

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury will ask Congress for power to enforce his views, which look to immediate specie payment.

New York, Nov. 14.—Gov. Patten, of Alabama, in his message, opposes the constitutional amendments.

Hon. J. A. Bingham will prepare articles charging President Johnson with abetting the assassination of Lincoln.

Walters, the principal proprietor of the London Times, now visiting this country, has written home disapproving of the course of that journal on American affairs.

Canada.

Twenty members of the Canadian Parliament are expected to confer with the Government on the question of the provinces.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—The Fenian trials began at Toronto to-day. Thomas School was sentenced to be hanged on the 13th Dec.; Patrick Donahue was discharged.

Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Admiralty Court decided that the colonies (?) are entitled to the rebel cruiser Rappahannock.

Prince Albert of Prussia will soon visit America to inspect the naval system.

John Bright is making a tour through Ireland, where he is warmly received.

There were increasing demonstrations against the Queen of Spain; she was hissed at the theatre.

The French Emperor's health is considerably improved.

California.

Arrived—Bark Brontes, 26 days from Seabeck.

Sailed—Ship Amethyst, Bellingham Bay.

Mexico.

New York, Nov. 14.—Maximilian has abdicated the throne of Mexico and left the country. A desperate attempt was made to capture him, but failed.

Japan.

News from Japan announce the removal of Gen. Van Valkenberg; he will co-operate with the British Commander.

Twenty-two junks, carrying 98 guns, had been destroyed, and about 90 pirates killed.

DELAYED DESPACHES.

Europe.

New York, Nov. 9.—A Paris correspondent says that General Castelnau arranged for the return of the French troops from Mexico en masse, as Napoleon thinks a march in detachments would be inconvenient. It was believed France would be relieved of two huge incubi of Rome and Mexico at the same time.

The Empress of Mexico, the Princess Carlotta, is afflicted with religious monomania during which she bewails injuries done to the church in Mexico. Her case is probably hopeless. Rumor says the unfortunate lady attempted suicide by jumping from a window.

A Munich paper says Baron Best, premier of Saxony, has lately been making a tour of Southern Germany, and holding a long conference with the Emperor of Austria.

The Fenians are threatening all sorts of things in retaliation on Canada and England, including the cutting of the Atlantic Cable near this side so that an expedition may sail to Ireland unharmed.

New York, Nov. 12.—Mrs Lincoln and son had arrived in Scotland, and both were well.

The cholera had broken out afresh at Woolwich and Charleston, and also lightly in Edinburgh and Yorkshire.

Despatches received say the war in Japan is ended. The death of the Tycoon is confirmed.

Eastern States.

New York, November 8.—Later returns do not alter the figures of the election. Fenton has from 8,000 to 12,000 majority, with an increased Republican majority in the Legislature.

CHICAGO, November 8.—Charles Haight, Democrat, is elected in the second district, beating Wm. A. Newell by 200 votes. This makes the delegation 12 Republicans and two Democrats.

New York, November 8.—Partial returns from Illinois show a Republican gain of 11,500, and 11 Congressmen certain, while both parties claim the 12th District. The Fenians either voted for Logan or did not vote at all, which accounts for a decrease of 10,000 Democratic votes in Chicago and equally surprising results elsewhere.

CHICAGO, November 8.—The New Jersey Legislature is Republican in both branches, securing a Republican Senator vice Wright, who died a few days since.

New York, November 8.—A St. Louis special telegram estimates the Radical majority in Missouri at 30,000, with all the Congressmen and two-thirds of the Legislature, securing the election of Charles D. Drake to the Senate vice Brown; Frank Blair had only five majority for the Legislature, and his seat will be contested.

Washington special despatches state that the Washington Star of last evening, the President's organ, says that the President is calm and quiet as a summer morn, and the result of the election only confirms him more strongly in his patriotic purpose and policy. Charles L. Wilson, the colored man elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, 5th Dis-

trict, was a printer and lost one leg before Richmond. The ward is one of the aristocracy of Boston, and the residence of ex-Governor Andrews.

New York, November 9th.—Fenton's majority, by latest accounts, is 13,854.

Further returns establish the election of S. P. Witzler, Conservative, in the 9th Missouri District. The Radical Republican majority is about 20,000.

Halsey's, Republican, majority in Newark District is 9,210. Hill's, Republican, majority over Rogers is 455. Haylor (independent) Democrat of that district, received less than 200 votes.

The Democratic majority in Delaware is 1,516.

The Maryland Legislature stands as follows:—Senate, 16 Conservative; 8 Republican; House, 69 Conservative, 21 Republican.

MEMPHIS, November 9th.—The Arkansas Legislature convened yesterday. The Governor's message recommends the ratification of the constitutional amendment and such legislation as will carry out the Civil Rights Bill.

The Georgia Legislature to-day rejected the constitutional amendment resolution refusing to ratify the amendment, and by a vote of 51 to 40, and by a vote of 51 to 40, and by a vote of 51 to 40.

The committee against two in the above resolution accompanied it with a lengthy argument to show the amendment could not be proposed without the representation of the States in Congress, and that neither Georgia nor any other State has lost its right of representation.

New York, November 10.—A Washington special despatch says that the Navy Department has under consideration the sending of the ironclad Miantonomah, now in Europe, to San Francisco via Cape Horn.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Reports having been circulated which throw discredit upon a previous announcement that Max had abdicated, it is now stated as the policy of the Government that should General Sherman and Minister Campbell find on their arrival at Vera Cruz that nothing was being done, they will report to the President, who will, it is expected, recommend Congress to authorize vigorous measures to expedite the departure of the French troops. It is believed that the Mexican question will occupy a prominent place in the President's Message.

The frigate Susquehanna sailed this afternoon with General Sherman, Minister Campbell, Secretary Blunt, and Colonel Andrew Reid of Sherman's staff on board. The departure was witnessed by a large number of people.

Mexico.

Advices from Chihuahua, dated Oct 7th, says Juarez went there with his cabinet and 800 soldiers. All Northern Mexico except Durango was in the hands of the Liberals, and the garrison of Durango was shortly expected to move back on the Capital. Juarez has announced the Louisiana Tehantepec grant and made a new one with other Americans who pay \$100,000 to the holders of the old grant for the money paid for it.

California.

SONOMA, Nov. 12.—Another destructive fire is raging here. The Union Hall is totally destroyed; so are the Methodist church, Linham's livery stable and Martin and McDonald's blacksmith shop. The fire was discovered at 12.15, and is still burning. Wright & Co., proprietors of the hotel, have suffered a severe loss, supposed to be about \$10,000; Linham's loss is \$5,000; Martin & Co., \$500; Cox & Co., \$10,000; Danval \$300. No clue to the perpetrator of the deed.

PLACERVILLE, Nov. 12.—The Woodside Quartz Mine, located at Georgetown, struck the richest quartz on Saturday last, that has ever been seen in California. It is estimated by competent judges that over \$50,000 were taken out on Saturday and Sunday. They are now blocking out nearly a pure solid mass of gold, three feet in length. This is no tramping. One piece alone weighed over 30 pounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Thomas Newman and Frank Happersberger, indicted for setting fire to Newman Brothers store on battery street, and Henry Schwartz, indicted for setting fire to a house on Mission street, demurred to their indictments in the county court to-day. Albert Long, who set fire to his house opposite the Willows, pleaded guilty, and will be sentenced a week from next Monday.

The Telegraph Expedition.

The bark Onward, of the Russian Telegraph expedition, arrived from Penopoulski yesterday. Fifteen operators and constructors were left at that point, where they will winter. Col. Bulky left there on the 2nd Aug. for Aradger bay to be gone about three months. The Russian war steamer Vinga, left on the same day for Nikolovski, via Ghejgar with Count Amazoff and Col. Knox, correspondent of the N. Y. Herald.

The Russians and residents are extremely hospitable and kind to all connected with the telegraph enterprise.

Sandwich Islands.

We have dates twenty-two days from Honolulu to Oct. 18th. On the 17th His Majesty left on the schooner Nettie Morrell, for Hilo via Labani. His suite consisted of fifty persons. A salute was fired from the Prussian frigate Veneta, and also from the Punch Bowl. The Captain of the Veneta had an audience with the King on the 15th. An ovation was to be given on the 22nd by the garrison residents of Honolulu to the officers of the Veneta. Her Majesty, Queen Emma, had not arrived, but was expected hourly. The Vanderbilt however was not due, having been out from this port but six days.

Great complaint is made of the scarcity of money in Honolulu. Many of the merchants have foregone for exchange for the whaling fleet.

Government has revived an old and effete law which is described in the Civil Code of 1859 as the Government Press. The office resurrected is that of the Director of the public press. Dr. J. Mott Smith has been appointed to the position.

Parties in the harbor have been trying the famous needle-gun. The experiments were satisfactory.

The Herald urges the necessity of one or more light-houses for the harbor of Honolulu, and that they should be paid for out of moneys derived from the commerce of the port.

Eastern States.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Judge Barton gave a decision to-day that the action of Governor Swan in removing the Police Commissioner was legal, and that the order of Judge Bond of the criminal court for the arrest of the new commissioners was without authority.

The Sheriff, who was placed in jail, has been ordered to be discharged. [The line here ceased working.—Op.]

H.M.S. SPIEUFEL RELIEVING A SPANISH FRIGATE.—On the arrival of H.M.S. Spieufel at the Falkland Islands, on June 24th, with the new Governor, it was reported that the Spanish frigate Resolucion, having been crippled by the fire of the Peruvian batteries at the bombardment of Callao, and having afterwards lost her rudder and sternpost in a gale off Cape Horn, was lying in great distress at the Sea Lion Islands, distant about ninety miles south of the Falkland Islands.

The Spieufel next day went to assist the unfortunate Spaniard. The Sea Lion Islands were approached at midnight, when the grass was seen to have been set on fire, either accidentally or as a signal to ships. The Resolucion was found, two hours afterwards, by firing a gun and burning a blue light, which signals she returned. The Spieufel sent a boat on the next morning. The Spanish crew were in a dreadful state, with 400 men ill of scurvy, having been kept sixteen months on salt provisions during the blockade of the South America coast.

Half a bullock, which was given to them, was instantly cut up with their pocket knives and partly eaten raw. Mr Morison's letter says: "It was very difficult work towing the frigate, as she wrenched about from side to side, not being able to steer. On the morning of the 27th, about two o'clock, we cast off from the Resolucion, and anchored off Pembroke Lighthouse. At about nine o'clock we weighed and went alongside the Resolucion, and lashed alongside, but we found that we could not steer ourselves well enough to enter the harbor, the entrance to which is very narrow. We then cast off and went ahead with the Resolucion in tow, but finding that we could not tow her in without danger to both of us, we cast off, and both of us anchored. Next morning we weighed and entered the harbor, leaving the Resolucion at anchor outside, in perfect safety however. We left Stanley harbor on the 4th of July, conveying the late Governor, Mr McKenzie, to Montevideo. As we went out of the harbor we passed the Resolucion, and exchanged a parting cheer with her. The Resolucion is a very fine frigate of 3000 tons; her engines are 500 horse power, nominal; she mounts thirty-eight guns—32-pounders and 68-pounders. Had she not been relieved she would probably have gone ashore in a gale which took place two days later."

THE HONORS OF KNIGHTHOOD.—Is knight-hood coming into fashion again, or is the age sick of titles? It should, indeed, be so, when they fall, as they chiefly do, and have done for many years, not to merit, nor to wisdom nor achievement, but to riches, position, or the mere accident of a chance. Yet when the Queen knighted Sir Samuel Bader, and he accepted the honor, which of late, by the way, several gentlemen have declined, it was felt that a graceful action had been done, and that the title honored Sir Samuel, so he shed a lustre upon it. We want no more furtive sops and slobbering lights if we are to retain true knight-hood; but there are now several "Toilers of the Sea" waiting for recognition—men who in cold and darkness, in watching and in storm, in evil report and good report, against trial and despondency, bore up and completed the great work of the Atlantic cables. It would be well to be knighted among such men, men who have proved that Peace hath her victories no less renowned than War, and who, in the midst of very villainous salt-petre and smoke of gunpowder, which should have been damped with widow's tears, have, in the giving away of laurel crowns, dripping with the blood of kindred, washed an olive wreath to grace the plaid brows of their Mother England. Something, of course, must be done for such men.—Eng. paper.

COLORED EMIGRATION.—The ship Golconda, 1600 tons burden, purchased and fitted up by the American Colonization Society to carry emigrants to Liberia, Africa, was advertised to leave Charleston, South Carolina, on the 1st inst. Upwards of a thousand freedmen have applied to the Society for a passage this Fall. Many others are getting ready to embark next Spring. This rapid depletion of the plantation labor of the Southern States is a most unfavorable indication for the future prosperity of the cotton and sugar plantations. Some political economists affect to see in the recent proposition to supply the places vacated by the blacks with Chinese, a remedy for the evil; but the far-sighted only detect in the introduction of the Asiatic element a new system of slavery, without even the few redeeming points of the bondage that has been swept away by the late war.

THE INVENTOR OF THE NEEDLE GUN.—J. C. Dreyse was born on the 22nd of Nov 1787, in Sommerda, near Erint, where his father was a locksmith, which trade the son learned and carried on for many years, turning his attention eventually to the manufacture of arms. In the year 1829 he obtained a patent from the Prussian Government for a needle gun to be loaded from the muzzle. In the year 1836, he presented his first breech-loader Needle-Gun to the Prussian Government, which gave him extensive commissions for such arms during 1839 and 1840, and put large sums at his disposal for the erection of a large factory at Sommerda, in 1841. Dreyse is yet alive, a man of seventy-eight years of age, and still at the head of an extensive Prussian small arms factory in his native town, and now as ever busily engaged to improve and perfect his inventions.—Translated from the Elberfelder Zeitung.

The young ladies of Bainbridge, Ga., complain that the young men smoke in church.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of the origin of the Paraguayan war:

Many years ago, Senor Don Venencia Flores was President of Uruguay. He ruled well and retired with honor. The sweets of power induced him to seek the office again, and it became necessary that he should leave the country. A refugee in the Argentine Confederation, he was ready to join in the civil war of 1861, and did good service in favor of Buenos Ayres. After the war was ended he crossed the La Plata, with two men, in an open boat, to begin a revolution in Uruguay. With little real success, he kept up guerrilla warfare for over a year, and so dilatory was the Government that his rebels became formidable.

At this time Brazil presented some old claims against Uruguay, which in a time of civil war could not well be settled. These claims were at once enforced by army and navy, and taking sides with the rebels, the rebellion soon became a revolution.

During these months President Lopez sent notice to Brazil that if the rebellion should be maured he would regard it as a derangement of the equilibrium of the river Plata, which he could not prevent. Brazil proceeded, and Lopez at once, in retaliation, took possession of Matto Grosso, a rich province of Brazil. Lopez then asked permission to cross the Argentine soil in order to attack Brazil, but this was refused. Lopez regarded this as a casus belli, and at once seized two Argentine steamers, and proceeded to levy war against Brazil and Uruguay, an ally and almost a Province of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation.

The three nations united in a triple treaty, agreeing to take from Paraguay all her arms and distribute them equally, and maintain a Provisional Government in Paraguay, under their protection, whose first duty should be to repay them the expenses of the war. With varied fortune the allies have steadily advanced, and in April last entered the territory of Paraguay with 50,000 men. This looks like progress, if we remember that Lopez had at first invaded both Brazil and the Argentine Confederation with large armies. The war has raged for fourteen months, and all the time there may be said to have been 100,000 men under arms; and for the last six months these forces have chiefly been located within a radius of twenty miles with the center at the confluence of the rivers Parana and Paraguay.

How SPONGERS OPERATE.—I was all but tempted, this week, to take up a class of black-legs, known as spongers, or black-mails—men dressed up as gentlemen, who frequent gambling saloons and gamble on the money that their prostituted mistresses devote to them; or the other class of spongers, who live in gilded palaces of vice, and extort, by threats of exposure to wife or father, an injudicious visit to one of these illusive paintings of pleasure. It was only the week before the arrest of a noted bank defaulter, whose case is yet in the Courts, that one of these spongers entered the bank and walking up to his desk, addressed him:

"Stay, how much were you out, last night, on the game?"

"Hush!" replied the paying teller, in a nervous manner, as he kept shuffling the greenbacks. There was a pause of a second or so, but the sponger soon broke it:

"Say, loan me a thousand?"

The defaulter had been roped in innocent-ly enough to play furo; finally, he lost, he borrowed a little from the bank, to retrieve his loss; the tiger beat him; the spongers knew his position, and when they got him in a fix, they black-mailed him to a far greater extent than his losses at the game.—N. Y. Dispatch.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, V. I.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re Louis Augustus Bendixen, a Bankrupt, and In re John Frederick Tarte, a Bankrupt.

Wednesday, the 7th day of November, A.D. 1860.

HONORABLE JUDGE J. B. BISHOP, the Chief Justice, has appointed Wednesday, the 21st day of November instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House, James Bay, Victoria, for the second examination of the several bankrupts above named.

Creditors who have not already proved their debts on the respective estates are required to prove the same on the said 21st day of November instant, before the Registrar of the Court, previously to the examination of the Bankrupts, and appoint Creditors' Assignees, if deemed expedient.

ROBERT BISHOP, Solicitor to the Petitioners.

For Sale.

100 PURE BRED SOUTH DOWN EWES (in Lamb) do Rams

Two fine Bulls Lot of 3 and 4 year old Heifers, calved and to calve Two strong work Horses and several Horses

The Kewes and Rams are the finest in the Colony, thus offering a good opportunity for breeders wishing to get new blood and improve their Stock.

Apply to K. MCKENZIE, Swan Lake. ALSO Oak and Pine Cord Wood, delivered in Town. TO LET—5 Stalled Stables with small Cottage and Shop on Rae street.

Apply to J. J. COCHRANE, Government street, Victoria. Swan Lake, 9th October, 1860.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

Are confidently recommended as a simple but a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 4d., 2s., 9d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

Orders to be made payable London House. Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEABY, Chemist, Government street.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of all its pleasures, and the first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these purifying pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from the impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disease, and restore its normal and natural power to its own track.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful, that it is almost every one who has experienced its benefits for bilious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a stranger to Holloway's valuable Pills, the beneficial effects of which are so permanent and enduring, that the organs of digestion strengthen, and all and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of Holloway's Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regularity to the secretions, and purity to the blood, and thus remove the cause of the disease. Vertigo, giddiness, are early and safely dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex, and in every contingency, Holloway's Pills are the best and most reliable remedy. It is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scurfiness and all Skin Diseases. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are an sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every part, so that the water saturates the soil, or soil penetrates the most. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthmas. No medicine will cure a cold of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as Holloway's Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared, these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the patient be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat at night and morning.

Indigestion—Bilious Headache. These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling, but it should be borne in mind that by indigestion and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early his celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague, Female Irregularities, Scrophulous King, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Erysipelas, St. Vitus's Dance, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symp., Skin Diseases, Headache, The-Drops, Rheumatism, Consumption, Inflammation of the Throat, Dropsy, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, General Affections, Debility, Piles, Weakness, and all kinds of Urine, whatever cause.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the world, at the following prices:—1s., 1/2d., 2s., 9d., 4s., 6d., 11s., 2s., and 3s. each Box.

\*There is considerable saving by taking the larger size. Full directions for the guidance of patients in every disease alluded to, each Box.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PROBATIONED BY CONTRACTORS MEDICAL GENTLEMEN TO BE HAD OF HIS BROTHER AT

Only Good Sauce and applicable EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Worcestershire Sauce

Lea & Perrins

Worcestershire Sauce

The Weekly British Colonist AND CH

Tuesday, November 27, 1860.

More Official Blunders.

Vancouver Island is at present without a Judge or a Court of Justice, His Honor Chief Justice Neham, having in pursuance of an official notification from the Governor his office was abolished, adjourned Court for a week, and suspended functions both in Chambers and the Bench. It is needless to add to the serious inconvenience and that a business community must suffer by such a procedure. The

was visible yesterday in the consternation of the legal fraternity, who writes, warrants, and other process issue, or important cases pending nisi prius. Had such a course the inevitable result of the proclamation of Union, there would have been an end of all cavil, and no alternative would be left but to grin and bear it, but unfortunately it is too palpable that we are the victims of more official blundering. The

rate of the Head of the Government could not be disregarded or disobeyed by the Chief Justice; but the intention of the Governor with our High Tribunal or its Judge, is both illegal and illegitimate. It may be argued in favor of Governor Seymour's act, Judge Neham presided over the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island, which Colony had ceased to exist, had become part and parcel of a separate Colony possessing its own Supreme Court. But His Excellency and his advisers must have known well that the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island was constituted under an order in Council, which he had the individual power to repeal or rescind, and further, that the present Chief Justice holds a life appointment from the Crown, with the Queen's manual, such appointment being under and by virtue of an Act of Colonial Legislature guaranteeing the nominee of the Crown a salary of twelve hundred pounds per annum. By what right then can the Governor without an Act of the United Colonial Legislature run counter to the existing laws of this Island, which Union proclamation enacts shall remain in full force and effect, otherwise legally provided, and to meddle with either our Supreme Court or its presiding officer, both are beyond the pale of his authority? Judge Neham will, of course, resign before consenting to the subordinate of Judge Begbie, British Columbia, and if the latter is elevated to the Chief Justiceship of the United Colonies, with the other preferences that it is rumored will follow, His Excellency will raise a storm of indignation throughout the length and breadth of the two Colonies.

have succeeded in obtaining a suitable and popular man to administer our laws, the revenue of the Colony is pledged to pay for that privilege, and the people will not be content to accept an inferior article for their money. A petition to His Excellency is talked of, and Governor Seymour will then have an opportunity showing his desire to yield to the special will. But this is not the object of official blundering that ill digested Union scheme brings light. Yesterday we had the ridiculous anomaly of New Westminster slipping into Victoria's shoes, and ending a purely local tax, which Victoria herself has no earthly right to mind. In other words, the New Westminster Customs officer makes Puget Sound steamers pay head money on passengers landed at Victoria, because Vancouver Island and British Columbia have entered into a alliance, and such a tax could have been levied in the latter Colony. What profound reasoning! But trifling is too serious and must be ended to! When the Union Act expressly declares that no other law force in British Columbia, save Customs Act, shall apply to this colony, and no mention of head toll made in that Act, it is the sheer sophistry to say that because Victoria is now a port of British Columbia