The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

THE LOAN DISCUSSION.

The House of Assembly did yesterday what it could not well help—it passed a resolution authorising the Governor to add to the present loan obtained from the Bank of British North America the further sum of $10,000. This will effectually remove the present embarrassment, and enable the machinery of Government to continue in motion. We say the House, however much it might feel inclined to question the expenditure of some of the public funds, could not do otherwise than remove the financial difficulty. It was unfortunate that some hon. members looked upon the application of His Excellency as one that should only be entertained conditionally—that the colony's obligations should not be met until certain returns had been received from the Governor. Such a policy as this, if carried out, could only result in injury to the country, without gaining any possible benefit. If Dr. Dickson's resolutions or Mr. Young's resolution had plainly told His Excellency that the House would not guarantee a farthing of the loan—that the Governor had no legal authority for borrowing any portion of the $80,000—then, however much we might object to the justice of the thing, after tacitly acknowledging the principal portion of the debt, there would be something like consistency in the proposition. But although both Dr. Dickson and Mr. Young denied that the Governor had any right to borrow the money they clearly told His Excellency they would overlook the offence if he only sent down the returns of the expenditure. Here we have at once the illegality of the Governor's action compromised—the Governor would be justified in borrowing the money without authority, if he could only show that the money so borrowed was legitimately expended. This was clearly an untenable position. If the borrowing of the money without legislative sanction was wrong, all the returns in the world could not make it right.

With all the discussion the points of difference were not very material. One party wanted to authorise the loan when the accounts of expenditure were proved correct, and the other wanted to give authority to the Governor, and examine the audit afterwards. The latter position was, we think, the only one the House could entertain. The first proposition could not, under any circumstances, relieve the colony from the payment of the loan, because $52,000 had been already sanctioned by the House in the estimates, and other sums had from time to time been laid before the Assembly without calling forth any objection. The only thing that could have resulted from the scheme would have been keeping the most deserving and most useful of the officials for a time out of their salaries. Supposing even that the audit were not satisfactory that could not in any way relieve the colony from the debt; for all the Governor would have to do would be to pay off the loan as soon as money came into the Treasury. The question would then come to the position taken by those who voted yesterday for Dr. Helmcken's motion—the question, after providing against a standstill of confidence or no confidence in the Governor. The primary duty is to see that the country does not suffer by the action of the Assembly, the next step is to prevent it suffering from the Executive. The Assembly has shown that it is willing to do everything in its power to maintain the Government of the country, but it has also shown by the language of the members in debate, that it is determined that the Executive shall carry out the economising measures of the people's representatives. This is really the great question which has been evolved out of the recent communications between the Executive and the Assembly, and swallows up the minor one of the $80,000 loan. The notice of motion given yesterday by Dr. Tolmie, that the House should fix a day for taking into consideration the condition of the colony, is, in our present critical state, the most important subject the Assembly could take up. Instead of being tied down to a small untenable position like that of the loan, we shall have the widest possible scope. Every grievance—every wrong and unjust burden under which the colony is struggling will force itself on the consideration of the House, and if the Assembly has to come into collision with the Executive, if the affairs of the country have to come to a dead-lock, here is a question large enough, important enough, and urgent enough to justify the most vigorous steps—and the most determined hostility. Good and cheap Government is to us just now a matter of life and death, and we must have it. As we said in our Tuesday's issue, the Assembly must not end with discussing the loan question, it must place our condition clearly, unmistakably, and quickly before the Imperial authorities. We must go to the root of the evil,—heretofore we have been merely nibbling at the leaves. We must get rid of our present system of government. It is nothing more nor less than incompetence and extravagance hiding the country to death. A Council that has no more wisdom, "constitutional advisers" who have no more prudence, than to reject a bill authorising the Governor to borrow $100,000 to meet difficulties clearly foreseen by the House, and which ultimately forced the Governor to come to the House for the very relief it had proffered him in vain, should retire for very shame's sake; and a Governor who insists on expending money contrary to the deliberate votes of the Assembly, and then, after placing himself in the precarious position of borrowing money without legislative authority, coming to the House he has in a great measure defied for support, is to say the least a very imprudent ruler. In fact, between the two stools,—the Governor and the bill destroying Council,—the colony is quickly and surely coming to the ground. The only preventive lies in the hands of the Assembly,—will they have courage and patriotism to adopt it?

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, June 5.

For Portland.—The fine little iron propeller Fideliter will leave at eight o'clock this morning with passengers and freight for the above port, and will thereafter ply regularly between the two ports, if the trade will warrant it, which we have every reason to believe it will. The Fideliter was a smart and useful boat before she met with the untoward collision which sent her to the bottom and cost the owners of the steamer Alexandra so dearly. She has been undergoing repairs and refitting ever since she was sold, and is now as staunch and trim a boat as ever. She has been fitted up expressly for the trade, and is under the command of Captain Erskine, an experienced commander. Several skilled mechanics proceed by her to seek employment at Portland. Her cargo consists of coal tar, iron, etc.

House of Assembly.—There was no meeting of this body yesterday, the Speaker counted out at a quarter past one, the hour fixed for meeting. Messrs. Young and Dickson were alone in the House at the time, but Messrs. Tolmie, Carswell, Pidwell, Ash, DeCosmos and McClure presented themselves immediately afterwards. The Speaker is right in enforcing punctuality; and on this occasion when matters of importance were to be considered, the members should have managed to have kept better time. The House will meet to-day at 3 p. m.

Bank of British Columbia.—J. D. Walker, Esq., goes down down to San Francisco by this steamer, and on his arrival there D. M. Laing, Esq., will return to Victoria to resume the office of Manager here. Edwin Russell, Esq. still conducts the Portland branch, where he has succeeded in establishing a good business, and is making himself and the Institution he represents popular among the business community.

Stuffed—The singular little kid, born with two heads, which has been stuffed and well set up by Mr. Marsden, of the Coach and Horses, was yesterday brought to our office by Mr. Wilby for inspection. A rather singular formation in this Cerberean specimen is observable in its eyes, two of which look forward and the other two backwards.

Nearly Finished.—Capt. Stamp's handsome and imposing stone and brick buildings on Government street, opposite the Bank of British Columbia, are rapidly approaching completion and will soon be ready for occupation by the lessees. The block is quite an ornament to the town.

On Suspicion.—Two men were brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday, charged with having stolen some golden dust and other articles from one Davie Steward on board the Otter. They were remanded for one day.

From Tahiti and Honolulu—The American bark Constitution, Capt. Clements, from Tahiti, March 20th, via Honolulu May 6th, arrived on Friday at Port Angelos, but brought no papers or news.

For Nanaimo—The steamer Emily Harris, Captain Frain, left yesterday at noon for the above port. The Sir James Douglas leaves this morning at eight o'clock.

For New Westminster—The steamer Enterprise will leave this morning at ten o'clock for Fraser river.

No Meeting.—Neither the Legislative Council nor the City Council held any sittings yesterday.

A Wages Suit.—Levy vs. Matthieson, was heard before the Stipendiary Magistrate yesterday and dismissed.

For the Sandwich Islands—The bark Metropolis, Captain Howard, left yesterday morning lumber laden for Honolulu.

H.M.S. Scout left Esquimalt yesterday morning for Nanaimo to coal.

No News—The telegraph wires were still down yesterday, and no report was received.

Wednesday, June 6.

Discharged—The two men, named Geo. Welch and Swain Thompson, charged on suspicion of stealing $40 in coin and $10 in gold dust from Arthur Davey, steward of the Otter, were yesterday discharged, there being no evidence against them.

Killing an Indian—We learn that three white men were arrested near Cedar Hill yesterday for causing the death of an Indian by stoning him.

For San Francisco—The steamer California left the wharf yesterday morning shortly after 7 o'clock for the Bay city. Eighty passengers were booked at the office to proceed by her, including several families, but the total number on board appeared to exceed that number. Among well known Victorians on board were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fellows who left for England, Mr. J. P. Cranford and family for the States, Mr. and Mrs. Lash and others for San Francisco.

H. M. S. Scout returned to Esquimalt last night at 9 o'clock, having left for Nanaimo the previous morning at 4 o'clock. She took on board 100 tons of coal, and made the trip in very quick time.

From the Sound—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning from Olympia and way ports bringing 30 passengers and a heavy freight as per list elsewhere.

For Portland—The steamer Fideliter, Capt. Erskine, left yesterday morning for the above port. She took 46 passengers.

The Steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with passengers and freight for New Westminster.

Arrived—The schooner Alfred Crosby was loading at Portland on Friday last for this port.

Wednesday, June 6.

Election Committee.—The committee appointed to examine the charge of want of property qualification made by Mr. Young against Mr. Pidwell met yesterday at the House of Assembly at 12 o'clock. Mr. Young stated as his case that on learning that Mr. Pidwell had qualified first on property in the district and then on property in the city, he examined the assessment roll for 1865 and 1866, but did not find the gentleman assessed on freehold. In Victoria city he was assessed on leasehold. Subsequently he learned from Mr. George Deans that Mr. Pidwell had purchased some land from him in the district in 1863 to qualify upon, but had never paid anything on the property but rent or interest. Mr. Deans had given Mr. Pidwell a title deed, but had a mortgage on the property and an agreement on the part of Mr. Pidwell to surrender it. The mortgage had not been registered, but he (Mr. Young) undertook to get it registered. Mr. Pidwell here asked Mr. Young if he (Mr. Young) had not told Mr. Deans that he (Mr. Pidwell) had registered the deed and borrowed money on the property—upon which Mr. Young said no, but that he had told Mr. Deans that Dr. Trimble had told him that Mr. Higgins said the deed was registered. This was all the examination, and Messrs. Deans and Norris were ordered to be summoned for Mr. Young, and Messrs. Wright, Trounce and McDonald for Mr. Pidwell. The Committee meets to-day at 1 p.m.

The Ship Robbery—Kenneth Cameron was charged before Mr. Pemberton yesterday by Arthur Davy with having stolen $110 and gold nuggets of the value of $10. Davy stated that the property was in a box in the forecastle of the steamer Otter, and had been broken open and the money and nuggets stolen. From information he received of some nuggets having been tendered to Mr. O'Conner, of the Red Lion Inn, by the prisoner, he now charged him with the offence. A ring was found on the prisoner which, with a watch and another ring (both missing) of the value of $34, had been purchased of Mr. Marks, jeweller, to whom accused had tendered two twenty-dollar pieces. The case was adjourned for further evidence. Mr. Copland appeared for the accused.

From Port Angelos—The sloop Francis, Captain Stratton, arrived from Ports Townsend and Angelos last evening. The elections are over, resulting in favor of the Union ticket. A bark was seen sailing down the Straits.

From San Juan Island—The schooner Gazelle arrived last evening with 375 barrels of lime.

For Honolulu—Messrs. Lawrence, Clark & Joyce advertise the schooner Premier with immediate dispatch for the above port.

The Telegraph Wires were down again yesterday.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a certain remedy for diseases of the skin—Ringworm, scurvy, scrofula, or king's evil, sore heads, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject, cannot be treated with a more safe and speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which act so peculiarly on the constitution, and so purify the blood that those diseases are eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure is obtained. They are equally efficacious in the cure of tumours, burns, scalds, glandular swellings, ulcerous wounds, rheumatism, contracted and stiff joints. These medicines operate mildly and surely. The cure effected by them is not temporary or apparent only, but complete and permanent.

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Subsisting Assurances, January, 1865, - - 14,415,000

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In selecting the most appropriate medicine for a particular ailment, there may be some difficulty unless one can be found to purify, regulate, and improve the quality of the blood. These Pills possess and exert these three qualifications in an extraordinary degree. They enable the stomach to digest any ordinary food, increase the secretory powers of the liver, cleanse and purify the blood, expel all morbid matter, and throw into the circulation the purest elements for sustaining and repairing the frame.

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How many persons suffer from debility without knowing the causes why they are feeble! In most cases the stomach is the aggressor. Holloway's Pills have long been famed for regulating a disordered stomach, and restoring its healthy digestive tone; they are therefore confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from any cause, has become impaired or weakened.

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These formidable diseases are, unfortunately of frequent occurence; for the most part they creep on gradually, but may be prevented by proper precautions. Holloway's Pills are the surest perservatives against all derangements of the brain and are the speediest correctors of irregular circulation. If they be taken without delay when tingling in the limbs, drowsiness, or giddiness comes on, the effect will be marvelous

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The fame of these Pills is partly based upon the beneficial effects they have upon the constitutions of females. From the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favour is accorded to them for their invigorating and purifying properties, which render them so safe and invaluable in all disorders peculiar to the sex. Obstructions of every kind, either in young persons entering into womanhood or approaching the turn of life—the most critical period—may be radically removed by a recourse to these Pills.

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Whenever the stomach, liver, or bowels are disordered by high living, climate, over-indulgence, undue exertion or other causes, these fine regulating Pills will soon rectify the evil, and speedily bring back energy, strength, and cheerfulness to the frame where previously all was lassitude, gloom, and dejection.

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The misery occasioned by a disordered digestion is unfortunately, felt by most. These famous Pills should be taken in appropriate doses, to adjust the disturbed functions. They dispel headache, biliousness, nausea, lowness of spirits, and all similar ailments. A course of these invaluable purifying Pills never fails in removing the cause of such morbid affections, without subjecting the sufferer to any inconvenience.

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In our changeable climate, few persons escape without colds, sore throats, influenza, diptheria, or bronchitis, for all of which these famous corrective Pills may be taken with the certainty of effecting a cure. While the Pills are expelling all impurities from the body generally, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon the chest and throat; it will penetrate the skin, reduce inflamation, and restore lasting soundness.

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Asthma	Dropsy	Jaundice	Tic-Douloureux
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Bowel Complaints	Female Irregularities	Piles	Venereal Affections
Colics	Fever of all kinds	Rheumatism	Worms of all kinds
Constipation of the Bowels	Fits	Retention of urine	Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Consumption	Gout	Scrofula, or King's Evil	
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The Weekly British

Tuesday, June 12,

THE NEWS.

The news from Great Brita
tinued commercial failures, and
extraordinary fact that the Ban
through its increased rate of in
addition made to private securiti
of £10,000,000 in one week. T
of the Bank Act was, therefore,
vantage of, and it was expec
bank would be able to tide ove
ties without resorting to this a
liament. The means, howev
secure the Bank of England
pressure—raising the discount
twelve per cent.—has produced
financial difficulties in other b
business houses.

On the continent of Europe w
great topic. The King of Pru
anything but a peaceful spee
all appearances it would seem t
the much-talked of Congress is
ful. Lord Clarendon, than who
in England a better authority
Secretary for Foreign Affairs, t
pects of peace are exceedingly
the whole matters look more th
plicated and warlike, and th
England, France and Russia to
tilities by a European Congre
rather fruitless aspect.

The most important news tha
by telegraph is, however, the int
the Fenians have entered Can
trenched themselves. So far
do not seem to be very threat
only party of which special men
is fifteen hundred under two colo
and O'Neil. These adventurer
Niagara River at Black Rock,
miles below Buffalo, which is si
outlet of Lake Erie about sixteen
the Niagara Falls. We have i
other bodies of Fenians having
ing at other places, and we are t
reinforcements are expected fro
The scheme would really appear
one, unless indeed the United S
posed to ignore the neutrality la
their shores to be made use of
profound peace, by armed me
mischief on an unoffending
people. If, however, the authoriti
ington are anxious and determine
laws of the country in force, w
lieve they are, the Fenians will b
a most humiliating position.
beaten and captured, which is
probable, they will be hanged
marauders. If they escape—if
good their retreat to United
tory—they will be arrested
into prison. Their only hope is
and overwhelming success, and
seem exceedingly doubtful fro
great difficulty of concentrating
body of troops on the Canadian b
United States Government con
their eyes to Fenian movements
in any gigantic manner. The
which numbers can be concentra
exciting active suspicion is by
small parties from different pl
American territory, and converg
some particular spot on the Ca
By this means it is possible th
siderable force may be got toge
place, but if the United States
acting in good faith with Gr
it is next to impossible to
very large number of men
ments across the lakes. The
however, that the men who
get across may embroil the two
war. That we feel assured is
motive which is actuating the lea
Fenian movement. They know
well that it would be sheer madn
part to enter into a conflict with
and Canada unaided by the Unit
they know also that it will req
modicum of success to wring from
States Government a recognition
erent rights. All these things, co
the recent storm of ridicule which
the Fenian movement, have forced
to take active measures to bring
collision. The whole affair may
the late demonstration, in smok
not exactly of the battlefield, or
productive of the most serious con
to both Fenians and Canadians
days will better enable us to jud
situation. In the meantime when
the possibility of England being i
European troubles this Fenian dem
presents a very disagreeable pic
come what may should teach th
Government the necessity of not u
it. So far as we of Vancouver I
concerned, it is a consolation in ou
ties that we hold out no temptatio
busters, and although there are ru
we are to be shortly swallowed
Fenian invasion from the neighbori
we have the very best reason for
ing the announcement.

Rather Rich—The *Oregonian*
"The smallpox is raging badly at
and New Westminster, which wi
interfere with travel to Big Bend
fornia." We wonder who has bee
the innocent itemizer of our Port
temporary.