

Dr. Friend.

Dr. Friend's Pills

Dr. Friend's Kidneys

Dr. Friend's Coughs and Colds

Dr. Friend's Constipations

Dr. Friend's Appetite, Headache, and Sleep

Dr. Friend's Liver Complaints

Dr. Friend's Rheumatism

Dr. Friend's Gout

Dr. Friend's Gravel

Dr. Friend's Dropsy

Dr. Friend's Indigestion

Dr. Friend's Nausea

Dr. Friend's Vomiting

Dr. Friend's Diarrhoea

Dr. Friend's Hemorrhoids

Dr. Friend's Piles

Dr. Friend's Catarrh of the Bladder

Dr. Friend's Stricture

Dr. Friend's Gonorrhoea

Dr. Friend's Syphilis

Dr. Friend's Scabies

Dr. Friend's Eczema

Dr. Friend's Psoriasis

Dr. Friend's Erysipelas

Dr. Friend's Carbuncles

Dr. Friend's Abscesses

Dr. Friend's Ulcers

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The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, December 26, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The House met at 11:15 p.m. on Monday, December 18th, 1865.

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Mr. Dennes gave notice of motion that he should on an early day ask leave to introduce a bill to protect creditors as against fraudulent debtors.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the Executive be empowered to legislate with the view of establishing ferries, which would be conferring a great boon upon the residents in outlying settlements.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the members of the House be supplied with printed copies of the statutes passed during the last two sessions for the convenience of reference.

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was no time for delay, but the sum proposed by the last speaker was insufficient to bring steamers three times a month. It would be advisable for the House now to signify their views in favor of this movement, leave it to His Excellency to make the necessary arrangements, and then ask them for the requisite sum for the purpose. It was of the utmost importance that something should be done at once.

Mr. Duncan said in introducing this motion he intended that it should constitute a broad basis of steam communication for this colony. He was anxious for us to possess a mercantile marine exclusively British. At present it was a lamentable circumstance, but we were dependent on a foreign power for the conveyance of our mail bags. He would like to see a subsidy granted, which would place us above such a necessity. He did not regard it altogether as a question of immigration. British Columbia was willing to pay liberally to assist in bringing steamers to our shores. We could not hope that our commercial prospects would improve until we had a line of large and fast steamers.

Mr. Cochran pointed out that the mail steamers not coming as heretofore deprived us of a large amount of money which was spent by passengers in transit. A great deal of time and discussion might be saved if the absolute facts of the case were laid upon the table of the House. He would, therefore, move that His Excellency be requested to obtain for the information of this House, the amount of subsidy per trip that would be necessary to obtain direct communication between San Francisco and Victoria, two or three trips each a month, to obtain for one year.

Dr. Helmecken said that this difficulty only showed the necessity of establishing more intimate relations between this House and the Executive. It was chiefly a matter of distance and Vancouver Island would have to do the best she could for herself. Such a topic should be debated with closed doors. There is no doubt we should strain every nerve to get steam navigation; we must have it. The only point was how it was to be brought about. How are we to do about it. We may have to look off some of our expenditure, but this was a matter of urgent importance, and we had no time to spare in collecting the information. There was only one way for the House to go, and that was to state exactly what we wanted, and then let the Governor settle the details, but above all let it be done quickly and well. It was not precisely true that we were dependent upon a foreign government for the conveyance of mails; we relied upon a foreign company. Let the House come to some conclusion of what they required, inform the Executive and vote the necessary funds to carry out the suggestion.

Mr. DeCosmos then moved the following amendment: That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to enter into negotiations with responsible parties, either British or foreign, to put on for six months, at least, from the 1st of January or February next, between Victoria and San Francisco a direct line of mail or three times a month mail steamer of suitable power and passenger accommodation, and that this House pledge itself to vote a sum not exceeding \$1500 per trip for the said purpose.

Mr. DeCosmos said the main thing was to get the steamers put on early in the season. It was very desirable that steamers should call at Portland on their way up, as the trade from that place was worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a month to us.

Dr. Ash thought the real question was what could the colony afford. A regular bi-monthly steamer would be a very advantageous arrangement. He, however, thought that the Governor should be empowered to negotiate for a contract extending over the space of eighteen months.

Dr. Dickson said that he had been informed that as far as Victoria was concerned the majority of the merchants were prepared to guarantee all their freight. He was disposed to support the motion of the honorable member for Saanich.

Mr. McClure considered that it would be judicious to leave the number of the trips for His Excellency to decide, but that the contract should be limited to six months. The great thing was to induce people to come here, when any number of people wanted to leave a place means could very readily be found, without paying for a subsidy to take them away. He advocated the adoption of the scheme suggested by the senior member for the City, which fully met the exigencies of the case.

Mr. Duncan heard that it was necessary for all contracts to be of a lengthy character. He was sorry that the House did not take a wide view of the question. It was clearly the duty of Government to legislate for a postal service. The community demanded a substantial and continuous postal arrangement.

Dr. Tolmie said that we must keep one thing in view, which was: Shall Victoria or Portland be the route to the Big Bend.

Mr. DeCosmos' resolutions were then put to the vote, the word "direct" being added, upon the suggestion of Mr. Cochran, and were ultimately carried.

A communication was read from His Excellency in answer to the request of the House that the Reserves at Cowichan and elsewhere be thrown open, stating that although aware of the desirability of opening the Reserves, he was without power to do so owing to the state of the Crown Lands question.

Mr. McClure's bill was then taken up in Committee, clause by clause.

On the motion of Mr. DeCosmos, the rental qualification of £12 was reduced to £8. The qualification was extended to pre-emptors of twenty acres and upwards. The clause with reference to the insisting of electors taking the oath of allegiance was expanded.

An animated debate then took place on the following clause: "And no person shall vote in any town or district unless he shall have been a bona fide resident in such town or district one month immediately preceding the election at which he tenders his vote."

Dr. Dickson contended that property should be represented, and that a man should vote wherever he held property.

Dr. Powell, Helmecken, and Tolmie followed in the same strain. Mr. McClure, in support of the clause contended that it was not, not rock and swamp that should be represented. At present a wealthy company, like the Hudson's Bay Company could virtually swamp the representation of the island by purchasing a sufficient number of qualifications in the various districts. Outside the infancy of the thing it was immeasurably absurd; for it carried out to its natural sequence, it would give a person a vote for every twenty acres of land he possessed. Thus, according to the hon. gentleman opposite, if a man owned 1000 acres he should have fifty votes.

Dr. Dickson—No; he should be confined to one vote in the district.

Mr. McClure—Just so; then it follows that the hon. gentlemen are advocating a property qualification and opposing it in the same breath. If a man had a right to vote in various districts because he possessed property in those districts, he would, by a parity of reasoning, have a right to vote according to the amount or value of his property in any particular district, and therefore have a plurality of votes. The whole thing was absurd. We should get rid of these old feudal ideas, and not make a piece of earth outweigh the claims of manhood.

The clause was put and carried.

Ayes—Messrs DeCosmos, McClure, Trimble, Carewell and Duncan.

Noes—Helmecken, Tolmie, Dickson and Powell.

The House then adjourned till Wednesday at one o'clock.

House met at 1:15 p.m. Members present: the hon. Speaker, Messrs DeCosmos, McClure, Tolmie, Cochran, Duncan, Dennes, Trimble, and Carewell.

Mr. Duncan gave notice of motion that on Friday he should ask that a respectful address be presented to His Excellency respecting the Government steamer, the Sir James Douglas, as it once placed on the route between Victoria and the settlement of Comox, calling at all intermediate ports, carrying mails, passengers, and freight until such time as private enterprise shall be got to perform the service.

Mr. Duncan gave notice that on Friday the 22nd inst. he should move that a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he will furnish the House with the number of tax and rate payers in Vancouver Island, distinguishing towns from country.

Mr. Duncan gave notice that at the next sitting he should move that a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the best means of procuring a commercial treaty of reciprocity, joint action in law, and fiscal affairs with British Columbia, with power to procure information, hold conference with the sister colony, &c., &c., and all matters requisite, touching the urgent and immediate necessity of a more intimate relationship with regard to the material prosperity, mutual benefit, and genuine development of the colony.

The resolutions passed in a Committee of the Whole, to the effect that tenders should be issued, for six months, then came up for consideration. Upon which, Mr. McClure moved that a committee of three members be appointed, to wait upon His Excellency to confer with him on the tenor of the same, and in order that the members should discuss the question more unreservedly would also move that the House be cleared of strangers.

The motion was supported by Messrs DeCosmos and Duncan, and the House decided that the discussion should be conducted with closed doors. The reporters with all strangers then withdrew.

The result of the debate was an endorsement of the six months arrangement, and the appointment of Messrs McClure, DeCosmos, and Tolmie to wait upon His Excellency the Governor to explain more fully the views of the House.

Upon the reporter's admission the House had resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the motion of Mr. DeCosmos with reference to the expediency of issuing Legal Tender Treasury Notes. Dr. Trimble occupied the chair.

Mr. DeCosmos, in introducing the proposal, was actuated chiefly in this instance by a desire to elicit the opinion of hon. members as regards the advisability of adopting such a mode of raising a revenue. He thought there would scarcely be any opposition in acceding to the wishes of the community in the reduction of taxation. He fully endorsed the general feeling in favor of retrenchment, and whilst he deemed it indispensable that the expenditure of the country should be restricted to \$100,000, it was a matter of regret that there was no margin for public improvements in the shape of the construction of roads to distant settlements. We were all aware that great advantages would be reaped from any policy calculated to develop our resources, and he was not disposed to advocate a system of retrenchment which would retard such a result. He was under the impression that adequate funds could be raised for these purposes by admitting the principle of issuing legalised treasury notes to the specified amount of \$100,000. As long as he could remember, some such method of raising a revenue had prevailed in other countries and with success. The reason why the paper currency of the United States had declined in value during the last war arose from the circumstance that the Executive had launched them into the market too heavily and too frequently for the commerce of the country to absorb. The issue should never be allowed to exceed such limits. As adapted to the peculiarities of this colony, he would propose that the Government should be restricted from putting in circulation more than \$25,000 to \$50,000 at a time. If a certain proportion of these notes were devoted to a road to Nanaimo, and the remainder appropriated to steam communication, the burden now falling upon taxpayers would be diminished to that extent. He did not think, as elsewhere, it would be necessary to fund these notes under existing circumstances. The principal features in the bill he would submit should be to authorize the issue of Treasury notes to an amount not exceeding \$100,000, to be constituted legal tender. No note to be struck off for a greater or less sum than five dollars. That the treasurer shall pay all warrants in gold or silver if in the Treasury, or in Treasury notes, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and such notes shall be again received at the Treasury, or any other department of the Government in payment for taxes, fees, or dues at their specified value. That three commissioners be appointed by the Governor to regulate the details; and that a full and correct statement of all matters pertaining thereto should be transmitted to the Legislature within a reasonable time after the opening of each session. The whole of the scheme was simple, and would have the effect of showing the public confidence in the stability of the financial management of the country. There was nothing new in the idea. Treasury notes as adapted to such exigencies had been tested by others, and had been found to answer very well, and he believed there was no reason why they should not work well in Vancouver Island. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Duncan congratulated the senior member for the city upon the sentiments that he had expressed respecting the reduction of taxation, but he was not altogether prepared to agree with him in his monetary theory in this matter. However it was an important question and he was not in a position then to consider the proposition at any length. It had better be postponed to afford an opportunity for hon. members to weigh the details of it. He was under the impression that they would not be accepted in this country unless they were made payable on demand in current coin of the realm. In comparison with English Exchequer Bills, it must be remembered that their value depended upon the hard cash paid for the document at the Bank of England. The matter ought to be deferred in order to enable them to go into the figures. There was no proper security offered. Suppose there was a rush on the treasury people would want their money. In the event they carried interest, what rate would be fixed; we can obtain capital cheaper in England, Exchequer Bills are invariably preferred as security, because the money was forthcoming upon presentation. The idea would be very feasible if the banks were compelled to take them as a sort of guarantee against their notes in circulation. Experience had told us that a paper currency must be made payable on demand, and we must guard against an excess of paper currency in circulation in its ultimate consequences. Now, as to the object, he differed entirely from his hon. friend as to the propriety of expending \$20,000 on a road to Nanaimo with our limited means; he (Mr. Duncan) could not imagine how such a road could be made remunerative. A railway might become a paying institution, but to lavish such a sum on a barren road at the present moment seemed to him an act of absurdity. He could scarcely see the hard cash in the United States legal tender notes being a mistake, the price of gold being so variable that they could not bear it. It was a well known fact that much trouble had arisen from the circulation of spurious notes; moreover, there would be a variety of expenses attached to such a scheme, as to manufacture, design, &c., all of which would make it very cumbersome. After all, making it from a pecuniary point of view, we cannot spare the money just now, and he hoped it would be deferred for other causes heretofore assigned (hear, hear.)

Dr. Tolmie did not approve of the plan. He was fully acquainted with the working of scrip in the neighboring United States; it was frequently 25 per cent below par. It would not be circulated here, and certainly not taken in British Columbia. Public works constructed and paid for by such means were very expensive. It would be better not to moot the question until the union of the colonies was carried out. We could then see what we could both raise for such purposes for local improvements.

A communication was here handed to the Speaker from His Excellency stating that he would receive the Special Committee on direct steam to San Francisco forthwith. It was proposed to adjourn the House until Friday, but Mr. DeCosmos considered that a temporary adjournment of half an hour would be ample. There was no use in waiting public time so often by such short sittings.

The adjournment for half an hour only was carried.

Upon the return of the Committee and the expiration of the specified time there was an adjournment only members left being Messrs DeCosmos, McClure and Trimble besides the Speaker.

The House then adjourned until one o'clock on Friday next.

SUPREME COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.

[Before Chief Justice Neidham.] His Honor took his seat at 11:15 a.m.

Fuca Straits Mining Co. (Limited).—Mr. A. F. Main handed in an affidavit and a document signed by several shareholders and creditors recommending him to the appointment of the Official Liquidator of this estate. Inasmuch, however, as no one appeared to support the application, the Chief Justice confirmed the nomination previously made of Mr. W. H. Adams, and the matter was adjourned for a fortnight. Mr. Main, through his attorney, Mr. Jackson, withdrew his application.

Re James Ross.—Application made by Mr. Courtney to set aside a certain deed of assignment made to Mr. James Carswell. His Honor pronounced the deed invalid, and ordered that it be taken off the files of the court.

Ernest Muller appeared and received his certificate.

The other evening some subscribers at the Theatre Royal at Stuttgart, whose boxes are on the right hand side of the theatre, opposite the royal box, were ordered to go to the boxes on the left. The reason of this order was that the subscribers in question are not noble, and the King will not allow any but nobles to sit opposite to him.

The oldest piece of furniture is the mulligan "table." It was constructed more than a thousand years ago, and is as good as new.

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The oldest piece of furniture is the mulligan "table." It was constructed more than a thousand years ago, and is as good as new.

CAPT EVANS AND THE COLUMBIAN.

To the Editor of the British Colonist.—Sir: I have to trouble you for a space in your journal to register an attack upon me by the editor of the British Columbian, as I will not degrade myself by sending a line to that paper. He is at liberty to oppose and abuse me as much as he pleases as far as politics are concerned, but I am now under the necessity of defending myself against a mean, false and scandalous accusation with which he charges me in my private capacity, while commenting upon a paragraph from my address to the electors of Cariboo West, viz.: that of "feeding and wasting money entrusted to my care" in connection with my mining enterprises in this country, and also of ill using the men of whom I had the management. He seems to be in his element in wading through mud and mire seeking material to daub and bespatter every person not of his way of thinking, and no doubt he looked upon himself as nothing less than a martyr, who he was elevated to, to the position of one of Her Majesty's boarders for abusing our Chief Justice not long ago.

I have not yet found it necessary to seek a lesson in carrying on mining operations from persons who understand that branch, much less from the abusive scribbler who edits the British Columbian. He is so well known in both these colonies that no weight or importance is attached to anything he says, but at a distance the high sounding name of editor to the oldest newspaper from the rocky mountains to the village where it is printed, may carry with it a sort of terror not known to his acquaintances.

If the gross want of judgment I have displayed was "in selecting ground for my operations and in attempting to succeed where others have failed," let me tell him and the public, and by the way those English capitalists who are looking to partake of our general prosperity, and possess those splendid nuggets which the oracle of Westminster will infallibly direct them as to where they are to be found, that when I made my application for ground, none was granted to capitalists except such as had been abandoned by individual miners, or not available to that class unless they ran the risk of placing themselves at the mercy of their workmen by staking claims in their names; and who could tell them any moment they liked, pocket the money, and be protected in so doing by the laws of the colony. That is your encouragement to capitalists!

Was it from want of judgment that so many miners located on the Meadows of Williams Creek, in 1863 and 1864, and expended no less than half a million of dollars, while every one failed to reach the bed rock and had to abandon their claims without a cent of return?

Was it from want of judgment that so many hundreds have failed to put down a single shaft on Lightning below Van Winkle where operations had been carried on for miles on that creek in 1862 and 1863, but entirely deserted during 1865, although well known by all to be rich, and even today there is not a single shaft standing entire and unimpaired but ours?

What of the failures on Horsely, Cunningham, Antler, Kelliey and a host of other creeks?

Is it from want of judgment that hundreds of experienced miners and hard working men have been toiling here for years without being able to save as much money as would enable them to leave for a more hospitable country, or even to visit their families and friends, while we have instances of men who have never seen a shaft put down in their lives, until they became Caribooites, having dropped like soot into broth on gold in paying quantities. Can that gentleman tell us how this is?

Up to the present time, Cariboo, like a lottery, has yielded very few rich prizes but a vast number of blanks. I speak of facts, and facts are stubborn things." He says, I am not to be looked upon as a colonist, but only as a clerk or managing for man, and that a solitary gentleman with only enough to purchase one axe and a week's provisions, could greater benefit to the colony than I have done. Indeed, Mr. Robertson says in your view of all miners, but only succeed as you have been trying to do in drawing them off and see how soon you will commence to trot yourself.

Again, he says, that if elected for the Council I would have been voted a box of less than a week. Less than a week, Mr. Robertson; assertions are no arguments; as to the past elections; you may hear from the again; and as one of a class that has been snubbed I intend to draw the curtain.

JOHN EVANS.

BOAT ENCAMPMENT.

The press of Victoria has published the new discoveries in British Columbia, at what they term Big Bend, and have already announced to their numerous readers their advantages over Oregon in competition for supplying the region in question. There are serious doubts about the favorableness of the proposition. Already a steamer is plying from above Colville to within 80 miles of the new diggings, and the Colonist suggests in its article upon the matter, "this brings Walla Walla within pretty easy distance of the new gold fields, and will, no doubt, give the Oregon people a monopoly of the traffic. The only scheme on foot to prevent this is to place a steamer on the Shuswap and Kamloops lakes by April next." The reasoning of the Colonist is all right; but there are too many "ifs" in the matter for success. There is no route to compete with the Columbia river for the trade of Boat Encampment, and as the mines are very likely rich and extensive, that trade is sure to be immense, and our people may rely upon the "monopoly" of it.—Oregonian.

From Colville.—A gentleman arrived in this city from Colville on the 7th. He brings news corroborating previous mining reports from the upper Columbia. He had about \$30,000 of gold from the mines on the Columbia, of which \$7,000 was from the new mine. In quality, this last resembles the Kootenai gold, and is very heavy and pure. The only question now is upon the extent of the discovery, which we shall know in due time.—Mountaineer.