Tuesday, March 28, 1865.

THE SOOKE MINES AND THE CROWN LANDS.

In our yesterday's issue we alluded briefly to the injurious consequences that are likely to flow from the want of some description of official authority on Leech river. The subject is too important to be dismissed casually; for the success of the mines the present year will depend to a great extent on the protection which is afforded to life and property. What between the Chinese grievance, and the disputes that are likely to take place among the miners, in consequence of the blunder of dividing the creek down the centre, a gold commissioner or magistrate will have enough to do. Yet, as things stand at present there is no probability of even a police sergeant being sent to the mines of Leech river. In our remarks yesterday, we unhesitatingly declared that the gold commissioner - that is an agent of the Crown to issue licenses, collect fees for records, and see that the rules and regulations framed by the Executive are carried out-was an appointment essentially belonging to the Crown lands. There are, however, other duties to be performed which are more of a magisterial character—the peace and order of the mining regions have to be looked after, protection to life and property has to be maintained, and the general good conduct of the population preserved. These are duties which devolve of course on the colony, and not on the Crown, and must be paid for out of the colonial revenue. It will thus be seen that the two interests act and react on each other. If there is no person to administer the law few men will be found to risk their time and labor in the gold mines, and this, while retarding the development of resources that promise to afford ample employment to the colony, at the same time curtails the revenue of the Crownius area collingues

No case could be more strongly illustrative of the anomaly as well as injury of having two governing interests and two classes of officials in the one colony. It is between just such stools that we shall ultimately come to the ground unless something like decisive action in taken in the matter by the people or their representatives. At present Governor Kennedy is distinctly forbidden by Mr. Cardwell to make any additional burdens on the Crown Lands to those of the Governor and the Colonial Secretary, and His Exceldency will not in consequence assume the responsibility of disobeying instructions, by appointing a gold commissioner. It is nothing to the point to say that the Crown will lose by such a course of action. The Crown can, fortunately for itself, get along very wellwithout Socke; but the people of Vancouver. Island are not so independent. To them the success or failure of these mines will be of very great moment. A.A.

Almost at the same time with these antici-

pated difficulties at Sooke comes the intelligence that the Indians at Cowichan are in a threatening attitude—that they have provided themselves with new muskets, and talk pretty plainly about the disgra ceful manner in which they have been treated by the Government. Unfortunately they have only too good reason for their indignation. Faith has been broken with them -- their lands have been invaded, and while their means of livedihood are in consequence reduced, the Govdespoilment. Now here is a case which, at cany moment, may force us into its openal ruptures with sythe Indian tribes may cause the sacrifice of numerous lives, and the outlay of thousands of dollars, and all from the fact that the people of the colony have no control over the public lands. That the public are saving nothing by the present arrangement is evident; that they are indeed serious losers appears almost as clear. We are now virtually paying all the officials but the Governor and the Con ionial Secretary. Mr. Cardwell has distinetly announced his intention to keep the Crown expenditure within the Crown income, and we have waited, but waited in vain for any modification of the proposition made by his predecessor. Whether we accept therefore or continue to refuse the Civil list, we cannot under any circumstance pay more than we are doing at the present time; but we may, by keeping the matter in continued abeyance, damage our relations with the Imperial authorities and retard rather than facilitate union of the colonies. At present we are really assuming all the burdens of Government without posdi sessing its powers and privileges. We are we are unwilling to pay certain officials with moneys obtained from the Crown andandalic If the Home s Government can n pay these men out of this fund, can not do the same, and have besides the advanon one of a full control of the public domain? ed Itis quite clear we shall have to foot all the and the Crown revenue will not pay, and we might as well have all the privileges as well as all the responsibility, by taking the lands ander our own supervision. Something will

have to be done, and that at once, in the

Government representative, and His Excel- away frem facts; but we presume neither lency is unable to respond to the demand. On the House and it alone rests the solution of the difficulty, and we see no way out of the disagreeable position but by accepting the Crown lands.

#### THE LAND QUESTION

However resultless was the debate on the

Land question in the House, on Tuesday, we sannot feel otherwise than gratified at the withdrawal of Dr. Dickson's resolution. On so important a subject, a mere resolution in a Committee of Ways and Means could not but prove unsatisfactory at the best. It is therefore well that, after all the smoke of Tuesday's battle, the atmosphere should be again clear, and the field open for action. The subject should now be brought forward in the House in a manner that will afford the widest ventilation and discussion. The whole question in fact of the settlement of the colony should form the topic for debate; for if the agitation against the evil of land specu lation is to result in anything tangible, it must give an impetus to what has been a rather lagging element of progress, agricultural settlement. In dealing with se grave a subject we would ask every member of the House to discard as much as possible the narrow views that are occasionally imported from older countries in reference to landed preperty to look at the matter in a straightforward, business light, and deal with it apart from personal considerations. We cannot shirk the subject if we would: let us postpone it for another session or another year, and it will come back upon us with an increased force that may, like the pent up torrent, sweep everything before it, We cannot browbeat or hoodwink nature. She will assert her rights and claim her dues with all the exactitude of a saurer. She is bound to have her pound of flesh. When any number of men, therefore, seriously contemplate sealing up the agricultural resources of a country, in the hope that, by limiting the supply, they will increase the value of the land, they are simply committing a crime against nature and a crime against society, and the wrong recoils upon themselves. Either they drive people from the country and make the lands valueless, or they force the population into measures that compel the disgorgement of every acre that is not cultivated. We ask those gentlemen in the Assembly who, unfortunately for the colony, hold large tracts of uncultivated land, on which horn do they wish to be impaled? Do they desire to see their " broad acres tumble down from the respectable figure of fifty or five hundred dollars per scre to as many cents, because all demand has long since ceased, the population having long since left, owing to the difficulty of obtaining agricultural land within a reasonable distance of market and for a reasonable amount of purchase money or do they, on the other hand, wish for an extreme, sweeping measure that will make their speculations in a very little time, like the heated money scrambled for in elections in days gone by, too hot to hold? We cannot believe that either of the prospects mentioned is acceptable to those who hold largely of the public domain; yet that things are approaching one or other of these conditions is too evident to admit of doubt." Wise men never await the full force of danger, but meet it half way they turn the stream while it is yet manageable, and before it has received all the volume of a thousand tributaries. The large landed proprietors in the House would do well to ponder over this. It is even now in their power to steer between Scylla and Charybdis; but in a little while the time of compromise shall have passed away, and they will be either swallowed up in the whirlpool or dashed to pieces against the rock.

The people of Vancouver Island have been seven years waiting for an act of justice. They have been asking that the lands of the colony be thrown open to actual settlers and to them alone. It matters not now, when the evil has risen to such a height, what were the laws under which the lands at present held by non-producers were first obtained; a serious obstacle to the progress of the country interposes, and it must be removed. We shall be obliged to adopt the same means found necessary in nearly every other British colony, to crush the injurious tendency of agricultural land being bought and sold for purely speculative purposes. It is a necessity which is forced upon us which we cannot avoid. Our evening contemporary, however, takes a different view, and in its liberty-loving sentiment regrets that the days of feudalism are over. Burke grew eloquest over the departed days of chivalry; but it required Vancouver Island to produce a genius that longed for the return of serfdom. The Vancouver Times is bound to make its mark in ome way. It stands out in bold relief to ordinary journals, as being uninfluenced by the march of events, It is the unswerving

matter; for Sooke cries for the presence of a evening contemporary has been led a little ancient Britons nor Baron's retainers cared much for such stubborn things. It might be well, however, for this worshipper of the past when he again attempts to write on a subject with which he is evidently but little acquainted, to "pest" himself a little better : he will then, perhaps, save himself the absurdity of charging the Colonist with holding extreme views, while in the same article he reiterates the exact sentiments of Mr M'Clure in the House of Assembly.

# PORTLAND ITEMS.

[From the Oregonian.]

ST. PATRICK'S DAY .- This being the 17th ay of March, our Irish citizens will celebrate in becoming manner the birth of their patron Saint. The programme of exercises have been published.

GOLD FOUND IN PORTLAND .- A nugget gold worth about \$3 was found in the excavations which were going on in some part of the city yesterday, but the full particulars of this new discovery we are not thoroughly posted about. It is said to have been found ccidentally by a gang of workmen on the street grade.

STRONG CURRENT.-The Willamette river at the present time has sufficient depth for the best of vessels, and is sweeping past our city with a violent current.

The Willamette Falls Canal Company, we inderstand from the interior press of the Valley, is assuming responsible character, and promises to be the means of carrying into effect that important internal improvement within a few years.

MILITARY. - We are informed that a teleram has been received at the District Head uarters which states that Colonel Maury, 1st regon Cavalry, will succeed General Alvord in command of the District of Oregon, Also that Colonel J. Steinberger, 1st Washington Territory Infantry, is ordered mustered out of the service, his three years baving expired.

PetroLeum.-A rumor was in circulation ast summer to the effect that petroleum had been discovered in the vicinity of Asteria. But little has since been said on the subject, et as the petroleum fever has badly broken out in California and extended to Washington l'erritory, parties who are in the interest of Oregon propose to trace the discovery at Astor'a to some profit the coming season.

BEEF FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The last trip the steamer Pacific from this port to San Francisco was made an experiment in a beel speculation. Several hundred weight of fine at beef dressed, was shipped, and sold in the carcass at twenty cents per pound, which is a better price than choice steaks usually bring in Portland. The same steamer, leav-ing this evening, will carry a large lot of fat eef-killed and dressed yesterday by Mr.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM-The following General Order regulating the passport system has been published for general informa-

HEADQUARTERS, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, March 11th, 1865 .- General Orders No. 18 .- The following measures will he taken to enforce General Orders No. 308, from the War Department of December 29, 1864: Vessels coming into the port of San Francisco from a foreign country will be boarded by an officer as soon as practicable after their arrival and no passenger from a foreign country will be allowed to land with out a proper passport. Passengers coming immediately from New York via Isthmus routes, or from Oregon, by Vancouver Island, will not be considered as coming from

foreign country.

Masters of steamers plying in those waters will make a separate list of their way passengers and give it to the inspecting officer as he comes on board. Passengers going hence to Oregon by way of Vancouver Island will not be required to procure passports. A separate list will be made of passengers coming on board at Vancouver Island for Oregon, and will be given to the inspecting officer, who will come on board at Cape Disappointment.

By command of Major General McDowell.

(Signed) R. C. Drum, A.A.G. The General Order No. 308 referred to, is the one referred to by Secretary Seward, requiring all persons arriving from fereign countries to be provided with passports, excepting emigrant passengers arriving directly at American ports by sea. danger

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA .- By an arrival at San Francisco from Australia later news has been received from New Zealand. The only item of intelligence, however, which reaches us by telegraph to Portland is from the Sydney Morning Herald of Dec. 12th, which, commenting upon the latest news from New Zealand, remarks that the accounts from that colony were full of gloom. There was no activity in the war, and there was no probability of peace.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION .- A telegram dated Quebec, March 11th, announces the fact that Parliament had that afternoon adopted the Confederation scheme by 91 ayes to 33 noes.

An ingenious Pennsylvanian has invented a machine for mining, which weighs 200 lbs., costs \$300, and will do the work of twenty men. The machine operates a series of picks, which have the peculiar motion of the human arm, when manipulating a pick in An ingenious Pennsylvanian has invented andermining or bearing into the coal, and are WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, moved up to their work by he same mechan— that in order to protect ourselves and the public, and their motion all goods manufactured by us, from and after this and movements can be graduated to any de date, will be marked. sired speed; hence the machine can be TUPPER COMPANY worked by hand, horse or steam power.

adherent and admirer of the past. We firmly believe indeed that if it could transform itself back to the times when the ancient. Britons were very economically clad, and when they adopted those picturesque habits which are now followed out to some extent by our own Songish and Hydahs, of painting the skin, it would congratulate itself on the achievement. In his zeal for feudalism our

The Invalid's Friend.



# HOLLOWAY'S

12 Un Nervous Disorders, alord all

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? Here is one:—Drink but little remedy be found? Here is One:—Drink Out little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee—weak tea is preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four of the Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, and avoid the use of slops. If these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind, strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters

If there is one thing more than another for which hese Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous, and enewing suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remely for female complaints, these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required. Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether hey secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these Fills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ontment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other means have failed. Stomach out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, creasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver, and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fall in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Bronchitis, Diptheria, Coughs and Colds. No diseases are more frequent, few more danger-ous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of disordered action may always be first symptoms of disordered action may always be removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of the blood, relieve the overgorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the windpipe and lungs to perform their functions with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities and thus fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints. Debilitated Constitutions

In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness, generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease, re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the national surface. brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the trame to its pristine health and

Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and Lowness of Spirits.

These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in de-bilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy ap-petite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and overcome giddiness, headache and palpitation

Helleway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: remaistres Piles
Fevers of all Recumatism
Fits Urine Scrottla, or King's Evil
Indigestion Sore Throat
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Sold at the establishment of Professor Hollowar, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; slso by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—Is. 1%d, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., lie. 22s. and 33s each Rox.

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L. a P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Sruncoralmi
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genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the
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Pr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhosa."

From C. V. Ridout, Eng., Surgeon, Egham Casan anatringent in severe Diarrhosa and an antispass an oddic in Colle and Cramps in the Abdomen, the reliet is instantaneous."

Chlorodyne—Vice Chancellor, Str. W. Pr. Webd

chlorodyne—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood an Jan. 11, pronounced "that it is clearly proved before the court that Dr. J. Collis Bre whe was the original inventor and discoverer of a remedy well known as Chlorodyne, and so highly appreciated in India, China, ac."

Extracts from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

lst Stage of Premonitory—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

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was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they presoribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr.

Brewne's. See Times, Van. 12, 1864. The public,
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Dates

SHERMAN A NEW YORK, a letter from stating that in having been having been to them with

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