

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 30th. The Council met at 8 p.m. Present: Hon. Crease, Spalding, Robson, Ker, Wood, Smith, Cox, Hamley, DeCosmos, Ball, Trutch, O'Reilly, Young (presiding).

LOAN SOCIETIES BILL.

The Committee of the Whole was resumed. Hon. Cox in the chair. Hon. Crease said the bill admits of a large financial association being formed, whose transactions would involve millions of money, and the safeguards in the bill were perfectly insufficient for the purposes intended. He had consulted all the authorities on Building Loan Societies, and he could not find any of them admitting of the scope asked for by this bill. It was extraordinary to bring in a bill of such magnitude, at the end of the session. It would make a vital alteration in the law of partnerships which could not be permitted. The measure would create a sort of "credit mobiler." Had its objects been confined to Building Societies, it would have commanded his support. It dealt with real as well as personal securities, and one of its provisions was in direct opposition to the law that forbids advances by any association on their own shares. The bill ought to be divided into several parts, under proper heads.

Hon. DeCosmos thought the measure should be passed on its own merits. The tendency of the age was to remove restrictions, and the most eminent writers on political economy had ably supported this view of the matter. The limited liability law was a step in the right direction, but had been taken after a great deal of hesitation. All the public required was that as few impediments as possible should be placed in the way of business. Let the public verdict say whether the measure was good or bad. Are banks not the gigantic financial concerns to which the learned gentleman had alluded; and they were without any of the checks which he thought so necessary. He was prepared with amendments in order to remove the objections of the hon. Attorney General. It was an admitted principle that companies might organize as they liked. As to the company making advances on their own shares, it was only the ordinary system pursued by the banks, where the shares were taken as collateral security. Any one can enter into financial transactions, and no one had any right to question the propriety. The association proposed to be organized by this bill would make periodical returns. Such an association would be a benefit to the country. He believed in the subdivision of labor, but in small communities, this principle could not be carried out. The privileges granted by the bill were clearly defined, when the population increased in the colony, the increase of business would make the separation of the different branches advisable.

Hon. Wood thought the hon. Attorney General had been treated with the greatest possible courtesy. It rested with him now, to propose such amendments as would protect the public. Nothing more was intended by the bill than to afford the means of incorporation, and the advantages of limited liability. Heedless persons should be protected, and are protected by the bill. He could not think of any objection to the principle, it was only a question of detail. It would supply a great want in this colony, the means of investment for small funds.

Hon. Robson could not help thinking it strange that the hon. gentleman could feel in favor of such a bill, particularly on the last evening of the session, his head was evidently not so clear as usual. Do what they would, there was no possibility of getting the bill through.

Hon. Young was sorry to see that every little trifling opportunity was seized upon in order to harass the patience of the House. It was not the manner to treat such a measure, but really with the present difficulties in view, he should recommend the hon. proposer to defer the measure till next session.

Hon. DeCosmos was not prepared to defer the bill, thought the clauses were numerous short and easily disposed of.

Hon. Wood as seconder of the bill, was not in a position to withdraw the bill. There was no solid ground of objection. It was a mere factions' opposition, in which frivolous objections were raised in order to speak against time. It was most unfair treatment; after the great amount of time and expense which the bill had cost the parties interested.

Hon. Robson thought the hon. member who had last spoken, had no right to grumble about speaking against time. The hon. gentleman had been speaking against time during the whole session. He would move that the Committee do now rise.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The House then went into Committee on the Anatomy Bill. Hon. Cox in the chair. Hon. Ball said the bill will not meet with satisfaction anywhere but particularly in country districts. It was an abominable bill (great laughter). It was no laughing subject (renewed laughter) really it was no laughing subject (roars of laughter) it was to be cut up for ten dollars, that clause should be struck out.

Hon. Helmecken agreed with the hon. member who had just sat down, that it was no laughing matter, and those who had children to educate would soon find that out. Children brought up to the medical profession had to be sent away to acquire it. Anatomical schools were absolutely necessary, and they must make a beginning some time. Some people said that surgery should come all ready educated, that was all very well, but after a residence here of some years they required freshening up. Bodies would not be required in Cariboo, every body after dissection must be decently interred, or the surgeon would be liable to two years imprisonment. The objections raised against the bill were the merest sentimentality.

Hon. Robson said surgeons educated out here were mere bunglers, half educated butchers. A savage would become pale with horror if he was told what was intended by this bill. He had spoken to the most eminent medical man in this colony, (name, name,) Dr. Jones, and he was horrified with the idea. There were other persons he had spoken to (names, names,) how could he remember the names in a populous district like New Westminster. What a dreadful thing if some mother at home, inquiring after her son John, was told that, having died at the hospital, he was duly handed over to the surgeons for dissection, and that his skull might be seen on Dr. Helmecken's chimney-piece, one of his legs at Dr. Dickson's and the other in the study of young Davie. It was a most infamous measure.

Hon. Helmecken rather admired fine feelings, but the hon. member for New Westminster had taken a queer way of showing them. The people that were held up as those likely to be most aggrieved by the bill had come from the countries where such laws were in force, the measure was for the benefit of the living.

Hon. Trutch had formerly felt in favor of the bill, but should now vote against it, having been strongly impressed with the rather extraordinary arguments of the member for New Westminster. He should move that the Committee rise and report progress.

FRUITS BILL.

Hon. Young, in giving his opinion as to the question of order, raised in respect to this bill, had arrived at the conclusion that the bill was out of order, and he would decide accordingly.

COUNTY COURT'S AMENDMENT BILL.

Hon. Robson supported the bill, the County Court judge would sit on the Bench beside the Judge of the Supreme Court, when the latter was presiding in County Courts.

Hon. Cox—Yes, he would sit as a dead-head.

Hon. Robson—It would only be for a short time, and County Court Judges should be glad to have their judgments confirmed by the decisions of the Supreme Judge, they would be thought more of.

Hon. Cox could not see the wisdom of allowing a County Court Judge to perform duties that were anything but agreeable during 11 1/2 months in the year, and then force the disagreeable office on the Judge of the Supreme Court for the other fortnight. The County Court Judge would be esteemed a myth, a humbug. The old story, he would be the best horse in the country, then another horse comes and beats him.

Hon. Robson—the issue was raised by certain Gold Commissioners, from fear of playing second fiddle to the Judge of the Supreme Court. If the knowledge of such ideas on their part became public, it would be very injurious to these gentlemen, who had been spoken of as persons without legal education.

Hon. Cox he spoke the opinion of all County Court Judges when he said it was the most disagreeable part of their duties. In the name of goodness, what was the use of putting men of his position out of their place for two weeks in the year.

Hon. Robson could only attribute the opposition of the Gold Commissioners to mere jealousy. Loud complaints had been made as to the necessity for this measure.

Hon. Cox could not see where the complaints came from, no one ever asked for such a measure. (Hon. Robson, the House asked for it.) The House is nothing. The hon. member for New Westminster knew as much about the matter as a dog did about the head of his bed.

On motion, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The Shipping Amendment Ordinance passed through committee and was reported complete.

Hon. DeCosmos begged to remind the House that the clause just repealed by this bill, was that which his colleague and himself had opposed so ardently last session. Their opinions were then treated with derision, but the House had come to see that his colleagues and he were right.

The third reading fixed for to-morrow. The Council then adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

to address the Governor on the advisability of establishing Drawbacks. The Shipping Amendment Ordinance was read a third time, and passed.

INDEBTEDNESS VANCOUVER ISLAND SCHOOLS.

Hon. Wood moved that His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to appropriate a sum of money, sufficient to pay off the indebtedness of the Vancouver Island schools. The principle of free schools had been established in the former colony of Vancouver Island, which was entirely in favor of free education. The teachers had a moral claim for the arrears of their salaries, they had gone on in accordance with the rule for 2 1/2 or 3 years established in Vancouver Island. Union came upon us, the Council came upon us, a certain sum was voted by the Council entirely insufficient to provide for the arrears. The teachers were notified by Government, but feeling that the cause they pursued was the right one, they took it upon themselves to continue their duties, trusting to the Government seeing them righted at the proper time. In waiting the pleasure of the Government, these people had been living on credit, and were now much in debt. The payment to teachers was very small, only sufficient to subsist upon. The debt up to the present time, inclusive of all arrears was \$11,000, and \$6,000 was voted for the entire colony. In view of the fact that the teachers continued their labors after they had been notified by Government, he only appeared there as a supplicant, not as a creditor.

Hon. Robson said then the hon. and learned gentleman proposed to pay the teachers off in full, after being notified by the Government? Such a proceeding would neither be just to the Government, or the people. The teachers themselves did not expect to be paid in full. He knew one of them that had written to him, who was prepared to take two-thirds. (name name) Mr Bryant of Nanaimo. The system as pursued by the teachers of Vancouver Island, was out of proportion to the wants of the country.

Hon. DeCosmos believed the teachers had not only a moral, but a legal right. It was very much like cheese paring, to attempt to offer them less than what was due to them. They had worked hard for very low salaries. He regarded free education as a means of colonising the country. Poor people would not stop here to pay a large proportion of their earnings to educate their children, when they could cross the boundary and get education at public expense. The teachers had as much right to their salaries as any other employees under Government.

Hon. Spalding had seen the Mr Bryant referred to, who would be contented to take a portion just now, but never spoke of taking less than the whole that was due to him.

Hon. Robson proposed an amendment, leaving the matter to the discretion of the Governor as to what he thought sufficient in the case.

Hon. Helmecken said the Legislature of Vancouver Island never refused money for the maintenance of these schools, and the act is still unrepealed that established these schools. If they intended to refuse payment of the salaries they should repeal the act.

Hon. Wood thought it would be a fortunate thing if the Government of the colony would accede to the claims of the teachers, it would tend to popularise it. It is not beyond the means of the colony, when they could keep up such establishments as the Assay Office for iron. There were salaries that might be pared down to supply the deficiency; the man spoken of at Nanaimo, was in great destitution, and would be glad to get anything.

The resolution was then carried as amended. Hon. Helmecken entered a protest on the minute book against the resolution.

THOMPSON RIVER BRIDGE ORDINANCE.

The House went into Committee. Hon. Ker in the chair.

Hon. Trutch thought when the lease expired for the bridge, that the tolls should cease, as the cost of repair might come out of the general road toll.

Hon. DeCosmos agreed with the hon. Chief Commissioner that no tolls should be charged.

The Committee reported the bill complete, with amendments.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Report of the Select Committee on Postal matters.

Hon. Helmecken moved that strangers be ordered to withdraw. County Court Amendment Ordinance. Hon. Ball in the chair.

On motion, the Committee rose and reported progress; equivalent to shelving the bill for the session.

His Excellency the Governor entered the House at half past two, and delivered the prorogation speech; at the conclusion of which, the Council adjourned, sine die.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

London, May 5.—A dispatch from Berlin says the South German States threatened to leave Customs Duty in case the address issued by a party of German unity receives consideration at the hands of Kaiser.

London, May 6, midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night Gladstone referred to the Duke of Richmond's assertion in the House of Lords last night, that it is Queen's duty to the Ministry to dissolve Parliament whenever they pleased. He said such power was unconstitutional, as it left the Ministry at liberty to deal with questions and laws which have not yet arisen nor passed. He asked for an explanation of the statement, and contradicted the one made in the House. Disraeli in answer said there was no discrepancy between the statements made in the two Houses. He had offered to resign, but his offer was declined. His advice to the Queen to dissolve Parliament when the State business permits, was without any reference to new constituents, but if the work of the House was not soon completed a new House would be elected by them.

Sir Stafford Northcote said the Ministry had no intention to menace the House. Disraeli, again rising, said a dissolution was only reserved in case an issue on the Irish Church question was passed.

London, May 7.—France has suddenly broken off diplomatic relations with Tunis for alleged repeated outrages upon French residents in that country.

Dublin, May 8.—The case of George F. Train was before the Bankruptcy Court today; in reply to a question Train said he had no property himself, and no control over that pertaining to his wife. He was recommended and subsequently admitted to bail.

London, May 10.—An alibi claimed by John Bright and others in the case of Barrett one of the Clerkenwell conspirators, has been disproved, and he will be executed.

Nagen and O'Connor of the Jackmel packet, are not released and will be tried soon.

The betrothal of the Princess Louise to the Crown Prince of Denmark is denied.

Latest dispatches from Cassis, France, say Lord Brougham died easily. He felt no pain; a pleasant stupor from which he never awakened. The case of Barret, the convicted Fenian, awakens considerable interest on petition. The prisoner has been reprieved for a week further.

VIENNA, May 10.—Telegrams received yesterday state that the persecution of the Jews in Baken and other places in Moldavia have been stopped by the authorities. Those who were compelled to flee from their homes have been allowed to return.

Abysinian Expedition. DUBLIN, May 8.—Gen Nagle and other prisoners were released from confinement on their own pledges to authorities. The London Times has official advices from Abysinia to April 26th. Gen Napier is expected to start with the entire army for the Red Sea about May 25th. The city of Magdalla was burned by the British.

London, May 9.—Official despatches from Talania say over thirty guns and mortars were destroyed at Magdalla and the forts blown up, and every building in the town burnt. On 17th the King's widow and son were protected to the Tigre country. The army left Magdalla on the 18th and supposed to reach Zoula Zed in May. The wounded are doing well. A Magdalla correspondent says the King was buried at Magdalla. The young prince Theodore goes to England and Gobozia is to be crowned king. The army will leave for home in a few days.

New York, May 9.—The New York Herald's special dated respectively the 10th, 11th and 13th of April, which had been delayed two weeks on route, and just come to hand, gave a grand picture of the fight on the 10th, when the English came in view. The army was in grand array; the fight opened with mortars, and soon after 250 Abysinians, with shouts and songs dashed down the hill and charged the British batteries. They were repulsed leaving 7 killed on the field including two chiefs. The enemy's courage was good; the King sent a flag of truce to Napier asking unconditional surrender. He replied he would never accept arbitrary terms, but would rather fight; but he asked Napier to take English prisoners and go away hence, all the prisoners were released, but the King refused to surrender himself, and Magdalla was stormed by troops. The King tried to commit suicide three times. They say they saw 3000 native prisoners killed on 9th April.

Eastern States.

Washington, May 7.—Bingham closed his argument in the impeachment case for managers to-day.

New York, May 8.—The Sun special says Eschenden indicated to-day he would probably vote for the second article, and expressly stated, without any reserve, that his written opinion was only adverse to the first article, as he considered the President has power under the constitution to make removable but not to fill such vacancies, while the Senate is in session.

New York, May 9.—The Herald's special says a project is on foot for the removal of Johnson and to arrest and try Gen Lee for treason and murder. It is expected Grant will resent such a violation of the terms of parole as a personal insult. The arrest is to be backed by Wade and other Republicans to deprive Grant's chance to be President. The plot is supposed to have been concocted by Butler and Stevens.

Washington, May 10.—What the result of impeachment trial will be is mere speculation. Senators still preserve a studied silence as to how they will vote, and the opponents of conviction outside of the Senate are alternately depressed and elated. Resolutions continue to be made.

The Secretary of State has received from the British Minister at Washington the following copy of a telegram from Lord Stanley: Nagle, Nugent, Leonard and Fitz-Gibbon, having signed a document acknowledging that they came in the Jackmel and expressing regret at so doing, have been set free and were to sail yesterday for America.

Chicago, May 10.—The Republican's Washington special states that the feeling has become quite strong that the President will send in his resignation to-morrow. General Grant stated that from what he knew the President intended to evade conviction by resigning at the last hour.

In the House Pike reported a resolution requiring the President to send a sufficient naval force to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the purpose of protecting American vessels in their rights, as recognized in the treaty of 1803. Resolutions passed.

Stevens, from Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit Arkansas. Bill passed.

Mexico.

HAVANA, May 7.—Passengers from Vera Cruz of the 2d announce a revolution having taken place in the Capital and President Juarez flying to the Texan frontier with seven millions in his possession.

Utah Territory.

Indians are again hostile on the overland road near Cheyenne, driving off stock, attacking stations, &c. Several men have been killed by them.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The Sacramento's passengers from San Francisco, April 14th, arrived in New York May 6th. Steamer Moses Taylor arrived from San Juan this morning.

Sailed barkentine W H Gawley, Port Townsend; bark Iconium, Seattle; bark Gold Hunter, Fort Madison; bark Florence, Seabeck.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The schooner Milton Badger arrived yesterday from the newly discovered land amidst the Pacific, 1000 miles west of the Sandwich Islands, known as Brook's Island. It appears that the discovery is not so valuable as it was thought it would be. The Pacific Mail Co. have left a quantity of coal there in case any of their steamers should fall short.

Cleared, May 9, str Ajax, Astoria; bark Gem of the Ocean, Burrard Inlet.

Legal Tenders \$71 @ 1 1/4. Flour, no change.

Wheat, sales of 200 sacks; fair ranges from \$2 10 @ 20.

Barley, advanced; holders not disposed to sell at \$1 60; nominal range \$1 65 @ 1 75.

Oats, firm; \$2 10 @ 20.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Arrived, bark Onward, Utsalady; British bark Kedar, from Port Gamble; ship Revue, from Port Discovery.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, May 11.—The Active arrived this morning. The Geo S Wright sailed this evening for Victoria with a full list of passengers and freight. The steamer Contingent sails at 6 to-morrow morning for San Francisco.

Sir George S Wright sailed at 6:30 this evening.

Washington Territory.

OLYMPIA, May 11.—Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock the Magdalla Ball the Steamer was destroyed by fire. The order lost about four hundred dollars worth of property and all their records.

In the Pope holds two years longer, he will have sat on the Pontifical throne for a period exceeding that of any of his two hundred and fifty or sixty predecessors.

If you wish the very best of Oakes Proctor's, you must call on Oakes & Proctor, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

AGENCY OF... Wine and Wine... Hostetter's Bitters... Porter's Cider... AGENTS FOR... CABINET CHAMPAGNE... Do... RET... BOUCHE, FILS & CO... GNE, FRANCE... AND PROMO... OF HEALTH... AY'S PILLS.

Attaining happiness is to secure... which life is stripped of its pleasure... of any function should be... of the system by... the blood from all impurities... the cause of the... inconvenience, pain or any other... Bowls, Liver & Stomach... well known in every part of the... in its use are so wonderful... complaints and derangements... is no longer a matter of remedy... the beneficial effects of... are so permanent and extensive... the organs of diges... and easy assimilation... and moral energy are increas... of Blood to the Head... which if not quickly attend a so... the stomach regular... the blood... dissipated by a course of this ad... ale's Best Friend... borders peculiar to the... and in... single, this mild but... with friendly & unobtrusive... all Skin Diseases... however inveterate, these medi... the Pills act upon... the system... and cleanse every stru... he soil or as salt penetrates... machinery is thus rendered... olds and Asthma... of colds of long duration or such... these cases... here the first stage of asthma has... as a certain and... the chest and throat... Billious Headache... sometimes be considered trifling... in mind that by intemperate... most serious... stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub... over the pit of the stomach, and... strength and energy. The... may be gradual will be thorough.

the best remedy known in... the following Diseases:... ale Irregular, Serofula King... of all kinds... Stone and Gravel... Secondary Symp... Tonsils... Tubercular... Tumours... Diets... Complaints... After... Worms... Weakness... of Urine... what ever case... sent of Professor Holloway... London, and by all respect... 1846, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d... Slaveship by taking the... Guidance of patients in ever...

LEA, FEVER, AGUE, & C

RODYNE.

BROWN'S CHLORODYNE... W. F. Fere Wood stated publicly... was undoubtedly the in... the whole story of the de... deliriously untrue, and he... been worn to. See the Texas...

ne's Chlorodyne—The Right... to the College of Physicians... that he had received information... remedy of any service for Chol... Laroc, Dec. 31, 1864.

's Chlorodyne—Extract from... 1866—Is prescribed by scores... W. F. Fere Wood stated publicly... did not supply a want and...

's Chlorodyne is the best an... Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Con... ematism, &c.

's Chlorodyne is a certain... 77, Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

's Chlorodyne—Extract from... W. F. Fere Wood stated publicly... we cannot too forcibly urge... in all cases. From a Mont... of Hospital, he has... able remedy in Neuralgia... their own my restoration... more suffering and had failed.

's Chlorodyne—Carron... W. F. Fere Wood stated publicly... ment Stamp, Overwhelming... each bottle, 50c. Manu... Street, Boston. Blood not... demand enables the pro... it is now sold in bottles...

OK—J. Applewh, William... 315 Franklin street. 1866

PLEASE... EARLY THE LATE... be presented in pay... Finlayson and John S... before the First day of June... to the late James Murray Reid...