

AMERICANS AND THEIR HOLIDAYS.

Yesterday was the 22d of February—a glorious day in the annals of American history. So far as Victoria is concerned, however, it was not kept in the old boisterous way by the American citizens. Flags waved pleasantly enough from every building and numerous were the business houses closed, but otherwise there was but little sign of that hilarity which usually characterises an American holiday. And yet there was no diminution in the respect for the anniversary of Washington's Birth. The hero of the Revolution was just as green in the memory of the citizens of the United States yesterday as he was at any time during the present century, but the last five years have made a wonderful change in the American calendar as well as in the American character. The youthful mind is no longer taught to look upon the 22d of February and the Fourth of July as the only national holidays worthy of special notice. Heroic epochs are no longer things of the almost traditional past. The Southern rebellion, if it sowed the dragon's teeth to bring forth enemies to freedom, produced on the other hand the highest order of humanity as a counteract. A new race of heroes has sprung up in the page of American history worthy to be ranked side by side with those of the revolution of '76. Washington, although still the great, still the pure and the patriotic—still the more than Cincinnatus of modern times—has no longer the undivided worship of the country. Another great figure has started out from the canvas of events, scarcely less illustrious, scarcely less spotless, scarcely less worthy of a nation's gratitude, than the "Father of his country." Another President, at a most trying ordeal in the nation's life, came forward and carried the republic safely through her dangers; and it is this man who shares the national reverence with Washington. The memory of two such men is the richest legacy that could be left a country. In vain may we peruse ancient and modern history for their equals—in vain call out from the "spirits of the mighty dead" the noblest of the noble—Washington and Lincoln stand as gods in comparison with the greatest. Their memory sheds a halo around the republic—a halo of moral grandeur to those without and of halcyon influence to those within. So long as America keeps the spirits of such men before her people—so long as they are held in patriotic veneration by the nation, there is a guarantee that the heart of the country will be sound.

We have said the American calendar as well as character has been changed by recent events. The long list of hard-fought battles, and the equally long list of celebrated men which the rebellion produced, will afford memorable anniversaries sufficient to give a celebration almost every week. It is this fact which will make the American holiday in the future less notable, and it is this fact which will make the American character more subdued; there will be plenty of Washington Birthdays and innumerable Fourth of Julys. The hero-worship which formed so marked a feature in the national character will partake more of the undemonstrative feeling of Englishmen; and we can look forward to the not far distant period when the most celebrated national holiday in the Republic will create but little more demonstration than the Queen's Birthday does in Great Britain. It is the ordinary tendency of things. Nations like individuals quickly lose the exuberance of youth under the strokes of adversity, and quickly enter into the responsibilities of mature age. As they gain in experience the *nil admirari* doctrine of the old Latin author usurps the place of the impulsive and buoyant feelings of early thoughtlessness, and the hilarity and ovation become toned down to almost a lamentable placidity. The United States with all her youth has, however, been extremely practical and material; her progress has been essentially the progress of utilitarianism; yet she has never been wanting in sentiment—her fault has indeed been on the other side, rather a tendency to overdo things. Her celebrations and public processions were the most exaggerated demonstrations since the time of the Roman conquests. We question indeed if ever Julius Cæsar presented to the people of Rome such spectacles as might be seen on any extraordinary day of rejoicing in the large cities of the Eastern States. It was in fact a national vanity—the vanity to excel even in demonstrations not always characterised by wisdom or by prudence. A remarkable illustration of this peculiarity and the difference between the Englishman and the American was displayed in the manner in which each country received the news of the laying of the first Atlantic cable. While England greeted the affair with a rather unjustifiable eagerness almost amounting to indifference, the people of the United States had processions and pyrotechnic displays in every city throughout the Union, and never stopped until they burned down a number of their public buildings. All this, however, is un-

dergoing a rapid transformation; celebrations are now becoming less boisterous, and holidays more sedate—facts which argue, as yesterday's commemoration does, no diminution in the respect or appreciation of the occasion, but a less demonstrative way of showing it.

Mr. CARLYLE ON NATURAL HISTORY.—We read in the *Edinburgh Courier*:—"Our townsman, Mr. Adam White, for many years in the natural history department of the British Museum, proposes to introduce the teaching of natural history into boarding schools and private families. On his project, and on the general introduction of that delightful science into the curriculum of ordinary education, Mr. White has been favored by Mr. Thomas Carlyle with a characteristic letter, from which the following is an extract:—"For many years it has been one of my constant regrets that no schoolmaster of mine had a knowledge of natural history, so far, at least, as to have taught me the grasses that grow by the wayside, and the little winged and wingless neighbors that are continually meeting me with a salutation that I cannot answer, as things are! Why didn't somebody teach me the constellations, too, and make me at home in the starry heavens, which are always overhead, and which I don't half know to this day? I love to prophesy that there will come a time when not in Edinburgh only, but in all Scotch and European towns and villages, the schoolmaster will be strictly required to possess these two capabilities (neither Greek nor Latin more strictly!) and that no ingenuous little denizen of this universe be thenceforward debarred from his right of liberty in those departments, and doomed to look on them as if across grating fences all his life! For the rest, I cannot doubt but, one way or other, you will by-and-by make your valuable indubitable gift available in Edinburgh, either to the young or to the older, on such conditions as there are; and I much recommend a zealous and judicious persistence till you do succeed.—Believe me yours very sincerely, THOMAS CARLYLE."

BLOWN UP.—An Englishman was madly in love with a Scotch vivandière at Balaklava, and bored her with his addresses. The young woman, no longer able to endure the annoyance, forbade him the door. After many a vain attempt to overrule the objections, the tourist determined to commit suicide; but, in presence of the great events which were being played out, in no paltry manner. Having first bequeathed his fortune to the vivandière, he caused a big hole to be dug, in which he placed twenty pounds of powder; over this excavation a slab was laid, and upon it the rejected one, cigar in mouth, took his seat. He tranquilly finished his weed, which was no doubt a good one and not easily puffed with, and then applied the expiring embers to the magazine below. "Explosion *en lieu*," and two minutes later a charred mass descending from the heavens fell into the port—a mass which astonished British seamen recognized as a human body, and proceeded to fish from the water. There was a general cry of "a man from heaven!" Some declared that he had been an astronaut come to grief. It proved to be the Englishman, who, having recovered his consciousness, and the vivandière touched by this proof of affection, capitulated. The blowing up is not so extraordinary as some may fancy, for Captain Fernier was blown up with his battery and was found sitting 500 yards off, wondering what the deuce had happened, and not in the least hurt.—*Louis Noir*.

Mrs. LINCOLN.—A couple of months ago a letter was published in the *New York Tribune* from A. D. Richardson, Esq., in which he gave some poetry written by Miss Sarah E. Carmichael, of Salt Lake City, on the occasion of the assassination of President Lincoln. Mrs. J. C. Derby of New York city clipped the tribute to our martyred President's memory from the *Tribune* and sent it to Mrs. Lincoln, and received in reply a note in which the latter spoke feelingly of her bereavement, and marked the following lines of the poem as peculiarly gratifying to her:

"Oh there is a woe that crushes
All expression with its weight!
There is pain that numbs and hushes
Feeling sense, it is so great."

The writer of the poems (there are several of them) is a native of New York, was brought to Salt Lake, says Mr. Richardson, at eight years of age, and has resided there ever since almost absolutely without opportunities for reading or self-culture. Her parents are rigid Mormons in humble life—the father a day laborer. She is wholly self-educated, and now teaches a small private school. She is supposed not to sympathize with Mormonism. Three poems were published—one on the commencement of the war for the Union; one on the assassination of President Lincoln; and the third on the origin of gold. All are of remarkable beauty and attest that the true poetic fire resides in the writer's breast.—*Alta*.

CHINA TO INDIA.—It may be of interest to those who look forward to the time when the South-Western Provinces of China shall be in ready and easy communication with the Bay of Bengal by the valleys of the Salween and Irrawaddy to know that of late large numbers of the traders of Yunnan and the independent hill tribes of the country east of British Burmah are beginning to regularly frequent the port of Moulmein. They formerly used their way to Ava on the one side and Bangkok on the other. Their advent at Moulmein has had the effect of giving a great impetus to trade of all kinds, with a corresponding benefit to the public revenue. It would be good policy to encourage these hardy adventures by every means in the power of Government, and to establish marts at some point in British Burmah and Moulmein, where they might carry on their mercantile operations with ease and facility. An effort might also be made to induce some of the Yunnan men to settle permanently in British territories.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, February 23d.
House met at 1:30 p.m. Present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Trimble, Powell, McClure, Tolmie, Cochrane, Dennes, Carswell, Cunningham.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.
A message was read from His Excellency the Governor furnishing returns from the Departments of Surveyor General, Registrar General of Deeds, and Harbor Master for the year 1865.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

House went into Committee of the Whole. Dr. Trimble in the chair, on the petition signed by above 1000 of the citizens of Victoria in favor of Union of the Colonies, and on motion of Mr. DeCosmos the galleries were cleared of strangers and the subject was considered with closed doors.

The House then adjourned till Monday. Order of the day for next sitting.—The despatch in Committee of the Secretary of State on the question of reimbursements on account of erection of Light Houses, &c. Bills in Committee.—To prevent unqualified persons from drawing conveyances—District Courts Act, 1866.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION IN NEW WEST MINSTER.

(From the *Columbian*.)

It was to be expected that the conduct of Mr. Cornwall in attempting to muzzle the press, and in so grossly insulting those members who opposed him, would evoke some expression of popular indignation. Our readers will not be surprised, therefore, to learn that the effigy of that so-called independent member was, on Saturday last, treated to a ride on horseback, a *la mode* of the seventeenth century, i.e. he (that is his effigy) was "placed upon a horse, with his back to the horse's head, and treated to a ride round town, as a merited penalty for having trifled with" the rights of the people and the freedom of the press. The procession, composed of about 300 people, about one third of whom were from the interior, and many of them constituents of Mr. Cornwall, passed through the principal streets. Upon arriving at the *Columbian* office a halt was ordered, and three hearty cheers given for the Editor. After passing through the Camp the procession returned to the city, and stopping at Scott's wharf, the figure was run up to the top of the flag-staff, where he was allowed to remain till 8 o'clock, when it was taken down, and subjected to a mock trial, upon the charge of having conspired against the rights of the people and the liberties of the press. Judge, jury, counsel, &c., having been regularly provided, one of Mr. Cornwall's neighbors acting as Judge, and another as counsel for the defence, the jury having returned a verdict of "guilty" the Judge donned his black cap, and proceeded, in a few solemn and impressive remarks, to pass sentence of death in these awful words: "You have been found guilty, by a jury of your own constituents, of betraying the sacred trust reposed in you by the people, in a moment of weakness, and of conspiring against the rights of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Colony, and against the freedom of the press. It now becomes my painful duty to pass sentence upon you, which is that you shall be taken hence to the public square and there burned with fire until dead, your ashes to remain exposed to the public gaze for 48 hours, and then to be enclosed in a rough coffin, and buried at the cross roads, with the following inscription placed at the head: Here lies the last relic of the 'seventeenth century.' The above sentence was duly carried out, amidst cheers for the editor of the *British Columbian*, and the four independent members, and groans for 'the gentleman of the seventeenth century.'

HEBREW LADIES' BALL.—The third Anniversary Ball given under the auspices of the Hebrew ladies of the city came off last on Thursday in the Lyceum Hall. By ten o'clock most of the guests had arrived and the room which was quite as full as was convenient for dancing presented a most gay and lively appearance. The excellent music by the band, consisting of Messrs. Sandrie, Palmer, Wilson, Bushell and Forman kept the guests moving with the greatest spirit until some nameless hour in the morning interrupted only by snuff, which was served at midnight in the Hotel de France in the usual good style of that establishment. The entertainment passed off with great *clat*, and was in every respect a great success. Those who were fortunate enough to be present are indebted to the exertions of the ladies and the committee of gentlemen who assisted them for a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

QUARTZ MILL IN CARIBOO.—The Legislative Council of British Columbia have wisely carried out the suggestion of the officer administering the Government, and voted a premium of \$5,000 for the first quartz mill erected in Cariboo to be increased under special circumstances.

THE WEATHER.—There is every appearance of the superb weather we have enjoyed for the last two or three weeks having come to an end; and the sky yesterday was overcast and lowering, and in the evening a slight shower fell. Old "Sals" predict a prevalence of wind and rain until April.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—A man named Charles Croix was charged in the Police Court yesterday with pocketing \$20, entrusted to his care by a squaw for the purpose of getting change. The accused was remanded for one day for further evidence.

THE INDIAN LIQUOR BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST:—This bill appears to have been occupying the attention of the Legislative Council and to have elicited considerable discussion, yet, notwithstanding this, I am afraid that the present bill will prove as ineffective as its predecessor in preventing the Indian from obtaining liquor. The whole affair has been a failure, and the present one will be a greater. Although I am altogether opposed to the sale or use of alcoholic liquors either by the white man or Indian; yet I am inclined to the opinion that the Indian may as safely be trusted with spirits as the white man. The Hon. Colonial Secretary is reported to have said that "The Indian became a madman when under the influence of liquor," that "every crime that had been committed by Indians had been induced by liquor;" yet the same remarks are equally applicable to the white man, both here and in the mother country. Let the individual who doubts this attend our police courts a few times, and I think he will soon be convinced that it was not for the whiskey traffic there would not be much for the magistrate or police officers to do. The Hon. Colonial Secretary also said when urging the necessity of the bill that "It was a matter of practical experience and not one of theory." True; but what is the opinion of the most experienced gentleman there present—the Hon. Mr. Finlayson. Here it is in substance: "It was his firm conviction that it would be better to allow the Indian to take his shilling and purchase his liquor freely and where he pleased. It was an impossibility to stop the sale of liquor to Indians, and the more restrictions that were put upon it the more they would try to get it. He did not think there would be as much drunkenness and disorder if the sale was open and free, and he thought it would have a tendency to elevate and civilize them, by bringing them into social contact with the whites. I readily indorse every word of this as the result of my experience, which has extended over a period of some twelve years in this colony, and for a great part of this time in close contact with the Indian tribes. I have in more than one instance been fetched out of my house by an Indian parent to go into his ranch and disarm an intoxicated son, and have in each case found them quite as tractable, under the circumstances, as most white men would have been. The Hon. Mr. Fraser saw that "it was an exceedingly difficult matter to legislate upon," and did not think it possible to enforce the Act unless some addition were made to the magisterial and police forces; he had been told by the Colonial Secretary that Government would make such provision for carrying out the law." Now we want "retrenchment," and not an increased police staff to support, which must in the end prove to be unable to prevent the evil. Let us treat the Indian with justice and he will appreciate it; but treat him with injustice and he will resent it. The Indian now reasonably asks, "Why should I be prevented from buying whiskey any more than the white man?" and he resolves to have it, succeeds in getting it, and will succeed in doing so unless you have a police officer to watch each Indian, which at present we cannot well afford to do. When this bill becomes law, the Indian will then ask, "What right have you to confiscate (steal) whiskey that I have brought for my own use? why do you not do so by the white man?" He will conclude that he is treated unjustly. The result will be he will resolve upon retaliation; he will argue, the white man robs me—why should I not rob the white man? He will bide his time, but in a short time afterwards we may expect to hear of "MORE INDIAN ATROCITIES." This must and will be the inevitable result of the new bill, if made law and enforced.

I have often asserted, and I again repeat it, that nine-tenths of our "Indian atrocities" are caused by the impropriety of the white men themselves; and if it always happened that the offender was the only sufferer, our "Indian atrocities," as they now are termed, would merely be acts of retributive justice; it, however, often happens, unfortunately, that the innocent suffer, and, unfortunately, so much for the evil—though ten times as much may be said—if now remains for us to provide a remedy. The most simple remedy that I know of is the one suggested by the Hon. Mr. Finlayson—allow the Indian to go and buy with the same liberty and freedom as the white man; if he gets drunk and becomes troublesome treat him the same as the white man—fine him, or put him to hard labor. When he finds that you treat him the same as you treat the white man, he will begin to recognize an appearance of justice to the Indian, and will then respect the law. In doing this course we should then remove the inducement which the present law affords (if it holds out to the Indian whiskey seller.

It is well known that these men are of the most degraded class, who do not scruple to sell to the Indians the most destructive and abominable trash under the name of whiskey for which they generally obtain a greater price than the legitimate trader would ask for his genuine article. Again, most of our coasting craft which trade with Indians, carry on their trade with this infernal "tangle-leg," the result is that an honest trader who carries with him only legitimate goods, cannot compete with his more unscrupulous competitor; he therefore makes but one trip unless he resolves to "do as others do;" but sell them a license and allow them to trade in spirits with the Indians and you will give each one a fair chance with his neighbor, whilst under the present and proposed law the greater the rascal and the more unscrupulous he is the greater his chance of success.

It was said on Tuesday at the Legislative Council that the Roman Catholic clergy are opposed to supplying Indians with liquor! True, and they adopt the most rational method of trying to prevent the Indians from having it, viz: by using moral suasion, beseeching the attention of the Indian to the short, by persuading the Indians to become teetotalers. The Roman Catholic clergy, yes, and the Protestant clergy, too—know that the use of intoxicating liquors is as demoralising to the white man as it is to the Indian, and that it is foolish and futile to attempt to make either the one or the other sober or virtuous by act of Parliament. You can't do it.

My object in writing this is to try to invoke discussion upon the subject. I am aware that there are always two sides to a

question—the right and wrong—let us try to find the right and adopt it.
I am, &c.,
"AN OLD COLONIST."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, February 23d, 1866.
Council met at 2:30 p.m. Present—the Hon. the Chief Justice (presiding), Hon. Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Acting Surveyor General, and Messrs. Finlayson, Fraser, and Rhodes.

BARRISTERS' AND ATTORNEYS' BILL.

The Hon. the Chief Justice said the bill was striking at the root of the history of the nation. He enumerated the great benefits that had accrued to England and the world owing to the high position which the bar occupied, by the existing law making a distinction between the barrister and attorney, which distinction the Chief Justice pointed out in a clear and forcible manner. He also paid a very high compliment to the Bar of Vancouver Island. He considered this bill of a very mischievous character and quite unnecessary; in some communities the principles of the bill might become necessary, but as a rule it led to corruption but decidedly unjust, as it proposed to confiscate a status that had been given to a man by Act of Parliament, and which had been acquired at great expense. Two thousand pounds were required to establish a barrister in his profession, he was opposed to making such changes as the mere clap-trap cry of men who could cry louder than men who had a better right to be heard. The closing remark was made with much emphasis.

Hon. Mr. Fraser would be quite willing to elevate the attorney to the privileges of the barrister did it not do an injustice to the latter, who would be dragged down to what is called "the dead level." He gave a description of the working of the "dead level" system in Scotland, which he considered worked very badly, and was very expensive in consequence of the great protraction that took place. In America, where the "dead level" system also exists, there were many eminent lawyers; but their eminence was in every case confined to a single branch, and to become thus eminent it was as necessary to observe the grades as it was under the English system. The framers of the bill had overlooked the fact of the great injustice to those men who had come to this colony on the good faith that their grade would be upheld; and also the great importance of the Bench being well sustained by an efficient Bar. If any scheme could be devised whereby the attorney could be raised to the rank of barrister, he would approve of it; but he would not like to see the barrister degraded in his rank as this bill certainly would do. The Hon. gentleman cited a case which he had had in California to show the great evils of only employing a single lawyer, as it was almost an impossibility for a single mind to conduct an intricate case.

His Lordship the Chief Justice said the division of labor in the English system necessarily prevented the evils which had been noticed by the Hon. Mr. Fraser.

Hon. Attorney General would have preferred hearing some advocate for the bill before he rose to speak to it. He believed, however, the only object in the promoters of the scheme was to have cheap justice. He looked upon this as a change for all time effected. It was introducing the practice of the courts across the Sound; it was, in short, the American system in contradistinction to the English system. It was an amalgamation, however, that could not be virtually effected; the distinction between Attorney and barrister must ever remain; the science of the advocate must forever remain above the more laborious work of the attorney. He (the Attorney General) could not be considered as selfish in the matter, as he considered the bill would if passed place him in a position to make more money than he could make at present. He believed the real interests of the colony lay in having the most efficient Bar that can be had. The advocate at the Bar should understand thoroughly the science of the law in order to have that justice accorded by the court that belonged to the client. The present law held out an inducement for the advent of men of the highest order of intelligence; men who were really eminent in their profession, instead of a low class of aspiring lawyers, who tend to degrade the Bar and bring the Court into contempt. He had practised in the British Columbia Courts, and had had overtures made him there that were degrading to his profession, and such was the inevitable tendency of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Fraser, in view of future judges for the colony, very much doubted if a judge of any note could be induced to come here if this bill became law. He would, therefore, move that the bill be read this day six months.

The Hon. Attorney General seconded, and the motion was agreed to without dissent.

PARTNERSHIP BILL.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, this bill passed a second reading.

Council adjourned to meet on Wednesday, at two p.m., unless the arrival or departure of the mails take place on that day.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The proceedings of this body contained in our last exchanges are of little special interest beyond voting a premium of \$5000 for the first Quartz Mill erected in Cariboo. The Hon. Mr. Walkem presented a petition from merchants and traders, &c., of British Columbia, praying for the abolition of the Road Tolls, it was read and referred to Committee of the Whole for today. A report was brought in from the Select Committee upon the petition of certain of Munroe's laborers on the Cottonwood Road, referring the matter to the Executive, accompanied by a recommendation that the men should be paid provided sufficient money remained in the hands of the Government. The Trades Licenses Bill was passed, Hon. Mr. Holbrook and Smith opposing. Mr. Walkem moved first reading of the Williams Creek and Bed Rock Flume Bill. The Bill of Supply passed, the same members opposing as before.

The *Montana Post* of December 30th says tobacco is \$5 per pound in that market.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICS.

We are always anxious to know where credit is due. In the last the *Government Gazette* a large statistical information is presented public, that is both highly interesting, and reflects much credit on the Acting Surveyor General. The statistics embrace from the Acting Surveyor General's report on the roads, streets and bridges, and buildings, surveys, exploration. There are also reports from the various cultural districts, of the number, extent and value of the land, and other interesting facts in connection with our agricultural progress, and the Acting Registrar General of Harbormaster. With regard to the Surveyor General's department 5,494 acres have been surveyed in a cost to the inhabitants of about hundred acres; the Government grounds have been surveyed, and put down to mark the corners in a way, at \$110. "An accurate survey principal topographical features in the neighborhood of Esquimaux and as far as Victoria, has been made information of the Imperial Government a cost of \$337 71." The exploration of Bear river celebrity, co-discovery Island was surveyed, disputes between the natives and settlers, at a cost of \$91 76. An expedition made of the country between stream and Sayward's mill, and that three and a-half miles can be a new road.

It will be observed that most of the surveys have been made outside the Office—a fact which leads us to the practical use of that department. On the subject of the House, we have the following: "The house and grounds were valued for the sum of \$19,000. The desirable and enlarging the same was by Messrs. Wright & Sanders, &c. It was not considered expedient to the whole of the design this year, tract was entered into for the enlargement now stands, at a cost of \$13,280 of the large articles of furniture were in the colony at a cost of \$59,000, capable of enlargement, were ed at a cost of \$670, and some patched up for temporary use. alterations and additions and improvements such as the sinking of wells to supply in case of fire, were made at a cost of 414. The architect's commission usual 2½ per cent; amount \$910 sum of \$249 has been expended on the offices, \$1249 on bath house with alterations for gaol, and \$181 Nanaimo Court House.

The dredging operations in Victoria are thus stated:—Between 22d February 15th June 1860 tons of mud were lifted discharged half a mile outside the harbor a cost of \$2 a ton exclusive of wear of machinery. The imperfections apparatus are given, and it is stated the machinery were in working on cost of dredging would be only 30 cents or about three times the cost of labor in England. On the tug the following remarks: "The steam had her shaft taken out and lengthened to give it a bearing on the aftermost post, and the old brasses, which were worn through, have been renewed, and of lignum vitae for bearings, inserted have been also fitted with larger and proper canvas, and is now considered efficient and seaworthy."

On roads, streets and bridges, we following table of the work performed the past year:—

	No. of yds	To
Macadamized Road, including culverts.....	6049	\$
Other Roads, properly cleared and graded, of various widths.....	51700	\$
1st class Bridging.....	347½	\$
Corduroying.....	523½	\$
	58619½	\$
	Cost	per yard.
Macadamized Road, including culverts.....	\$2 03	
Other Roads, properly cleared and graded, of various widths.....	0 19	
1st class Bridging.....	5 50	
Corduroying.....	1 61	

The agricultural statistics give the following:—In Comiaken district there are settlers, several of them having families number of acres occupied is 2100; under cultivation, 46; number of oxen and calves, 47; pigs, 95; and 10. In Somenos district there are settlers, with 2850 acres occupied under cultivation; the number of oxen and calves, 78; pigs, 134; horses 10. In Mountain district there are sixteen settlers with 889 acres of land capable of cultivation and 131½ cultivated; of hay land 525 acres and of land fenced in 661 value of the whole is put down at \$1 the number of stock, 247. In Cedar there are ten settlers, with 538 acres of fit for cultivation and 94½ cultivated hay land there is 380 acres, and of