The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, December 13, 1864.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

TUESDAY, Dec. 6th.

House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Young, Dickson, Dennes.

INCORPORATION BILL.

This bill came up for a second reading.

Mr. DeCosmos, in advocating the second reading of the bill, briefly alluded to the advantages of municipal institutions, and proceeded to give a short sketch of the bill, pointing out the proposed boundaries of the city, which were enlarged from the present lines to afford relief to those people in the centre of the city who had been taxed heavily to improve the public streets leading to the suburbs, thus improving the property in the outskirts. The bill proposed to incorporate the inhabitants of the city, which, he believed, was the usual way of incorporation. The powers granted to the Corporation were nothing more than the usual powers granted in municipal institutions everywhere, on the principles laid down by Lord John Russell some 20 years ago in the House of Commons. The main principle in the bill was that of governing by by-law. So far as real property was concerned the custom everywhere was to levy on it by rate. A tax on personal property was new to this colony, but his own opinion was that a tax should be levied on both alike, for both were alike protected by the municipality. The honorable gentleman went minutely over the expenses of the Corporation, which he showed would not, under the provisions of the bill before the House, exceed $4,000 a year. In concluding his remarks the honorable gentleman remarked that the first portion of the bill was drawn before the Enabling Act was passed, providing for the last election, and a clause had been introduced providing for a new election, which might require to be altered. He would add that he believed the bill before them to be a good draft bill; it might require a few clerical and other amendments, but on the whole he thought it would be found suitable to the requirments of the city, and calculated to further municipal institutions in the colony.

Dr. Powell seconded the motion for a second reading of the bill, and he did so because he thought it a crying shame, for which this House was in a measure responsible, that the city should be so long without an Incorporation Act. He hoped the bill would be allowed to go to committee.

Mr. Franklin said the bill was a most elaborate and comprehensive bill, and contained a good deal that was excellent, but it was a great deal too long, and the principle of taxation he regarded as wrong. It encroached on the province of the Government. The bill gave to the city a revenue of nearly $100,000—a tax which he thought the city was not able to bear. He thought we should wait till the Estimates were laid before the House and see what form of taxation the Government proposed to carry out. He did not believe in the revenue of the city approximating to that of the colony. He felt sure that the government of the city would require the payment of larger salaries than the bill provided for. He thought the principle of taxation proposed was not suited to the colony, and would not meet with the approbation of the people.

Mr. Young agreed with the remarks of his honorable colleague who had just preceded him, but as he proposed to offer amendments to the bill he would not oppose the second reading.

Mr. DeCosmos replied briefly to the remarks of his honorable colleagues. Alluding to the suggestion of his honorable colleague (Mr. Franklin) that we should wait till the Estimates came down, he thought it looked like an unnecessary postponement of the incorporation of the city. [Hear, hear.] As to the bill proposing an "immense system" of municipal government he denied it entirely; although the bill was voluminous, it was suited to the comprehension of unprofessional people, and it was precisely the same municipal system which had been approved already in Australia, Canada and elsewhere. As to the mode of taxation he thought it the best mode of raising a revenue. He denounced the Trades Licenses system of the Government in demanding returns every six months of the amount of business done by every business man in the city, as inquisitorial and unjust. The rate of taxation on real estate had been fixed in the bill at one per cent; but it was quite competent in the House to lower the rate. He advocated the full and entire introduction of self-government into our municipal institutions.

The bill was read a second time *nem. con.*

BUSINESS FOR THE DAY.

To-day (Wednesday) the Medical Bill will be taken up, and on Friday the Incorporation Bill, day after day.

House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Young, Dickson and Dennes.

MEDICAL BILL.

This bill was recommitted, Mr. Dennes in the chair.

Dr. Helmcken, in proposing an amendment to the bill, stated that, as passed, the bill was nothing more than a Medical Registration bill, declaring who should be permitted to use the title M D. and who should not. The hon. gentleman proposed an amendment regulating the constitution of the Medical Board, and providing that any applicant might be admitted by the Board without application to the Chief Justice.

Mr. Young proposed an amendment to the effect that all persons now actually practising medicine in the colony should deposit their credentials with the Colonial Secretary, who should have them examined by professional men, and if genuine issue licenses to those holding them. His object was to do away altogether with a Medical Board.

The last amendment was lost, Mr. Young only voting for it, and Dr. Helmcken's amendment was carried.

A long desultory debate here occurred on the various clauses of the bill, various amendments being introduced by Dr. Helmcken and carried, the principal of which are as follows:

"That from and after the constitution of the Medical Board it shall be unlawful for any person to use any title or symbol indicating that he is a qualified medical practitioner, excepting he be first duly registered under this act."

In the clause pointing out the persons who shall be admitted, insert the words "who was practising in Vancouver Island on or before the first day of December, 1864; provided always that after the said first day of December, 1864, no registration shall be made upon the presentation of any foreign degree, diploma or license, unless it be shown that the College, University or institution granting such diploma or license required four years of study at some recognised schools or hospitals."

"If the diploma, degree or license shall have been obtained from any foreign university, college or institution requiring less than four years' study, and the applicant can show that he has studied at some recognised school or hospital so as to complete the term of four years study, he shall be eligible for registration."

The committee then rose and reported the passage of the bill, and the House adjourned at 4:30 o'clock till to-morrow (Friday) when the Incorporation bill will be taken up, and continued day after day till completed.

COLLINS' OVERLAND TELEGRAPH—Mr. Edward Conway, Superintendent of the British Columbia section of the above line, who is now residing in this city, has favored us with the following particulars respecting the proposed route and operations of this line. The line as our readers are aware is intended to establish telegraphic communication between Europe and the United States by way of the North Pacific Ocean and Asiatic Russia. Mr. Perry McD. Collins, the projector of the undertaking, who is at present at St. Petersburg attending to the affairs of the Company there succeeded in obtaining tripartite and co-operative grants from the Russian, British and American Governments upon certain conditions, one of which requires that the work shall be completed within five years, and another that the respective Governments shall enjoy such privileges in the transmission of messages as are usual in all similar undertakings. The work has been already commenced from Salt Lake towards Walla Walla, this portion of the projected line having been already explored. Mr. Conway takes charge of the portion between Priest Rapids in Oregon Territory and Observatory Inlet above Fort Simpson. The The general Superintendent, Capt. Bulkeley, is now on his way from New York to Sitka where he will superintend the construction of the entire line to the Amoor River via Behring's Straits. The proposed route through British Columbia is to follow the Okonagan River to its junction with the Similkameen, thence probably to Thompson River striking the Wagon Road near the Bonaparte Valley—which will be followed to Quesnelle Mouth, whence the course of the river will be followed to Fort George, Stewart's River and Lake across to Babine Lake, and thence via the Simpson River to Observatory Inlet, which it is expected will be reached in the course of 18 months. The British Columbian route is however at present not definitely decided upon and Mr. Conway will leave in about five weeks' time to explore the line of country so that operations may be commenced early in the spring by which time the necessary material will have arrived from the East. The Russian Government have themselves undertaken the completion of about 2000 miles across the great continent to the mouth of the Amoor River to connect with the Collins Line. Thus before the year of grace 1867 there is every probability that an electric belt will encircle the entire globe.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Otter arrived last night at 6:30 o'clock with 30 passengers, a small treasure and a river express, in charge of Mr. Humphrey.

The weather on the river has been very cold, and the Fraser round Yale was frozen up.

The steamer Reliance had not come down from Yale, and was reported to be stuck fast on a bar.

[From the Columbian].

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES ANTICIPATED.

We regret to learn from Mr. Cailbreth, who arrived in this city last night, that the settlers in the neighborhood of Williams Lake anticipate an attack from Indians. A few days ago as Mr. Dunlevy, one of the settlers, was riding along the road he was stopped by three strange Indians, armed to the teeth. He rode up to them with a "six-shooter" and they retired. The bad Indians belonging to that district have recently disappeared, and it is believed they have coalesced with the remnant of the Chilacoaten murderers, and are organising for the purpose of making a descent upon the settlers in that section of the country. The reasons for this suspicion are shiefly the appearance in the neighborhood of strange Indians, under very suspicious circumstances, the mysterious disappearance of resident Indians of the worst character, the fact that these Indians have recently expended all their means upon ammunition, and because Chilacoaten Indians have stated to the Hudson Bay Company's employees at Alexander that they contemplate a raid upon the white settlers of Williams Lake district. Mr. Moberly, who is expected to arrive by the Reliance, is the bearer of a petition from the settlers, representing the circumstances to His Excellency the Governor, and praying that protection may be extended to them. We sincerely trust these suspicious may turn out to be groundless; but when such men as Woodward, Way and Dunlevy apply for protection, we fear it is no bugaboo affair.

ARRIVAL OF THE "HOPE."—The steamer Hope, Captain Davis, came in from Harrisonmouth at 11 o'clock last night, bringing 20 passengers and a considerable amount in treasure.—Amongst the passengers was Mr. Calbreth, Mr. G. B. Wright's partner. The officers of the Hope report intense cold and much floating ice in the vicinity of Harrisonmouth. The water has reached a lower stage than it did last year. The Reliance passed Harrison a few miles and put back, leaving half her cargo there. Mr. Calbreth reports Mr. Moberly and Mr. Orr on their way down via Yale, and likely to arrive by the Reliance.

AN ADDITION TO THE BAR.—Alexander Rock Robertson, Esq., whose name was placed upon the Roll of practising Barristers in British Columbia at the last assizes, came up from Victoria last week and has settled down to the practice of his profession in this city.

WILLIAMS CREEK MINING BOARD.—An adjourned meeting of this Board takes place in this city to-day. Messrs. Steel, Duff, Polmare and Dewdney, members of the board, came up last night to attend the meeting.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending 30th Nov., 1864:—Duties, $496; harbor dues, £12 10s 11d; head money, £14; tonnage dues, £10 11s; warehouse fees, 4s. Total, £533 5s 11d. Number of passengers entering this port during same period, 70.

MACDONALD'S BANK.

A meeting of the local creditors of Mr. A. D. Macdonald was held yesterday morning to receive a statement of the liabilities and assets of the establishment. Mr. Drake, Mr. Macdonald's solicitor, submitted the following financial statement of the position of the Bank:

VICTORIA OFFICE,

BALANCE SHEET TO DECEMBER 6, 1864.

Current Accounts,	$9,938 73	
Bills Discounted,	2,791 52	
Bills Payable,		$10,827 25
Richfield Office,	39,409 42	
Coutts & Co., London,	396 84	
Wheatley, Starr & Co.	147 54	
D. Davidson & Co., S. F.	3,801 76	
Notes Issue Account,		63,124 00
Property Account,	16,000 00	
Mining Interests,	5,000 00	
Merchandise in British Columbia,	7,600 00	
Profit and Loss Account,		11,027 56
	$84,678 81	$84,978 81

It was stated that in addition to the assets above mentioned the Richfield branch would contribute $14,000 after payment of current liabilities; property at Spring Ridge, deducting mortgage thereon, from $4,000 to $5,000, and freight from China $3,000. It was finally decided to appoint a committee of five of the creditors to examine the statements submitted and determine the best course of procedure, and to report thereon to a general meeting of creditors, to be hereafter convened. The following gentlemen were chosen for that purpose:—Messrs. J. S. Jackson, Arthur Fellows, M. Maiks, J. Fell, and Eugene Thomas.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Death of Johanna Maguire.

Dr. Dickson yesterday held an Inquest in the Police Court on the body of the unfortunate woman Johanna Maguire whose death has been already recorded.

A jury having been sworn, with Mr. Edward Wilson as foreman, they were requested by the Coroner to repair to the Royal Hospital and inspect the remains of the deceased.

In the course of half an-hour the jury returned, and the Coroner having briefly laid before the jury the facts of the case as they had transpired, the prisoner Edward Whitney who is alleged to have committed acts of violence upon the person of the deceased in consequence whereof she died, was brought in to hear the evidence adduced so that he might have the opportunity of making a statement.

William Seeley, sworn—I have known the deceased Johanna Maguire for about four weeks. She rented a room from me for a month, and told me that she had an old man, meaning as I thought her husband, but on enquiry I found out that she was not married. About two weeks ago one of the neighbors told me that she had been badly used, and asked me to go and see her. I did so and found her lying exposed on the floor, and showing apparent signs of ill usage; she had black eyes and blood about her face. I don't think she was able to speak at that time. I believe I sent for a policeman. The Sergeant came and said he could do nothing unless some one gave the man in charge, and there the matter ended. On Friday last one of the neighbors said that the woman would die and that I ought to go down and see her. I went to the house and found her lying on the bed, her pulse very low and the woman very ill. I asked her who had used her that way? she did not speak. The prisoner was lying by her side. Her eyes were in a much worse condition than before. I used harsh language to the prisoner and told him to get up and leave; he made no reply; he appeared to be in a stupid state, but I could not swear that he was drunk. I told him he was not married to the woman and I would have him there no longer. He made no answer but arose, and I then saw a bruise on the woman's person. When the police came the door was locked and we forced it open. I advised the police to fetch a doctor. The man was arrested. The woman made no communication to me nor in my presence to anybody else.

Witness—I should like to add that on the first occasion that I went to see the woman the prisoner made the remark to the deceased in presence of the policeman that he wished he knew who had ill-used her and the man should not live till the morning.

To the prisoner—I believe I received the rent from the woman and gave her the receipt.

Officer North deposed—I was directed by the Sergeant of Police on Friday last to go to a house on Government street where a woman had been beaten. I went to the house with Mr. Seeley and finding it closed we forced it open. We entered and found the woman lying in a very dangerous state as I thought, and the prisoner lying on the bed beside her. I immediately laid information, obtained a warrant and arrested the prisoner. Drs. Dickson and Powell were asked to see the woman, and by their directions she was removed to the Hospital.

To the Prisoner—The woman's head, when I entered the room, might have been higher on the pillow than yours.

William Dougherty—I am attending to Mr. Seely's store. Have seen the deceased. She told me her name was Johanna Maguire. The prisoner was in the same house. I have heard noises going on several times in the house, and she has called out as if she were going to choke, saying "Don't do it—don't do it." I did not interfere. The door used to be locked and I cannot say who the man was that was ill-using her. She told me once that she was not going to live any more with the prisoner. Two days before she was removed to the Hospital I saw the woman had a black eye and her hair thrown about her head. On the Friday previous she looked very bad—pretty nearly used up. She was lying moaning heavily, and I remarked to a Spanish man that I thought she would die. He fetched her some tea and told Mr. Seeley, who came down to see.

To Jurors—During the two preceding days the prisoner and the woman were together all the time. There was only a door between us, and I could hear them. I saw no one pass in and out during that time. She did not say who had ill-used her when she told me that she would not stay any longer with the prisoner. There was only a thin partition between the parties and myself. I heard no one else but him in there, though I could not swear that it was he who was there all the time. I have seen prisoner and deceased drunk together.

Joseph Sewell, a miner, was sworn, but was unable to throw much light upon the enquiry. He had heard the deceased about a week ago account for a black eye by saying "an old man had done it." The witness was closely interrogated as to who was meant by the "old man," but could not or would not say. He had seen an old man there. Another miner named Spruce, who with the previous witness occupied a room above the deceased, deposed that frequent noises were heard in the room below. On Thursday night the woman was heard breathing very hard, and on the following morning he went down to her room and saw deceased lying on the bed with the prisoner. She had black eyes and appeared to be insensible. Witness told prisoner that he ought to be ashamed of himself. Prisoner then moved and witness saw that the deceased was bruised about the body. She appeared to be in a dying state. On a previous occasion when the woman was found in an illused condition the prisoner was advised to fetch a doctor; he went out for the purpose and returned instead with a bottle of gin. Prisoner and deceased had drinking bouts together.

——*Greenwood* was examined, but appeared unable or unwilling to disclose anything on the subject of the enquiry. The prisoner's name he said was Edward Whitney, and he believed the deceased and he had lived together for over a year.

The Coroner here adjourned the proceedings to seven o'clock this evening, when the result of the *post mortem* examination, held by Drs. Trimble and Turner, will be given.

NAVAL—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "There is no use in disguising the fact that our able-bodied seamen have evinced of late a dislike to the royal navy. At this moment the Achilles is short of her complement; and the Victoria, the future flag-ship for the Mediterranean, cannot be put in commission for the simple reason that there are no men to put into her. The Warrior, although in an efficient state is to be paid off, so that her crew may be drafted into other ships, or rather such portions of it on which the Admiralty have a claim."

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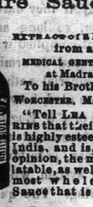

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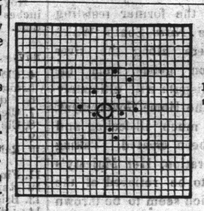

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30th December, 1863. ap2

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The Weekly Col

Tuesday, December 13,

Later Eastern N

DATES TO NOVEMBE

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Atlanta in ruins on the 14th, and on th expedition cut loose from its comm —destination unknown. The be say Sherman will go via Macon a to the Atlantic coast.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The *Her* dispatch says: The news from through rebel sources, has create lent feeling here, and increased, confidence in the wisdom and suc great movement.

The *Tribune's* special dispat Stanton was again at his office He has no idea of leaving the ca

Gen. Rawlings, Gen. Grant's c telegraphs here that there was a in Richmond concerning Sherm ment.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Journ* iron-clads previously stationed Monroe moved up the James on F to Dutch Gap, indicating an impo

The *Commercial's* special dispa There was great consternation at on Saturday, the 19th, on accoun man's move. It is believed sweeping onward in spite of all It is not impossible that Macon fallen.

The *Commercial's* City Point dated 19th, says:—The movem army began yesterday. While Ninth Corps, on the extreme left that orders had been issued to p days' rations and one hundred ammunition, and be ready to m moment. The artillery of that c on the march by sunset (18th) and about eight miles to the rear of on the line of the Railroad. T followed shortly after and reache Station, about ten miles hence orders were issued to the Second the Fifth Corps. It began to eight o'clock last night, and has ever since. The line of march was towards the Appomattax, wh probably strike about two or below Petersburg if the design w to Butler's Department. By l forts well garrisoned, the line is n that Grant can hurl his main b any part of the rebel line he while it is impossible to flank hi communications with any force whole rebel army.

Two gentlemen who escaped fr —ton, report the lower part of the able in consequence of our shel fires were occasioned by the be and a few casualties had tak probably twelve deaths in thousand troops are in and arou ton. Eight heavy guns are the channel facing Fort Sumter are much troubled in cons the want of habitations. Blocks continues with the greatest impu nights before they left three block cleared at the same time on outw

Rebel papers say that Governo Alabama had an official conflict bel conscripting officers. The p Selma, being taken for service applied for redress to the Gover sued an order that as they were S they were exempt from draft. therefore, released.

The Richmond *Examiner* is rev it styles the defection of Governo Georgia, and the Legislatures o and Alabama. It says:—"A c all the States, North and South, pose of agreeing upon terms of meet the same day with a pa mankind and a federation of the not an hour sooner.

The *Times* special dispatch atest intelligence from Sherman within 25 miles of Macon. unopposed, and we may therefo the announcement of the capture at any hour.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Ther later from the Shenandoah Valle The rebels have apparently ab idea, at least for the present, of test with Sheridan for its posses

The *World's* special dispatch cers who arrived to-day from Petersburg say that the enemy s of evacuating that city, on the o have resumed picket firing in th mated manner. No demonstrat this have been made by them sin tured a small portion of our pi front of Butler, which they still

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—The gence represents Hood with two bering thirty-five thousand men, vicinity of Florence, Ala. There that Dick Taylor had joined him ditionel force of ten thousand latest movements do not indicate tion of soon attempting offensive Beauregard, with Stewart's Cor at Corinth, Miss., when last Gen. Thomas, commanding the designed to check Hood's advan concentrating his forces as thou to make an attack on the rebels rection.

The rebel Gen. Breckinridge of a desire to march from East an invasionary expedition into K Gen. Burbridge is making a rapi of his forces to prevent the mov

The steamer Scott, from New an Indiana regiment on board aground at Key West harbor. posed she would go to pieces.

The steamer Wild Rover, Braine and the rest of the Roa on board, is reported to have arr sau from Bermuda. She atten into Wilmington, but failed.

Havana papers print a letter, be from Gen. Mejia, containing the situation at Matamoras The speaks of the submission of capitulation of the city, with immense amount of war materi