consideration of such cases from the lately rebellious states as have been suspendad on the docket during the war, Chief Justice Chase alone dissenting. The Court has also ordered argument to be resumed on the test oath, on the 2d prox.

The President, after stating his objections to the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, as unwarranted as a military measure and likely to entail a great expense to the government, sums up as follows—"I cannot but add another very grave objection; the Constitution emphatically declares that each State shall be represented in Congress, and the original Freedmen's Bill was necessary to be passed, in the absence of the States chiefly affected, because the people were contumaciously engaged in rebellion: now the case is changed; the States are attending Congress by their representatives, soliciting their constitutional rights. The very fact that the reports were and are made against the good disposition of the Southern people is an additional reason why they should have representatives of their own to explain their condition, reply to the accusations and assist by local knowledge in perfecting such measures immediately affecting themselves. I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress, each house for itself, to judge of the qualifications of its own members, but that authority cannot be construed as including a right to shut out, in time of peace, any State from representation; at present all the people of eleven States are excluded—those who were the most faithful during the war not less than others. The State of Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities were engaged in rebellion, was restored to its constitutional relations by the patriotism and energy of an injured and betrayed people, and I know no reason why Tennessee should not fully receive all her constitutional relations to the United States. The President stands towards the country in a different attitude from any member of Congress, being chosen from the people of all the States. Eleven States are not represented. It would seem as if his duty to [illegible] indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be succeeded by a spirit of disgust and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course which will excite one large section of the country against another, no matter how much the latter may predominate, and it is scarcely necessary for me to inform Congress that, in my own judgment, most of those States, as far as depends on their own action, have already been fully restored and are entitled to all their constitutional rights.—Reasoning from the constitution itself and from the actual situation of the country, I feel bound to presume that, with the Federal Courts restored and in the full exercise of their functions, rights and interests, all classes will, with the aid of the militia, be essentially protected; should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, the Executive is already armed with powers to enforce the laws."

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The *Herald's* El Paso correspondent says there is a great and very favorable change in the feelings of the people towards Juarez. There is little fear of the advance of the Imperialists. He is contemplating an expedition to the city of Chihuahua. The Imperialists have only 800 troops at that town and are fortifying it.

The French soldiers of the Imperial army are said to be greatly disgusted with the service; large numbers of them have deserted and some are crossing to Texas and enlisting in the American army.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19—Collum Brothers' saddlery establishment was burned yesterday—loss $20,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19—The river is again open to New Orleans, a heavy rise having broken the gorge on Saturday night.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The Philadelphia *Bulletin's* special dispatch from Washington says—The President's veto message on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill was very elaborate, covering upwards of 30 pages of foolscap. He is opposed to the bill in every shape, and believing that any legislation for the South ought not to be adopted while the Southern States are not represented, and thinks there is too much of the appointing power in the bill confided to the President. He enters into a full discussion of his reconstruction policy and thinks the Southern members ought to be admitted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—There is no essential change in commercial affairs, business being generally depressed and but little doing in foreign merchandise. The trade in domestic goods is irregular. Wheat is dull and lower. Beef, steady. Pork closes a shade firmer. Whisky altogether nominal with no business. Coffee, choice Rio at 15¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20—Theodore Sanborn, a prominent stock broker, was arrested yesterday on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, in having drawn a check for $385, when he had no funds in the bank to meet it; Sanborn was on his way to the bank with a deposit to cover this and other checks, when the money was attached in his possession.

The steamer Golden City yesterday took about 120 passengers for the New Grenada gold mines.

Major Gen. Steele sailed on the steamer Pacific to take command of the Department of the Columbia.

No material change in mining stocks.

Quotations of gold in New York yesterday 137, and sterling 109½.

Legal Tenders are brisk at 73¾ and 73½.

Coal oil jobbing freely at $1 15.

Coffee, Central American quotable at 24½ @25.

Iron, a small lot of 15 tons outside brands Scotch pig, sold at about $60.

Syrup, S. F. Refinery sold at 70.

Soap, Castile reported at 13½.

Flour, a moderate business at prices current; $6 50@$6 75 for superfine, and $6 75 @$7 25 per bbl for extra in bll and qr sacks.

Wheat limited, sales fair milling at $2 15 @$2 17½.

Barley dull, sales $1 05 for feed.

Sailed, Feb. 20—Steamer Del Norte for [illegible]

[illegible] land, brig [illegible]

DARING BURGLARY.

$3,500 AND JEWELRY STOLEN.

One of the most audacious burglaries that we have ever been called upon to record, was perpetrated on Sunday, on the premises of Mr. John Copland, Solicitor, Langley Street. It appears that at a quarter past two p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Copland went out for a walk and did not return until six o'clock. On entering the house it became apparent to them that some one had been within during their absence, the doors not being in the same state they left them. On reaching the dining room Mr. Copland saw the door leading to the kitchen open, and fancying in the dusk that he detected a man skulking took off his coat and made a rush at the intruder, when he found that the supposed thief was no less than a round-topped iron safe which had stood in the bedroom. One glance sufficed to show that the house had been robbed, and Mr. Copland immediately started off to the Police Office. On his return it was found that some burglars had climbed over a wood-house from the front, burst open the kitchen door and the dining-room door, entered the bedroom which abuts on Fashion street, and removed the safe to the kitchen, where, with the aid of a crowbar, chisel, and other instruments, the safe—which is one of Scott's Patent Asbestos—was forced open in front in a most skilful manner, and the contents consisting of *three thousand five hundred dollars* in gold, $20 pieces, two watches and a bottle of gold nuggets stolen. The mode of entrance, the detection of the crowbar which was hidden in the [illegible] fact that the [illegible] avoid observation at once suggested to Mr. and Mrs. Copland that the robbery had been committed by some person well acquainted with the premises, and suspicion therefrom fastened upon a Chinaman called Joe, who a few days before had been discharged, and a Chinese doctor, his bosom friend. To confirm this belief Mr. and Mrs. Copland had met the doctor at the St. Nicholas Hotel with his hands stuffed into his pockets, and his manner was so strange as to call for a remark from Mr. Copland. Mr. Welch and Mr. Copland subsequently made search all through the Chinese localities and were informed that the suspected parties had just given a big dinner to their friends and decamped in a Chinese boat for the American side. Inspector Hankin and Mr. Welch secured a canoe and proceeded in chase, with what success remains to be seen. Mr. Copland offered a reward of $100 for the capture of Joe. Mr. Robert Bishop heard the hammering at about four o'clock, but did not suspect what was going on. Some rings and other jewelry were left by the thieves, who no doubt considered that they had secured sufficient plunder. Nothing else was touched except that Mrs. Copland's purse, containing fortunately no money, was taken from the pocket of a dress lying on the bed. Joe had frequently seen her place it there. Footprints were observed one of which corresponded with the size of Joe's feet, and but little doubt exists that he and his medical friend were the perpetrators of this most audacious robbery. The following is a description of the watches: One gentleman's gold hunting watch, maker ——, King William street, London, has a plain white face and crest on case of a lion rampant; one lady's Geneva gold watch, silver face, initials "F. S. to E. H." on inside of case. Both valuable watches and in good order."

THE MAIL STEAMERS—A telegraphic despatch received announces the arrival of the Labouchere at San Francisco in 94 hours, pretty fair travelling considering that she had heavy freight on board. Both the Active and Labouchere, it is further stated, left San Francisco on Thursday for this port, in which case they will be due on Sunday morning. It was rumored that they took a considerable number of passengers, many of whom were from the What Cheer Hotel.

A NARROW ESCAPE—One of the excursionists on board the Emily Harris being anxious to display his nautical agility by climbing from the boat to the wharf, fell into the water, and was dragged with some exertion in a dripping condition unto the deck of the steamer.

SEVERN'S CARGO—About 60 tons of the Severn's cargo was brought round last evening by the schooner Indian Maid. The ship will be towed into this harbor to-day by the steamer Sir James Douglas.