

## The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, January 23, 1866.

## GOVERNOR KENNEDY AND THE ASSEMBLY.

It is not a very pleasant thing to be almost perpetually reading homilies to the Executive of Vancouver Island. We would much rather be its eulogist than its censor; but public interests demand that the Governor and his acts should be subjected to the most careful scrutiny, and that His Excellency should be told in unmistakable language when he departs from the well-defined region of a governor's power and a governor's duty. It is justice not only to the public but to the Governor himself; for more than one-half the blunders or misdeeds of rulers are due to the absence of honest censorship or straightforward advice. Insidious counsel and a servile deference to the opinions of those in power have oftentimes led to a ruler's destruction. The misfortune is that many men when elevated to position lose their balance, and fall into the dangerous vanity of fancying they have nothing to learn—of believing that they know everything, and that their actions are above human criticism. We hope Governor Kennedy will not prove a ruler of this description, but will weigh advice well, no matter from what quarter it may emanate.

On Friday last certain despatches in relation to the postal bill which was thrown out by the Lower House last session were read by the Speaker in the Assembly. These despatches consisted of letters from the Colonial Office in London to the Postmaster General's department, and replies to communications from Governor Kennedy. Strange to say, although we have Mr. Cardwell's reply to His Excellency, and letters from the Postmaster General's department to Mr. Cardwell, the source of all the correspondence—the despatch of the Governor—is wanting. Now, to keep so important a document as this out of the Speaker's hands is a breach of faith, if not indeed of courtesy, with the House of Assembly, and the more so as we perceive certain allusions made, in the letter from the Postmaster General's department, reflecting on the character of the Lower House. After approving of the bill which was thrown out by the Assembly, the Postmaster General says: "As it [the bill] was rejected, and as the Governor states he has no reason to expect that the Assembly will take steps to remedy the evil, His Lordship does not see that he can offer any suggestions which will be of service to the Governor in his emergency." Now we would ask His Excellency calmly on what ground did he make so sweeping an assertion as to say he had no reason to expect the House to take steps to remedy the evils of our present postal system. All he could have said truly was that he had forwarded a cumbersome bill to the House and it was summarily rejected. But did that imply the fact that the Assembly would take no steps to remedy the existing evils? Surely no man of ordinary reasoning powers, and not carried away by personal antipathy, could put such a construction on the circumstance? The imprudence of the declaration, when we think of the Governor's position, is as much to be condemned as the feelings which prompted it. What makes the statement in the despatch even more unwarrantable is the fact that after His Excellency has declared his opinion in such strong terms against the Assembly taking any steps to remedy the postal evils, he is at this present moment having a postal measure hurried through the Council in order to bring it again under the attention of the Assembly.

If the above style of official composition had only been indulged in for the first time we might make some allowance; but in a despatch forwarded some months previously to Mr. Cardwell in connection with the Crown lands, His Excellency takes the opportunity of informing the Secretary for the Colonies that he had no official in the Assembly to represent the real interests of the country, thereby implying that the House collectively or individually did not represent the people or promote the welfare of the inhabitants. Considering that most of the measures which the public interest demanded passed the Assembly, but were thrown out by His Excellency's official Council, the lamentations of Governor Kennedy at having no officials in the House must be taken rather ironically. Independent, however, of the question whether these declarations of His Excellency could be borne out by facts, there is, in their general tenor, a degree of discourtesy towards the House which we are only astonished has not been this met with a signal rebuke from the Colonial Office. We here only speak of the scraps of despatches which have accidentally come to light—what may be the nature of the official communications which are so studiously kept out of the House of Assembly it would be difficult to say, but the presumption is that they are much worse than those which are allowed to meet the public eyes.

Now there is something exceedingly imprudent, to put the mildest construction upon it, in all this. No Governor can afford to disparage, either publicly or privately, the representatives of the people, and no small

portion of Governor Kennedy's political difficulties bear testimony to this fact. If His Excellency wishes to avoid a bed of thorns, he will adopt a very different policy. He must know that he can never by such a course command either the respect or assistance of the Assembly, and he must know by the answer of the Postmaster General that without that assistance, even on postal reform, he is powerless. The fact is Governor Kennedy appears to have been led into some visionary idea of governing the country without the aid of an Assembly or representative body at all, and his application to Mr. Cardwell on postal affairs looks as if he anticipated some Imperial interference, that would enable him to carry out a scheme in the Government of the country independent of the Lower House. To those who are acquainted with constitutional Government it may seem incredible that any Governor would attempt so quixotic and preposterous an undertaking; but if rumor be correct, His Excellency not only fancied the Colonial office had some power to usurp the functions of the Assembly here, but on very recent occasions held to the idea that the constitution could be suspended at any time by his commission or by Orders in Council, and that our representative institutions would have to give way to a Governor and official advisers. If such an extraordinary vision ever fitted before His Excellency's mind we would advise him to banish it for ever. We would advise him to look for no authority on financial matters in this colony beyond the Assembly, and to show that confidence in the House and in its actions that is demanded of an official in his position. It really is of no consequence to the House or to the people of Vancouver Island who is Governor, so long as the views of the inhabitants are carried out; a good Governor is at the best but a machine for administering the Government according to popular opinion; a bad or unwise Governor is a man who wants to carry on things according to his whim or caprice, and whose idea is to make the interest of the country subordinate to his policy. It rests with Governor Kennedy to say to which class he is determined to belong; whether he is going to take his £3000 salary quietly, and leave the people to work out what is constitutionally and equitably their own peculiar province of saying how much money shall be raised and in what manner it shall be spent; or whether he will allow himself to be carried away with the idea that he knows better than the people themselves their capacity and inclination.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP (Schultz) writes to inform us that she has postponed her contemplated professional visit to this city for about six weeks, in consequence of her having made arrangements to proceed to the Sandwich Islands. Due notice of her appearance here will be given through our columns. The *Dramatic Chronicle*, in commenting on one of the last appearances of Madame Bishop before the close of the season of opera, thus speaks of her in flattering though not very elegant language:—"Madame Anna Bishop, in compliance with a very general wish, will once more sing her new song, 'Come when you will I've a welcome for thee.' We trust that this talented artist does not seriously intend to bid a final adieu to California without letting the lovers of music once more hear her lovely voice. It is possible that Madame Anna Bishop may take a trip to Victoria, V.I.; if so, we shall again see and hear her here. California cries to Madame Anna Bishop, who knew her when she was nothing but a dirty, untidy little girl making mud-pies—now she returns and finds her a grown-up young lady who has quite come out of 'Come when you will, I've a welcome for thee.'"

FUNERAL OF TOM SAYERS.—Tom Sayers, the antagonist of Heenan, died last week, and was buried three days ago in the cemetery at Highgate, a pleasant northern suburb of the metropolis. After his fight with the Benicia Boy, an annuity was purchased for him by some gentlemen who admired his pluck, and he obtained besides the whole or part proprietorship of Howe & Cushing's American circus. This speculation is said not to have been a fortunate one, and it besides involved a roving life, and led Tom into excesses of dissipation which rapidly undermined his constitution. He gave it up and came to London, but his health was gone beyond restoration and he sank into the grave at the early age of 39. His funeral was one of the strangest scenes ever witnessed. A brass band led the way, playing the Dead March in Saul, and foremost among the mourning equipages was a mail phaeton, the sole occupant of which, as chief mourner, was a very large brown dog, having black cramp twined about his collar, and forming, I am told, the most respectable looking figure in the cortege. Surrounding and following the calcade was a dense mass of "roughs," only to be compared with the throng that assembles to witness an execution or the other circles of spectators at a prize fight. There was a strong force of police at the gates of the cemetery, where the mass of the mob was cut off from the procession; but hundreds contrived by organised "rushes" to get in, and profaned the scene of the grave by riotous conduct and foul language. Such a disgraceful scene was probably never enacted in a cemetery before.—*Cor. Bulletin.*

STRANGE CATASTROPHE.—The Buenos Ayres *Standard*, of Nov. 2d, mentions an extraordinary coincidence that occurred near that city by which 800 out of 2000 head of cattle which were being driven to town, and had halted during a fearful storm on the banks of a river, were suddenly killed by an erolite.

## MONEY GRANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sir,—The recent debate in the House of Assembly on the Estimates, I confess, has been to me more a matter of surprise than of interest. One may always expect to find in any legislative body a class of men who are obstructive, who may be considered useful, just as the brake is necessary to check the engine on a down grade, except with this difference—the brake is only applied when necessary—but the obstructive is perpetually clogging the wheels of progress. It certainly becomes a matter of painful surprise to see a man laying such high claims to statesmanship as the hon. Speaker of the House advocating such obsolete ideas as those so persistently and tenaciously contended for by him during the discussion of the initiation of money grants. Does not the hon. Speaker know that this question has been thoroughly discussed and absolutely settled in every other British North American Colony? All the despatches from the Colonial office in regard to this matter confirm in the most unequivocal language the right of the Legislature of each colony to control their own finances, and order what amount of revenue shall be raised, and in what manner it shall be expended, until they, by express enactment, surrender that right to the Executive, nor has that right in a single instance been given up until after the Government had been accepted. Unless then either Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick confided to the Executive the duty of initiating the supplies.

How can any sensible man fail to see the desirableness of such a rule? or what can appear more unreasonable than to place in the hands of an irresponsible Governor, surrounded by a set of irresponsible officials and advisers of his own creating, the power to exact an unlimited revenue, and to expend that revenue in such manner as may suit the pleasure of himself and his coadjutors, allowing the people's representatives the simple right to object to the measures of the Government, without the power to enforce that objection.

But let the Executive Government become responsible to the people, by placing ministers in the House, and then the danger ceases, the interests of the Government and that of the people become identified. Statesmen are then influenced and trained to seek the country's best interest. This view of the case, Mr. Editor, seems to me so clear that I cannot refrain from repeating the expression of my surprise that any man having the slightest claim to the qualification of a statesman should attempt to controvert it, and more particularly as the principle has become so indisputably settled in the Legislative experience of the British provinces, ignorance of which alone should disqualify any person from aspiring to legislative honors.

COMMON SENSE.

## EUROPEAN.

Indications increase that the Russell Ministry intend to introduce a reform bill in Parliament. The weekly returns of the cattle disease in England shows continued increase. An official letter from the Consul-General at Odessa, states that the cattle plague exists permanently in the Steppes of Kherson and is cured by sodorifics. The Royal Agricultural Society have resolved that its usual annual meeting shall not take place until next year, on account of the cattle disease.

In the Swedish House of Nobles the Government bill for reform in the Constitution was adopted by 861 against 204. The Chamber of the Clergy unanimously passed the bill, which has thus gone through all the four Chambers. There was great rejoicing throughout the country over the event, and a great public festivity and illumination at Stockholm was preparing in honor of it.

It is said that Austria and Mexico are negotiating for the more speedy enrollment of the 10,000 Austrians which were to be furnished Mexico during five years. Mr. Cardwell, the Colonial Secretary, had promised the anti-Slavery Society that a searching inquiry should be made into the late proceedings in Jamaica.

## THE CHILEAN WAR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It is said that there is an American enterprise on foot for the destruction of the Spanish blockading fleets off the Chile ports by torpedoes. The order for the construction of torpedoes was given to a prominent manufacturer in New York. A steamer sold by the Government at public auction, and subsequently purchased by the Chilean agents has been fitted out for the purpose. She will have a tender. The torpedoes were delivered aboard, and regular clearances for Chilean ports obtained, carrying the Chilean flag, and carrying crews selected for the purpose. The vessel sailed several weeks since, and in a short time the news of her success or failure will be received here. Her commander is to receive \$30,000 in gold if he blows up the Admiral's ship, and proportionately for the destruction of the others.

## NEW ZEALAND.

By Australian dates of Oct. 28th, the *S. F. Bulletin* learns that the war in New Zealand still continues, and is being vigorously prosecuted by the colonists. The volunteers have commenced operations simultaneously on three points of the East coast, at all of which they defeated the natives, who have adopted the Fabian policy and are retreating inland before their energetic assailants, which will cause much delay in prosecuting the campaign. A strong attack was made on the tribe who murdered the Rev. Mr. Volkner, and the Sydney *Herald* says more non-combatants fell victims to the zeal of the native allies than was quite desirable.

## REUTER'S LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(RECEIVED PER LAST ENGLISH MAIL.)

## PROPOSED TELEGRAPH LINE TO AMERICA.

COPENHAGEN, November 17th. The King granted to-day to Messrs. J. W. Wyld, Capmann & Co., a concession for laying a telegraph line between England, Norway, and North America by way of Greenland.

## POLAND.

REDUCTION OF THE TERM OF MILITARY SERVICE.

WARSAW, November 18th.

An Imperial Ukase has been sent to the Governor of Warsaw for promulgation by which the term of military service in Poland is reduced to 10 years, six of which are to be served in the line and four years in the reserve.

## GERMANY.

VIENNA, November 17th. The Russian assent to the alterations proposed by Austria in the wording of the Austro-Russian declaration to be delivered at to-morrow's sitting of the Federal Diet, arrived here to-day. This declaration opposes the proposition of Saxony, Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt that Schleswig should be incorporated with the German Confederation, and that the costs of the Danish war should be borne by all the German States.

Instructions in conformity with the agreement thus arrived at by Austria and Prussia were immediately despatched to their representatives at the Federal Diet.

## GERMANY AND ITALY.

BERLIN, November 17th. It is stated on good authority that Saxony and Bavaria will shortly recognise the Italian Kingdom.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1866.

Council met at 2:15 p.m. Present.—The Hon. Colonial Secretary (in the chair) and the Hon. Attorney General, Treasurer, Surveyor General, R. Finlayson, Donald Fraser and H. Rhodes.

BILLS OF SALE ACT. The bill to amend the Bills of Sales Act of 1861 was read a second time, and motion for its committee agreed to.

JURISDICTION OF INFERIOR COURTS. The Attorney General introduced a bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Inferior Courts of Civil Justice in Vancouver Island and explained the purport of the bill, which was to enable inferior courts to be held in other districts than Victoria, and to increase the jurisdiction from \$250 to \$500.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary drew attention to a bill to facilitate the recovery of small debts sent up from the House below, and upon the suggestion of the Hon. Donald Fraser the second reading of the bill was agreed to and it was ordered to come up in Committee with the other bill.

POSTAL SERVICE BILL. This bill came up for second reading which after some discussion was agreed to and the bill ordered to be committed.

HOMESTEAD BILL. The Attorney General moved the second reading of the bill sent up by the Assembly and stated that he purposed introducing some amendments to the bill which would not affect the principle, as he would be sorry to alter it materially. He thought that when a man gave reasonable public notice that he reserved certain property from all liability his creditors could have no reasonable cause of complaint. In England the law was virtually in existence so far as married men were concerned who could either by antenuptial or post-nuptial contracts settle property upon their wives, and the courts would always protect them as much as possible. With single men the case was different.

Hon. Mr. Fraser—Does the bill apply only to married men?

Hon. Attorney General—Oh no! to all. Hon. Mr. Fraser explained the working of the bill first passed in California, which was framed with the object of providing for families, but opened the way to all kinds of fraud. He approved of the principle of the bill so far as it protected heads of families, and would be prepared in committee with some amendments.

The Hon. Mr. Watson was not experienced in the working of the system, but thought that as the English Bankruptcy Law exempted £20 worth of property from liability, they might go a little farther and exempt \$400 or \$500, which was sufficient for the immediate wants of a bankrupt's family, and the rest should be left in the hands of the creditors; but reserving any sum like \$5000 from liability he thought would be injurious to credit.

The Hon. Mr. Fraser replied to the last speaker, particularly on the point of relief, which by the bill was not intended to be temporary but permanent. He would not commit himself at present to the sum of \$5000 or any other sum.

The Chairman—It is \$2500, not \$5000. Hon. Mr. Fraser—However, we must not agree to a sum that will impair credit or commerce.

The bill was read the second time and committed.

## BILLS SENT UP.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, the following bills received from the House below passed the first reading:

Barristers and Attorney's Bill; To Amend the Law of Partnership; Decent of Real Property; To Amend the Franchise Act, 1859; Comox and Cowichan Representation.

## RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

The Council went into committee on this bill, the Hon. Mr. Finlayson in the chair.

The Hon. Attorney General, in answer to Hon. Donald Fraser, said that he had framed the bill for the purpose of applying a County Court system to the colony.

The Council was occupied for some time in discussing and passing the clauses, when it rose and reported progress.

SHIPPING ON THE BERTH.—The barks Mustang, Captain Tobey, and W. A. Banks, Captain White, and the brig Sheet Anchor, Captain Pike, were on the berth at San Francisco for this port. At Liverpool, the Mackay was loading for this port; at London, the Mohawk.

## SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. MAURICE CAREY AND FAMILY.

[COLLECTED BY MESSRS. STOREY AND CLEAL.]

Friend, 50c; Friend, 50c; Friend, 50c; Cash, \$1; J. H. Turner, 50c; O. Reid, 100; Piper & Aikley, 100; D. Spencer, 100; Charity, 100; Cash, 100; Cash, 50; A. Neely, 100; Friend, 100; Cash, 100; A. Johnson, 25c; San Francisco Bath, 100; Mr. Brown, 100; Mr. Redfern, 100; Shoemaker, 50c; Friend, 50c; Friend, 50c; Mr. Turner, 50c; Cash, 50c; Mr. Steel, \$1; Cash, 50c; Mr. Littre, 50c; Dr. Zeller, \$1; Samuel Nesbitt, 200; Mr. Crossen, 100; Miss Blanche, 200; Cash, 100; Pierce & Seymour, \$100; Henry Steel, \$100; S. Wilcox, 100; Miss S. Wright, 150; David B. Reid, 100; D. 50c; A. F. Keyser, 250; Edward McCaffrey, 250; E. Dickinson, 50c; Cash, 25c; J. J. Cochrane, 100; Mr. Theobald, 100; S. J. Spencer, 100; W. J. Perazzo, 100; John G. Cassey, 100; W. M. Scarby, 100; Sympathiser, 250; Cash, 50c; Adamson & Hurd, 200; Mr. Fawcett, 50c; Mr. Kaufman, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Ben. Liebenstein, 50c; Sam. Millitish, 100; J. W. 100; Friend, 50c; Professor Deffen, 100; Mr. Mason, 50c; Hibben & Carswell, 500; M. Moore, 50c; Barker, 250; B. Brodick, 500; Ben. Griffin, 250; H. Rush-ton, 100; A. J. Langley, 250; J. L. Jungerman, 250; Cash, 100; Cash, 100; Frankell, 50c; Mr. Brooks, 100; Guy Huston, \$1; M. Tait, 100; N. Jacob, 250; Mr. Sellick, 100; F. 250; Cash, 50c; Mr. Shotbolt, 100; E. H. Anderson, 50c; 100; Cash, 50c; Mr. Mitchell, 50c; Cash, 25c; Cash, 50c; Mr. Campbell, 100; Hickin & Cline, 100; Cash, 50c; T. P. Freeman, 100; Cash, 50c; Miles Dillon, 100; Cash, 100; Cash, 50c; P. McTernan, 200; C. Adorne, 50c; Cash, 25c; Cash, 50c; C. Coppermann, 100; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Astuccio & Co, 200; M. Sandover, 100; Mr. Duck, 100; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 25c; Steinburg, 37½; Mr. Promis, 50c; Joseph King, 200; Mr. Quarles, 50c; Mr. Glover, 50c; Mr. Mathews, 50c; T. Matthiessen, 125; Cash, 20c; Cash, 50c; Vigelius, 25c; A. H. Guild, 50c; E. Watson, 100; F. & Co, 100; J. Heywood, 100; Mr. Keiser, 100; N. C. Bailey, 100; W. Denny, 100; Cash, 25c; F. W. Gibbs, 100; A. & W. W. Cash, 100; Cash, 100; Cash, 50c; Cash, 100; Mr. Goldstone, 100; Cash, 100; Cash, 100; Cash, 100; Mr. Leneuve, 100; Mr. Stewart, 100; Cash, 50c; Mr. Edgar, 100; Mr. Lovett, 100; Mr. Hall Richard, 100; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 100; Cash, 100; Cash, 100; Mr. Work, 100; S. & W. 500; W. G. 100; Cash, 100; P. McQuade, 250; Cash, 100; Cash, 100; P. Cash, 100; J. P. Davies, 200; Mr. Hibbard, 150; M. H. Myers, 100; Thos. Phipps, 100; John Harris, 50c; Love Bros, 250; A. Jurymen, 250; A. Cassamayo, 500; Cash, 100; Mr. Lyon, 250; Spence & Tracy, 250; Cash, 50c; Thos. Barry, 50c; Cash, 100; Taylor, 50c; Cash, 250; J. Larman, 100; B. F. Dillon, 250; Cash, 100; Jesse Cowper (bill) 250; Cash, 100; Cash, 200; Cash, 50; Mr. Verdyghen, 100; Cash, 100; Cash, 100; Cash, 50c; A. Gilmore, 100; J. J. Brown, 100; Mr. McWhinnie, 100; J. McWhinnie, 100; George Howat, 100; J. H. Brown, 50c; Mr. Braverman, 100; Mr. Harchner, 100; Cash, 100; Cash, 50c; Miller, 100; Buler, 50c; Cash, 150c; Mr. Laumeister, 150; Mr. Maynard 500; Mr. McTeague 50c; Mr. Hammond 100; J. Murray 100; Friend 50c; Thos. Williams 100; Mrs. Layton 150; Mrs. Wallace 250; Paris Carter 100, L. J. Shapard 100; Cash 100; J. T. Piddwell 100; Y. Gorrissen 100; Mrs. Bacon 150; D. Fraser 500; Friend 100; Mr. Kinsman 100; Friend 500; Mrs. Lowen 100; Mr. B—50c; Cash 50c; Alexander Phillips 150; Mr. Shaine 100; Cash 50c; Cash 50c; Shultz & Trickey 100; Thomas Cameron 200; Richard Lewis 150; Cash 50c; James Dougherty 300; C. Kent 250; T. Swannick 100; The Acting Attorney General 500; Thos. Burns 250; St. Louis College 500; Friend 100; Mr. McFarlane 50c; John Stafford 250; Noah Shakespeare 100; Mr. Williams 50c; Cash 250; Harries & Co 250; Cash 100; Cash 25c; E. Thomas 100; Henry 100; Mr. Baker 100; Cash 100; G. Suto 250; S. Zinn 250; Cash 50c; W. B. Smith 50c; Waller & Co (Groto Saloon) 500; Cash 25c. Total \$301 37½.

VICTORIA, V. I., January 17th, 1866.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg to return my most sincere thanks to the generous people of Victoria for their liberality in behalf of my unfortunate children and myself, in making so large a subscription as (\$300) three hundred dollars, and also to the gentlemen who voluntarily collected the same.

MRS. M. CAREY.

## AUSTRALIA.

The *S. F. Bulletin* has dates from Sydney to October 28th:

The New South Wales Parliament was opened on the 24th of October by His Excellency Sir John Young, who delivered the opening speech. The Sydney *Herald* sharply criticises it.

The Government dead-lock at Melbourne still continued. The Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting adopted a memorial to the Queen, calling attention to the fact that the civil and general interest of the colony is imperilled by the illegal and unconstitutional action of the Ministry.

A reconstruction of the Cabinet at Sydney has taken place. Mr. Arnolds succeeds Mr. Robertson as Secretary for Lands; Mr. Smerts takes the Works Department, and Mr. Samuel becomes Colonial Treasurer.

Justice Weir died at Melbourne, Oct. 4th.

There was much excitement over reported gold discoveries in New Zealand. The boiler of the steamer Agnes Irving exploded on October 20th, terribly scalding six persons, most of whom it was expected would die. The country about Melbourne was suffering greatly for want of rain.

be greater at the end of the body who knows anything of also that the gains made in are by a few mines only and that the necessity of capital to de- The price of labor was very could not get even a man to arden under \$5 a month as well They had tried to get steam in and failed, but still they must communication with England. The were united they would show the world, but they could not satisfactory in a separate con- guarded communication, sailing rely insufficient for the purpose. tated that taxation in Vancou- asive, because it was of a direct touches every person, while portion of the colony it is dif- the Government Gazette shows excessive, as the average is per annum. What the tax- British Columbia he did not it was at a higher rate. He to the probability of the China being diverted by the Ame- medium of the North Pacific, and at the difficulties mentioned to the clearance of land which luded more difficult than in other healthy and beautiful, con- the Government would only ones, which were hardly able they would soon present a more arance. (Cheers.)

Mr. McFie then addressed the me length, observing, without blame to the *Times* correspon- of whose letters had made brilliant than the writer in- it was impossible to grapple in a moment. The *Times* meant well (hear.) But per- on their own responsibility, the colony were disappointed. He then compared Australia, and spoke of her he contended were more than British Columbia; and, after mercantile interests of the restrictions, dilated on the thought was at a high rate, the administration of duty on ondemned, and concluded his gising the climate as every- be desired.

Further remarks from the Waddington, Mr. Franklin then moved that the follow- appointed to act on the power to add to their num-

Franklin (House of Assem- Lascelles, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Burnaby, Mr. Alston, Mr. iol, Mr. McKean, Mr. J. J. of Assembly), Mr. Beaton, Mr. J. Hill, Mr. C. McNab, the Hon. C. N. Fitzwilliam, acFie, Sir Minto Parquhar, ink of British North Ame- ldsforth, Esq. (Director North America), Robert C.

the 6th December have m Kingston, Jamaica. tranquility had been rest- the island, but the au- still busily employed in ing a large number of

formation in regard to the cations of the late out- gleamed from the Jamaica neither do they give the of negroes hanged, or the ical prisoners expelled The Kingston journals policy of the administra- complimentary terms of for the effective manner suppressed the late out-

who had assisted in kill- of negroes, at Morant public reception on Kingston. Their Colonel, lengthy address, called a similar outbreak which a some years ago, and at the same 'heroes' who bled from the mouths of penned them into their lighted them like sheep Jamaica, ready to re- enes if necessary.

Assembly had author- 50,000, to meet the ex- ing the rebellion. A duced for confiscating Another bill provides ed drilling, and ad- ximum punishment of el servitude to any one himself or drill others in without authority from

tant is a bill introduced ent, suspending the n, abolishing the House the Legislative Council, the future government Legislative Chamber, ely of nominees of the

PORTLAND.—We fear that e met with no better en- rland than he did here, ounces that his theatri- to be withdrawn and We believe Mr. Ward Dalles.

—Oregon is taxed, under e Law, for 1864-65, the ree hundred thousand e don't feel the taxes. e amount of our State ew.