Saturday, February 20, 1869

AT the recent debate on the Estimates. and on other occasions, great anxiety was shown by hon. members to have the floating or temporary debt wiped off, and the hon, the Colonial Secretary was congratulated on the progress already made to achieve that very important consummation. With all due deference for the opinions of hon. members who are doubtlessly possessed of all the financial knows ledge requisite for the high position they occupy, we would beg to differ on this point. It would appear that the temporary debt amounts at the present time to \$160,000-not a very large sum, considering the years of financial difficulty that we have waded through. Of this sum \$100,000 are to be wiped off from the taxes of the current year. It is true the interest paid for this \$760,000 is at the rate of 12 per cent, and no doubt that will account in some measure for the uneasiness felt in its continued existence. But, we ask, are they not troubling their minds with what is only an apparent difficulty? Hon. members may not be aware that in consequence of the renewed confidence in the fature of this country money may be had in this city at 8 per cent. Why not, therefore, immediately borrow the requisite amount to clear off ticle. the whole debt. It would save to the public exchequer about \$7,000, per annum, and we should have in our posses sion in hard cash \$100,000. This is a large sum, and one that would work marvels if properly applied at this particular juncture. When the country is just on the rebound, and a very little impetus added would land us safely beyond all future difficulty, and enable us at any time to pay off what in reality is a pattry amount, to us at this moment it is a sum of the utmost importance. The great problem to most men is, not how to get money, but how to dispose of it when secured. Chancellors of the Exchequer are liable to be posed in such a manner, (though very rarely,) hence we must be cautions before laying out our \$100,000 that it may do the greatest good to the greatest number. Let us beg n, then, with the Graving Dock at Esquimalt. As our readers have no donot remarked, the sum of \$100,000 is going a begging in England, crying "who'll come and take me and build a Graving Dock at Vancouver Island. Now, supposing we added our \$100,000 to that sum; we should have \$200,000. sufficient for a large amount of work. It must be remembered that the sum expended would be entirely for labor: that a town would soon spring up at disquimalt to which an industrious population would be attracted, so that would very great proportion of this sum would very soon be returned to the public purse, besides the immense spring forward that would be experienced by the Colony. As to the ulti-mate success of the undertaking, there can be no one acquainted with our climate and resources who can doubt that for a moment; the dock would be really the only convenient dock on the Pacific, as it would of course be made of large dimensions to suit Her Majesty's ships which would be brought here, when possible, from all parts of the Pacific, for cleansing and repairs. In relation to casual work we are secure of all north of the Bay City, for although there are dif-ferential duties in respect to materials used on American ship, repaired in a foreign port, still we shall be understood when we say that this would not act as a bar in most cases; in the case of all other foreign vessels such a restriction does not exist. We may safely calculate, then, that the dock would be a paying concern. Why not, then, let a company of our own citizens take the matter up and raise sufficient capital amongst themselves which, with the Home grant, might be supplemented by our own Government if required, and so secure the completion in the shortest possible time. Another undertaking of nearly equal importance to the Colony is the completion of the Eagle Pass road, and another road (yet undiscovered but well understood to exist) through the Selkirk range. Let us premise that the Ragle Pass road is esteemed the best road yet discovered through which the wagon road or railroad to Canada can pass; hence, if the Kootenay diggings and Big Bend diggings did not yield the results anticipated, the money would still be well invested; but suppose a tithe of what is stated in relation to these gold fields is correct, we have a most magnificent opening for the outlay of a portion of our \$100,000; we should afford employment to a number of

hardy fellows who will be moving in

search of employment, and may be at-

tracted over the Sound or to Califor, nia in the absence of any employment in this Colony. By such a route we should oppose the Americans with the cost of transit in our favor, and beat them for most articles, out of the market. We should in suchwise not only serve our commercial men but also our agriculturists, who would is some cases have a market thus brought to their doors. We cannot overestimate the importance of an outlet like this for our produce and foreign importations; it would tow the Colony away from the vicinity of financial and political rocks to a sea of prosperity. We have another scheme with which we propose to conclude this article; we allude to the the necessity for bringing in a supply of pure and wholesome water to this city, than which we cannot imagine any subject more important to our people. Why not loan the Corporation a sufficient sum to effect this object? The cost would be soon repaid, as a copious supply could be carried to every dwelling of a quality fit for every domestic purpose. The engineering difficulties are not great, and the fall amply sufficient. There can be no doubt that the Government expects to be called upon by the Corporation fo some such aid, if we may judge fro r the language of the Attorney General, when speaking on the subject of the grant to the Fire Companies of this city. He not only suggested the possibility but the mode of payment, which in this case would be ully secured. We have other equally important suggestions to make, which we deter for discussion in another ar-

> Friday, Feb 12 James Bay Bridge.

Previous to the advent of the gold mines, in 1858, the earlier settlers residing on the northerly side of James Bay, gained the outherly side by means of Indian cances or by a wearisome detour via the head of the Bay. In 1850, when it was deemed necessary to construct the Government buildings on the south side of James Bay, a bridge was projected from the foot of Government street to Bird-cage walk, and its construction entrusted to Mr John Morris, C E, who at the same time had in hand the great brick and stone warehouses and stores for the Hudson Bay Company on Wharf street. The bridge was constructed of the best materials then available. It was opened for travel in the fall of the same year, and down to 1867 a constant stream of traffic daily poured across it. In the summer of that year, the Government engineer pronounced it unsafe, and it was ordered to be closed against the passage of vehicles, and it remained closed until the month of November last, when tenders were called for by the Lands and Works Departnent and a contract for the constructi a new bridge awarded to Mr Wm Emery, of this city. The work was commenced on the 10th of December last, and despite an accident which deprived the contractor of one of his best hands, and of frequent thterruptions from inclement weather, it is announced that the last pail will be driven to morrow. Mr Thomas Spence, well known from his connection with bridges on the Mainland, has superintended the operations from first to last. The bridge is what is termed a truss-bridge; which is explained to mean that from the piles (which average 20 inches in diameter, and are 60 in number.) extend arms on which rest wooden caps across these caps run immense stringers. forming the frame of the bridge, ironbolted and fastened in a most secure manner. The length of the bridge is 688 feet : its width of roadway, 17 feet ; width of footwalk, 6 feet; height of structure, 22 feet. The bridge is four feet bigher than the structure it has replaced; and the grade of the street at either end is not as steen as formerly. At the Government street end the road has been macadamized in a most workmanlike manner by the chaingang under Superintendent Truran; and the gang is now engaged in grading Birdcage walk at the onthern end. The entire work is alike creditable to the Government, the contractor, and the parties superintending its construction, and, what is still more creditable, the whole cost will not exceed \$3,800.

LOVE'S SACRIFICE' was produced last evening at the Theatre. The principal characters were sustained by the leading actors of the company. The plot of Love's Sacrifice' is commonplace. There are, nevertheless, three roles which when well cast redeem the piece from insipidity. Mrs Bates assumed the character of Margaret Elmore chastely and forcibly, and, without the slightest effort to gain admiration, was universally admired. Mr. Bates personated Matthew Elmore feelingly, and, although the character does not afford his powers full scope, appeared to good advantage. In the character of Lafont, Mr Fuller made a 'hit,' his personation of the revengeful rival being superb. This evening 'Caste' will be played, and to-morrow evening the company will make their farewell bow. Go on this and to-morrow night and say 'good-bye.'

County Court.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869. Beall & Fuzpatrick v. Burnaby.—Suit brought to recover damages for breach of contract in failure to deliver land alleged to have been sold plaintiffs by defendant. . The case was tried by a jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages, \$250. Mr Wood, instructed by Mr Courtney, for the plaintiffs; Mr McCreight, instructed by Peaakes & Davie, for defendant. Notice of application for a new trial was immediately Sloon v. Lyons.—Commitment summons

one week given defendant in which to pay amount of indebtedness.

Dobrin s. Lyons.—Ditto, ditto.

Court adjourned until Friday [to-day] at 11 o'cleck.

FRIDAY, Jan 12, 1869 Congregation of Emanuel Victoria, v. Kauf man.—Claim for \$21 50 for dues alleged to be due to the Society. This was a much vexed question, and important matters, oth of law and of fact, were involved. The Judge, several times during the proceedings, intimated his desire that the matter should be settled, if possible, out of Court, involving, as it appeared, religious differences. The occupied the attention of the Court for about three hours. A recess then took place for half an hour. On the re-assembling of the Court, the Judge again requested that an arrangement should be come to, if possible, and he adjourned the further hearing of the case till Thursday next for that purpose. Mr Bishop for plaintiff; Mr Drake for defendants.

NOVEL JURY--Mr Bishop, solicitor for the Kanaka who is charged with cutting his wife. father-in-law, mother-in-law and two children to pieces with an axe, at Nanaimo, has obtained from the Chief Justice permission to summon a jury de mediatate de linguæ for the trial of the prisoner. Six Kanakas and six whites will accordingly sit on the jury. But suppose the Kanaka part of the jury do not understand the English language, what will become of the forensic eloquence of learned counsel if repeated through the medium of an interpreter?

THE flour markets of Australia and Great Britain appear to be well supplied and the demand for California wheat is light. In Australia the yield has been unusually large and flour sells at \$4@\$4 50 per barrel. The ruling rate at San Francisco is \$5@\$5 50 per barrel. California for many years has disposed of the bulk of her cereals in the markets of Australia and England; but should these markets fail her she will experience great difficulty in disposing of her su' plus at a paying figure.

GERMANIA SING VEREIN - This old and wellknown club with give their annual coiree on Monday evening the 22d inst -- anniversary of the biethday of Washington. Alhambre Hall has been selected for the affair, which if we are to judge from the previous efforts of the same organization, council fall in proving brilliant and successful. The committee are Messrs Heisterman, Jungermen, Vigelius, Hertuagel, Lobse and Lowen, from whom tickets may be had.

SINGULAR.-A friend of ours in this city that compels him to remain in the open sir from early in the evening until dawn, is gradually losing the sense of sight in the daytime, while his vision has become so powerful at night as to enable him to see at a great distance objects that are invisible to others.

FROM NANAINO.—The steamer Sir James Donglas arrived at five o'clock last evening. Among her passengers were Mr. Spalding. magistrate at Nanaimo, and Mesers Allport, Prevost, and Ashdown Green. The weather has been fine along the east coast. No sea going vessels are loading at Nanaimo.

REAL ESTATE SALE .- J P Davies & Co. vesterday sold the lot and buildings known as Buckley's Ball Court to Messre Wallace & Stewart for \$725; house and 1 1/2-acre lot Stewart for \$725; house and 1 1/2-acre lot bride the ceremony was concluded before the at the head of Pappara street, for \$1100; lot husband expired, who died soon after. The and house on McClure street for \$175.

ACCIDENT. - Mr John Dann, while at work vesterday on a scaffolding in front of Gibbs' new building, fe to lithe ground and sustain ed a fracture of one of his shoulder blades. He was taken home.

THE schooner Favorite, Capt Gardiner, will sail to-day from Sooke with 150,000 feet of lumber for the Sandwich Islands market.

THE G S Wright sailed yesterday morning for Portland with a fair freight and a full complement of passengers.

An intelligent Virginia Republican makes a very strong point upon the fact that by the abolition of slavery four millions of colored people must now be added so the population needing money for purposes of business. Heretofore the owner of a hundred or a thousand slaves handled the proceeds of his crops himself, caring little for the men upon whose wealth he rioted, but now that there are no slaves, and that all are equal, the great laboring classes need money as much as their former masters. In Virginia, in 1861, there were ten millions of circulation, based entirely upon the white population. Now Virginia has not more than one million of circulation, and is compelled to depend upon the notes of the national banks of other States. He insists that there is an imperative necessity for an increase or more equal distribution of the currency in the Southern States.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills Are prepared expressly for the cure of those diseases that have their origin in impure blood and foul and vitiated humors, and for 35 years they have proved that in all eruptive skin diseases, and in every form of ulcerous and scabious disease, these two great remedies never By Glectric Telegraph.

California. San Francisco, Feb. 1 .- Pat Hunt, a well knows omnibus proprietor formerly, died

Ann Griffin sues Wm McCoslin for \$10,-000 damages for alleged breach of promise. Capt J R Burns enes Mr Robert J W Brummagim, J E Brett, Gue A Brett and W G Brett, to recover fity thousand dollars damages, for alleged talse imprisonment. The suit grows out of an action against plaintiff. as master of the bark Mary Bell Roberts, to recover \$143,467, alleged to have been collected by Capt Burns as agent, and misap-propriated by him. Said case resulted in urne' favor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 29-A slight shock of SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 29—A slight sheck of earthquake was felt at 11:37 a m. to-day.

A grand velocipede tournament took place at the Mechanics' Pavilion yesterday, the Rev Dr Scudder carrying off the laurels.

A private telegram, dated Sydney, Jan 2nd, was received on Salurday by way of Gaul, representing the grain barvest in Australia as abundant, and quoting wheat at 16s 6d per 100 fbs. an unusually low figure.

16s 6d per 100 fbs, an unusually low figure.

New York, Jan 29-The Herota has the folowing communication, signed "W." "Seeing contradictory statements furnished regarding the fact or otherwise of an order having been issued from the War Department to General Banks, shortly after the fall of Vicksburg, directing him to relieve Grant, I have to state the facts of the case and thus settle this much vexed question. While Gen. Grant was operating in front of Vicksburg, I was employed as clerk in Secretary Stanton's office in the War Department. Stanton wrote two orders, directing me to take two copies, one for telegraphing and one for filing. first of these orders was addressed to General Banks, directing him to proceed at once to Vicksburg and relieve General Grant. The second order was addressed to Grant, directing him to turn over his command to General Banks upon the arrival of the latter, who had been ordered to relieve him. I do not pretend to have the wording of these orders, but have given, however, their exact substance. They should be on file in the War Department. unless they have been since destroyed. I will state further that copies of these orders to

be on file in the latter office. Boston, Jan 28 - A petition against the confirmation of the Alabama Treaty has been placed at the Merchant's Exchange for signatures.

be transmitted by telegraph were sent to

the War Department telegraph office by order

of Secretary Stanton. These copies should

New York, Feb. 5 .- In the House, to-day, the President's Message was read transmitting correspondence relating to the Warren-Costello affair.

Robinson, of New York, made a vigorous speech on the subject, insisting that the honor of the nation was involved in the matter. A reference to the treaty in regard to naturalization being made, he said he would kick any man into the middle of next week who talked about any further treaty stipulations with England, until England first liberated Americans whom she had in prison for actions on American soil. Chandler, of Michigan, fol-lowed. The correspondence was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

NEO YORK, Jan. 25 .- The leading editorial of the *Herald* of this morning closes a review of Mexican affairs by saying that it is antici-pated generally that in some practical shape there will be revived under General Grant's offer to General Scott made by the Mexicana is 1857, to agreet that Republic in the name of the United States. The Herald says that in all probability within four years there will be a Territorial delegate from Mexico to Congress. General Grant is known to favor the proposition for the annexation of Mexico. Sooner or later this must be the solution of the Mexican question. The *Herald* says that it has reason to believe that there will be a delegate in Congress from each of the Mexican States within a very short period after the the first delegate at large is elected. General Grant is enlogised as the proper and admirably fitted man to secure the solution of the Mexican quection in the manner indicated.

CONNORSVILLE, Tenn., January 31,-At this place on Thursday evening last, a young man was shot while the ceremony of marriage was proceeding in which he was the bridegroom, by the bride's brother. At the request of the murderer escaped.

Canada.

more than the amount supposed to be outstanding at the time of the Confederation. A fixed subsidy of over \$80,000 is to be paid to Nova Scotia for ten years. The Provincial building at Halifax is to be bought by the Do-

Dispatches recently received, from the English Government refuse a further consideration of the appeal for an Independent Govern-This has induced Joseph Howe to enter the

Central America.

New York, Jan 28-The Alaska, from Panama on the 20th, has arrived. The expedition that went in search of gold to the Occos Islands, has returned unsuccess ful and disgusted.

Frequent earthquakes occured in Guatamela War is probable between San Salvador and

Honduras, Nothing is known in Honduras of the projected railway talked of in New York.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of President Guaman, of Nicaragua.

Nothing'is known of Cushing's mission

in high sol Australia.

[DATES TO DEC. 16TH.] NEW SOUTH WALES.

A Beciprocity Treaty with Brother Jonathan is under discussion, the New Zealand Legislature having declared its willingness to enter into such an arrangement, and have suggested the holding of a conference on the subject. We do not know what action Victoria will take in the matter, but it is certain her mission will be the key-note to all the other Colonies;

therefore, upon the decision of that Government depends the issue.

Political matters are very unsettled, and a

general election seems inevitable. The conand the protectionists. Sir William Manning has taken office as Attorney General. The first Anglican Carhedral in Australia was dedicated on Monday last, The Bishop Metropolitan, assisted by six suffragan Bishops and fifty clergymen, performed the cere-

monies for the occasion. This is an anti-ritualistic congregation, and the Metropolitan presched a strong sermon against the semi. Papist high school. After the consecration the Bishops were entertained at a public ban. quet, at which his Excellency Earl Belmore A sad accident occurred on Saturday night.

by which Mr Oatley, accountant at the Government printing office, and his young brother lost their lives. With others, they were out fishing, when, in hauling up the boat's moorings, the younger brother fell overboard, and in trying to rescue him they were both drowned.

Mr John Christie, J. P., one of the wealthiest settlers in the Dubbo district, committed suicide during a fit of temporary insanity, on

VICTORIA.

The Melbourne Jockey Club met on the 5th inst., and continued for three days. The cup was carried off by Mr. Tait's "Lord of the Hills." Mr. Tait won £2,000 in stakes. From the latest official returns, imports for

the year were £10 501,750, and exports £11, 459,036. The increase over last year in imports, £1,218,892; exports, £2,265,271. Rumors are current that the Hon James McCulloch, present head of the Government, intends retiring from political life. He is the

oldest member of a Colonial Government.

The new Parliament was opened on the 17th ult,, and on the following day the Governor delivered his address. The address, in reply, was met by an amendment from Mr Fitzgerald and on a division, the vote was a tie. The Speaker gave the casting vote in favor of the Government. The Ministry thereupon res signed. Mr. Fitzgerald formed a new list; Premier and Attorney General, Mr Lilley; Colonial Secretary, Mr Stephens; Treasurer, Mr Fitzgerald; Land and Works Departments Mr Macalister. This is considered a strong

Ministry. A shocking attempt to murder the principal Under Secretary, Mr Manning, was made at Brisbane on Tuesday last, by Mr Frank Syde ney Bowerman, late Police Magistrate at Leyburn. The difficulty occurred about some money that was coming to Bowerman, which had been stopped at the Treasury. Bowerman came into Mr Manning's office and attacked him with a hatchet, striking him over the head three or four times, fracturing the skull but fortunately not breaking the tissue covering the brain. Mr Manuing is in a very critical condition. During the examination, Bowerman was quite cool and collected, and said he did not care if he hanged for it, for Man... ning was the cause of all his troubles.

When does the Governor intend to

make part of the Council Elective? EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST :- In your rea port of the proceedings of the Council, it appears that Mr Humphreys inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce a measure to render the popular members elective or pot? The fencing of Mr Crease and the absurd excuse of Mr Trutch about the question not being courteous to the Governor, indicates but little intention on the part of the Executive Council to bring in the all is indicated it is that the declaration of the Governor in his opening speech was only a piece of trifling with the public. Mr Young undertook to supply information on the subject; but that has not some down. Now, what are we to think of Governor Seymour and his promises? One naturally concloded that the opening speech indicated the policy of the Government, and the measures which it intended to carry through the Council. But Governor Seymour's opening speech promises fairly to be nothing more than 'a sham, a delusion, and a snare. The session is nearly at an end; but one of the most important measures promised not only in the opening speech, but before by the Governor, is delayed to the last moment, and, without doubt, to find in the chapter of accidents or procrastination the means to withhold even the semblance of representation from the people. Let it be so, if the Governor and Government will it. But let the people recollect that if the session closes without an Ordinance making the popular members elective, and confirming the tranchise to British subjects, the Imperial Parliament will not TORONTO, Feb. 1—The Nova Scotia Compro-mise provides for assuming the debt of close till July or August, and that a petition Nova Scotia, (\$9,000,000), being \$2,000,000 from Camboo to Comex will have ample time to be signed, transmit ed and heard in the Reformed Parliament. FREEMAN.

COUGHS, ASTRUIA, AND INCLPRENT

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. STATISTICS SHOW THAT 50.000 PERSONS ANNUsilly fall viotims to Pulmenary Disorders, including
Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory
Organs. Prevention is at all times better than cire;
be, therefore, prepared, during the wet and winter
season, with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of averting as well as of
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young as for the aged.

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The Weekly Britis AND CHRONI

> Saturday, Pebruary European Sumi

European papars recei

er bring us English news

In our telegrams of l

been been frequent ref arrest, examination and trial of the Directors of count house of Overend, The charge against the conspired together to in and others to become sh false and fraudulent prac the complainants were three millions of mone lionist says of the case : room of the Mansion Hou ded by an auditory an shadowed forth the fact the first magistrate of t mercial city in the we asked to commit John H Henry Edmand Gurney beck, Henry Ford Be George Gordon and Wil take their trial on a charge, The defendan ordinary men, and they like those members of classes with whom ma most to do as could wel They had held high p city and in society. trusted implicitly with nay, more, with the con tation and existence of sands. They had long above su-picion, but envy, so well were th have kept the path i them by the founders house whose latest they had been. They, or at least, had enjoyed the descent from those whe name of Overend, Gurne er of strength, in whos ity every one believed securely trust, and until taken them it is perfect neither of them bad position. Yet there the ants against whom a nu secusations were being for three hours or more to listen to an address most important act of denounced as one cunn and deliberately designe and falsehood, whose a intended effect was to in of innocent persons in Man for Rothschild, Mr Kirkma Sir Fowell Buxton are come bail are not likely guilty of conspiring to conduct may have be but at present no gr shown for treating it wicked." Mr Gladstone at Greenwich, under tions not very alluring platform was put up splendid view, and i blast of December orator. The time of th inclemency, and would to any ordinary commi door meeting should The hustings were erec Ranger's House, in G the representatives of penned up in an uncove sold cattle at an ag waiting for removalbelow the speaker. public stood ankle-de discretion. Heavy ra night, and with grea during the morning. stone, pale and carew uncovered to the front platform, the audience humanity, besought his hat. This he refused t an hour. A tenth o killed Canning, and mi Gladstone, fatigued wil ing. The wealth lef Baron James de Rot thing fabulous. It imagination: No sult emperor, real or fabl The 'wealth of Ormus before it. The late following deposition of He left to his wife, Be the Chateau Ferriere, leries are estimated at and his bouse in the Paris; to his second s gave £8,000,000; to Edmund, £6,000,000 Rothschild, £2,000,000 ty well in itself, but it the vast heaps left Crossus. The largest to the lot of his eldes who comes in for a triff