LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[*Specially Reported for the British Colonist.*]

Monday's Sitting.

(Continued,)

MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1867.

gentlemen concerned would give him credit for acting honestly and conscientiously in the discharge of his duty. When the Colony was flourishing he had voted for an increase of the official salaries; but the closest economy was now absolutely necessary, and the accounts set forth in the resolution were as much as the country could now afford to pay, and he hoped it would meet with all the consideration it deserved.

Hon Birch said the official members would be absent and not vote on this resolution; but he would remark that the Governor had no power over the Crown Salaries' Act '64, and the proper course would be to request His Excellency to have the act repealed. He spoke disinterestedly, as he should not be a recipient of the Colonial money long, but the resolution only showed what a dangerous thing it was to have the Executive officer at the beck and call of representative members who could vote for an increase one day and move a decrease another.

The hon gentleman, who appeared to be much moved, was here withdrawing with the official and magisterial members of the House when the Hon DeCosmos called upon the hon gentlemen to keep their seats and do their duty like men.

Hon Birch replied that SERVANTS COULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO VOTE THE SALARIES OF THEIR MASTERS.

The official members then retired to the lobby of the House.

Hon Macdonald was inclined to adopt the suggestion of the Hon Colonial Secretary, that the Council send down to His Excellency to have the act repealed.

Hon DeCosmos, although he approved of the resolution in the main, did not agree with some of the details. He believed, for instance, that the Colony should be governed under the present circumstances for £2,000 with residence, the sum recommended by the late Assembly of Vancouver Island, and if Her Majesty's Government thought that insufficient to maintain the dignity of the Queen's Representative, let them provide the difference. There was no mention made, either, of the Attorney General's salary, which should also be reduced.

Hon Helmcken supported the resolution because it was his firm conviction that the country could not afford to pay the salaries. They had gone through the estimates, and instead of reducing had increased them to a larger sum. He would not take upon himself any share of the responsibility of voting the $701,000 and seconded the motion boldly and honestly, the more so, as he did not wish to cut out the clerks and leave the larger salaries untouched. If the Colony was large he should not object to the sums asked, but the Government was costing double what it ought and before the end of the year it would be found that his assertion was too true. The hon gentleman proceeded to refer to the treatment the Colony had experienced at the hands of the Imperial Government. A resolution was passed in another Colony petitioning for assistance and what was the answer? It was thrown aside as impertinent year after year. Her Majesty's Government had been asked for assistance to carry our mails, but had never granted a single farthing, and the only answer received was that we must expect nothing towards the expenses of Government. He was proud of his country, but he must confess he was not proud of her treatment to her Colonies. He felt that when he left England and came here he was not an Englishman but—should he say the word?—A SERF! That was not the way to gain the affections of the people. It would be far better if the Colony was entirely free to limit her expenditure to her means, and, not tied and bound, compelled to run into debt against her will. It rested with the people to say how much should be expended and this very day to declare that they could not afford to pay for the connection with Her Majesty's Government. But he supported the motion also because the civil list was provided by a local law that did not apply to the Colony at large. It was absolutely necessary that this law should be either agreed to or amended, and the sooner the Assimilation Committee upon whom that duty devolved took it in hand the better. He never was in favor of small salaries, and trusted the day would come when they would be able to vote much larger ones; but he was not in favor of running into debt, and he was only too sorry to stand up and tell those gentlemen whom he heartily respected that the Colony could not afford to pay them their salaries.

Hon Robson differed with the hon junior member for Victoria as to the conduct of the officials; he thought that under the circumstances they had taken the proper course in withdrawing, and was at a loss to conceive why the hon gentleman took a different view. He had heard him time and again allude to the official members sitting there and holding up their hands for pay, even insinuating in some instances that it was a case of bribery [alluding to a remark made by another member during a previous debate, that gold might buy some persons in the House, but could not purchase the people]

Hon DeCosmos here rose to a question of privilege, and called upon the hon member to retract, as he had used no such words.

Hon Robson declined to retract, still adhering to his statement.

The Committee rose to take the sense of the House and the matter after some discussion was allowed to subside amicably.

Hon Robson then continued to denounce the course proposed by the hon members opposite, referring to the fact of the Legislature having voluntarily added £1000 to the Governor's salary two years ago. Times were better then, and had they been the same as they were now, he was willing to admit that he should have opposed it; but in view of the position of the country, His Excellency and other Crown officers had come forward in the handsomest manner and offered to reduce their own salaries more than half the amount proposed. To pass such a resolution, therefore, asking them to reduce still further, would place the House in a false position, damage the country at home and tend to keep representative power away. He was as much in favor of retrenchment as any one, but was opposed to rash and ill advised reductions that would only produce the ill effects witnessed in another Colony. The hon gentleman in conclusion taunted the hon Walkem with inconsistency in having previously voted for the increase to Crown salaries.

Hon Barnard followed on the same side. He warned the House against recording a vote of which they would feel ashamed. The resolution proposed to reduce a little over $10,000 from the salaries of the Governor and other Crown officers who had with a liberality that did them credit voluntarily submitted to a reduction of more than half that sum, and to ask that those gentlemen, after the handsome manner in which they had acted, should have $5,000 more—the salaries of two stage drivers—taken off their salaries, was mean. The supporters of the resolution need not expect to make political capital out of it, for so far as he knew the feelings of the people up country, they wished to see the officials properly paid and desired nothing so paltry in the shape of retrenchment. He should not himself hesitate to go before his own constituents and be returned with a large majority for voting against this resolution.

Hon Southgate suggested that it would be better to repeal the act and bring another bill in.

Hon Pemberton thought the act did not apply, as it was a local law. There was no doubt that the civil list was too large, though perhaps the apportioning might be left out.

Hon Macdonald said this was a matter requiring much delicacy, but unless members were independent they could not perform their duties, (hear.) The civil list was more than the country could afford, and economy must begin at home; the House would gain more respect at home and abroad by not running into debt. He preferred, however, leaving the apportioning to the Executive and would move in amendment that the Council express its opinion, advising that a further reduction be made in the Crown Salaries.

Hon Helmcken said they were there to speak the truth and not lend themselves to a lie. The Colony was in a perilous condition with a load of debt thrust upon the people contrary to their consent, which they could not pass. He had never been an advocate for Union, and was less in favor of it now than ever he was before, but having been united it was far better to pull peacably and harmoniously together. When the representative members tell H. M. Government that the Colony cannot pay what is required of it they will then begin to think about us. It would be infinitely better if Her Majesty's Government had to pay out of the Crown Revenue. He had been accused of howling, but so long as they continued the course they were pursuing he would continue to howl. It was better to speak the truth than to practice deception.

Hon Walkem replied to the Hons Robson and Barnard, castigating them severely for the position they as representative members had taken in opposing all efforts to retrench. He was fully prepared for opposition from such a quarter. The hon gentleman went on to charge the hon member for Yale in his solicitude for the members of the Government with vulgarity and coarseness in introducing the shop, and drawing comparison with salaries of stage drivers. The member for Westminster had shown better taste, though he was prepared to hear him bring in something about the pay of printers devils, (order from chair). He concluded by justifying the position he had taken in bringing forward this resolution, after having assented two years ago, when the circumstances of the Colony were different, to an increase of pay, and called upon the House to sustain him by supporting the resolution.

After some further remarks, the hon Smith signified his desire to see the principle of the resolution carried out, with the omission of the amendment, and the House divided on hon. Macdonald's amendment:

Ayes—Smith, Macdonald, (2).

Hon Macdonald said he should then oppose the resolution, and the hon Smith said should not vote.

On a division upon hon Walkem's resolution, the vote stood:

Ayes—Simp, Pemberton, Walkem, Southgate, DeCosmos, Helmcken, Smith, [7].

[Hon Smith not having retired behind the bar his vote was recorded in the affirmative, in pursuance of standing orders.]

Noes—Barnard, Robson, [2]:

Resolution carried. Committee rose, and Council adjourned.

Tuesday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present—Hons Birch, Crease, Wood, Brew, Young, Ball, Trutch, Franklyn, Sanders, Macdonald, DeCosmos, Southgate, Barnard, Smith.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Hon Young's motion for an address asking returns of revenue received since the passing of the Crown Officers Salaries Act, that would in the absence of that Act have been brought to account as Crown Revenues was passed.

Homestead, Bill second reading postponed for one week.

Hon Robson asked leave to introduce a Medical Professions Bill—granted, and bill read first time; second reading on Friday.

VICTORIA INCORPORATION BILL.

Council went into committee on this bill Hon Ball in the chair, and rose after passing many of the clauses with amendments, to adjourn till following day.

Wednesday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present—Hons Birch, Crease, Trutch, Ball, Cox, Young, Franklyn, Macdonald, Brew, DeCosmos, Robson, Southgate, Barnard, Smith.

MESSAGES

Message No 10 received from His Excellency enclosing returns of Crown Revenue on the mainland, ordered printed.

Message No 11 on the subject of education; ordered printed.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon DeCosmos to move on Tuesday next that the Council resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the advisability of taking steps for the admission of this Colony into the proposed British North American Confederation.

Hon Smith to move on Friday an address recommending that a premium of not more than $5000 be offered by Government for the erection of the first quartz mill in the Columbia-Kootenay district.

Hon Crease introduced from the Assimilation Committee a Gold Law Bill, which in its general principles followed the resolutions and suggestions of the Mining Board as far as practicable. Read first time.

VICTORIA INCORPORATION BILL.

Adjourned committee on this bill, Hon Ball in the chair. The remaining clauses passed with amendments, excepting two or three clauses, consideration of which was postponed, and the committee rose at six to adjourn.

Thursday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present—Hons Birch, Crease. Wood, Hamly, Barnard, Ball, Brew, Robson, Young, Macdonald, DeCosmos, Southgate, Cox, Franklyn, Sanders, O'Reilly, Trutch.

MESSAGE

No 12 from the Governor, enclosing copies of documents relating to the establishment of a mint.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Hon DeCosmos moved, seconded by Hon Southgate, an address to the Governor praying that a bill be prepared and introduced to establish a standard of weights and measures throughout the Colony.

Hon Wood asked that the address assume a more definite form in suggesting the points on which legislation is required. In the Vancouver Assembly the attempt to establish uniformity of weights and measures had been tried more than once and it was then found that the ideas of the framers did not agree with those of other members, and much labor was thrown away. He believed he was correct in saying that there was no difference between English and American weights, but there was considerable difference between the measures, and it was no doubt highly advisable that some uniformity of system should prevail, whether English or American.

Some further discussion followed, in which several hon members took part, the majority of whom seemed to incline to the adoption of the American standard, owing to our proximity to that continent and the frequent conflict of their system with ours, all agreeing in the advisability of adopting some more practicable standard. The motion was assented to.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

On the orders of the day in Committee of Supply, the deferred item of $10,000 for education came up for consideration. Hon Crease asked that it be postponed, as he had not had time to consider the Governor's message and he did not think it advisable that so important a subject should be hurried through. He had strong feelings on this subject, as must every father and mother who had a child.

A running debate was kept up for some time, it being evident from the tone of the House that a mine had been sprung and that an explosion must follow sooner or later.

Hon Birch asked the House not to delay the estimates, as they must be aware of the embarrassment of the Government. If the remaining items of the estimates were proceeded with it would not debar the House from adopting any resolution it might think fit. On the general subject of education, which was really a separate question, and as the Supply Bill could not come down for a week, the Council would have ample time to consider the message, in the meantime the money would not be spent.

Hon Robson thought the estimates should not be delayed, but would vote for the elaborate and extraordinary document being read this day six months.

Hon Macdonald reminded the House that the superintendent and teachers on the Island had had no salary for six months.

Hon DeCosmos saw danger in separating the main question from the present vote, as the House would lose sight of important points in the Governor's message which, he would remark, would meet with the universal reprobation of his constituency.

Hon Young did not see any occasion for delay, as there was no connection between the message and the vote.

Hon Crease was surprised at such a remark coming from the hon member with his intelligence. He (Mr C) felt so strongly on the subject that he intended to express his feelings and that the House should do the same. [Hear, hear.] Of course if they voted a sum for education they would want to know how it was to be spent.

Hon DeCosmos was glad to hear his hon and learned friend thus express himself. He remembered when the hon gentleman was a candidate for the Legislature, free schools was one of the planks of his platform. He (Mr DeC) would now move that the arrears due to the superintendent and teachers on Vancouver Island from August '66 to March '67 be paid and the free common schools retained there. Without intending to enter now fully into the question he quoted from statistics he had obtained to show the present condition and cost of the system on the Island, with the sums in arrear. The teachers had received no money from the Government since 31st August, but had nevertheless with a commendable spirit continued to give their services, and the superintendent had even gone so far as to supply fuel, &c., at his own cost. The total amount that would be required from Government for educational purposes on the Island would be $12,800. On Salt Spring Island the people had built their own school and only wanted Government aid to procure a teacher. There were 1300 children receiving school aid under the system on Vancouver Island, and it was the only system for the Island. He looked upon it as the duty of the Government to educate the rising generation. It had not only a tendency to keep families in the country who would otherwise remove to California where education was free, but also to attract immigrants. The system was the same as prevailed in Canada and the States, where it worked well.

Hon Macdonald thought the latter part of the resolution had better be left out, as it struck at the root of the question.

Hon Crease thought so too, and would still press for a postponement.

Hon Robson said the subject should be dealt with as a whole and no distinction made between the Island and mainland.

Hon Southgate said there was no doubt that the arrears due to the teachers must be paid, and he felt sure that no hon member would wish to deprive them of it.

Hon Birch could not vote for the motion without information. The Hon Mr Young, in his memoranda attached to the Governor's message, had shown that the teachers had continued to act on their own responsibility.

Hon Macdonald explained the circumstances of the Board of education having met the teachers after the official notification, when, in consideration of the importance of not closing the schools to the public, the latter had agreed to keep them open without pay. There was now nearly $5000 due.

Hon Robson suggested that it would be better to strike the item out of the estimates and let come up as a supplemental estimate.

Hon DeCosmos was really surprised at the hon gentleman who had always expressed himself as a warm advocate of free education. He (Mr Robson) would keep these worthy starving teachers out of their money, depending on the executive to send down a supplemental estimate which might or might not be sent, while he would vote money to be scattered round in supporting denominational schools. No greater firebrand could be devised than to deprive the people of the Island of their system of educating their young, utilizing their intellect and raising them free from sectarian prejudice. In deference to the wishes of hon members he would withdraw the latter portion of his motion. The resolution was then agreed to and the item passed.

Cariboo mails, $25,000.

Hon Birch was sorry the hon senior member for Victoria city was not in his seat, as he was aware that he had some proposition to make in this matter. He would move that it be referred to a select committee.

Hon Macdonald remarked that the item seemed very large and enquired if one person received the whole.

Hon Birch was understood to reply in the affirmative, stating that there had been only one tender. He was prepared to afford hon members any information on the subject.

The item was referred to a select committee consisting of the Hons Trutch, Ball, Sanders, Cox, Helmcken and Smith.

BONDED STORE AT YALE

Hon Barnard introduced his motion for an address asking the establishment of a bonded warehouse at Yale. The hon gentleman spoke in support of the motion, arguing it as a matter of convenience in affording greater facilities to business men up the country, particularly when communication with the lower Fraser was cut off.

After some discussion on the practicability and expense of the proposed scheme, the opinion of the House seemed to be entirely opposed to the motion and it was withdrawn.

More Gems from the "Merchant of Venice Preserved."

SHYLOCK RUMINATETH ON THE LARGE AMOUNT REQUIRED BY BASSANIO.

SHYLOCK—
Seven hundred and one thousand dollars! Eh,
A good round sum.

BASSANIO (emphatically)—
Well, can we *get* it? Say.

SHYLOCK—
The *odd* one thousand dollars sounds *quite* funny;
Can't you bate that? and p'raps I'll raise the money.

BASSANIO—
Shylock, we've *estimated* to a cent
Our present wants, and really can't consent
To take aught *less;* indeed, sir, to speak true
A little *more* would suit us; therefore you
May add a hundred thousand if you please.
It may prove handy for *contingencies.*

SHYLOCK—
Seven hundred and one thousand!

BASSANIO—
For twelve months.

SHYLOCK—
I must think *twice* e're I reply at *once.*
Seven hundred and one thousand! A large sum.

BASSANIO—
For which Antonio's bound. Your answer, come!

SHYLOCK—
Humph! well, I'll think of it, &c., &c:

HE CENSURETH ANTONIO FOR MAKING IMPRUDENT VENTURES.

SHYLOCK—
One's to the Fraser bound—one up the coast,
And both in truth are doubtful at the most;
For tho' a light-ship be a *Jolly* guide,
Yet who can tell what fortune may betide.
Tho' Cooper's buoys be there to show the way,
Like other b(u)oys they often go astray;
And go to Rhodes or Finlayson, I'll bet,
For ten per cent. no policy he'll get.
Another's in the whisky trade, I know:
Should Sparrowhawk pounce on her it's a go
For without "by your leave," or "if you please,"
She'll seize 'em, if she sees 'em, on the seas.

BASSANIO—
He has a farm at Saanich, as I hear,
Some town lots, too.

SHYLOCK—
Not worth a shent, ma tear!
Town lots and country farms, ma poy, don't pay;
The Real Estate Tax takes the gilt away, &c.

BASSANIO REMONSTRATES WITH ANTONIO.

BASSANIO—
It grieves me you should take
This inconvenience for Bassanio's sake.
Reflect! the times are perilous. In brief,
Each day some Royal merchant comes to grief;
Portentious omens threaten, dangers big,
Our country's fate dependent on a *twig!*
A *Birch twig,* I may say; and, should it fail
You'll "wear the willow."

ANTONIO—
Cease this doleful tale.
What, man! tho' clouds obscure the sky to-day,
Sunshine will come to-morrow. Never play
The croaker's part, &c., &c.

HE IS PERPLEXED.

BASSANIO—
It is a case that, in my estimation,
Demands a deal of calm deliberation;
A regular pozer, like the Dredger, eh?
That puzzl'd Governor Seymour t'other day
I venture, &c., &c.

THE DUKE BECOMETH IRATE.

BASSANIO—
Wrest once the law to your authority!

DUKE—
What do I hear! place truth in the minority
Shall right be trampled? Justice banished be
For what blind mortals call expediency.
Ill fare the land where such ideas obtain!
—Young man, don't interrupt the Court again!
No lawyer to such thoughts would give expression.

BASSANIO—
Pardon me, Crease—at New Westminster session.

DUKE—
Crease me no *Crease*—such flagrant want of sense
Does but in-*crease* a *Capital* offence:

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The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of all its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback

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This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. Its pre-eminence as a remedy for billious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are so permanent and extensive that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy are increased,

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This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these famous Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertigo dimness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are entirely dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.

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No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthmas has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the Ointment be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

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These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub his celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting.

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Colics	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kind
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness, from whatever cause
Dysentery	Piles	&c.....&c.....&c
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
&c.....&c	Retention of Urine	

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