

LONG PARLIAMENTS AND THEIR REMEDY.

After a storm calms a calm. After the recent commotion in the political atmosphere, the elements seem to have become exhausted, and we have a placidity on the surface of affairs that amounts to perfect stillness. Yesterday matters had simmered down into such quietude that the Assembly was dismissed to disturb it by the slightest approach to work, and so, after the Crown Lands resolution had finally passed without further debate, one member after another rushed for his hat and left the House. The bills that were awaiting, and have been awaiting for months past the analysis of the Committee of the Whole were for the hundredth time, sent back to the Clerk's room. It is natural enough that the members, after a nine-months' labor, should be anxious to relieve themselves of the cares of State, especially when so large a bulk of their work has proved fruitless, but there are measures, nevertheless, before the House which require their most urgent and serious attention—measures which, at the abolition of imprisonment, and the want of which, as is shown in unmistakable events every day, is vitally affecting the best interests of the country. However much, therefore, the members may feel disgusted with their tedious labors, there is an absolute necessity for continuous work until the bills at present before the House are finally passed. Whatever peculiarities the future historian may record of the infancy of Vancouver Island, we think standing out prominently in the foreground will be discovered its long Parliaments. From 1859 till the present time it is safe to compute the average duration of each session at three-quarters of a year. Nine months legislative labor every year for a community of six or seven thousand people, means there, 9300 such a thing known in the whole history of representative Government. Yet, although every one would think that the House would be a mere waste of time, it has, in fact, been made to remedy the abuse, and there is no guarantee that the next session will be shorter than the present or preceding ones. Surely it is time that the House should go seriously into this matter, and endeavor to preserve the dignity as well as utility of the Legislature. Under present circumstances both these qualities are sacrificed, and the inconvenience is as great to the members as the injury is serious to the country. There are various ways for getting rid of the mischief, if the House has only the moral courage to entertain them. We can limit the number of bills to be introduced in one day, or we can amalgamate the two Houses of Legislators as previously proposed. The first system is more general in those countries where paid membership exists, and where the Upper House is something more than an official oligarchy. Here, however, the members are given away, and the Legislative Council instead of being to some extent responsible for its acts, can snap its fingers with impunity at the representatives of the people. What bill they choose to ignore they can, and we have no redress. In England the whole cost of power is vested in the House of Commons, and it is found sufficiently strong to force the Lords at any time into submission, for not only have the Commons the power, in conjunction with the Crown to swamp the Upper House by the creation of new peers, but they can suspend it, if they choose, any year by the whole army and navy. What is our position, however, with a representative Council—we can stop the supplies, that is in vulgar language we can cut off our nose to spite our face, or for stopping the supplies in Vancouver Island simply means putting an end to all public works, and bringing the Colony to a standstill. In the state of affairs the Lower House is virtually a nullity. It is not only deprived of the use of that pressure which the money power gives to the popular branch in other countries, but is obliged to submit to the terms dictated by the four or five officials in the Upper House. If we look over the history of the present session, we shall find the measures from the Assembly in almost every instance twisted and turned until their framers would find it an impossibility to recognize them. The seal of the Council must be affixed to every emanation from the popular body, the impress of its wisdom must be stamped on every bill from the Lower House, if for no other reason than to show that it can make improvements. The public are, however, getting tired of this childish saw saw between the two Houses, and desire something more appertaining to business. To bring matters to a practical issue we have advocated the amalgamation of the two Houses, and we do so still. The objections against the measure are small in comparison with the benefits we should derive from a vigorous and harmonious Government. The only danger indeed that could possibly arise from the union of the two branches would be the interference of the officials with propositions that might concern

themselves or that might be brought forward for the purpose of retrenchment. This peril could, however, be very easily avoided by precluding the officials from voting on any money bill that might come up before the House. By this provision we should have all the benefits of official information and assistance, without any of the evils of centralized power. One of the principal advantages of the amalgamation would be to remove the present labor and responsibility imposed on members with regard to the introduction of bills—a labor and responsibility which frequently place an effective bar to legislation altogether. The routine work would be removed from the shoulders of individual members and placed on those of the Attorney General or his colleagues who are paid from the public purse. We know that the proposition of amalgamation is a little harmful to the self-love of the members, but the welfare of the country and the dispatch of public business are objects of greater solicitude than the private feelings of the most sensitive representative.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Homestead Law.—This excellent and humane law passed the House of Assembly finally yesterday, and will be at once sent to the Legislative Council. We hope that body may see the propriety of passing a law, which none is more earnestly desired by a majority of the people of this colony. By the enactment of such laws as the Homestead Bill, Imprisonment for Debt Bill, and some others, we may hope to render this colony at least as an attractive place of residence as our neighbor States. **Porter's Case.**—Thomas Porter and Mary Sheldon were each placed under bonds yesterday for creating a disturbance in the streets; the former in \$100, with two sureties in the sum of \$50 each, to keep the peace for three months, and the latter in \$200, with two sureties in \$100 each, for six months. **William Howard.**—This man, who was sentenced to three months imprisonment for violently assaulting Wm. Sutherland and brandishing a knife, Mr. Courtney defended in both cases.

Sudden Death.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a man named Thomas Conford, residing near the French Laundry, on Chatham street, and who has been ailing for the last two years, was observed by some neighbors to fall suddenly down in front of his house. He was carried to the hospital immediately. Deceased was married man, and is believed to have considerable property. An inquest will be held to-day at 11 o'clock. **Good Law.**—The steamer Fidelity, on her return from San Juan, Island on Sunday last, made the run across from the English Camp to Brodnick's wharf, a distance of 22 miles, in two hours less five minutes, and this against a strong head-tide. This is about as fast steaming as is generally done in these waters.

Mr. Day.

Yesterday was observed as a half-holiday by the majority of our citizens, the banks and most of the shops being closed in the afternoon. The streets were thronged with people looking at the Firemen's procession, and numerous boating and riding parties were out in all directions, tempted by the delightful weather.

An Inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday morning on the body of Moses Alway, who died suddenly at the St. Nicholas Saloon on Saturday night. A verdict of death from apoplexy was returned.

The Elephant.

The elephant—the dredger has been moved out to the end of the spit at the entrance of the harbor and placed in position to commence active operations to-day. She has been supplied with new and heavier chains and is made fast with the heavy anchors from the Royal Charter. The hoppers of the mud-pans are being altered so that the mud may run out of itself, instead of being shovelled out, as has hitherto been necessary.

Convict's Complaint.

The steamer Emily Harris will sail on Saturday or Monday next for Queen Charlotte Island carrying up a party of men to work the seam of timber known to exist there. A company has been formed in Victoria to work the mine, and Mr. Robinson, formerly of Nanaimo, has been appointed manager. The coal is said to be of excellent quality.

Inquest.

The coroner held an inquest yesterday in the police court on the body of Cotford, the man who died suddenly on Monday at his residence on Chatham street. The jury after viewing the body and hearing the evidence returned a verdict of death from epilepsy. **Returned Victorians.**—Amongst the passengers who arrived yesterday from San Francisco is Mr. Christian Ochsner, who some time since sold off his property on this Island with a view to settling in California, but finding things so depressed in that State has now returned persuaded that his chances of success are better in this colony. In the same ship were a family who have for some time in vain tried to make a living by farming in California, and have come up here to essay their luck. Mr. Ochsner states that several Victorians to his knowledge who have left the colony intend returning again. Mr. Chas. Street the former member for Saanich has gone to Kootenay intending if sufficient inducements do not present themselves in that quarter to proceed to Cariboo.

Not Est.—Considerable excitement was caused in business circles yesterday on its having been ascertained that Mr. William Culverwell, of Government street, well known as a general agent, collector, and official assignee, had left Victoria by the Geo. S. Wright for Portland, leaving it believed, heavy engagements unprovided for. Although generally assumed to be in affluent circumstances, Mr. Culverwell is well known to have been involved in speculations, and his suspension is therefore more a matter of regret than surprise. Numerous rumors were about yesterday as to the amount of his liabilities, but we think we are warranted in stating that when ascertained, they will not be found to be nearly as serious as at present supposed. It is further stated that an offer to compromise with his creditors will be submitted from Portland. A bill of sale of all his household furniture was given, we learn, to one creditor, who removed the same yesterday morning, and another creditor holds a mortgage on Mr. Culverwell's house and lot on Penders street, but beyond this we understand the majority of the creditors are unsecured.

Presentation.

The Rev. Van Nimmo, of the Church of Scotland, who is about to leave the colony, was presented last evening, at the residence of Mr. J. G. McKay, son of Rea street, with a handsome English gold watch, and a purse, the gift of the members of his congregation. Mr. Lang made the presentation, accompanying it with a few appropriate remarks to which a feeling response was given by the reverend gentleman.

Supra's Case.

Supra's Case.—Saltek vs. Hawkins for trespass. The hearing of this case was resumed yesterday before the Chief Justice. Mr. Cary, instructed by Mr. Copland, for plaintiff, Mr. McCraith, instructed by Messrs. Drake & Jackson, for the defence. Several witnesses having been heard for the defence His Honor gave judgment in favor of the defendant.

Civil List Resolutions.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor will not take on himself the responsibility of accepting the Resolutions on the Civil List passed by the House, but will send them home for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Official Assignments.

By the departure of the late official assignee in bankruptcy, estates, that office is rendered vacant, and several applicants, we learn, are already in the field with recommendations from their friends to the Chief Justice in their favor.

General Remarks.

Refreshing showers have continued to fall at intervals during the last few days, and the effect is visible in the beautiful verdure that now clothes the fields and the healthy appearance of the vegetation in the gardens.

Renewed Fair.

It will be seen by an advertisement that the fair from Victoria to New Westminster by the Enterprise has been reduced to \$2. To Yale or Douglas, connecting with the Reliance or Hope, the fare has been reduced to \$4.

Whisky Sentence.

James Bannan pleaded guilty yesterday in the Police Court, to the charge of supplying spirits to Indians, and was fined \$250, or in default six months' imprisonment, with hard labor.

The Leviathan.

The Enterprise entering Fraser river, Governor Seymour was taking his spell at the wheel, and the private Secretary had the watch on deck.

New Steamship.

We learn that Capt. E. Stamp is about to have a new steamship constructed either here or at New Westminster for the use of the saw mills he intends putting up on Burrard's Inlet.

Licensed.

The steamer Caladonia, of which Mr. W. Culverwell is part owner, was attached yesterday at the instance of Messrs. Spratt & Kriemer.

Seeds of 1864.

No. 5, Fort street. JAY & CO. IS ABLE TO SUPPLY RELIABLE & AGRICULTURAL VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS OF THE GROWTH OF 1864, at prices below the San Francisco market. Also, choice permanent Meadow Grasses, mixed to suit every variety of soil and climate, and a very large quantity of Prime English Red, White, and Yellow Dutch Clover at very low prices.

Boarding School.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. WILSON BROWN, Church Bank House.

Victoria, V.I.

DR. HELMCKEN, Speaker House of Assembly. ALLEN FRANCIS, Esq. - United States Consul. HENRY RHODES, Esq. - H. H. M. Consul.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME by Note or otherwise, are informed that if the amounts are not paid, either to Mr. Richard Nightingale or to my Solicitors, Messrs. Pender & Green, of Government street, Victoria, for collection, on or before the 15th inst., the same will be taken up by me, and the debtors will be liable to pay the same with interest, and the costs of the proceedings.

Sporborg & Ruef.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONGESTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Chlorodyne.

Chlorodyne is a most valuable medicine for the relief of Cholera, Diarrhœa, and other diseases of the bowels. It is a most valuable medicine for the relief of Cholera, Diarrhœa, and other diseases of the bowels.

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The Invalid's Friend.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where a remedy is found, here is one—Drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee, weak tea is preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four of the Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, and avoid the use of starchy food. The golden rules are: follow your own will, be happy in mind, strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing all obstructions, and giving renewed vigour to the system, and always being about what is required.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting the system, whether they be due to cold or to hot weather, or whether they be affected with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the back or the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other means have failed.

Stomach out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, cool the liver, and improve the general healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of indigestion, in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the stomach.

Bronchitis, Diarrhœa, Coughs, and Colds.

No disease is more frequent, less dangerous, and less affecting to the system, than that of the first symptoms of disordered action of the bowels, removed by Holloway's Pills. They quickly remove any temporary stagnation of the blood, relieve the liver, and give the bowels their healthy action, and thus the windpipe and lungs to perform their functions with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood, from all impurities, thus fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints.

Debilitated Constitutions.

In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness, generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system an urbane mass of disease, re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, break the force of indigestion, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor.

Billiousness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and Indigestion.

These Pills when taken regularly, and in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and increase the vitality of the system, and thus give a new impetus to the health.

Holloway's Pills are sold by the following Dispensaries.

Agents: Dr. J. Collis Brown, 17, Old Broad Street, London; Messrs. Pender & Green, 17, Old Broad Street, London; Messrs. Pender & Green, 17, Old Broad Street, London.

FRUITLESS TRADE MARK.

Having received information that certain unprincipled persons, by means of their agents, have been selling in the Colony, under the name of Holloway's Pills, a cheap and inferior article, which is not only injurious to the health, but also a violation of the law. We therefore beg to inform the public, that the only genuine Holloway's Pills are those which are sold by the following Dispensaries.

TUPPER & COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS, 15, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

WORKS, LIMEHOLM AND BIRMINGHAM.

In addition to the Trade Marks, heretofore used, to denote the genuine quality of our Goods, we have now adopted the name of TUPPER & COMPANY, and the name of the works, LIMEHOLM AND BIRMINGHAM.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN.

That all persons manufacturing, selling, or shipping, or otherwise using, in the sale of any goods, the name of TUPPER & COMPANY, or the name of the works, LIMEHOLM AND BIRMINGHAM, without the sanction of the said TUPPER & COMPANY, shall be liable to the severe penalties of the law.

PRIZE MEDAL.

The only Medal of Excellence of the International Exhibition, London, 1862, awarded to the said TUPPER & COMPANY, for their superior quality of Goods.

Crinolines and Corsets.

The only Medal of Excellence of the International Exhibition, London, 1862, awarded to the said TUPPER & COMPANY, for their superior quality of Goods.

STATS, ORNOLINES, AND CORSETS.

Any One can use Them.

35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON.

The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, May 9, 1865. HOUSE OF COMMONS. House met at 3 o'clock. Messrs. DeCosmos, MacLure, Tolmie, Barnaby, Southgate, G. W. Bayley, Denny, & Co. were present. The resolutions of Civil List passed by the House of Commons, were read by Mr. Dickson. Mr. Duncan seconded the motion. Mr. Barnaby wished to move for a full attendance of the House, but the majority of the House was in favor of the motion. Mr. Dickson moved for the adjournment of the House until the 11th inst. Mr. Trimble said that he was in favor of the motion. The Speaker then read the resolutions of the House, and the House adjourned.