The Weckly Colonist

Tuesday, April 18, 1865

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, April 10. House met at 3:15, p.m. Members present. -Messas DeCosmos Powell, M'Clare, Tolmie, Trimble, Burnaby, Duncan, Carswell, Bayley, Dennes.

BOY SO REIMBURSEMENTS? SYEN HOY The resolutions in regard to the Light-house reimbursements, and the \$34,000 came up from the Committee on Ways and Means, and were agreed to by the House.

THE DELEGATION. DOD Mr. M'Clure presented the following report of the committee appointed to wait on His Excellency in regard to the appointment of delegates to the Home Government

The committee ordered by the House to wait on His Excellency Governor Kennedy in reference to the appointment of delegates to England, for the more speedy settlement of the questions of union of the colonies, and the Crown Lands, beg to submit the follow

1. His Excellency considered that a dele gate would not hasten the settlement of the Crown Lands question. The evidence that had been taken by the committee of the House on this important question, was not obtained on oath, and was therefore in his opinion valueless to the Secretary of State

for the Colonies.

2. If His Excellency appointed a delegation, he would be obliged in common justice, to send a representative of the Hudson Bay interests, as well as a representative of the hudson believed. interests as well as a representative of the people. Such an arrangement however, would not place Mr. Cardwell in any better position to arrive at the merit of the question, for it would be merely laying before him two conflicting statements.

3. His Excellency on the above grounds, and in consequence of certain despatches which had been forwarded to the Colonial.

Office some time ago, and with which a dele-gation might conflict, would not assume the responsibility of appointing agents for settling the vexed question. He was, however, willing to accept the appointment made by the House, and would place on the Supplementary Estimates any sum the House might suggest; to cover the expenses of such -ibertax on aportoneerspie edi lo

The draft of a Bill of Supply imposing a tax of 216 per cent on the gross sales by auction, made by the Attorney General, was laid tion, made by the Attorney General, was laid before the House, and notice given to ask leave to introduce it on Wednesday next by Mr. M. Clare vig ; dises add of seem oilsagricultural AFFAIRS. bos nie

Wednesday week was fixed to take into onsideration the state of agricultural affairs in the colony.

JURY BILL.

The House went into committee on Mr. Denues Bill to amend the manner of taking the verdier of a jury in civil cases, Mr. Bayley in the chair.

The bill was passed with some clerical amendments, and reported by the committere lear Victoria, Mr. F. W. TO INCORPORATION BILL.

The committee resomed the consideration of the Incorporation Billiam of the Consideration On the clause allowing others than British

andjects to vote; and to glasse distribute of the lieve in allowing foreigners to share in the privileges of British subjects.

Dr. Helmcken looked on it as a right which foreigners most undoubtedly ought to have Mr. MiGluse did not wish as to speak any

further on this subject, but he could not allow such a centiment, as the Speaker had just uttered to pass the House nunoticed. To say that foreigners had this right was simply to say that the action of the House in the matter was superfluous. He would be peat what he had said previously on the subject,—he did not wish to see the privileges of British subjects made so cheap that foreigners could have them, not even for the foreigners could have them, not even for the asking of them. He was willing to stoop, if necessary, to copy what was good and liberal from the American people, but the hon members would look a long time before they would see such a principle as that proposed by the hon. Speaker engrated on American statutes (hear hear).

Dr. Egwell sustained the views of the hen. Speaker Foreigners paid their money to support the Corporation and should have a voice in the spending of it. This was not a political privilege. (Oh, oh !).

Mr. Duncan opposed the motion. The foreigners here did not care for the proposed privilege, and he did not believe in offering them a book which they would spurn.

them a boon which they would sparn.

The motion admitting foreigners to vote

Ayes at DeCosmos, Miclure, C Trimble Dickson, Duncan (5). desmos of sareign Noes-Helmcken, Powell, Carswell, Den-

On the amended clause giving the Mayor power as a Chief Justice as being do that . Mr. DeCosmos stated that such was the

law in England, and proed the propriety of the provision in this bill.

Dr. Helmcken, moved that the chair do now rise, the effect of which, be said, if carried, would be forkill the billy upon a

Mr. DeCosmos said the hon, gentleman's motion was to kill the bill. The hon. Speak or should have introduced his motion long ago. He had never seen any hon, gentle man occupying the position of Speaker des-cend to such violent partizament as had been exhibited by the hon. Speaker of this House on this question. He hoped the hon.

House on this question. He hoped the hongentleman would reconsider his motion.

The motion "That the chair do now rise" was put and lost.

Ayes "Helmcken, Dennes (2).

Noes—Decosmos, Powell M'Clure, Trimble, Dickson, Dancan, Carswell (7).

Mr. Decomos moved his amendment in ecordance with Dr. Dickson's motion providing that the Provisional Act, 1864, be re-pealed but that the present Mayor and Councillors hold office till the election of their successors, which shall take place with in I4 days after the final passage of this set.

The hon, mover said the amendment was not exactly in accordance with his own views,

but believing that it expressed the opin of hon, gentlemen, he had introduced it, motion of the hon, junior member for district passed at last meeting being desti-tute of the requisite machinery for carrying it out, would be inoperative, and this dment was therefore p hon. gentleman accordingly moved that Dr. Dickson's motion be struck out.

Ayes—De Cosmos, M'Clure, Dickson, Cars Noes Helmoken, Trimble, Powell, Dennes (4).

The Chairman said be must call on al hon. gentlemen to vote.

Mr. Duncan-(who had been busily engaged writing)—what's the question?
The Chairman again put the question, and the hon, gentleman, amid sundry nods, winks

and whispers from the opposing sides, and evidently at sea on the mooted point, hesi-tatingly held up his hand among the "noes," to the triumph of the opponents of the bill.

The amendment was then put and lost, and the committee rose and reported progress.

STES WAYS WAND A CARS. TOO To-morrow (Tuesday) the House will go into committee on Ways and Means.

TUESDAY, April 10. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members pres ent-Mesars. DeCosmos, Franklin, M'Clure, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Burnaby, Duncan, Bayley, Dennes.

DESCENT OF REAL PROPERTY : DEGE Mr. DeCosmos moved the first reading of a bill respecting the descent of real property.

Mr. M Clure seconded, and the bill was read a first time and ordered to be printed.

di ot no naupper The House went into Committee on Supply Mr. Franklin in the chair.

CIVIL LIST AND CROWN LANDS: Dr. Helmeken moved the following resolution :

That this House having beretofore during this present session declared the immediate union of this colony and that of British Columbia under such constitution as might appear advisable to Her Majesty's Governmen to be advisable and necessary as well for local as Imperial interests, and this House being still of the same opinion, and having the same most important object in view, are therefore willing and desirous of removing such ob-structions as tend to impede the consumma-tion and perfecting of that most important project. The condition of the Crown Lands and Civil List being considered an impediment in the way of the proposed union, the House is willing to remove such, and will accept the Crown Lands and Crown Reve nues, and in return therefor pay the Civil List proposed by Her Majesty's Government out of the funds arising from the Crown and General Revenues combined; provided always that this acceptance of the Civil List proposed, considered as adopted solely for the purpose of removing any impediment in the way of the Union of the Colonies, shall be conditional vize. That if the Union of the Colonies be not consummated within the two years next ensuing this House shall be at liberty to after the sums authorised in such Civil List and change them to such as may be more in accordance with the conditions and requirements of the colony, and further that the offices of Attorney General and Surveyor General shall not be filled excepting with the sanction of this House, as each appointments at the present time would complicate the conditions to union anti-

Dr. Dickson said the resolutions he had introduced on a former occasion in regard to the Civil List were before the House and should be taken up. He presumed the motion of the hon. Speaker was an amendment to the resolutions. I mid tol a deal . M of the east

Dr. Dickson asked that the disratch from the Imperial Secretary of State on the sub-ject might be read, which was accordingly

done.

Dr. Dickson said it was impossible for any intelligent man to put the same construction on it as had been by the Executive. He believed the despatch simply meant that the Secretary of State had written to the Governor for fuller information as to the Orown. Revenue, and that meanwhile he hesitated to burden it any further than with the Governor's and Colonial Secretary's salaries, until he obtained this information. It did not appear that the Secretary of State was aware at the date of the despatch, of the discovery of the Sooke mines and of the designation. Scoke mines, and of the handsome addition to the Crown Revenue from that source which mith fairly be rated at £1,000 for the 12 m nthand In the face of this, the Executive considered that they were unable to appoint a gold commissioner and pay him out of the tunds derived from the mines. Alpoint a gold commissioner and pay him out of the tunds derived from the mines. Although the threat had been held out that unless the House voted the salary no appointment of gold commissioner would be made, he would not be intimidated by the statement; he was fully of the belief that the appointment must and would be made, and that the despatch would justify it. It was strange that the despatch, which must have been in the hasds of the Executive for some time, had only now found its way down to the House, and he had no doubt that other impentant despatches must have been received from the Home Government, and if so they ought to be laid before the House. (Hear, hear.) He would unmistakably and unflinchingly maintain the position he had taken. (Hear, hear.) By and by, if the Executive found the House so pliant there would be no end to their demands. He found some hon, gentlemen were already so tickled that they felt disposed to yield every thing that was asked. He was not so inclined, probably because he had more coalonial experience than many of his hon colleagues. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Messrs. Cochrane, Powell, and Southgate, here entered the House.

here entered the House.

Mr. Burnsby would say a few words on the general question, not thinking it necessary to deal at any length with the minor question raised by the hon member for the District. As to the union question, the House and the country had come to the conclusion that it was desirable to obtain it if possible. As it was admitted that the Crown Lands question would form an important and waighty obstacle in the way of prings it. weighty obstacle in the way of union, it would be desirable to settle it, if possible, on our side. He would, therefore, support fully the proposition of his hon, colleague (Dr. Helmoken). As stated by the Secretary of

apparently hon. gentlemen were willing to take it up, being more particular about the end than the means of attaining it. The question was, should we accept the Civil List as proposed, and take the Crown Lands. Before going into the question, let the House understand how Civil Lists were voted. The first ever voted was in the reign of Geo. III., and that was voted during the life of the sovereign. In the colonies the Givil List was voted during the reign of the monarch and for a certain period after the demise of the monarch. This was the usual course. He tound that the government of Canada voted a Civil List during the lifetime of Her Majesty, and for five years after her demise, and the control of the Crown Lands was made over for the made over for the same period. A similar provision in regard to the Civil List was in orce in Nova Scotia, when the salaries were payable for eighteen months after the demise of the sovereign. We must follow the precedent of England and the colonies in this matter. It was, however, proposed that we should vote a Civil List, and take over the Crown Lands for a period of two years. He believed this was an unadvisable course. So far as the management of the Crown Lands was concerned—and this was a question continually thrust on the House by the Executive—hon. gentlemen might remem-ber the time when the late Governor refused to reduce the price of lands, and to throw them open, till he was compelled to do so by the feelings of the people, and a petition from the House to the Home Government. Now we found that the present Governor declared that every foot of land belonging to the Crown should be restored. We found at the outset of his career that he withdrew all the lands from settlement, and not a word of remonstrance had been made from this House. Unlike the action of Sir James Douglas, the Executive threw every obstacle in the way of settlers. It was only the other day that the House was told, in reply to their request, that the post office would not be moved up to Government street. Was this the spirit of conciliation we expected? Were the members of the House to be driven in this way? The Government could not withdraw a public reserve after it had been once made. It was useless for the Executive to attempt to crawd the Crown Lands continually down the throats of the people from Monday morning to Saturday night, and from June to eternity. (Laughter,) It was well known that the people of this colony, and also of British Columbia, were in favor of Union, and in the face of this feeling he asked if it would be right to adopt the Civil List? Would we pass an act to take over the Crown

yes; and if we do we will have to swallow the Hudson Bay claims and every other thing connected with the Crown Lands. the Crown Lands, and deliberately declare that Indenture to be right, which they had previously declared wrong and a robbery?

(Cries of Ne!) And be would ask if the House were disposed to see themselves policy to be adopted and we encourage the treated with silent contempt either by the development of the resources of the country. Executive or the Home Government. He was not disposed in duty to his constituents lands, how could we settle the country. To do see. As to the Crown Lands, the title what would we do with immigrants when of all the Crown Lands in the colony was in the country. House were disposed to see themselves treated with silent contempt either by the of all the Crown Lands in the colony was in

Mr. DeCosmos-The hon, member says

Land?

aDr. Helmcken-Yes!

the hands of the Hudson Bay Company, and we could not take over the Crown Lands without swallowing the claims against the Company. He was prepared to maintain the equity and justice of these claims, and he asked hon gentlemen of commercial honor and knowledge, not to go against the expressed opinion of the House on the question. These Crown Lands had been made valuable by the influx of the people who came to the colony, and the Company had farmed out the lands. without swallowing the claims against the

farmed out the lands.

Dr. Tolmie—Stolen? Did the hon- gen-

Dr. Tolmie—Stolen? Did the hon, gen-tleman say stolen?

Mr. DeCosmos had not said "stolen," but
"farmed." He did not accuse the Company
of stealing the lands, but he maintained that
they of right belonged to the colony. If the
Crown was disposed to confirm the wrong
they had done, let them bear the responsibility, but let not hon members stultify themselves and the House by going back on their almost unanimously expressed convic-tions. The hon member for Metchosin considered the Crown Lands quention the great impediment in the way of Union. Had the impediment in the way of Union. Had the hon gentleman received a despatch from the Colonial Office to that effect. He (Mr. DeC.) maintained that it was no obstacle. He appealed to the hon, gentleman to show when the Home Government had alfuded to the Crown Lands question as an impediment to union. Let hon, gentlemen show the facts.

Dr. Tolmie would state what was an impediment and he would like the hear repulled.

Dr. Tolmie would state what was an impediment, and he would like the hon, gentley man to understand that he was perfectly cool on the question. (Laughter.) He had had a conference with his Excellency the Governor. (Order.) Well, he had reason to know—(laughter)—that the Executive if consulted on the union question, would recommend that union should not take place until the Crown Lauds were accepted.

Mr. DeCosmos said the hon, gentleman's explanation was a failure. He must hear this from Her Majesty's Government, and

explanation was a failure. He must near this from Her Majesty's Government, not from the local Executive. He could quote a statement made but a few weeks ago, when this eams high authority, quotea by the bon-gentleman, said if the House passed the union resolutions by a respectable majority he would at once recommend union to the Imperial Government (Sensation) of He would give no weight to any impediment advanced by such authority as that. He looked on this question colely in the light of benefitting the country. (Hear, hear.) The question was, must we, to obtain union, accept the Civil List? He was not disposed

ing this question in a calm and dispassionate manner. A great deal had been said about the Executive making people swallow the Crown Lands, and the claims against the Hudson Bay Company. He for one, if he thought that by accepting the Crown Lands we would be obliged to swallow the Hudson Bay Company's claims, would scout the terms (hear.) If he thought that the proposition was a mere whim of the Executive to make the House swallow the Civil List, he would treat it with the indignation it would merit, (hear, hear) but he saw a higher and a greater object than any of these in the proposition. He wished to settle the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. So far as the colony was concerned it had a right to certain privileges, which the Home Governs ment were not disposed to grant, but the thing simply came to this—could we enforce our demands? We must must either accept the Crown Lands or give up all hope of settling the colony. Another point was that the House had already guaranteed the payment of certain salaries belonging to the Civil List. The hon, gentleman who had just sat down proposed to pay these salaries out of the General Revenue for another year, without receiving any consi eration whatever, while the hon. Speaker's amendment proposed the same thing with this addition, that we should receive the Crown Lands in returns

Mr. DeCesmos explained that he had only proposed to loan the Executive the money from the general revenue till the question was settled. Mr. McClure said the House was simply in

would receive the Crown Lands; if not, we must pay portions of the Civil List and get no benefit at all in return. If the colony re-

fused to pay the Civil List we had Mr. Caid-

well's statement that he was not disposed to

burden the Crown revenue with any addition al claims no matter how just or reasonable.

this position; if we paid the Civil List

If the colony were strong enough to oppose the Home Government (voice—so we are!) we might effect something, but a helpless, petty colony of five or six thousand souls to attempt to force Mr. Cardwell into accepting their views—a people with an empty exche-quer to wage war with Great Britain (laughter) was a sight certainly more amusing than sublime: (Laughter.) But, to come back. The Crown Lands were now lying idle; thousands of acres of the finest agricultural land was in the hands of the Indians; disturbances between the natives and the setthere were sure to arise, and the progress of the country would be sensibly retarded. He would ask the House if they were prepared to continue a state of affairs which might launch us into serious Indian disturbances? We were no better off now as regarded this question than on the day when it was first mooted. We had the anomaly of two dieyes; and if we do we will have to swallow tinct governments, one governing the land, and one the people, and each interfering with the Orne Lands.

Dr. Helmeken—No, no!

Mr. DeCosmos maintained that that would have to be done. He would ask every hon: gentleman if they were willing to take over them. We must assent this sile, and this was one of gentleman if they were willing to take over them. We must assent this sile, and this was one of them. keep the colony in a state of stagnation. If we accepted the Crown Lands to-morrow, we at once throw open the lands to settlement, we enable a suitable gold-mining they came to the country? If anything re-tarded the progress and settlement of the co-tory, it was this unsatisfactory state of the Crown Lands (hear, hear). As to union, he would not go so far as the hon, member for Metchosin (Mr. Burpaly) and say that the Crown Lands question was the great impediment to union (hear, hear) although it might be so used by the Executive of both colonies (hear, hear) but let the House take this weapon out of the hands of the Executive, and place it in the hands of the people. The whole of this question was a mere matter of whole of this question was a mere matter of expediency; right, unfortunately, had very little to do with politics. How could we expect to change the policy of the Home Government. It could afford to wait—we could not. It was in the power of Her Maniett's Government to white the realences at je ty's Government to unite the colonies at any moment under the present circumstances, but if we opposed the Home Government in this matter, how were we to expect them to take a favorable view of our union resolutions. He would certainly expose the acceptance of the Civil List unconditionally, believing it was quite too large for the colony; but by accepting it for two years, we showed the Home Government our willingness to approach the question in a proper and consiliaproach the question in a proper and concilia-tory spirit. He would wish the Home Gov-

ernment, however, to understand that the House did not give up in any way the claims of the colony against the Hudson Bay Company (bear, hear). At the end of two years, if the question was not settled, we would at least be in the same position as now. Mr. D. Cosmos said if we repealed the Mr. D.Cosmos said it we repealed the proposed Act at the end of two years, we would place it in the power of the Grown to withdraw our Legislature; we would make the Executive independent of the House the ioment we refused to vote the supplies and

Dr. Tolmie sand there could be no fear of that, as the hon, gentleman had assured him personally that we would have union within three months (laughter) and the home gentleman must have been extremely simple to believe such a statement (laughter), we amuse must all

br. Tolmie begged to assure the hon, gentleman he was not at all in the habit of believing everything he heard from certain quarters. As he was now on his legs, he would make a few remarks on the subject before the House. He would call attention to the Cowichan Indian question, which involved very serious considerations. About 3000 acres of Indian reserves, of most fertile land, would be brought into market if we accepted

State, the evidence already taken on the Crown lands must be substantiated on oath, and to settle his Orown Lands question, he was fully convinced that it could not be done in less than found or five years, and rather than delay the union question, he was prepared to scoept the proposition of his horicolleague, believing that the House sacrificed nonerof, its rights by so doing, and that the Crown Lands question could be as readily settled at any subsequent time, either with minor or separate, as at present.

Mr. De Cosmos would not indertake to quibble on the point of this question being brought in a second time this seasion, as apparently hon, gentlemen were willing to manner. A great deal had been said about certain that a large majority of the neonless of the country.

It to swaflow any words which would be a distance in the Crown lands, also several thousand acres might be brought in by draining two lakes, institutions, nor to give up a claim he was which to give up a claim he was would gain to be unable to country. It has a large at the large of the Crown lands, also several thousand acres might be brought in by draining two lakes, institutions, nor to give up a claim he was would ground. These alrage extent of awampy ground. These advantages we would gain to the question he would be ready to meet the Crown lands, also several thousand acres might be brought in by draining two lakes, institutions, nor to give up a claim he was would gain to be done institutions, nor to give up a claim he was would gain to be bound to maintain for the good of the country. It has a large a large extent of awampy ground. These alvantages we would gain to the country. It has a large of a large of a large of a large within the crown lands, also several thousand acres which the country. It has a large of a large whatever in the way of union, or at all events of our knowing the result. If he was not certain that a large majority of the people of British Columbia wanted union he would not ask for it, but he believed they did. The honesenior member for the city had failed to show how the Hudson Bay question—if there were really any—or how the fictitions million of dollars would be affected in any way.

The committee here rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till to morrow.

gress, and the House adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday), when the School Bill will be taken up.

ACAMERO WEN WI MOUTUJOY WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1865. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members pres-ent. Messrs. DeCosmos, M'Clure, Tolmie, and Denves.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. Mr. Decosmos rose to set certain matters right in the reports of the papers. He alluded to the Colonist. It was there reported that he had said "Unlike the action of Sir James Douglas, the Executive threw every ob-stacle in the way of settlers." What he did say was, that the Executive, by withdrawing the public lands from the market, had thrown obstacles in the way of settlers. The next point was, "The Government could not withdraw a public reserve after it had once been made." What he said was that the Government could not wishdraw a public reserve, after having once made it, without a special statute. In the Chronicle he also found another mistake in connecting his remarks on the Hudson Bay question with the question of union, conveying a wrong impression of what he really said.

SCHOOL BILL.

The House went into committee on the School Bill, Mr. Dennes in the chair. The amendment of the Council striking out Clauses 7 to 40 of the bill passed by the House, was agreed to, and the following substitutes adopted : AND GALLAS

time to time to appoint such persons as he shall think fit to be Teachers of Common Schools. " It shall be lawful for the Governor from

time to time to appoint a local Board of Education of not less than three persons in any School District if he shall think it expedient so to do. esito: " Such last named Board shall have power

and authority to visit and report on the state of the schools within its district for the information and guidance of the General Board of Education. The general mode of transacting business by such local Board of Education, and the

nature of the reports to be furnished shall be subject to the order and direction of the General Board of Education.

"The duties of all Teachers of Common Schools shall be subject to the order and direction of the General Board of Education.

of Education to visit Common Schools and report thereon by the order and according to the instructions of the General Board of Education.

ucation." The smendment striking out clauses 43 to

55 was agreed to.

"Every Common School shall be open to the children of persons of all denominations, with power of expulsion in cases of gross misconduct, at the discretion of the General Board of Education." Mr. M'Clure moved in amendment that

the power of expulsion rest with the local board, or, if no local board, with the teacher, and that the phraseology of the Council's clause be altered so as to read grammatic The amended clause, varied to the independent of the amended clause, var carried to the independent of the i

The amended clause —
On the substituted clause —
"The General Board of Education shall have power to regulate the amount of School fees payable for educational purposes in any common school, so however that the same do not exceed 50 centimes per month for each secholar, and shall have power, if occasion require, to remit the payment of such fees in whole or in part. Provided always, that such fee shall be applied by the said Board to such school rurposes as they may see fit."

Mr. M Clure moved to strike out the whole clause: For the sake of a petty charge of 50 clause. For the sake of a petty charge of 50

cents a month it would be very injudicious to destroy the Free School principle (hear,

to destroy the Free School principle (hear, hear).

Dr. Tolmie without going into the merita or demerits of the question, thought the Council must have set their hearts on carrying this clause, and rather than have no bill he was prepared to accept the clause.

Dr. Powell fully agreed with the honorable junior member for the city in striking out the clause. He could not see that it mattered in the least whether the Council had set their hearts on the clause or not. They had murdered the bill, and their views did not merit much consideration.

much consideration, used rown awad redi tedt
The clause was struck out, at a teniage steder
Mr. DeCosmos said a motion to confer corporate powers on the local boards where such existed had been laid over from last meeting, the clause giving corporate powers to the General Board having been struck out.

After some conversation, the clause making the General Board a body Corporate was replaced in the bill.

The bill was then reported with amendments.

ments. At the request of Mr. Dennes, the committee took up the bill to abolish imprisonation ment for debt, Dr. Powell in the chair. On referring to the minutes of the House, however, it was found that the bill had not yet been read a first time, having only been responded from committee of the whole. The House therefore took up the

This bill was taken up in committee and passed without amendment or debate, to the following effect: Clause I. Artisans, Builders, Mechanics, and

which have received the Governor's assent. (w

for the working the large 2, enacting to avail bigs within 60 days, work, and shall v Clause 3, pro claims on owners Clause 4, prov contractor, &c. Glaus-Saprovi the building stan lien if it belongs personal propert proved, with oth the bill were pas WEIGH

This bill was passed without a effect :- Standar Wheat, 60lbs; 56lbs, peas, 6 34lbs; beans, timothy seed, 48 The bushel to be set of the standa England to be s ectors to be except in incorp ration shall ap unstamped weig carrying out the The committee sage of the bills IMPRI Mr. Dennes ing imprisonmen time. Car ied.

Mr. Dennes t Orders be suspe second time. Mr.Dennes till Wednesday.
The steamer day was Good Easter Monday. Mr. M. Clure ably be away b for an adjournm

Mr. DeCom ince Christmas ation. (Laugh DeCosmos a and Dennes, o that the steam The Speake the motion los adjourned till

OTE THER Returns The U. S. arrived Wedn Sitka via N Shubrick weather after sage The

of her proces to us by he

Left Esqui rived at Bel Lummi Isla four o'clock weigh; a l river pilot on account rived at Ner landed Mr. the 18th ar ship and prothe Hudson Fort Ruper days on acc the 24th a 34 N., Lon Indians w of the Hud we left, pas Gigeds Pas pilot could equalis, the land channel. Charts C of water The conti getting ob

> first vessel tion of Co Harbor. little ; got Gigeds Ca Strait. T newed for and a bli again obli at within on we dec tected fro We anch This plac but appression appress

wind, but

so far as W