

several thousand acres draining two lakes. The extent of swampy tracts we would gain in Lands. He believed unanimous in favor of us. The crisis of delay almost greater than in while the question was not settled commercially.

He was very desirous of no impediment union, or at all events until. If he was not party to the people of his union he would not let them do it. The body had failed to show question—if there were a fictitious million of land reported pronounced till to-morrow. School Bill will be

MI MONTUOYNS
SDAY, April 6, 1865.

p.m. Members present: M. McClure, Tolmie,

PRIVILEGE.

to set certain matters papers. He alluded was there reported that the action of Sir James Irvine threw every other.

What he did, by withdrawing market, had thrown settlers. The next government could not serve after it had once been made it statute. In the found another mis-remarks on the Hud- the question of union premission of what he

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Denner moved that the House adjourn till Wednesday next for the Easter holidays. The steamer would be in to-morrow, next day was Good Friday, and Monday was Easter Monday.

Mr. McClure said the steamer would probably be away before three o'clock and urged that the House meet to-morrow.

Mr. Powell seconded Mr. Denner's motion for adjournment.

Mr. DeCosmo supported the adjournment. The House had not had a holiday since Christmas, and needed some relaxation. (Laughter.)

On a vote being taken resulted Ayres—DeCosmo and Powell. Noes—M. McClure and Denner. The latter gentleman voting against his original motion, on the ground that the steamer might not interfere with the business of the House.

The Speaker gave his casting vote against

the motion for the holidays, and the House adjourned till to-morrow (Thursday) at 3 o'clock.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

From the North.—Many bands make light work, may be very correct apothecary in the abstract, but its application to the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island shakes our faith very much in its justice. Yesterday we had but five or six members present, yet a greater amount of work was performed than during any two previous days of the session. The school bill amendments were passed through Committee and reported to the House, the Lieu law and the Weights and Measures bill went through the same ordeal, and the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt bill passed its first and second readings. The first of these measures—the School bill—has been a little modified in its intended form, as it came from the Council. The Board of Education has been changed from five to nine, and the power vested in the hands of this Board for the expulsion of unruly pupils has been transferred to the Local Board, or in the absence of such Board to the teacher. It is scarcely necessary to say that this is a desirable amendment.

The method of leaving to the General Board of Education in Victoria the question whether or not a refractory youth in an outlying district should be expelled, savored rather much of circumspection. The section of the Council's amendment introducing school fees, is one that destroyed the principle of the whole bill. It was the expressed determination of the House as well as of the people to have the Common Schools free in every sense of the word. The fifty cents a month, however demanded by the Council, while producing no addition to the revenue worth talking about, denudes the measure of this most liberal and attractive feature. Education has hitherto been so scandalously neglected in Vancouver Island that it seems to be the general desire to make amends for the past by throwing aside every obstacle that can by any possibility interfere with its general progress.

Fifty cents per head is not much in itself; but to the poorest classes of parents, who might have five or six children of school-going ages, the expense amounts up, and might in many instances preclude the possibility of obtaining instruction at all. It is true there was a discretionary power given to the Board to remit these fees in certain instances; but this only made the master worse, as it brought in those invidious distinctions between the rich and the poor, so inimical to the growth of independence and so detestable in a young community like ours.

This section was properly struck out by the House, leaving the school privileges as they originally stood—open to all gratuitously. The amended bill will pass the House, and be forwarded to the Council in a few days, when we hope to see the measure accepted without any further alterations, and with that despatch which the urgent necessity of the case demands.

A motion to confer local boards where laid over from last corporate powers being struck out, the clause making Corporate was re-ported, with amend-

ment to the effect that the said local boards were to be abolished.

Denner, the com-mitted to abolish imprisonment in the chair. On the bill had not yet come down having only been re-

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and reviewed stand ready

Lumber Merchants, and all other persons performing labor or furnishing materials for the construction or repairing of any building, wharf or other superstructure, shall have a lien on such building, wharf or superstructure, for the work and labor done, or material furnished by them respectively.

Clauses 2, enacting that every person wishing to avail himself of the act, shall file a true copy of his claim in the Land Office within 60 days after the completion of the work, and shall verify the same by oath.

Clause 3, providing for serving copies of claims on owners and non-residents.

Clause 4, providing for offset against the contractor, &c.

Clauses 5, providing that the land on which the building stands shall be subject to the lien, if it belongs to the person owning the building.

Clauses 6, providing for items of personal property, and on lots graded or im-

proved, with others enacting the details of the bill are passed.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

This bill was taken up in committee, and passed without amendment, to the following effect:—Standard weights to be as follows: Wheat, 60bs; Indian corn, 56lbs; barley, 56lbs; peas, 60lbs; oats, 48lbs; beans, 60lbs; clover seed, 60lbs; timothy seed, 48lbs; and buckwheat, 48lbs. The bushel to be by weight, not measure; a set of the standard weights and measures of England to be standard in the colony, and to be kept by the Colonial Secretary, inspectors to be appointed by the Governor, except in incorporated towns, when the corporation shall appoint; penalties on false or untaught weights, and other provisions for carrying out the details of the bill.

The committee rose and reported the passage of the bills.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Mr. Denner moved that the bill regarding imprisonment for debt be read a first time. Carried.

Mr. Denner then moved that the Standing Orders be suspended, and the bill be read a second time. Carried.

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Silk. At dark, we found anchorage on the both sides of Duke of York Island, near Point St. John. At 2 p.m. on the 26th, we were under weigh again, snow, wind, rain and haze as usual, the order of the day. At 2 p.m., we passed Cape Decision, leaving Coronation and Warren Islands, which front the mouth of Clarence Strait on our left, and steer for Cape Omny, crossing Christian Sound. The gale was gradually settling into a gale from the S.W., bringing with it a heavy sea, which caused our ship to labor very heavily. We bore up for Port Conclusion, seven miles north of Cape Omny, on the west side of Christian Sound. At 7 p.m. anchored in 25 fathoms water, at the extreme head of the harbor, with barely room for the vessel to swing at her anchor; during the night, the gale increased, we were obliged to run hawsers to the trees on shore to prevent the ship from dragging on the rocks, the gale continued till the morning of the 1st of April, when we steamed out of Port Conclusion around Cape Omny, meeting a very heavy sea from S.W. with the usual gales of snow, &c. At 3 p.m. we were off Sitka, fired guns for a pilot, but as we had a fine chart of the harbor and the weather looked bad, and night was approaching, the Captain concluded not to wait for him, so we continued on and got nearly to the anchorage before the said gentleman came to us, rowed in fur, and floating in a skin boat about the least possible size, to hold these persons. At six o'clock, we anchored, and fired a salute, which was immediately returned by a U.S. vessel in this port, and the first U.S. vessel too that ever visited Sitka. On April 2, his usual official visits having been passed, Governor Matsukoff and his lady visited the Sanbrick. The day was a very fine one, being the first of the kind we had experienced for a period of twenty-three days. His Excellency received a salute, which was returned by the battery on shore and the Company's ships in the harbor. Speaking of salutes, the echoes among the high mountains close to the town gave an effect that we never experienced before.

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