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Liver Complaints
Lumbago
Piles
Rheumatism
Retention of Urine
Scrofula, or King's Evil
Sore Throat
Stone and Gravel
Secondary Symptoms
Tic-Douloureux
Tumours
Ulcers
Venereal Affections
Worms of all kinds
Weakness, from what ever cause
&c., &c.

ishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, (near Temple Bar), London; also
Druggists and Dealers in Medi-
e civilized world, at the follow-
d, 2s. 9d., 4s 6d., 11s. 22s. and 33s
siderable saving by taking the
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CE IS FURTHER GIVEN,
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wholesale only of
A. SALOMONS,
35, Old Change, London.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 9, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 1st May.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present: Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, McClure, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Burnaby, Southgate, Cochrane, Duncan, Carswell, Bayley, Dennes.

CIVIL LIST RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions on the Crown Lands and Civil List passed by committee of the whole came up for the adoption of the House.

Dr. Dickson moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Duncan seconded.

Mr. Burnaby wished to know why the hon. gentleman moved for an adjournment; there was a full attendance of members and important business was before them.

Dr. Dickson thought it was the wish of the majority to adjourn, having heard many hon. members express their desire to do so.

The motion was lost, 6 to 8.

Dr. Trimble said this question had already been before the House this session, on the 21st Nov., and according to the standing orders of the House could not therefore be again brought up. The standing orders could not be trampled on with impunity.

The Speaker turned to the minutes of the date mentioned by the hon. member and read the resolution then passed by the House, to the effect that the House could not take over the Crown lands till their actual extent, &c., was determined, and praying Her Majesty's Government to settle the same.

Mr. Burnaby said the hon. senior member for the city, when this question came up on this occasion, had alluded to the fact of its having already been before the House, but said that so far as he was personally concerned he would waive the objection.

Dr. Trimble had not then concurred in that view, and insisted that the standing orders should be observed.

Mr. DeCosmos said he had alluded to the question having already been before the House, and had waived his objection at the time; he, however, thought it imprudent for the House to break through the standing orders.

Mr. Burnaby moved that the standing orders be now suspended, and the resolutions taken up. (Cries of no, no! and laughter.)

Mr. Southgate would ask the hon second member for the district (Dr. Trimble), whether if he had gained his point on this subject he would have raised this question of these standing orders? (Hear, hear and laughter.)

Dr. Trimble retorted by saying that the hon. gentleman had no right to occupy his seat in the House after having obtained a six months' leave of absence from Friday last.

The Speaker said the hon. member had a perfect right to occupy his seat so long as he was here.

The Speaker asked if the question of the Civil List had been brought up in the House in reply to any message from His Excellency?

Mr. DeCosmos said it had not. The hon. senior member for Metchosin had himself introduced a motion on the subject.

Mr. M'Clure thought he could throw some light upon the manner in which the resolutions were introduced, and show that the subject so far as its introduction twice in the same session was concerned, was entirely in order, as the action of the House was in response to a communication from His Excellency (hear, hear). Owing to certain statements accompanying the supplementary estimates the member for the District (Dr. Dickson) brought in a series of resolutions which afterwards gave place to those introduced by the hon. Speaker (hear, hear). Whatever might have been the informality attending the introduction of the subject, one thing was certain—it had been most thoroughly discussed and fairly decided upon. He therefore thought the action of the hon. member for the District was in exceedingly bad taste, and would only tend to injure the reputation of the House (hear, hear).

The Speaker said undoubtedly the matter had already been brought up in the House this session and settled, and that of course was final. The House, however, might do as they had already done on the Union question, viz., suspend the Standing Orders and take up the question anew.

Mr. Burnaby—Then all the debate goes for nothing?

The Speaker—Yes! (sensation).

Mr. Burnaby—And must all the ground be gone over again?

The Speaker—I hope not; there is no necessity for that! (hear, hear)

Mr. Burnaby!—Very excitedly.—Mr. Speaker, I know very well that the whole subject will be gone into again, and that all this has been brought about for a political purpose, and I regret it very much.

Dr. Dickson again moved that the House do now adjourn.

The Speaker said there was other important business before the House.

Mr. Burnaby—Is this question then to be thrown over altogether?

The Speaker—Will you move that the Standing Orders be set aside?

A pause ensued, when

Mr. Burnaby again rose and said, very warmly: Mr. Speaker, I hardly know what to do. I do not know whether the *bona fides* of the House is with me or against me in this matter. The hon. gentleman said he considered that the business of the House was being wilfully retarded for a political purpose (hear, hear, and oh, oh!) He regarded the present proceedings of the House as a positive humiliation. Every possible course had been adopted to prevent a settlement of this question by certain hon. members.

Mr. DeCosmos called the hon. gentleman to order; there was no question before the House.

Mr. Burnaby said he would move that the Standing Orders be set aside.

Mr. DeCosmos said the hon. gentleman could only give notice of motion to-day.

The Speaker said the custom of the House had heretofore been not to give notice, but the strict parliamentary rule was that notice of motion should be given. The strict observance of the rule might sometimes cause great inconvenience, as occasions of urgency might arise when it would require to be set aside.

Mr. Franklin rose to speak, but was put down by cries of "question" "order!" and took his hat to leave, but was persuaded to remain.

Dr. Powell thought the Chairman of Ways and Means should be heard on the question.

Mr. DeCosmos said without doubt the best course would be for the House to adhere to the rigid rule.

The Speaker—Certainly.

Mr. M'Clure thought he could throw some light on the cause of the question having been introduced in the House on this occasion. It was brought about by some remarks of his Excellency in sending down the Supplementary Estimates, and was taken up in a resolution moved by the hon. junior member for the District. He must say that the present opposition to the adoption of the resolutions came with very bad grace from hon. members who were all along aware that the question had already been before the House, and should therefore have opposed it in committee if they wished to prevent its consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Burnaby said so many obstacles had been raised for political purposes on all hands that he hardly knew what to do in the matter; he would however give notice that to-morrow he would move that the Standing Orders be suspended to allow the question to be re-considered.

THIRD READINGS.

The Homestead Bill, Declaration of Title Bill, and Births, Marriages, and Deaths Bill were read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned till to-morrow (Tuesday), when the Crown Lands and Civil List question will again come up.

Tuesday, May 2nd, 1865.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Southgate, Burnaby, Duncan, Carswell, Bayley, Dennes.

THE CIVIL LIST RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Burnaby moved that the Standing Orders be suspended, to take into consideration the acceptance of the Crown Lands, and the payment of the Civil List. He did not wish to raise any discussion about the point of so much hard labor and effort having been thrown away, but hoped the House would agree to the motion.

Dr. Powell seconded, and the motion was carried.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Franklin rose to a question of privilege in connection with the debate on the Civil List. The *Chronicle* had reported him as stating things which he had not said; and the Colonist had not reported him at all. What he had said was that the question having come before the House from the Executive in Committee on Supply, it was quite in order.

THE STANDING ORDERS.

Dr. Trimble said the question was whether the Standing Orders should be sustained. He quoted from an authority to show that a Standing Order was in force through successive parliaments, until repealed and altered. The House had no power to suspend a Standing Order, but only to rescind it.

The Standing Orders were suspended by a vote of eight to four.

CROWN LANDS AND CIVIL LIST.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Franklin in the chair.

Mr. Burnaby rose to move that the resolution already agreed to by the House on this subject, be now adopted by the House.

The Chairman read the resolution, and put it to the House, the vote resulting in a tie.

Ayes—Helmcken, Tolmie, Burnaby, Powell, Southgate, Bayley—(6).

Noes—DeCosmos, Dickson, Duncan, Trimble, Carswell, Dennes—(6).

The chairman gave his casting vote in favor of the resolution. He then said he would give his reason for so voting, but was called to order by the House, it being irregular to advance reasons after the matter was settled.

SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee on Supply.

Mr. M'Clure here entered the House.

ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES.

Road through Cedar District to Nanaimo, $3,150.

Mr. Bayley spoke briefly in support of the vote. There were seventeen actual settlers who would be benefitted by the proposed road.

Dr. Dickson opposed the vote.

The item was voted.

Stipendiary Magistrate at Sooke, $1,700.

Dr. Dickson moved that there be a Gold Commissioner for Sooke, who shall be Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Helmcken thought it would be advisable to postpone all these items till His Excellency sent down a reply to the resolution just passed by the House.

Mr. DeCosmos did not see the advantage of the postponement, nor why the business of the country should be injured by any delay at present. The resolution would have to be sent to Her Majesty's government, and it would be folly to make the country suffer by the delay.

Dr. Helmcken said he expected that the Governor would take on himself to accept the resolution on behalf of Her Majesty. He moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Lost—6 to 5, Mr. Bayley having left the House.

The Speaker here went after Mr. Bayley and brought him back, when the motion to report was again put and carried.

LIQUOR TAX.

Dr. Trimble gave notice of motion for a tax of $2 per gallon on liquors; 25 cents per gallon on ale and porter in bulk; 50 cents per dozen on ditto in bottle; $5 per M on cigars, and 50 cents per lb. on tobacco.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

This bill will come up in committee to-morrow (Wednesday) till which day the House adjourned.

Wednesday, May 3.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, McClure, Trimble, Burnaby, Duncan, Dennes.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DeCosmos rose to a question of privilege, in reference to the report of the *Chronicle* of yesterday which placed him in a most unfair light, on the discussion on the suspension of the Standing Orders. There was also another question of privilege involved in the report of yesterday's Colonist. It was there reported that "The Speaker here went after Mr. Bayley and brought him back when the question was again put and carried." Now from what had fallen from the hon. Speaker in regard to politicians on a recent occasion he felt sure that the hon. Speaker could not have done anything of the kind. It was well known that the Speaker was not a politician, and could never have condescended to any of the tricks of mere politicians (laughter).

The Speaker—Oh! The Speaker did not do it, it was the member for Metchosin! (Laughter).

CIVIL LIST RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker read the resolutions, taking over the Crown Lands and guaranteeing payment of the Civil List passed through Committee of Ways and Means, and they were adopted by a vote of 5 to 3.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The House went into committee on Mr. Dennes' bill regarding Imprisonment for Debt.

Messrs. DeCosmos, Trimble, Burnaby and Duncan here left the House.

Mr. Dennes declined to go on with so important a bill in so thin a House, and asked the Speaker to name another day.

The Committee proceeded to take up the Lien Law, when Mr. DeCosmos returned to the House, upon which Mr. Franklin and Dr. Powell seized their hats and prepared to bolt. Mr. DeCosmos, however, again beat a retreat, and the Committee concluded to rise, and the House adjourned till to-morrow—Thursday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, May 2d.

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

BILLS SENT UP.

The Declaration of Titles Bill came up from the House below with one amendment as to the date of the operation of the bill.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary expressed doubts about the Council being able to agree to this amendment of the House of Assembly, it would however be a subject for future consideration.

The following bills were also sent up: To amend the manner of taking the verdict of juries in civil cases;" "For securing liens to mechanics and others;" "Respecting Weights and Measures;" Respecting the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages;" "For the Exemption of Homestead and other property from forced seizure and sale in certain cases."

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary these bills were read the first time.

MEDICAL BILL.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary presented the following report from the Committee appointed to consider this bill:

Your Committee having considered the matter of the act respecting the Medical Board and practitioners in medicine and surgery are of opinion that the provisions of that bill as transmitted to the Legislative Council are unsuited to the present requirements of the colony, and recommend the adoption of the accompanying amendments in lieu thereof:

Here follow a number of amendments introducing a system of free trade in the medical profession in this colony.

[The amendments which are lengthy will appear in to-morrow's issue.]

The Hon. Attorney General moved the adoption of the report with the amendments, stating his reasons for supporting them.

The Hon. H. Rhodes seconded the motion which was carried and the Council adjourned *sine die*.

ACUPRESSURE.—A new mode of arresting bleeding after surgical operations has been discovered by Professor Simpson, of the University of Edinburgh. It consists in temporarily compressing the sides or tubes of the divided vessels by a needle instead of tying up their open mouths by threads, which remain for days as foreign bodies in the wound, and always kill or mortify the tied end of the vein or artery. This new and simple system of compression has been received with much more favor by the profession than new practical suggestions generally are. It has been adopted by some of the best surgeons in Edingburgh, with perfect success, even in the most difficult cases, such as that of the femoral artery in amputation of the thigh. A number of instances of its application are given in the *Medical Times*.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, introduced by Mr. Dennes, came before the Committee of the Whole House yesterday, but the consideration of it was postponed till a larger attendance of members was present. The urgent necessity of such a bill is rendered every day apparent by the fact that numbers of people who are so unfortunate as to be unable to meet their liabilities are driven out of the country for fear of a debtor's prison.

MAGNESIUM LIGHT.—This new and powerful light has been used with remarkable effect in illuminating the interior of the Great Pyramid in Egypt. Prof. Piazzi Smith, writing from the Pyramid says that by burning a triple strand of the magnesium wire the whole apartment is lit up, and the grandeur of its size and the beauty of its proportions fully appreciated.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage is arranged to take place between Lady Mary Lascelles, sister to the Earl of Harewood, and relation of Lieut. Lascelles, H. M. Forward, and the Hon. Robert Meade, second son of the Earl Clanwilliam, and equerry to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

TO MESSRS. COCHRANE, TOLMIE AND DICKSON.

A Committee appointed by the House of Assembly to consider the best means of Improving the Agricultural Condition of the Colony.

GENTLEMEN,—It will perhaps not be saying too much to state that upon your report and the action taken by the Legislature upon it, depends the prosperity of this island for many years to come; and yet from the well-known views of at least one of your number, what hope could the colonists have that such report or action would be beneficial to them? In this communication I cannot discuss the right of the community (especially in a new country) to compel those, who by purchase or otherwise, have possessed themselves of the lands of the colony, to improve them or give them up again, land not being the accumulation of another man's toil, industry or manufacture, but limited to its original quantity through all time, nor why those who think the contrary should be condemned as Communists, Chartists, and revolutionary characters of the worst dye.

With a failing revenue, an increasing taxation, a decreasing population, you are sent to enquire what can be done to remedy this state of things, and you report, like the inexperienced mariner in the Mediterranean, who heeds not the white squall rising which is to make a wreck of his noble ship, you report that all is serene; that because a few settlers in Comox have taken up land, and a few farmers at Cowichan and Saanich are cultivating a little more this year than last, (how few or how little you seem afraid to specify), that the colony is all prosperous, and that the crying evil of unimproved lands requires no remedy. Secured by his connection with that great company, which, like an enormous upas tree, has thrown its baneful shadow over this colony, from feeling the effects of a commercial crisis and the genuine pressure and distress around him, he treats his unfortunate fellow colonists like the flowers in his fields or the trees of the forest; regardless of their ruin and the distress and suffering to their families, he consoles himself with the idea that though many may disappear others will spring up in their places. Does he feel sure that others will come to supply their places, or does he reckon how long it will be before they come?

There are from ten to twenty countries now competing for new populations, offering to the teeming peoples of Europe, on more or less advantageous terms, homes, and a reward for their industry. We are the *Ultima Thule* of the civilized world. At a greater distance, by a less traveled route, it costs more to reach us from any of the great centres of population than it does any other. Our climate is secondary to almost all of them. In almost all of those countries can the fruits of the earth be raised in greater profusion, with less labor, and in most of them man requires less protection from the weather, either in house or clothing, or in fire, than in this colony, consequently the necessaries of life are more easily obtainable, or in other words, cheaper, than they are here. True, this climate is better adapted to English constitutions than almost any of them, but Englishmen do not find either South Africa or Australia unhealthy.

Now what advantages have we to offer to counterbalance the disadvantage under which we labor—I allude more particularly to those advantages expected in a new country?

Have we a liberal land system?

Have we a liberal common school system?

Have we just, equal, and wise taxation?

Are the laws equal and wise, and properly and justly administered?

To almost all these questions I must answer in the negative.

First, as to our land system, it is a compound of pre-emption and purchase, and as the two are antagonistic, it is a failure—for as by one a man may only own such as he occupies and improves, so by the other he may purchase that which he neither improves nor occupies. The consequence is the larger portion of available land is in the hands of speculators and non-improvers. Nor is this a recent occurrence. This state of things has been going on for many years, and yet those wealthy men who have seized the governing power in the colony show no disposition to alter it. What do you report in this matter? Do you wish us to wait until the present holders of land gradually die off, when the land would most probably find its way into the market? or do you think its value will ever be raised sufficiently high to meet the avaricious views of the present holders, and so induce them to sell it?

Another grand object in attracting immigration is a liberal Common School system. We have none at all, and the general belief in the community is that we never shall have in this generation, The idea, indeed, is pretty general that the dominant class here—English professional men and their compeers—will never forward a common school system by which the children of mechanics and shopkeepers will associate with theirs and receive as good an education. For five or six years this subject has been in agitation—is it any nearer its fulfilment than when the senior member of your committee first took his seat in the Legislature? I think not notwithstanding the present School Bill.

The next subject I will call your attention to is our taxation. Do you consider it equal and just, wise and not onerous? You certainly cannot answer truly in the affirmative, for under the fear of an important fiscal change our merchants in their Chamber of Commerce have avowed that the Trades' License, by which the large portion of the revenue is raised, is most unequal, and that they are willing to bear a larger proportion of it; and no wonder, considering that by a beautifully arranged sliding scale, the larger a dealer's total sales are, the smaller is the per centage he has to pay. Nor is this all. This same legislation of rich against poor is observable all through the tax system of the colony. It only needed the poll tax proposed by some Solomon of $10 per head, to cap the climax. The refusal to impose an income tax, one of the most just and equal of taxes, and the imposition of $10 for Trade License and ½ per cent on sales (being a tax entirely on industry) still further speak in trumpet-tones class legislation and inequality in taxation.

What must be tried in this colony is the Englishman's boast of equal wise and just laws properly administered.

Although in the limits of this letter I cannot give the particular instances, nor yet the particulars, yet it is patent to all residents of 5 or 6 years, that the laws have been grossly perverted in numberless instances—that men's property and liberty have repeatedly been sacrificed, against the laws, by high officials, that the one law of imprisonment for debt has been most shamefully misused under the law, that a poor man has no chance in a law court here, because the expenses are not only so great but the loss of time, owing to the management or mismanagement of the courts is such an additional sacrifice that a poor man is virtually out of court. Even in the small debts or Summary court, no working man can stand the loss of time unless the amount is much larger than the average of poor men's debts generally are, while the persistence of the legal monopoly to English barristers and lawyers gives no hope for the future. The only relic I see of the administration of English laws is in the case of wages, where the present Police Magistrate enforces the law promptly in English style.

Now, gentlemen, these four great objects of an immigrant's attention I have shown us fearfully deficient in. Day after day and week after week some one or more traders are obliged to succumb, and their stock is sold under the hammer, and there are no rich retired men standing by ready to place their sons in the vacant places. Every bankrupt is a loss much more severe to the colony than it is to the old country, yet Wharf street men rather rejoice and consider it clears the way for a healthy trade!

JUSTICE.

FEMALE SINGERS IN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.—The Paris *Monde* quotes the following from the *Pensamiento Espanol*: The Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo has just addressed a circular to his clergy absolutely forbidding women to sing in churches. This prohibition indicates the intention of remedying an abuse contrary to canon law, an abuse which prevails in many churches, and has been introduced into some quite recently. Would to heaven that the measure were extended to profane and sacred music, which enervates the piety of the faithful, and which ought to be promptly suppressed in those pompous funerals which weary the patience of the attendants, cause a great waste of money, and bear the stamp of vanity rather than of true piety. The prayers most agreeable to the Almighty are not the harmonious airs which form so strange a contrast with the sight of suffering souls, but the supplications of the Church, which the Saviour always deigns to hear. We are happy to know that a great number of distinguished and godly persons are beginning to feel profound repulsion for those sumptuous ceremonies, and they intend to have their own funerals performed with all the characteristics of true piety.

THE POET MOORE.—The forests and fields that surround Bowood, the mansion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, neighbor the poet's humble dwelling; and the spire of the village church—beside the portals of which he now "rests"—is seen above adjacent trees. Laborer's cottages are scattered all about; they are a heavy and unimaginative race those peasants of Wiltshire; and, knowing their neighbor had written books, they could by no means get rid of the idea that he was the writer of *Moore's Almanac!* and perpetually greeted him with a salutation, in hopes to receive in return some prognostic of the weather that might guide them in arrangements for seed-time and harvest. Once when he had lost his way—wandering till midnight—he roused up the inmates of a cottage, in search of a guide to Sloperton, and found he was close to his own gate. "Ah! sir," said the peasant, "that comes of yer skyscraping!" He was fond of telling of himself such simple anecdotes as this—indeed, I remember his saying that no public applause had ever given him so much pleasure as a compliment from a wild countryman, who stood right in his path on a quay in Dublin, and exclaimed, slightly altering the words of Byron, "Three cheers for Tommy More, the *pote* of all circles, and the *darlint* of his own."—*Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, in the Art-Journal.*

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.—For some time past it has been known in commercial circles in London that the Austrian Government has shown a decided inclination to enter into a treaty of commerce, having for its basis the principles of free trade, with this country. Unfortunately, however, owing to the prevalence of a strong conservative influence in the Imperial councils, the present Government has been compelled to leave the subject aside until lately, when negotiations were resumed, and a free trade treaty between Austria and this country is likely to be shortly completed. The Right Hon. W. Hutt, M.P., Vice President of the Board of Trade, and W. W. Emerson Tennent are about to proceed to Vienna shortly to consult with the Austrian officials. From the known commercial experience of both these gentlemen, the best results to our trading relations with that country may be confidently anticipated. Mr. Hutt has recently shown, at the Gateshead meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of that town, that he is completely acquainted with all intricacies of the commercial and navigation arrangements and regulations of foreign countries. The President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has received a telegram from a German merchant in business in Liverpool, who is at present in Vienna, as follows:—"I have the pleasure to announce that the Austrian government have officially notified by to-day's *Gazette* the nomination of a commission to consider the best means for increasing commercial intercourse with England, and first, to possibly the basis for a treaty of commerce."—*Eur. Times.*

MATRIMONIAL STATISTICS OF VICTORIA.—The report on the conjugal condition of the population of the colony of Victoria at the census of 1861 has lately been issued. It shows what, in the mother country, will seem a surprising state of affairs. There were more widowers in the colony than widows. Between the ages of twenty and forty there were 84,000 bachelors, while there were only 15,264 spinsters for them to choose from. Assuming the period of old-bachelorhood to commence at forty, there were 13,497 of that amiable fraternity in the colony; but there were only 829 old maids.