

Tuesday, April 3, 1866.
THE RECORD OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The general municipal bill introduced into the House yesterday completes the programme of the liberal party in the Assembly. The public have now before them the measures with which this party have identified themselves. From the beginning to the end there have been but two objects in view—to have the government carried on at the lowest possible cost, and in accordance with the popular wish. With the first of these two objects our readers are pretty familiar. Retrenchment was inaugurated and carried out by the liberal members against all and every opposition—offices were abolished, salaries reduced, and general expenses cut down, to an amount running between \$30,000 and \$70,000. While this reduction was made public works were largely increased. The Executive's insignificant \$4,500 for roads was raised to \$45,000, and a steam subsidy, giving us steady communication with San Francisco, was granted. The party, in order to carry out their scheme of economy, found it necessary to call into action that power of the Lower House which had heretofore lain dormant—the right to initiate money votes. In the scheme of retrenchment as well as in this latter position the liberal members have been sustained by the entire population—in fact the only opposition was to be found coming through the very feeble tin-whistle of our morning contemporary. A few of the reduced officials and Government parasites essayed a little blast, but their efforts sounded more like the last notes of porkine agony, than the forcible expression of men who felt themselves in the right, and the public only laughed contemptuously at both the paper and its unfortunate adherents. If we come to the legislation we shall find the measures of the party no less popular and no less necessary. The country has been day by day suffering more than we can well describe through the pernicious law of imprisonment for debt, and the want of a Homestead Act, and almost the first thing the Liberal party did was to introduce a bill for the abolition of the first, and a measure to secure to the inhabitants the benefit of the second. The mechanics wanted some protection for their labor, and a Mechanics' Lien bill was drawn up and carried through. To give an untrammelled expression to popular opinion a liberal Franchise Act was brought forward, and to give to Comox and Cowichan—our two principal agricultural districts—representation in the House of Assembly, a bill was also introduced. These, and a host of other measures almost equally necessary were carried through the Assembly and sent to the Upper House. If we come to the Ways and Means, we shall find acceptable reductions made, and equally agreeable imposts levied. We shall find the obnoxious Real Estate Tax repealed and in its stead a system of municipal government established that, while making real estate contribute to the general improvement of the country, by the expenditure of its taxation on public works and on maintaining "peace order and good government" in the various districts, will do away with the present germinator of endless litigation and train up the inhabitants to a knowledge of self-government. The Salary Tax has been abolished, because, while raising but \$2500, it has created a very great deal of discontent among artisans and others. The half yearly license and the country liquor licenses have been reduced; the farming interest has been further stimulated by an impost on hay and the lumberers have had an additional encouragement afforded, by a duty on lumber; while, however, the industries of the country have been generally fostered, no interference has taken place in the commerce of the colony. Such is the record of the Liberal party in the House, and it is one which for the first time in Vancouver Island history has met with almost the unanimous support of the inhabitants: When we come to the record of their opponents, what is there to be seen? Nothing! absolutely nothing! In vain we look for their bills, in vain even for their attempted legislation—everything is a blank. On the shoulders of a few men has devolved the whole of the initiatory work of the session. We do not say this boastfully—we merely state a fact. The opposition in the House have not only done nothing, comparatively speaking, themselves, but they have retarded and thwarted in many instances the best measures that have been introduced. The issues, however, are now removed to another sphere. It is not a struggle between the members of the Lower House—it is whether the Legislative Council are to prove the incubus of last year—whether the demands of the people are to be met by the senseless gibes of a few silly officials—aged as well as youthful—whether the practical experience of the people and their representatives are to be thrown aside by quibbling ninnyes—whether, in fact, the prosperity of the country is to be jeopardized in this year of 1866, when everything looks hopeful, by a number of people who have been picknocked on the public of Vancouver Island, and who have fastened like leeches to its Treasury. Whatever a few renegades in

the Assembly may say or do, or a few object scribbled like those of the *Chronicle* write, the people are of but one mind, and the Upper House may, before many months, feel the unpleasant effects of that unity in a manner they little wot of.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster with 35 passengers and a Cariboo Express. Among the passengers was Mr. Ormanby, Express Messenger of the Bank of British Columbia, direct from Williams Creek, Cariboo, whose news is contained in the following supplied to the *British Columbian*:

LATER FROM CARIBOO
\$75,000 in Treasure.

The steamers Lillooet and Onward arrived from Yale on Monday, the latter bringing a Cariboo Express, with dates to the 16th instant, and Mr. Ormanby, messenger of the Bank of British Columbia, with \$75,000 of treasure belonging to that institution. The news from the diggings is not of a startling character, although highly encouraging. The weather was favorable and work had been resumed in many claims. Several claims had been worked above Richfield during the winter, most of them paying \$10 a day to the land.

The tunnels in Conklin's Gulch have been run into the hill to a considerable distance, and in some of them good pay has been struck in the gravel. In the Australian Claim, opposite this gulch, two days' work produced 103 ounces. They washed the week before the express left 300 ounces. In the Cameron Claim they were working with rockers, and making \$10 a day to the hand, some of them as much as \$15, exclusive of twenty-five per cent paid into the treasury of the company.

The Prince of Wales is paying over wages. The Union Quartz Company, in Conklin's Gulch were sinking a shaft. A good deal of prospecting has been done in the hills during the winter. Duncan McMartin and a company of 16 have been driving a tunnel on the other side of the hill from the creek towards Richfield. Johnny Bryant and a company of 15 had run a tunnel from near the head of Conklin's Gulch in the same direction.

The Aurora Company are running a tunnel. A tunnel has been run into the hill on the west side, near the old Diller claim, and the men say that from prospects obtained it will pay well. The San Francisco Company on the opposite side of the creek, have commenced to put a shaft down. The Bed Rock Flume Company have got through a great deal of work this winter, and it is expected that the Bed Rock Drain will be completed as far up as Barkerville by the end of June.

The Wake-up-Jake Company are sinking a shaft at the upper end of their ground. The Moffatt Company were to be at work in a day or two. The New York Company were working, and taking out a little gold. The Surprise Company, below the Morning Star, had put in a tunnel over 300 feet. The Black Douglas Company (Marysville) had been working all winter driving into the hill.

It is believed these hills will be well prospected this season. The Cameron and the Dead Broke Companies were cleaning out their sluice boxes and would commence washing on the 16th. The market prices had undergone little change. It is estimated that steady employment will be found on Williams Creek, this season, for from 800 to 1000 more men than are there at present, and it appears to be the prevailing opinion that these mines will yield much more gold this year than they did last.

The Reading Room has been well patronized during the winter, and has been very comfortable, while the debates have been well attended and listened to with much interest. The *Cariboo*, a manuscript weekly paper, under the able management of the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. McLaren & Anderson, has given great satisfaction, and afforded considerable amusement.

Mr. Lang, manager of the Bank of British Columbia, had reached the creek in safety, and had enjoyed a pleasant trip. Mr. Evans, of the firm of Evans & Brothers, had also arrived. The travelling is described as excellent, there being good sleighing as far down as the Junction.

It is understood that the Bank of British North America has about \$70,000 in treasure in its vaults on Williams Creek.

LATER FROM LILLOOET.

Great Fire—Important from Bridge River. Dr. Featherstone arrived from Lillooet on Monday, having left that town on the 22d. The doctor is the bearer of the unwelcome news that a fire broke out in Lillooet, consuming a number of buildings.

The Hon. Mr. Elliott has received a letter from Church & Co., of Guo Creek, in the new Bridge River Mining District, being about sixty miles from Lillooet. In this letter it is stated that they have prospected a good deal during the winter, and had found a large breadth of ground which will pay from \$12 to \$15 a day to the hand with sluices, or \$5 to \$6 with rockers, and that the ground pays from the surface.

We also learn from a private letter that a party of three—Joe Wakefield, Bill Clark and Harry—men who had been working on the Cayoosh Bridge, and who are thoroughly reliable, went out to those mines a short time ago, and notwithstanding the snow, managed to prospect to some extent. These men had returned to Lillooet and report plenty of ground which they think will pay from \$8 to \$10 a day. They panned out \$11 in a very short time, but their provisions gave out and they came back. It is the intention of this party to return to these diggings in five or six weeks.

Every one at Lillooet appears to be confident that, as to breadth of ground and certainty of yield from the first spadeful of dirt

to the bedrock, these mines will rank second to none in British Columbia.

There are 100 Chinamen at work on Bridge River, 15 miles from Lillooet, constructing a windmill. Several companies of white men are also at work near the same place. Travelling between Lillooet and this city is now excellent. Mr. Downey was met at Seaton lake on his way to Lillooet to survey the new trail to the Bridge River mines.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at 3 p.m., His Honor Chief Justice Needham presiding. Members present—the Hon. Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Donald Fraser, R. Finlayson, and H. Rhodes.

NANAIMO.

The President announced the receipt of a communication from the Lower House enclosing a bill for the incorporation of the town of Nanaimo, and upon the motion of the Colonial Secretary it was formally read a first time.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, in pursuance of notice, obtained leave to introduce a bill for legalizing the establishment of a Volunteer Corps in Vancouver Island, and in moving the first reading observed that the force at present in existence did not possess any properly constituted footing. In other countries enactments had been passed granting such military bodies a legal status; and although it was true that they had been recognized by the Legislature here, as demonstrated by certain sums of money having been voted them, it was far from desirable that a constitutional measure should be framed authorizing the organization. The Hon. Attorney General seconded the motion. The Chief Justice was anxious that no misunderstanding should go abroad as to the legality of the corps now in existence. It was perfectly legal in every respect, and it was indispensable to the welfare of the community that such a movement should be fostered. It was of the utmost importance to afford so valuable a body of men every facility for the embodiment of their patriotic sentiments, and in order to do so it was desirable to endow the members with legitimate powers for free operation. In Great Britain there were 170,000 volunteers representing every branch of the Service, and the admirable discipline of the troops was a subject of national pride. After alluding to the origin of the movement in the reign of George III, he said he was induced to make these remarks to prevent any misapprehension. The Colonial Secretary explained that in England there was a special enactment for this purpose, and the only motive which actuated him in the introduction of the measure was to act in conformity with constitutional precedent. Hon. Donald Fraser was glad to hear the opinions expressed by the Chief Justice, and he had no doubt the bill would receive ample consideration from the Council. The bill then passed the first reading.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

The Council then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, the Hon. Henry Rhodes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Franchise Bill. The Hon. Donald Fraser then submitted the amendment to clause 8 proposed by the Colonial Secretary, which he stated he should have much pleasure in supporting.

After inserting the requisite interpolations the alteration read as follows: Absence from the colony for one month during the session of the House without leave of the House for that purpose obtained. In ceasing to be possessed of a registered property qualification as aforesaid of \$1500, or the incumbrance of the property in respect of which as shall at any time reduce the residue of such property below the market value of \$1500, or the accepting of or obtaining any appointment or contract from the Government, or becoming disqualified by reason of any of the disqualifications in this Act mentioned, shall *ipso facto* determine the membership of the member so absent or ceasing to possess his property qualification or incurring the same, or accepting or obtaining any appointment or contract from the Government as aforesaid, and the Speaker shall cause a new writ for the Electoral District which such member represented to be immediately issued for the return of a new member in place of such late member.

The amendment was carried *non con.* With reference to the clause insisting upon every voter taking certain prescribed oaths involving the question of allegiance, which had been expunged by the Lower House, the Colonial Secretary moved the restoration of them. He stated that he was as liberal as most people, but he wished to see the principle of loyalty clearly set forth. In the course of his experience he had seen men in this colony come to the poll, and when these oaths were put to them they shrunk from the responsibility and went away without voting. It was expedient to apply this test of nationality.

The Chief Justice to some length dilated upon the practice pursued in England. From the excitement which prevailed at election times it was found desirable to leave merely the fact of identity to be decided at the polling booths. Any other disputed point was adjusted by the revising barrister. However, it was for the Council to determine whether there were any exceptional circumstances in this island to justify a departure from such rules.

Hon. Donald Fraser said that his Lordship had anticipated his views. Every precaution should be adopted to avoid giving the Returning Officer unnecessary trouble, thus reducing the probability of confusion. A protracted discussion arose upon the remaining clauses of the bill, in which the Hon. Colonial Secretary broached the idea that there were grave doubts as to the legal existence of the present House of Assembly. The previous House had expired by the effluxion of time in March, 1863. The period was obviously stipulated in the Act of 1859. Some of the members contended that the power to call the Assembly together was included in the commission of His Excellency Governor Kennedy.

The Chief Justice said that we had really no written constitution to guide us, we rested chiefly upon assumption, but practically the constitution was recognized by custom. Hon. Donald Fraser was of opinion that it was the best system of Colonial government that could be devised, as much litigation and difficulty was thus avoided.

A desultory conversation then followed, in the course of which the Chief Justice said very emphatically "I have no interest to serve in this country, but as far as I can judge I cannot help thinking that if the colony could only obliterate all that has been done within the last eighteen months a golden horizon would be discerned in the future."

After some trifling alterations the remaining clauses were carried, with the exception of 9 and 11, which will be recommitted. The Council then adjourned until Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Eastern News.

(From the Columbian.)

Colonel Williams, well known as Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomac, has become insane, and has been sent to the asylum at Augusta, Me. The *Charleston Courier* says it is hardly possible to imagine the extent to which small pox prevails throughout the entire South. In some places the blacks furnish the most victims, while in others the white population suffer most. No care to prevent its spreading is taken. Those who have the disease walk through the streets in the most indifferent and unconcerned manner in several of the large towns.

MEXICAN LOAN.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The Washington correspondent of the *Boston Post* says the new Mexican loan project should be thoroughly understood as it will most likely be reported back most favorably by the committee and pass the House. The correspondent adds that these bonds, to the amount of fifty millions, have already been paid. They have in the market been sold in gross five millions to a wealthy combination now bent on carrying a resolution of guarantee through Congress in order to secure the magnificent results that must ensue. This combination will pay fabulous sums for lobby expenses, and it is proposed to give the scheme every semblance of legitimacy by going so far as to secure the sanction of the Federal Government to equip several thousand men ostensibly for service in the cause of Juarez. Their expenses paid leaves a surplus of 25 millions; three millions will then be divided among the movers of this gigantic struggle. It is the biggest lobby job of late years.

EUROPEAN.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The following is additional by the steamer from Liverpool of the 10th inst.: The London press generally speaks approvingly of President Johnson's 22d of February speech. A Madrid despatch says the Peruvian war ship independent proceeded to the Pacific to take part in the approaching struggle between Spain and Chili.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

EASTERN NEWS.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Pike's Opera House in Cincinnati was totally destroyed by fire last night. The *Daily Enquirer* office and adjoining buildings on Fourth street were also burned. It was the most destructive fire that ever visited Cincinnati. Loss—\$500,000. The Ohio Senate has passed the eight-hour bill with trifling amendments, and if they are agreed to by the House the bill becomes law July 1st. It makes eight hours a legal day's work.

Georgia papers publish a rumor that there will soon be held a convention of colored people at Augusta, for the purpose of nominating representatives to Congress from the Territory of Georgia.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The Committee on Weights, Measures, and Coinage recommend to Congress to authorize and encourage by law the admission and use of the metrical system of weights and measures, and also to introduce the system into the post-offices, by making a single letter's weight 15 grammes, and to cause the new cent pieces to be so coined that they shall weigh each 10 grammes, and that their diameters shall be made to bear a determinate and similar ratio to the metrical unit of length.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The case of the Meteor, the alleged Chilean privateer, was up yesterday in the U. S. District Court, and the case comes on again to-day.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 27.—The Court of appeals has rendered a decision, which virtually prevents a soldier, Union or Confederate, from being prosecuted for acts committed under the orders of superior officers.

NEW YORK, March 27.—An exhibition of the game of billiards took place last evening at the Cooper Institute. The players were Roberts, the English champion, Kavanaugh, Derry, Cahill, Grey and Forester. There were four games played, in two of which Roberts was victorious against Kavanaugh and Derry respectively. Cahill beat him at the French carom game.

President Johnson transmitted a veto message to the Senate to-day on the civil rights bill. The message has not, up to this hour (3 p.m.) been read. Senator Foote, of Vermont, is supposed to be in a dying condition this noon.

OREGON.

PORTLAND, March 26.—By a dispatch from San Francisco last evening we learn there has been another earthquake in that city, which was felt at Sacramento, San Jose, Gilroy, and several small towns in the interior. Chimneys in several places were demolished. Our dispatches give no particulars, owing to the wires being out of order.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Petitions are being circulated in all parts of the city, asking Governor Low to veto the bill expected to be passed by the Legislature increasing the fare on the city railroads. A "right smart" shock of an earthquake visited the city at 12:15 p.m. to-day. It was the most vivid reminder of the October shake we have had since that date, and sent quite a number of our citizens into the street. The funeral of Charles Peasley and Ben-

jamin W. Ballou took place yesterday afternoon.

Hon. Assen Burlingame, U. S. Minister to China, and Hon. B. Van Rensselaer, Minister to Japan, arrived in this city by the last steamer from Panama, and will spend a few days in California before proceeding to their destinations.

The marked decline in gold to-day in New York is a prominent theme in financial and commercial circles. The price vibrated between 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 124 $\frac{1}{2}$, at which price it appears to have closed. The decline is generally attributed to the passage of the Loan Bill in the Lower House of Congress. Should the bill pass the Senate further decline is anticipated.

Exchange in New York continues depressed. Banker's sterling are quoted on the 24th inst. at 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; Legal Tenders 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @80 cts.

Arrived March 25.—Steamer Oregon, 12 days from Port Isabel; steamer Pacific, 3 days from the Columbia River; brig Franklin Adams, 20 days from Carmon Island, with sail to J. C. White; Bremen brig Helene, 59 days from Guatemala, coffee to C. A. Low & Co.; March 26.—Bark Clara Suteil, 62 days from Manila, with sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Arrived, March 26th, ship Valparaiso, 155 days from Baltimore; British ship Carlyle, 140 days from Liverpool; bark John A. Paulding, 95 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee; steamer Montana, 3 days from Portland; bark Almatia, 5 days from the Columbia River.

The telegraph brings the price of gold from New York, 26th instant, at 126, and Banker's sterling at 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; Greenbacks sold 80 @80 $\frac{1}{2}$; Brokers quote 80 buying, and 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ selling, which is really about the gold price.

HOW THE ANCIENT GREEKS FISHERD.

It is currently supposed that honest Izaak Walton was the father of the science of angling. Nothing can be more erroneous. The Greeks were masters of the rod and line 5,000 years ago. A writer in the October number of the *London Quarterly Review* says:

The old Greeks and Romans, having a "particular weakness" for fish, were ardent followers of the gentle sport. "The existence of proficients in the art of angling," says Dr. Badham, "is competently attested from the scattered hints of contemporaries, and from frescoes, gems, bas-reliefs and coins."

Athenian mentions the names of several writers who had written treatises or poems about fishing; as Caelicus of Argos, Numeus of Heraclea, Phanerates the Arcadian, Posidonius the Cretan, and Oppian the Cilician. With the exception of this last named poet, all these writers' works have perished. Seleucus of Tarsus, Leonidus of Byzantium, and Agatholus of Atreia, are also enumerated by the author of the *Deipnosophists*, as having written prose essays on this subject. Angling with line and hook, trolling, and even fly-fishing after a rather primitive fashion, were practised by the ancients; netting, of course, was in great vogue, while meaner devices to catch the fish by poisoning were sometimes resorted to, such as Homer refers to the art of taking sea-fish with hook and line—

"As when the angler on a prominent rock Drags from the sea to shore, with hook and line, A weighty fish."

FISHING WITH RODS. A rod was sometimes used in sea-fishing; or horsehair, must have been strongly made for the capture of large fish. A leaden weight was attached to the line to make it sink.

"The angler at sea who used no rod," says Dr. Badham, whose interesting book evidences considerable knowledge of ancient piscatorial lore, "either wound his line round the left wrist [rather a dangerous proceeding should a mighty conger swallow the bait] and manoeuvred with the other hand, or else attached it to a boat-peg, with a number of hooks disposed at intervals, in a similar manner to our hand-lines; but when he ventured small for great ones, only a single large hook was fastened to the end of it. Of the third requisite to the angler's craft—fish-hooks—an abundant assortment, now in the museums at Naples, was discovered at Pompeii; they vary extremely in form, size, and mode of adjustment, and are manufactured of two different metals, some like our own, of steel (*nucleus ferri*), others, as we read in *Oppian*, of bronze—

GREEK FISH-HOOKS.

These ancient hooks, some of which were two-barbed, bore considerable resemblance to the modern kinds; some of the larger of these hooks were leaded, "the leads being formed into conico-cylindrical lumps shaped like dolphins, and named Delphini, after a certain rude resemblance to that fish." Of the following lines, which describe the ancient Greeks' mode of sea-trotting, apparently almost identical with the modern gorge-bait trolling for pike:

He holds the labrax, and beneath his head, Adjusts with care and oblong shape of lead Named from its form a dolphin; plumbd with this.

The bait shoots heading through the blue abyss; The bright decoy a living creature seems, As now on this side, now on that it gleams.

FLY-FISHING.

Fly-fishing is generally considered to be an invention of quite modern days, but it is certain that the device of taking fish by means of an artificial fly was known and practised by the Isaac Walton of classical antiquity. Martial, in one of his epigrams, alludes to the art in the following lines:

Odolosa munerum et malis artes, Imitator hamos dona; manqui quis nescit. Avidum vorata depicti scutum nescit. All treacherous gifts and bribes I hate, For gifts, like hooks, oft hold a bait; Who has not seen the scartur rise, Deceoyed and caught by fraudulent flies?

Tuesday, April 3, 1866
LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Friday, Ma

PERSONAL DISPUTES—It would individual squabbles are the ord day. It is the inevitable fate of communities that everybody should an intense interest in the sayings public and private, of everybody's rious antecedents are fruitful of speculative imaginations, and occ real or assumed, furnish a titbit of sensational gossip-mongers. The Frontin encounter came up for final before the stipendiary magistrate. The defendant Gaston was censured Bench for his exorbitant conduct an aive peculiarities, and was fined of \$25; in addition to which ordered to find two securities for bound over himself in the sum of keep the peace for six months. The street fracas will be adjudicated by Supreme Court, and actions have entered for assault and battery of part and alleged defamation of the other. It is a matter of regret scandalous misapprehensions canced privately without any referen legal tribunals.

ESTATE OF G. E. DENNES—In a headed "Paid over," our morning rary, who is addicted to taking other for inaccurate statements, yesterday some glaring misrepresentations. That the amount paid over by Messrs & Green on Wednesday was \$130 \$230, which the court had p directed to be paid in. It does not the whole amount by from \$80 to the credit of what merit a liberal patri the credit of any "Club" w not subscribed by the "Club" w the *Chronicle* is acquitted. The \$130 will not be equally divided am the creditors, as arrangements have been intended and will be made t full. More veracity and less animi not hurt our contemporary.

HOLIDAY AMUSEMENTS—Our naval who contributes in no slight degree f to time towards enlivening the mo the town, are busy preparing a cap ning's entertainment for Easter Tu The time-honored play of "Dougl be represented by the theatrical am the "Alert." Although a bold st historic notices, report says that formance will merit a liberal patri The new farce of the "Area Belle" in the programme, will be prom much merit, and will constitute tractive feature in the entertainment.

MUSICAL—The band of the Volunte afforded our citizens a musical tr night. A selection of popular air w formed, on the roof of the St. N Hotel, and the dulcet strains were h and near, calling up pleasant recollec by-gone scenes of gaiety and sociam ment. The members subsequently of a genial "stirrup cup" toastin hearty unanimity the success of the rades who are seeking their fortun Big Bend country.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—A meet the committee of management of th cultural and Horticultural Society yesterday at Messrs. Franklin's offic neith McKenzie, Esq., in the chair resignation of Mr. Elliott, the efficient tary, is about to proceed up ed was received and accepted, and M Bales, of the firm of Jax & Co., ed and forists, was appointed Secretary. After some unimportant basin meeting separated.

BIG BEND—A letter from Captain dated Lytton City, March 22d, to fr this city, says it is altogether too eminers to proceed to the Big Bend The roads are in a bad condition at provisions are very scarce, and there prospect for transporting any for som to come yet.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON—There will total eclipse of the moon to-night comming at about 20 minutes to seven, c shadow at about 15 minutes to seven ending at about 10 o'clock.

Monday, Apr

BOAT RACES—On Good Friday the race for \$100 announced to take plac tween Lachapelle's boat the "Glance Reid's four-oared gig created consid interest. The course was from the round the furthest buoy and back, and of people collected on the wharves, br and other points where a good view f race might be obtained. The oarsm each boat were amateurs, not prac rowers but men of sinew, who truste to their physical strength than their so The gig, steered by her owner, was the get away but was soon overhauled an turning Hospital Point the Glance drew l The latter boat then increased her lea the gig rallied and endeavored to ovel her but to no purpose, and the Glance in several lengths ahead. The next ex ment was a sculling match for \$25, a between Messrs. Glasgow and Alexa over the same course, which was won by the former. To-day an interesting for \$40 a side will take place betwe Glance and Reid's gig propelled by two instead of four, without coxswains. Tw the winning crew will pull the former a well known Cariboo miner and another teur will propel the gig.