

deposit \$10 in the bank, and have a great quantity by him. He would not get rid of it; he would run all round to his neighbors to get it here and there in order to get it.

Further discussion of the bill of the bill, amidst applause, the bill was substituted for the following rate was adopted: to be 25 cents; the sixpence, a three penny piece, 6 cents. Hon. DeCosmos moved that the committee report progress, and ask again to-morrow. Carried. Then went into committee on the bill, Hon. Franklyn in the

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ance foreign vessels in the coasting trade. He saw much in what the previous speaker had said that pointed to Victorian interests. No doubt the hon member would object to the Active coming up to this port, and that was the cause of his strong opposition to the bill. His (hon. Helmecken's) object was, no doubt, to prevent the Active coming past Victoria. This was undesirable; we would by placing such restrictions on the movements of foreign steamers, be depriving ourselves of the power to replace our own vessels in case of accident.

Hon. Hamley conceived the bill as not repugnant to English law. It was necessary for Government that it should be carried.

Hon. Walkem—The question was not whether the Council was to receive the law from the hon. Collector of Customs, or, by proper investigation, to arrive at a proper conclusion. He had no doubt, so strongly were Victorians opposed to the Active coming here, that they had certainly paid her to run upon the mud (laughter).

Hon. Franklyn—Although he belonged to the banditti, had been called the British Lion, so strongly marked were his feelings of loyalty. It would be suicidal not to give the Governor the power stated in the bill.

Hon. Trutch thought the Active would not be doing a coasting trade in leaving one portion of her cargo at Victoria and bringing the remainder to New Westminster.

Hon. McDonald thought the Governor should have the power conceded by the bill.

Hon. Pemberton moved that after the word "Governor" the words "by and with the consent of the Legislative Council" should be added (laughter).

Hon. Southgate thought the Governor should have the power where British vessels could not be obtained at a reasonable price.

Hon. Young—If the words suggested by the hon. member for Victoria district were inserted, the Council might continue its sittings from January to December.

Hon. Pemberton—If hon members continued to make such long speeches they certainly would be there the whole year.

Hon. Birch objected to the supposition that the legal officers of the Crown were not fully alive to any defect in the law.

Hon. Helmecken—The shipping interest must be protected like any other branch of industry; he believed that Vancouver Island was the head of navigation, and it was not the fault of the members from that island if the harbors on that island were the best on the Pacific Coast. It would be just the same to give the Governor power to admit foreign wheat free of duty, if the prices of native grown were high. To place such power in the hands of the Governor was to destroy all confidence in the shipping trade of the Colony. He was not prejudiced, but he had his own opinion; there was more under the Bill than met the eye; things were done that gave people occasion to talk, and things were intended by the Bill that would injure the Colony for a long time to come.

He should propose an amendment that the words "to prevent or regulate monopoly where no British bottoms are prepared to do the business on fair and equitable terms."

Hon. DeCosmos—To admit the principle that vessels might touch at Victoria, and then proceed to any portion of the Colony, would be to destroy confidence and take money out of the country; that vessels might discharge at Victoria and then proceed to Nanaimo for a cargo was quite correct, but to allow or any foreign vessel making several divisions of her cargo, and deliver the several portions in different parts of the Colony, would be to legislate in direct hostility to the interests of our own merchant marine; he would concede a port of discharge and a port of loading, but nothing more.

The amendment of Hon. Helmecken was then put to the House and lost by 11 to 8.

Hon. Southgate pointed out that by the system of taking the tonnage for dues, from the register, British vessels were charged one third more than foreign, as the measurement of American vessels, for instance, was considerably less than British.

Hon. Robson thought the Bill defective in this respect; the charge on British vessels was nearly double that on foreign; some clause should be inserted that would adopt some system for both.

Hon. Hamley could only charge ships according to their registered tonnage and could only find that out by referring to the register in each case.

After some remarks from several hon members, the further consideration of clause 11 was deferred.

Hon. Pemberton—The law should provide that fines, fees and forfeitures be paid into the Colonial Treasury.

Hon. Hamley—The hon member for Victoria District had no doubt reference to pickings, in which case, the reflection would tell with equal force on the hon gentleman himself. The law on the subject was clear, and the law provides specially for the colonies.

Hon. DeCosmos—There were always serious obstacles in the way, when it was proposed to take money out of the pockets of officials by certain alterations in the law. He would oppose any laws by which an official was allowed to draw one cent more than his stipulated salary.

Hon. Helmecken moved that all action under the 5th section in the bill should be deferred until after the assent of Her Majesty should be obtained to the necessary modifications. Whatever was done under the present Act would be illegal.

Hon. DeCosmos—The amendment proposed by his colleague was in the right direction; if it was not adopted, the only alternative was an appeal to Her Majesty to disallow any laws that might be collected under its provisions; a regular organization of the people was necessary. He would cheerfully support the Governor in all measures for the welfare of the Colony, but he protested against hanging out a sign as this law most assuredly did, to foreign shipowners, in order to take the bread out of the mouths of our own people.

Hon. Helmecken's amendment to refer the question to Her Majesty was lost on division by 12 to 4.

The committee then rose and reported progress to sit again to-morrow.

Hon. Crease asked leave to introduce a Bill to improve the present law relating to mortgages; leave granted.

The House in committee then resumed the adjourned debate on Confederation, Hon. Brew in the chair.

Hon. DeCosmos—From what he had learned since the subject was last before the House, was induced to ask permission to withdraw his former resolution, and to be allowed to introduce a new one, to the effect that such measures should be taken for the immediate entrance into the North American Confederation as had been provided by the Bill already carried through the Imperial Parliament.

Hon. Robson was opposed to the resolution, as he was in the dark upon what conditions British Columbia would be allowed to enter the North American Confederation. It was very desirable to express his opinion.

Hon. Ball had no direct opposition to the resolution, but he thought the Colony was not prepared for Confederation; the large intervening tract of land would separate us from the Canadas for many years to come. By the word immediate, we were made to appear to be rushing blindly into Confederation; he would propose to erase the word immediate.

Hon. Walkem—The hon member who last spoke objects to the word that is most vital to the resolution. He strongly urged that we should secure a portion of the laurels gained in bringing about the Confederation by at once making our wishes known. He did not think the hon member had offered any evidence in support of his assertion that the country was not prepared; he believed the country was ready to enter the Confederation at once; the hon member's resolution had shown them by facts and figures the manifold advantages accruing to this Colony by Confederation. He hoped that no obstacle would be thrown in the way, as the resolution would have the approbation of the Governor. They should take time by the forelock, and not allow all the propositions to come from the other side to bring about Confederation. Every member would have reason to feel proud that he had assisted in carrying out the great scheme.

Hon. Birch thought the word immediate unnecessary, and would not hasten the matter at all. On the contrary, it would be necessary to know the terms upon which we should gain admission to the Confederation and in what form.

Hon. Crease thought that by adopting the resolution we should be asking admission to the Confederation on any terms; he was opposed to flinging ourselves at the head of the Confederation immediately if not sooner. It would require calm deliberation on our part Canada was no doubt anxious to have an outlet on the Pacific, but the intervening Red River settlement had to be first purchased.

Hon. McDonald would ask the Council to defer any action on the resolution until the opinion of their constituents was heard; there would be a meeting that night in Victoria to consider the matter. The people were divided in opinion on the subject. It would be far more dignified to leave out the words "immediate."

Hon. Walkem—The hon member asks the motion to be deferred, in deference to a public meeting.

Hon. Southgate was in favor of the motion as it then stood; it would spread confidence abroad and cause people to invest.

Hon. Ball would ask what advantages were to be acquired by us from Confederation; he thought the advantages were all the other way, as we are possessed of the gate to the Western Pacific. The Canadas must offer us good terms.

Hon. Robson would recommend that the word "immediate" be erased; it would not hasten the matter, and was indicative of precipitancy. He did not see what advantage we should derive from Confederation at present; there were 2000 miles of country lying waste between this and Canada.

Hon. Smith supported the resolution as it stood.

Hon. Birch—If the statement that our tax amount to \$120 per head is correct, I should doubt very much if the Canadas would be inclined to reside us. He should say that that fact, taken in conjunction with our anxiety for Confederation, expressed in the motion, would cause our rejection.

Hon. DeCosmos—The whole gist of the argument was now or hereafter. He certainly had no intention of throwing himself on anybody else at the head of the Confederation. The resolution expressed no terms—it only expressed the action of the local Government. They would, of course, maturely consider the terms afterwards. It was more to our interest than to that of the Canadas, that we should enter the Confederation. We should interest the Canadian Government in completing the route to Red River and the Canadas; there was only 400 miles between the great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains. We could open the route over the Rocky Mountains, but would require Canada to do the rest. It is our interest to enter the Confederation as soon as possible, and not wait for Canada to invite us. If the Hon. Colonial Secretary could show that the word "immediate" was unnecessary, he would take great pleasure in striking it out of the resolution.

Hon. Birch said His Excellency would send the resolution by first mail, and he thought, therefore, that the word was unnecessary.

Hon. Crease said there was no doubt that the Confederation would add to the population and wealth of British Columbia. Red River settlement would soon be filled with a population, and having a wagon-road first, which, when means offered, could be turned into a railroad, we should have a continuous stream of immigration across the Plains; he thought that by over-cagerness we should defeat our object.

Hon. Robson agreed with the hon Attorney General that over-cagerness would defeat the object. There were certain hon members who had sued to be joined to British Columbia, and it was painfully apparent that they had deluded their object by their over-cagerness. He did not see the advantages of becoming a member of the Confederation, with 2000 miles of waste between us and Canada. We are not prepared to enter the Confederation just now. He agreed with a hon member that Quenselmouth was the key to the Pacific.

Hon. Helmecken had not expected to say a single word on the subject, as they were unanimous in the desire for Confederation. We should not be doing wrong by asking for immediate admission; the resolution does not say that we want to be taken in without negotiations. He thought there was little doubt of its being received favorably. Our great object was to attract population. Our gold mines would have that influence on the people of Canada, who would come overland if a trail was made by which people could travel when and how they pleased. It was

too far to look forward to a railroad; we should legislate for the present and let the future take care of itself. The insertion of the word "immediate" could do no harm and might do good. The great difficulty had been the absence of all feeling of nationality. We are nobodies. We could not do anything for ourselves, and it would be better to be independent than to be bound by red tape. Move where they liked there was always some difficulty. Why we should not take steps for admission to the Confederation he really did not know. What hon members objected to in the word he really did not see. It would only show that we had a great desire to be united—that was all.

Hon. Wood objected to the word annexed in relation to Vancouver Island, made use of by the hon member for New Westminster, as it did not express the relation of that island to British Columbia; Vancouver Island was neither a conquered nor a prostrate Colony.

Hon. Robson did not imply that Vancouver Island was conquered; it was annexed, or absorbed. If the word was obnoxious to hon members he would withdraw it.

Hon. DeCosmos was prepared to strike out the word "immediate" if desired; it was immaterial to him what precise words were used so long as the desire for Confederation was expressed.

Hon. Pemberton proposed an amendment to the resolution proposed by the hon junior member for Victoria, as follows:

"That the Council is of opinion that at this juncture of affairs in British North America, view of the Rocky Mountains, it is very advisable that His Excellency be respectfully requested to take such steps, without delay, as may be deemed by him most advisable to secure the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation on fair and equitable terms—this Council being confident that in advising this step they are expressing the views of the Colonists generally."

Hon. Franklyn would vote for the amendment, as there was nothing about delegates; they had had enough of delegations.

Hon. DeCosmos—Nor is there anything about mendacious patriots.

The amendment passed unanimously, and the Council adjourned.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 21.—Robson's motion for grant to Columbian Hospital, carried.

A long session took place on Smith's motion for the admission of barley duty free. The motion was lost.

Leave was granted Wood to bring in Exchequer Debenture bill.

On third reading of Harbor Dues bill, Helmecken and DeCosmos made a determined resistance, but the bill was ultimately carried by a large majority.

The Real Estate Tax Repeal bill was brought up for second reading. DeCosmos made an able speech in opposition, and proposed an amendment to the effect that the second reading be postponed in order to give due notice to purchasers at real estate tax sales, and so permit of an expression of their opinion before the passing of the bill; also, for an address to the Governor asking for returns connected with the subject. He was supported by Walkem. The committee was postponed till Wednesday next. Purchasers and others interested should have public notice of the intention of the Legislature to pass this enactment, in order that such steps may be taken to oppose its passage as their circumstances admit of. The Government proposition is to return the purchase money with twenty-one (21) per cent interest.

The second reading was carried by a majority of thirteen (13) to three (3). The report was read from the Committee of Crown Lands. They recommend the immediate transfer of the Crown Lands to the Legislature in fee simple in order to make free grants to immigrants.

ITEMS.

The Hope reached Mouth of Harrison River. Ice very thick above.

Canada.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The main portion of Bothwell, Canada, was burned yesterday. One hundred houses were destroyed. The town is situated in the business centre of the Canada oil region.

QUEBEC, March 19.—A large body of seamen, belonging to Her Majesty's service, have been sent west to equip gunboats on the lake for service as soon as possible.

The celebration of St. Patrick's day caused a larger turn out than for many years.

Europe.

LONDON, March 18.—Arrests of Fenians continue in Ireland. Head Centre Donovan, who was captured in Cork, and Burke, one of the leaders, recently captured, and 40 others, have been sent in irons to Donegal.

LONDON, March 19.—The debate on the reform bill has been postponed to the 25th inst.

PARIS, March 19.—Evening.—The coronation of Francis Joseph, as King of Hungary,

during his present visit to this city, is strongly urged by all parties.

LONDON, March 19.—Midnight.—In the House of Commons the Government asked formal leave to bring in a reform bill to-morrow.

China.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The steamer Colorado, from China, arrived this morning. A terrible explosion took place in the harbor of Hong Kong.

About noon, on the 17th of January, a bulk called the Zephyr, used for storage of powder, blew up and was totally destroyed, as well as the Bremen, a three-masted schooner, which was taking in powder at the time. From thirty to forty persons were killed, all on board the above-named vessel being blown to atoms, as no fragments of them were afterwards found. Many persons who were in the boats in the neighborhood were killed by the concussion. There were two Europeans on board the Zephyr, and seven Europeans and two Chinese on board the schooner, of whom no traces were found. The Zephyr had 300,000 pounds of powder on board.

Shipping.

ARRIVED, March 19.—Bark Milan, 9 days from Teaklet; bark Oak Hill, 8 days from Port Blakely.

SAILED, March 19.—Brig Deacon, Puget Sound.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, March 21.—The steamer Fideliter, from Victoria, arrived at 3 a.m. this morning. She will sail for Victoria on Saturday.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 22.—Helmecken placed a protest on record against clause five in the harbor dues bill.

The Governor's message informs the House that he had placed himself in communication with the Governor of Canada and the Canadian delegates on Confederation.

DeCosmos moved for further instructions on the subject of the Crown lands between the Imperial Government and the Colony.

Helmecken moved that a drawback be allowed on malt liquors manufactured in and exported from the Colony.

Harewood coal company's extension bill read first time.

Excise ordinance read first time. Stamp brought up his motion for return of duties on drawback, resulting in selection of a drawback of fifty cents per thousand feet on lumber exported.

Legal Professions bill caused a long discussion of a very uninteresting character, and was ultimately reported, with trifling amendments, complete; third reading to-morrow.

Exchequer debenture ordinance in Ways and Means passed through committee with slight alteration.

Victoria Incorporation bill in committee to-morrow.

From Cariboo.

WILLIAM CREEK, March 5.—Winter fine; mining continues prosperous; no new strikes, but paying claims continue to yield. There will be good sleighing all the way from William Creek yet, by canoe from Yale to Harrison mouth, about one mile and a half of portages.

Rumors of a new strike on Canyon Creek; no precise information to hand.

Eastern States.

BOSTON, March 20.—The Massachusetts Legislature has ratified the Constitutional amendment.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A Knoxville special to the Times says the damage in East Tennessee by the flood is over two millions dollars. The loss of all kinds of stock is unprecedentedly heavy. All the farmers along the river will be very late with their crops. Many lives were lost, and in Lower Tennessee many families were left homeless. The rivers are rising still; more rain is falling, and great destitution prevails.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Irish enthusiasm in this city has subsided. The rebellion in Ireland is regarded as a disgraceful failure. Several meetings have been held to consider the subject of the early invasion of Canada. The steps taken look something like war.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Fenian Senate is in special session. The Roberts circles are making active preparations for the proposed new movement against Canada.

Canada.

It is stated that 18,000 to 20,000 men men are armed and ready to march to the frontier. The rumored despatch of United States troops to the frontier arises from the fact that detachments are going to Oswego to fill the places of troops sent from thence to the Indian country.

Europe.

LONDON, March 20.—Labor riots have broken out at Rheims, France.

BERLIN, March 20.—A treaty has been concluded between Prussia, Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Baden. It gives Prussia command of the armies of the latter countries in time of war.

FLORENCE, March 21.—The general elections have been held. Garibaldi has been returned for three cities.

PARIS, March 21.—The Corps Legislatif has sustained the Emperor's foreign policy by an overwhelming majority.

Mexico.

GALVESTON, March 21.—Rio Grande dates to the 16th says: A battle took place at Calayupala between a small part of the forces, not over 2500 on either side. Maximilian took command in person. There are different accounts. The result of the appearance of Maximilian was that the Imperialists were victorious. Diaz was about to seize the Capital.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—The U.S. Consul at Vera Cruz reports that all the French troops were embarked on the 12th March.

Portland.

The Fideliter sails for Victoria on Saturday night. The schooner Crosby also sails on Saturday.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov 23.—The Council was occupied the whole of to-day on the Victoria Incorporation Bill. A number of amendments were made, when the committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The next sitting will be on Monday.

Southgate gave notice of his intention to move that the provisions of the County Court Ordinance be extended to Vancouver Island in order to have a branch at Nanaimo.

The Governor's message was received giving his assent to the ordinance exempting homesteads and other property from forced seizure, and the ordinance relating to licenses and direct taxes on persons.

The Legal Practitioners Ordinance was read a third time and passed.

The Exchequer Debenture Bill was read a second time.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Evening Post says it is understood that if impeached, Smythe will in justification of himself produce a mass of evidence to show that he only followed the course of his predecessors for a number of years. The President will not remove Smythe.

The New Haven papers say the project of an international boat race at the Paris exposition, between picked crews of the English and American Universities has been favorably received at Harvard and Yale, and the rowers chosen.

Canada.

The Evening Commercial says the Canada politicians assume the consolidation of the Provinces as a fixed fact, and are busy canvassing. All British North America will join the Confederation.

The Montreal Herald says that while it is gratifying to learn that British Columbia is to join the Union, obstacles are in the way of its being accomplished while the central regions remain a wilderness.

The Montreal Gazette says that Prince Rupert Land has already taken preliminary steps to join the Confederation to extend in a direct line the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

Europe.

PARIS, March 22.—It is announced that the Emperor Napoleon favors a Confederation of the Governments of France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland against Prussia.

FLORENCE, March 22.—The National Parliament was inaugurated to-day. Victor Emanuel delivered the usual speech from the Throne.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Winter Garden Theatre was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. All the property, including the magnificent wardrobe of Edwin Booth, was consumed. The Southern Hotel, adjoining, was badly damaged. Loss, about \$300,000.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Steamer Idahc left for Portland this morning.

SAILED—Bark Rival, Puget Sound.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, March 24.—The steamer Fideliter sailed for Victoria at six o'clock last evening.

News from Canyon City says the Indians are again on the war path.

Libels on the Flowers.—The intense breathing blossoms of every clime are intimately labelled by nature to preparations manufactured from pungent essential oils. Murray and Lamm's Florida Water, for thirty years the standard perfume of the world, is frequently simulated by impostors, whose preparations are not only worthless, but deleterious to health, besides becoming rancid and disagreeable to the sense of smell soon after contact with the air. Beware of cheap imitations. Murray and Lamm's Florida