took the Bradfordians by storm nade him more popular than who had invited him down, so, even with those who had

general election must come, poroughs are therefore already be lively in the prospect. Pot looking out for "a considera-ers of votes are already "rigket." If the truth be told. tions which have recently have gone against the Govern-Exeter was last week wrung Lord Wartney, eldest son evon, against Mr. Colende, the ndidate. a gentleman of actalent and position in his pro-arrister and with good Devon-his veins to recommend him. ore elections are coming off and pression is that in every cas ves will win. Yet, when ion on any important questi of Commons like that of nvolving a vote of no confide try, the numbers remain just ney were when Parliament ago. The cause of this is th Tory camp. Mr. Disraeli d disliked and Lord Derby w without him. The ultra To drive Mr. Disraeli down, one, not even "a coming m wresting the leadership of therom him. They, therefore, vent
y leaving him in the lurch at
unity, and prevent the return to
r party by their independence,
of which is nothing more nor try and force back the prog into times when civilizat were looked upon as the s indications of revolution

HE LATE DANISH WAR. raph has of course told you le reach you that Denmark ha of Europe. The accounts from huwever, relative to the term anything but encouraging. The anything but encouraging. The le greatly disapprove of the re-the Government, and cannot be prehend that it could be reduc nprehend that it could be reduced easily of accepting the hard con-phich their plenipotentiaries have bove all they especially complain vacuation of Jutland during the to the unblushing extortion ria and Prussia have made or t has been agreed that the latte I the vessels seized by her crui pensation for the horses put by the Germans for the war con the losses suffered by Jutland rrently reported that M. Bill Minister in London, has been he post when vacant will not be do not think it sufficient to ore than one first class mission e the Representative at Paris trusted with the charge of any business which may arise This determination, if it true, will indicate plainly ndisposition of the Danish King Ministers to come in contact wit all any more. After the tour the Princess of Wales are making in they are to go to Copenhagen, nything will come of that visit to iling differences, which are be vastly unpleasant, remains As far as some court influence can sway, it is not very probable that will be given to Deamark which

offensive to Russia. THE IRISH VICEROYSHIP rlisle, worn down by ill health, reweek or two frem the Lord Lieu-I Ireland. The office goes a-begg-Wodehouse is the last of about hall hoblemen who have been named to this high post and dignity. The vent that young aspirant after posi-pting the office. A firm hand, a id, and an amicable demeanor are ndianoneable for any one who is iesty's Representative in the ves question of the Irish church the distance. There will be struggle to wrest the possessions ished church from her and to gi he Roman Catholics. Already ha influential members too, mooted to public; but nothing so positive tie to the existing system, he, as what occurred in the Viseron hapel on the 7th inst., when he hapel on the Irish Lord Chance from the pulpit not only upon that the duty of distributing ical property amongst those w rancor between Protestants tholics is becoming more and m her riot, and in Dublin a gre-ion has taken place upon the la first stone of a monument to late years been too quiet mu NCOUVER FISHERY COMPANY.

speculation I have nothing mo n from the public prints during the light, probably on account of the form of money, for with discounts at new undertakings of the class belong have difficulties to e that are all but insuperable. se sight of the matter, nor of Railway communication, on W equally well preserved.

ITEM .- The following, which he answers to correspondents in of August 7th, needs no comme rdity of the information vouchs

through the winter. Many peo

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864.

THE BRITISH COLONIST is the mainspring of all our actions; and the PUBLISHED BVARY MORNING. AT FICTORIA, T.

efficial and revelled at the eight of an unpaid and revelled at the eight of an unpaid legislature. Here was a noble object on which to gaze—a body of self-incrificing men, working for nothing but the good of their fellows. They seemed the idea of accepting filthy lucus for the time and trouble public—they inhered hard and made their task light because they worked con amore. How and to think that so delightful a picture should be dashed to the ground! How disappointing to find that even here—in this pure atmosphere of Vancouver Island politics—men were base enough to love themselves better—than their constituents—wicked enough to desert their representative post for a post of a more lucrative and supportable character—and mercenary enough to value money more than dignity. Here was a college of our grand unpaid theory. Men went tate the House charging the country nothing while they were members; but making them while they were members; but making them pay excessively dear when they resigned. The hon. R. Finlayson thought that the Landed proprietors owners of immense do-Landed proprietors—owners of immense do-mains—whose beau ideal of a representative body was a House of Lords, and who would body was a House of Lords, and who would have felt gravely insulted if any member of the Assembly even hinted at the idea of pay-considered in committee.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said the above accepting a more valuable perquisite in the shape of a paid magistracy, without any work. Other members had preceded such tion of the bill to Friday next was then hon, gentlemen in the noble vocation agreed to, and the Council adjourned. of, if not office seeking, at least office accepting, and other members followed, until through recent events, we are led to the disagreeable reflection that the Assembly is city's wealth: Total value of real and per merely a kind of half-way house on the road \$66 531,208; in 1863-4, \$77,129,066; in

jests of pursuit. All this relieves member-increase would perhaps have been greater, ship of that gratuitous self-immolation with which it is sometimes charged. There are more ways of killing a dog than hanging him, and there are other modes of recompen- was derived from San Francisco. If the sing members than by paying them so much a day. For our part, however, we think the a day. For our part, however, we think the interests of economy would be much better subserved by the latter course.

Rept pace with it. The total State, city and county property taxes for the past three years were as follows: 1862-3, 32 47; on each \$100; 1863-4, \$2 10; 1864-5, \$2 98. There are two principles laid down by material philosophy, which we cannot well floating debt inherited from past administracompletely overthrow, however much we tion, and to meet the exigencies of the mili-

second that utility is the test of their value. These are essentially material propositions, but we believe they are very safe to apply to politics throughout the world. If we took more practical views of buman nature we would fall into fewer errors, and avoid many would fall jute fewer errors, and avoid many great calamities. But popular vall decip—
we like delasion, and probably the most popular of our delusions is an un-paid House. We have commented upon the subject beings, but recent occurrences give peculiar force to our remarks. We do not man to say that paying a bad man will make him a good one, but we do assert that the world's experience is against gratuitous services—first, that they are not being under no obligation there is nothing to force the laborer is despatch. Independent, however, of all this—independent again of the fact, that if our representative is a worthy one, we do him an injustice by receiving his time and labor for nothing—there is still a greater wrong perpetrated, and that is the diafranchising of every agricultural distinction the Island. Where is the agricultural distinction that is the diafranchising of avery agricultural distinction the Island. Where is the agricultural distinction the valley are pooled are get which at representative for Salt Spring Island?—state Ohio Cavalry which shows that the other of the difference of cavalry which shows that the difference of cavalry which shows the differenc ist representing to day an agricultural community, if we except Dr. Tolmie? Who is the representative for Salt Spring Island?—a force of The 18 lawyer, who would, although an intelligent man, be very much puzzled to tell the differ-There has been, up to the present time on ancouver Island, a pretty generally consisted idea that the best way to reward public to make the forming interests of the district way to reward door the make the form the shape of a pill. Nanaimo, Saanich, Lake, Sooke, Metchusia, where are their agricultural or mineral representative?

Get. 3 — The oth and 9th continue to mineral representative of the agricultural district. Probably not a member who is at present in the House would obtain a seat for any of these places if the farmers or other residents of the districts were remandered to make the book of them were captured. A search of the make the mouth of the Mouse declaration of the mouth of the Mouse declaration of the make the mouth of the Mouse of the make the form up. If the mouth of the Mouse declaration of the mouth of the Mouse declaration of the mouth of the Mouse of the mouth of the Mouse of the mouth of the mouth of the mout

General he should prefer that the consider tion should be deferred.

not think further consideration was requisite

whole bill would be considered in committee at the next sitting.

WEALTH OF SAN FRANCI CO.—The assess ing figures, illustrative of the increase of the to officialdom—a sort of Purgatory for politic 1864-5. \$80,726,164 51; exclusive of the cal souls that are not yet ripe for place. If supplemental assessment rolls, which last the members' ambition does not lie exactly in year put the figures about a million higher appointments, they probably are not averse than those given, and will probably do the to turning an honest penny by way of business, and Government patronage is a thing at to be despised. As "in the same \$34,012,528 in 1863 4 to \$47.292.903 for the meadow the ox seeks the herbage. the dog the hare, and the stork the lizard," so in the taxable wealth of the city and county for the past year is upwards of three and a half millions. The This increase is mainly in the item of State may be inclined in some instances to object tary service, capitol, hospitals, etc.—Bulto them. The first asserts that self-interest

DATES TO THE JOTH. More Fighting near Richmond.

Confederate Retreat in Missouri

constroes, (Va.) Oct. 7.—My command back from Mount Crawford to Harrisonburg s in an area d every small by the people, been in the xcept a small itself to-day. while asleep whole part think all will Winchester.

SHERIDAN. POTOMAC iscovering skirvet been at are much less will cover the ptured. 150

hed Kensaw

PORTLAND, Oct. 12.—Gold was quoted in New York on the 10th at 203. Greenbacks at 53@54. The Sierra Nevada sailed yesterday for Portland and Victoria.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE BRITISH COLONIST. HEAD QUARTERS, Department of Virginia, HEAD QUARTERS, Department of Virginia, Oct. 7th, 6 a.m.—The enemy mayed from the left of Chapin's Farm to the right, and attacked us with much spirit. Kautz's cavelry, who were in the intrenchments, were driven back with small loss of men. A great artillery fight ensued, in which the enemy suffered considerably. The enemy then swent the intrenchments towards Birney, who, having thrown back his right, awaited and repulsed their against with

their assault with very heavy less. In the meantime the enemy advanced towards New Market and were met by our forces at Signal Tower. At three o'clock I took the offensive, sending Birney, with two divisions, up the Derbytown road, when the enemy retreated. Birney now occupies the entreuchments.
The position the enemy took from Kautz they
were fortifying for themselves. Our loss was
small, not over one-eighth of the enemy's. We took 100 prisoners. 10, a.m. -Birney holds the enemy to hi

inner line of intrenchments at Richmond, extending from Derbytown road and connecting with Weitzel on our left near Fort Harrison. We have much the best of to-day's work. 1000 of the enemy were killed and wounded, ment rolls of San Francisco give the follow- giving them a bloody repulse. NEW YORK, Oct. 7.- The Montrose (Scot-

land) Review says :- We learn from reliable authority that the Earl of Airlie has gone to the United States, carrying with him the views of the British Government on the present aspect of affairs. He will offer himself to the Confederates as a medium of commu-nication between them and the British Gov-

NASHVILLE, 4th, 8 p.m .- Smith left Chat-

NASHVILLE, 8th .- Forrest has escaped by

Sr. Louis, Oct. 9.—Official despatches from Jefferson City speak of the advance of Price and Sage to Moran creek, ten miles distant. A spirited contest took place besween the rebels and our cavalry. A large number of the enemy were killed and wounded to the prompt passage of the bill. The want number of the enemy were killed and woun-ded; our loss small. On the morning of the cf such a bill had been long felt, and he re-8th the enemy was drawn up in line of bat-

west, and was followed by our folces for six miles, receiving sharp punishment.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 10.—The fighting continues.
Our cavalry was in Price's rear, 15 miles west of Jefferson city. The result is unknown. Price is at the South Pacifid Railroad. Whether he will strike for the Missouri river or push south to escape from the State is mere conjecturs. He burned the rallroad bridge four miles west, and destroyed

much railroad property belonging to Calf-CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17th, 1864. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and councillors Wallace, McDonald, Stronach, Ewing and Bunting. PUBLIC LANDING.

A communication from the Colonial Secretary was read acknowledging receipt of the Council's letter and stating that the Surveyor General had been instructed to furnish al the information in the possession of his department relative to this property.-Ordered to be placed on file. CORPORATION SUITS.

A letter was read from Mr. R. Bishop on the subject of the costs of Corporation suits and balance due to the Corporation. Ordered to be placed on file and the clerk instructed to collect the balance in accordance with the terms of the letter. SIDE WALK.

An application was read from Mr. Thos. H. McCann asking permission to lay down a crossing from the corner of Trounce Alley to the opposite side of Government street. Leave granted on condition of the crossing being properly laid and sufficiently low not to be an annoyance to the traffic of the

BROAD STREET DRAIN. An application was made by Mr. E. R. Thomas of the Bee Hive Hotel to have the drain at the intersection of Broad and Fort streets cleared. Ordered to be placed on file.

BILL OF COSTS. A bill of costs taxed by the Registrar in the case of Soulay was brought and referred to the finance committee.

THE SCHOOL BILL. Mr. Wallace moved the adoption of the Mercas the Council being deeply imwhereas the Council being deeply impressed with the importance of a liberal system of free public schools for the benefit of the children of the city of Victoria; and believing that the future wellbeing of this city and colony greatly depends on the establishment of such an educational system; Be it therefore resolved, That this Council petitien the bonorable the House of Assembly praying that they do pass at an

sembly praying that they do pass at an early day a liberal school bill on principles strictly non-sectarian by which the children

The mover said that a diversity of opini was entertained on the question of non-sectarianism as applied to schools, but in a mixed community like this he deemed it mportant to have a public system of educa-

important to have a public system of education based on non-sectarian principles.

Mr. Stronach—This question had been
discussed a great number of years, and in a
great many places, and strange to say that
this, which was a religious question, had
eaused more political animosity than any
other. He would not hesitate to give his convictions on the subject, and thought it better that the Council should speak their entiments boldly, so that they might say they had done their best to promote adibera system of education. He was decidedly in favor of non-sectatian principles being intro-duced into our public schools. Owing to the eligious influences hitherto exercised in this colony the introduction of a system of non-sectarian schools had always been staved off. He entertained the opinion that all people had a right to the exercise of their own udgment in these matters, and that if the n-scetarian system were not followed out we should never have a perfect system of education, and sectarianism or denominational eaching would only tend to foster hatred

and animosity.

Mr Wallace thought that it was the duty of every Councillor to let his voice be heard on this subject and to sign the petition. In a heterogeneous community like this, where there were Jews, Catholics and various creeds, we could not expect to cram our eliefs down the throats of other people. Mr. Wallace's motion having been put b

he chair was carried.
Mr. McDonald asked if it was customary to send a petition from the Council when the matter was engaging the attention of the House of Assembly?

Mr. Wallace said it was quite usual. Mr. Mc Donald said he understood that Dr. Powell was introducing a bill based on resolutions brought into the House. He would NASHVILLE, 4th, 8 p.m.—Smith left Chattanooga on the 7th, and telegraphs that the enemy had retreated to Altoons. The last seen of the enemy he was going in the direction of Dallas, after leaving his dead and 600 wounded on our hands. The heavy rains of the last few days have made the roads almost impassable.

In the House, He would move that the words "principles stricly non-right to ask for it in a mixed community like this, and denied that parents would refuse to send their children to schools where the Bible was taught. He could not understand why all our English principles should be given by a principle of the world.

be given up because we were in a new country. Where should we seek for morality and try. Where should we seek for morality and truth if not in the Bible? He did not wish crossing the Tennessee river in flat boats above and below Florence on the 6th, while Rosseau was detained by the high water at Shoal Creek.

Thomas. public schools.

Mr. Ewing said he should like to be satis-

8th the enemy was drawn up in line of bat-tle in front of our defenses. After being well peppered by our batteries he moved

Later Eastern News. | west, and was followed by our forces for six | the better. He gave Councillor Wallage great miles, receiving sharp punishment. Conneil

Mr. Bunting did not see the use of sending the resolution to the House of Assembly, as they would only squash it. Mr. Ewing was in favor of a most liberal system of education, but he thought the petition would have greater weight if it were generally circulated for signature.

HALF PER CENT TAX ACT. Mr. Stronach moved the following resolu-

tion, which was carried: "That the Clerk address a letter to the Hon. the Clerk address a letter to the Hon. the Treasurer requesting him to furnish a statement of the amount received to date under the Victoria Half per Cent. Tax Act, 1864, and also how the same has been disposed of; and also the amount of the indebtedness of the city to the Treasury.

JOHNSON STREET LANDING. Councillors Wallace and Stronach were appointed a committee to wait upon the Surveyor General and to see the landmarks of the public landing pointed out and defined. The Council then adjourned to the usual nour on Monday next. I out to trag one is i

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present— Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolone, Dickson, Carswell, Dennes, and Duncan.

THE UNION RESOLUTIONS. The Speaker said he had appointed Messrs. Southgate, DeCosmos and Powell as a Committee to wait on the Governor with the Union Reselu-

Dr. Dickson gave notice that he would ask leave o bring in a bill to regulate the practice of CIVIC BLECTIONS.

Dr. Powell asked leave to introduce a bill to provide for the election of Mayor and Councillors for the ensuing year. uing year.
THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Dr. Powell gave notice that he would to-morrow move for an address to his Excellency asking whether the resolutions of the House as to the appointment of a Chief Justice had been sent to England.

LAND REGISTRATION ACT. Mr. Franklin laid before the House a bill to amend the Land Registry Act, 1860.

CHIEF JUSTICE SALARY BILL. House in Committee, Dr. Dickson in the chair. The bill was passed through committee with me verbal amendments. Mr. Duncan here entered the House.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS. The House took up the message of his Excel-lency in reference to Harbor Improvements.

Mr. DeCosmos said the House was agreed on the necessity of the harbor being improved, but he thought all questions of finance should be brought up at the same time. He would suggest that representations to this effect be made to his

that representations to this effect be made to his Excellency.

Mr. Duncan said the suggestion of the hon member would only have the effect of delaying the harbor improvements. The machinery was here and nearly all ready, and should be put into operation. He found that prevision was made in His Excellency's message for the working of a steam-tug, but this he thought was worthless. We must finish it now, but as to using it it was quite unnecessary. He urged the immediate consideration of the message and moved to take it up on the 29th instant.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the House is of opinion that it is expedient to postpone the measures taken for the improvement of the harbor till the estimates for the next fiscal year be laid before the House.

the estimates for the next usual year be laid before the House.

Mr. Southgate here entered the House; he wished to know whether the resolution would not stop the works on the harbor altogether.

Mr. DeCosmos said it had been stated by some hon, gentlemen that the Estimates would be laid before the House in a fortnight or a month at

Mr. Duncan said there might be some important need for the measure, and he thought if should be need for the measure, and he thought it should be taken up without unnecessary delay.

Dr. Helmcken, quoted from the measage that \$25,000 were necessary to complete the dredging machinery this year, and \$23,000 to carry on the works next year; he himself was not prepared to say where the money was to come from, till the Estimates were laid before the House.

Mr. Duncan continued to urge the consideration of the message, and said it was very evident to him that there were some parties trying to impede

m that there were some parties trying to impede the action of the Executive.

The Chairman urged the consideration of the

nessage without delay.

Mr. DeCosmos withdrew his motion to add to
the proviso that the engineers be employed meantime in fitting up the machinery.

Mr. Franklin thought the House were not

Mr. Franklin thought the House were not posted as to the manner in which the public moneys had been expended in harbor improvements. The House had decided that the balance of the £40,000 loan should be spent on the harbor, which, however, appeared not to have been done, He would support the amendment of the hon. member for Lake.

By Dr. Helmcken said this discussion showed the necessity of there being some exponent of the government in the House (hear, hear).

Mr. DeCosmos' amendment was lost, 4 to 5.

Mr. DeCosmos' amendment was lost, 4 to 5.
Mr. Duncan's motion amended that the committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again was carried. EDUCATION.

Dr. Powell moved that the committee rise and report progress on the question, as there were so few members present, Carried. THE UNION RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Franklin gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move that the Union resolutions be sent up to the Legislative Council for their our The Speaker said the resolutions were not in the House.
Mr. Franklin stated that the resolutions had not

passed the House.

The Speaker said the resolutions had disappeared from the House; they had been sent to the Governor [laughter.]

Mr. Franklin—Well, I'll move that a copy of

A "QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE." Mr. Franklin brought up another question of privilege. He was sorry that the hon gentleman was not present, so he would only to day give notice of an address to His Excellency for all corresting of the state of th

pondence as to the appointment of Charles Street, Baquire, as Official Assignee.
House adjourned at 4:50 o'clock till to-day (Tuesday), when the Education report will come up, and also the third reading of the Chief Justice Salary Bill.

SUMMARY COURT .- Judgment was yester-