

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 9, 1868.

By our telegraphic summary on Monday, it will be seen that the Disraeli ministry were defeated on the first resolution of Gladstone's Irish Church Bill by a majority of sixty-five. The press generally, it was stated, consider the vote decisive, and the Premier had gone to Osborne to consult with the Queen. It is scarcely probable, with such a marked expression of public sentiment, that the ministry will attempt to carry on the Government; and if they do, it is still less probable that they will be successful. It appears, beyond all question, clear that the reign of the Conservative party in England, as the term is generally understood, has passed away for ever, and the glory and power it retained so long can never be revived in the complete change of sentiment and feeling which has swept over England during the last twenty years. It is true the party still possesses in its ranks men suited in every way to make profound statesmen, but for all that, their time has passed, and to-day they are nothing more, if they could only realize the fact, than what the Liberals were twenty years since. If the ministry resign, as in the face of such a majority they are certainly called upon to do, we imagine it will be the last attempt of the Disraeli party to rule the country. Whatever other name it may assume we cannot tell; but that of Conservatism in the old sense has certainly fallen into complete disrepute and has no longer any meaning. It did not require so important or so exciting a question as that of the Irish Church to overwhelm them with defeat. There are any quantity of English measures under consideration at present—Reform, Education, Franchise, etc., which could never be brought to settlement in conformity with existing demands by men governed by the word Conservatism. The party have now but one alternative, either to give up their name or their influence. Their principles they have long since abandoned, for they are advocating in 1868 measures perhaps more extensive in their application, and more sweeping in their effect than any Lord John Russell could have ventured to propose in 1838. Such is the progress of the world, such its spirit of inquiry, practical reality, justice, and intelligence, that it is folly to retain the past. Where that spirit will finally lead the nation is another question, but for some years to come its aspirations evidently cannot be opposed. It may sound strange to many living, it may sound alarming, too, to hear of the abolition of the Irish Church and the separation of the Anglican Church from the State. Yet no man who carefully marks the "signs of the times," can deny that both events may come to pass in our own time; and a little after all, like the abolition of the Corn Laws, contrary to our ideas, they may be beneficial to the country at large. Unquestionably the churches of late years have gradually fallen in the respect in which they were formerly held by the majority of the United Kingdom; and while the Anglican Church may be left alone for some years, it does not appear possible for the Irish Church, for the pacification of Ireland, to avoid undergoing a most radical change. Perhaps its fate is doomed, and its immediate severance from the State determined upon. If Parliament thinks it will do good, we must not complain. Under these circumstances we are not surprised to find the Ministry defeated by so large a majority when the complex condition of the Irish Church came to be analysed by the national Legislature.

In the debate occurring in the Legislative Council on the 27th April upon the subject of Education, the Hon Mr Wood delivered a speech, which we published yesterday, and which we think deserves for many reasons a further notice. The speech is undoubtedly an eloquent and able effort. The sentiments it contains are the more gratifying, as evincing a most important change in the opinions of our leading men, who so far, if not direct enemies, have not been warm supporters of the general system of Education for which we have battled so long. We began to hope now that the cause of general Education is not yet lost amongst us, and that before long we shall have the pleasure of recording other names on our side as valuable as that of the gentleman's referred to.

Wednesday, May 6.
HORSE SHOT.—Some miscreant in human shape shot a fine horse belonging to Mr Ash of Goldstream on Monday night or Tuesday morning on the Burnside Road. It is to be hoped the wretch will be found out and justly punished.

DELIGHTFUL showers have recently fallen all along the Sound, refreshing the earth and doing great good to gardens, orchards and farms. Our own neighborhood equally requires rain at present.

The steamer Enterprise left her wharf for New Westminster at the usual hour, taking about 40 tons of freight and 30 or 40 passengers for the upper country.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the ordinary meeting of the society on Monday last a paper was read on "The geography and mountain passes of British Columbia, with reference to an Overland Route," by Mr A Waddington, a gentleman who has devoted many years in exploring, personally or by his agents, the different valleys and passes, in order to ascertain which is the most practicable for a wagon road and rail road from the Pacific across the Rocky Mountains. In explaining the nature of the country, the author says that the two mountain ranges—the Cascade, or coast range, having an average width of 110 miles and the Rocky Mountains, a width of 150 miles—nearly meet on the southern frontier of the colony, but diverge farther north, and leaves a fertile, central plain 120 miles wide. In the southern part of the country all attempts to discover practicable passes had been in vain, and no through route was possible by way of the mouth of the Fraser river. He had examined the various long inlets or fords to the northward, and found Bute Inlet to be by far the most suitable as the Pacific terminus of the future overland road. He has discovered a river flowing into the head of the Inlet, and had planned a dry road through the narrow valley thus formed through the whole width of the coast range. The road that he had projected ran north-easterly across the plain, and struck the Upper Fraser opposite the mouth of the Quessle River. The Fraser is here a navigable stream, and affords a route to the Yellow Head Pass of the Rocky Mountains, which leads to the rich level country on the eastern side of the range, extending towards the Red River Settlement. The Yellow Head Pass is, according to Dr Rae, 3,760ft. above the sea level; the central plain is 2,560ft. in its southern part, and the Bute Inlet trail runs across it between 61 deg. and 53 deg. N. lat.; the pasture is excellent, and the cereals (including wheat) can be grown. Mr Waddington stated that the Canadian Government had already begun to construct the eastern end of the overland wagon road between Lake Superior and Red River, but that no arrangement had yet been entered into with regard to the other sections, and he urged the importance of the undertaking on political and commercial grounds. The president, Sir Roderick Murchison, bore testimony to the great geographical value of the map constructed by Mr Waddington, on which all his various explorations west of the Rocky Mountains were recorded. Capt. G. H. Richards, R.N. Dr Cheedle, Mr Dallas (late governor of the Hudson Bay Company's territory), Dr Rae, Mr Frederick Whympere and others, took part in the discussion which followed.—London Times.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—On Tuesday evening a brutal murder was committed on the English bark Marquis, Port Blakely, on the Sound. A man named Smith shipped on board at San Francisco as pilot and stevedore, and during the trip had several quarrels with Butler, the first mate, who did not consider him a safe pilot. About 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon ill words passed between them again; and in the evening, as Butler was leaning over the bows, Smith came up behind and struck him with a handspike on the head, and again after he had fallen from the blow. On being taken up the mate was dead. Smith, whose real name proves to be Page, has been committed for murder.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—In another column will be found the advertisement of races to come off on the approaching anniversary. It has been wisely concluded to postpone the Regatta until 4th of July, on which holiday of course amusement will be required. The weather then will be better suited to aquatics, and the course too hard for racing. If it were necessary to postpone one or the other, let it be the Regatta. The names of the managing committee Lieut. A T Brookes, M. W. T. Drake, and Capt. P. H. Clarke are sufficient to guarantee a good day's sport.

COLONEL WELSH.—This notorious Fenian arrived in San Francisco by a late steamer from the East. Welsh was recently concerned in the murderous designs of Mackay and others upon the police in Cork, but made his escape from Ireland. In San Francisco he was serenaded by a number of people imbued with similar principles, on which occasion he made a speech of the most violent character. He also inquired particularly about the strength of the navy here, seeming astonished to find the ironclad Zealous was with us.

ADMIRAL HASTINGS received by last mail instructions to purchase a plot of ground near Esquimalt for the purposes of a cemetery for deceased officers and seamen belonging to the Fleet. A commanding site has been chosen and will soon be duly consecrated by the Bishop of Columbia.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—His Excellency Governor Moore, of Washington Territory, is in town, and called upon the Admiral yesterday afternoon. The Governor, it is stated, is on an official tour of inspection of the upper part of the Territory under his charge.

THE three men arrested near Port Townsend on a charge of smuggling, broke jail and are now at large.

THE U. S. Revenue Cutter Wyand, from San Francisco, bound for Alaska, arrived at Port Townsend on Monday, and will come here to-day.

THE steamer Active left yesterday morn for Nanaimo to take in 300 tons of coal, and will sail for Portland on Thursday or Friday morning.

THE steamer Sir James Douglas left for Nanaimo with a general cargo, and a few passengers.

THE steamer Anderson arrived from the Sound yesterday morn with a large number of passengers and considerable freight.

COUNTY COURT.—The case of the Rev Mr Somerville vs Trustees of the Presbyterian Church was again postponed until 26th inst.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A meeting of this body will be held at Dr Powell's office at noon to-day.

A LARGE number of fruit trees were killed in Oregon by frost during the late severe winter.

IT costs \$25,000 monthly to carry on the schools in San Francisco.

THE George S. Wright sails at 10 this morning for Portland.

British Columbia in Europe.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 15th, 1868.

I fear the duties of "our own" correspondent have become nearly as much of a sinecure as the tax collector or the auctioneer of real estate is at present in Victoria. However, when one runs against Victorians at every corner, and old familiar open your doors and look in, to tell you that Victoria has sent a colony to benighted England, that so and so is here, and Tom this and Bill that is "ranching it" only round the corner, in fact, to use an elegant Pacificist, that this little village of London is "alive with Victorians," "your own" gets conscience-stricken and occupies this wet Sunday (the better day the better deed) in inditing these few lines about British Columbia in Europe.

WADDINGTON SPEAKS A PIECE.

Monday night, March 9th, in the year of grace 1868, was a great night with British Columbia in Europe. "Waddy" came out strong on the Bute Inlet overland route at the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Roderick Murchison, President, in the chair. Of course you will see in the papers what the old gentleman said, if you do not guess pretty roughly already. It was a good paper—emphatically a good paper—but unconsciously long and the after talk a little out of place. He ought to have left his friends to speak for him instead of damping the opposition route, which led Murchison rather to put him a little down as no politics, and no "promotion" of companies is allowed in the Society. However, he said his say; he spoke his piece, and the old gentleman is pretty well satisfied. Captain Richards spoke for Fraser River, which it is unnecessary to say A. W. did not, and Dr Rae and Mr Dallas also said something. The one spoke against the navigability of the Upper Fraser above Port George and the other that the Saskatchewan is shoaling. Waddy is making very merry over the drying up of American rivers at the beak of the H B Co. But the worst of the thing is that some people believe it. Dr Cheedle also spoke. There was one of the biggest houses I ever saw in the large room of Burlington House. I fancy there were five or six hundred of the elite of London, male and female. None but Fellows and their wives, friends (and we suppose sweethearts of Fellows, to the number of two each, can get admitted, and evening dresses and opera cloaks were everywhere apparent. From the numbers which Dr Brown, Mr G H Wilson Brown, and other Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society were continually escorting in we rather suspect that the law was, at least for the nonce, a dead letter in favor of these gentlemen, and that Waddington's audience profited by it. Going into the anteroom of the Royal Society's Hall, were it not for the portraits of Sir Isaac Newton and that most Christian of monarchs Charles the II., which being cheek by jowl, you might suppose yourself strutting into Ben Griffin's to take the meridian "verperical" Buister. There is, however, no harm in saying that in addition to the gentlemen mentioned we "spotted" Messrs Birch, Southgate, Selim Franklin, Edwin J Nesbitt, Gardner, Frederick Whympere (the artist of the V I Exploring Expedition and of the Telegraph Company) Arthur Fellows, Ashdown Green and Oakley (the proverbial engineering fends in V I are forgotten in Piccadilly) Franks, &c., besides many others interested in the Colony, such as Mr Pearce (of Wheatley, Pearce & Co.) brother of the late Surveyor General, Messrs Tunstall and Beeton, of Tunstall & Turner, and Mr Durham, of Findlay & Durham. Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M P, was also there, and we believe intends bringing the subject up in Parliament. He is one of the oldest members in the House and a fast friend of British Columbia.

COLONIAL SECRETARY BIRCH

is vegetating in the West India Department of the Colonial Office, and has no intention of returning to British Columbia but as Governor, for which position he is an aspirant. A word to the wise is sufficient. Victoria, look out!

SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY

is off to the West Coast as Governor. It takes about three governors to work that interesting dependency of England—one dead, one acting, and a third on his way out. Capt. Torry Cooper, late of San Juan, has gone out as Collector of Customs to Lagos, in the same delightful region. We trust he may like it. His duties in taking the Queen's tribute on elephants' tusks and surreptitious niggers, palm oil, butter and pombe wine, will not be onerous, and he may pass a few sultry years in the dolce far niente condition which is sung of in the old buccaneer's lay.

MR GEORGE H WILSON BROWN is still in Wales arranging about the disposal of his estate, which has delayed him long beyond the time he expected; but circumstances have recently turned up which may prevent his being out for a long time. He talks of going to Rio de Janeiro about a little business which has turned up there.

MR G M SPROAT

is a prosperous merchant of the city of London, and has just made his debut in scientific literature by the publication of his "Sciences and Studies of Savage Life," a 7s and 6d book, published by Smith, Elder & Co. It is an excellent account of the Indians of the western shores of Vancouver Island, from San Juan, Langton's headquarters, to Woody Point; he limits the descriptions to this district, leaving the Indians of the east and the mainland—to the tender mercies of Dr R Brown, who has been for some time engaged on their mythology and history. Sproat's book is dedicated to Lieutenant (now Commander) E H Verney, R N, whom you may have heard tell of before. Verney is at Malta, "out of a place," as most naval commanders are for a year or two after promotion, and you may hear of him in Parliament soon enough. There are men in this same England much further off from the august assembly in Westminster Palace than this same G M Sproat—*verb sap.* "My Lords" of the Admiralty have done his book the unexpected and somewhat lucrative honor of ordering it to be supplied as "ships stores" to all vessels on the Pacific station. Talking of DR BROWN,

Who still insists on being called a "Nor'wester," he is back again to Britain after a long expedition, since you last saw him at Victoria, to Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and the deuce knows where, and if one may judge from the accumulating files of papers on his table and the lessening pile of specimens and note books, he has not been idle. He has been so busy that he has not had much time in the interval of gathering new stock to write from. He has written or has in the press several scientific papers and a fine new map of the interior of Vancouver Island with a descriptive memoir just being edited into German by his friend Baron von Petermann, of Gotha, the great German geographer; it will be ready shortly. Why he is publishing it in Dutch is hard to say. We expect the fact of it is he is writing to spread the name of Brown a little wider in Teuton land, and thinks that those who are anxious to gain by it are welcome to translate it. Captain Richards and he exhibited a map in the Paris Exhibition—Brown's interior explorations and Capt Richards' coast line. He thinks of looking over your way soon—you can generally pick up all North-west America in Europe at his London rooms, where he keeps bachelor's liberty hall, and is one of the conductors of a new scientific journal, and there we either meet or hear of

DR HALL,

Who is here on some private business, and talks of going west again with his wife who is waiting for him in San Francisco.

CAPT BAZZELGATE

Is toddling about apparently not so top-heavy since he lost the 'hon' to his name.

MR J H BROWN

Looking out for some opening.

MR HOLT,

Late of the Vancouver Times, is in with his father (the veteran journalist, Thos Littleton Holt) in the same line, and is as hearty as ever.

MR B S LEVY,

That most Christian of all of the children of Israel, is here. He has five or six stores rented in the Lower Arcade, and lets the world wag without much care.

CAPT TORRENS

Is around the Foreign Office and has "great expectations." The gallant captain by this time has learned the fallacy of putting faith in Downing street princes. Lo! who cometh here that hoightly, eloquent Milesian.

"CAPTAIN" LODGE,

Who damns the country and everybody connected with it; but the country I suppose does not intend putting on its shutters just yet, so let the captaining rave. The western world goes on without him, but is the same true of the coal company which he was to get up (if he recollects rightly) and which he did not (if the shareholders speak truly). By the way, what a scaly old lot of "Captains" you used to have out there. I beg the last gentleman's humble pardon if association brings up before me the names of a figure once known at Keenan's, to wit "Bobby Glover, ex-lieut-colonel in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. He was arrested some time ago for begging and vagrancy. was taken in hand by a charitable gentleman who tried to reform him but failed, broke through all restraint and four days ago was again caught imploring aid from passers by and will undoubtedly go to the chalking-gang. What a sad mental and physical wreck drink has made of this once splendid fellow. But I must pull up, for though I know there is at present rather more than a dearth of items out your way, yet perhaps Miss Verboese's letter has given you a plethora of subjects for moralizing. There are many constellations flickering before my eye, all of which have not as yet reached, we hope, their meridian altitude, but we will not stop to acquire; as the old pamphleteers used to say when they were afraid of the libel act. It sometimes doesn't do to enquire into the antecedents of all your old friends out there, or who have been there. It destroys one's self-respect, not to say respect for one's acquaintances.

CONCERNING SKELETONS IN CLOSETS.

There is, as dear old Thackeray used to say, "a skeleton in every closet." It strikes me there was quite an osteological collection—a perfect anatomical museum—out in Vancouver Island; a collection of closet skeletons which Mr Traddles would have to cover many dictionaries with before drawing them all, even under the misery of Squelchers licking master. Now don't get melancholy over you, my dear Mr editor, don't go out of the Colonist building, and as you loaf down to the Colonial to pick up an item, think as the acquaintances of years hospitably invites you to "take a drink,"

don't pray 'as you smile' think has this man a skeleton in any quiet closet in old England? I have given you a heterogeneous budget of Victorians. They are all, however homogeneous and wish to be back again and thinking after all there is no place like the west. Somebody or other used to think that a well constituted convict should, on the theory of love of association, feel a sort of regret on leaving Van Diemen's Land, but whether the feeling is of this sort or not, everybody is heartily sick of England and wishes he were out here again. This is hope for you, Mr Editor. There's a good time coming. Hang all your politicians (excuse me) work a little more and talk a little less, and there is a hope that some day people will know a little more about your right pleasant country. Unfortunately, just at present, notwithstanding the schoolmaster being abroad, young men educated in the great Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh or Dublin, will still occasionally, when they wish to be very affable at evening parties, enquire, "Hah, is there any good gigaw shooting out there?" The ignorance regarding the colony is yet, notwithstanding such brilliant lights as Alphabet McDonald, McFie and Barret Lennard, so thick that it may be felt (as you know) on "Change. You will pardon the "Dutch Patient" style of talk I indulge in, but really from the exalted stage of "our own" correspondentship, I am very apt to talk regally, and feel inclined, as poor old Foote the actor did when personifying George the Fourth (most Christian of Guelpie Princes), to wave my hand graciously to your readers in the newspaper pit and breathe out my last farewell—God bless my people—God bless you!

Confederation and the Farmers.

Victoria, May 4, 1868.

EDITOR COLONIST.—I shall feel much obliged by your inserting the following explanation. In your report of the debate on the amendment to the proposed resolution in favor of immediate Confederation my remarks are thus concluded: "At least two thirds of the members present were opposed to Confederation. The question was, do we represent the people? Of this he thought there could be no doubt, &c." What I intended to convey was: Has the Legislative Council—two thirds of which are official, and in which the people cannot therefore be said to be represented—the power to bind this Colony for all time in the manner proposed? Would not a contract thus concluded be liable to revision on equitable if not on legal grounds? Another consideration will show that I could not, with due respect for my constituents, have voted otherwise than for the amendment. I am, supposed, however inadequately, to represent the agricultural interest of the Island. Judging from results the farmers are satisfied with the existing tariff, some items, such as fruit, excepted. I certainly have seen no evidence that the farmers of Vancouver Island are so eager for Confederation that they are prepared to forfeit the advantages of the present tariff in favor of any other that the Canadian Government may in its wisdom impose. If they are let them say so by making Confederation a test question at the next election. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J D PEMBERTON.

Our Mails and our Passengers.

EDITORS COLONIST.—It is a crying shame (and the mercantile community generally feel it so) that the Government cannot manage to do what every sensible man here feels should be done at once, viz, subsidize a steamer to run direct between this place and San Francisco twice a month. Trade is now in a languishing condition, as our quiet streets daily testify, and we need to revive it by more frequent and more regular intercourse with San Francisco. If a boat were subsidized to run between the two places, no doubt Messrs Halladay & Co. would put up a good steamer to run direct in opposition. So much the better. We are certain that with direct and regular communications and moderate fares, the number of our population would steadily and speedily increase. We should have, in addition, the satisfaction of receiving and dispatching our mails regularly; our merchants would be able to receive bonded freight, which now they cannot get by steamers at all in consequence of the United States laws not allowing bonded goods to be transhipped at Astoria or Portland; and lastly, trade would be fostered between this town and San Francisco which in the present state of things is simply impossible. We knew, of course, of the cry of there being no money; but we consider what we are urging as one of our first necessities, if Victoria is to remain of any commercial importance; and if money can be found for other purposes it should be found for this. We hope the mercantile community, and everyone interested in the progress of the colony, will not rest until the Government perform the tardy act of justice asked for in this letter.

We remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FINDLAY & DURHAM

Victoria, May 5th, 1868.

Queen's Birthday Regatta.

EDITORS COLONIST.—In to-day's issue I notice an item in which you state that "the Regatta has been wisely postponed" till the 4th of July. I do not know on what authority you made the assertion, but I now hasten to correct the same. The Committee have determined to hold the Regatta on Saturday the 23d instant, and with the kind assistance volunteered by the Admiral and Fleet it bids fair to be the success of the season, and to provide a good day's amusement for the public on the birthday of our beloved Queen. I remain, &c.,
FINDLAY & DURHAM,
Hon. Sec. to the Regatta.
Bee Hive Hotel, May 6, 1868.

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Saturday, May 9

Legislative Council

TUESDAY

Council met at 1 p. m. DeCosmos, Cress, Spalding, Hamley, O'Reilly, Wood, E. Robert, Trutch, Ely, You. Message No. 16.—His Governor received the resolution of the Council of 2nd April, opinion that Victoria is the able for the Capital of the Her Majesty's Government. Undeclined, the Governor will claim on the Queen's Birth of the Capital within the bears her royal name.

Message No. 17.—The Governor received the resolution of the Council, agreeing that an address him, praying that he will inform of the reply of Her Majesty's a message passed April 2nd mending that the salary of the paid from Imperial funds, and reduce the departmental expenses the public expenditure figure as the Colony is able to As regards the first point, that believes the condition of the Colony generally, as a tention of the Secretary of S As regards the second, that very considerable power retrenchment are confided. He is loath, however, at all legitimate expectations, and to absolute necessity, to officers to poverty.

Message No. 18.—The Governor received the resolution of the Council, the Dry Dock, &c. Very lengthy correspondence on the subject of the Hon. Secretary of State, Rear Admiral Hastings, and the Governor, be convenient to the public before the Council.

Every effort is being made to meet a work of such great that in question.

Message No. 19.—Respect of Crown Lands.

No decision has been reached. It is but right to inform the Land Bill was, accidentally in transmission than some Hon Helmecken gave notice of the Civil List.

Hon Helmecken thought for \$358,923 should be brought of Ways and Means, usually are.

Hon DeCosmos concurred colleague, as in all such cases of Ways and Means was the Hon Cress—Such a procedure be parliamentary, and there for it in the present case.

Hon Helmecken—The Hon. al says it is not parliamentary necessary. He could member, that it was in accordance with usage, and advances the people had a right disposal of the public money.

Hon Helmecken's motion will read a first time. See tomorrow.

SUPREME COURTS

Hon Spalding in the chair. Hon Young thought some be inserted in the bill, a Court Judges should preside. It was better that the should only preside in the event of any other's attendance.

Hon DeCosmos thought a inserted in the Bill to ment; the public business w ed by that means.

It was ultimately decided, House, to bring in a short this provision this session.

A long and unimportant ed on the proper mode of fees of Court, which results ment making the fees p treasury for the use of Her Supreme Courts Decla third time and passed.

INTESTATE ESTATE OF

The House went into Whole on this bill, hon After some discussion the complete with amendments.

It was then read a third The third reading of it was deferred till to-morrow.

Hon Helmecken moved the Returns be asked for, viz: Expenditure outstanding, at close of the year 1847, and of the colony. The motion

Hon DeCosmos deferred mending an address to Her ing that the present was Union of the Colony with

The House then went in the Petition of Thomas Sp Hon Robson moved the sent to the Governor praying of the petition be granted.

Hon Ball supported the omstances of the case mode of allowing the petit himself for severe losses in this public convenience.

Hon Young looked at the an attempt to impose on for 2 1/2 years. But since statements of the hon Mag Westminster, that no forest tioneer could have antie quences of the fresh wh the first bridge, he thought the petition reasonable.

carried. Fire Inquest Ordinance and passed.

The Council then adjourned to-morrow.