

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday, March 2, 1870

The Petition of Alexander Watson

To the Honorable Legislative Council of British Columbia.

The petition of the undersigned ALEXANDER WATSON, Treasurer of the late Colony of Vancouver Island.

That in the month of December, 1861, he was induced by representations made by the then Governor, Sir James Douglas, to resign a valuable appointment in the service of the Bank of British North America, with a salary of Four Hundred Pounds per annum, and to accept the appointment of Treasurer of the Colony of Vancouver Island.

That the appointment was subsequently confirmed by Royal Warrant dated the 28th day of April, A.D. 1862.

That your petitioner continued to perform the duties of the office, and in addition he discharged the duties (occasionally) of Commissioner to the Troops stationed at San Juan Island and Collector of Revenue for the City of Victoria, until the 29th November, 1866, when your petitioner received a circular from the Governor, of British Columbia, informing him that in consequence of the passage of an Act of the Imperial Parliament relating to the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, his office was abolished, and at the same time requesting your petitioner to continue his services.

That on the 6th March, 1867, your petitioner received a further communication from the Governor of British Columbia, in writing, that, although under the Local Laws of Vancouver Island the necessity existed for the continuance of the office of Treasurer, under the Officers' Enabling Ordinance of British Columbia, the necessity for the continuance of the office no longer existed, and that your Honorable House had expressed a desire that the appointment be abolished.

That on the 20th day of March, 1867, your petitioner received a dispatch from Governor Seymour offering to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State his claims for other employment, provided your petitioner would accept six months leave of absence on full pay, with a free passage for himself and family to England and at the same time greatly regretting that the financial condition of the Colony left His Excellency but little hope of being able to offer your petitioner suitable employment within it.

That your petitioner accepted the Governor's proposition, believing it to be part of the scheme which His Excellency had laid before your Honorable House, namely, that he intended to recommend to the Secretary of State the removal of officers whose services were not required under union to other colonies—a scheme which subordinate officers had been enabled to avail themselves of, whilst your petitioner was detained in the Colony under disadvantageous circumstances for the convenience of the Government of British Columbia.

That having done so, at the suggestion of the Governor of British Columbia, and removed his family to England at the cost of great personal sacrifice, and pecuniary loss, and finding that the Secretary of State was ignorant of his claims for other employment, your petitioner was thrown on the world to search for other employment at a period of life and under circumstances which rendered his prospects of success very problematical.

That your petitioner having discovered that misapprehension existed at the Colonial Office in respect of his position and claims, and in order to relieve Her Majesty's Government from any responsibility which might arise through the tardy action of the authorities in the Colony, your petitioner offered to return to the Colony, at his own expense, and assume any position not inferior in rank and emolument to that which he had held under the late Government of Vancouver Island, which offer was declined by the Secretary of State.

That your petitioner, still anxious to make his home in the colony, and having the assurance of the authorities of the Colonial Office that his acceptance of temporary employment would not prejudice his position or claims as an officer of the Crown, accepted a temporary situation in this country.

That in addition to the inconvenience and anxiety consequent upon the loss of an income of Six Hundred Pounds per annum, your petitioner has incurred pecuniary loss through the operation of the Act of Union amounting to Five Hundred Pounds.

That in consequence of the tardy action of your Honorable House during the Session of 1867 in waiting the result of the public accounts of the late colony for the year 1866, at the suggestion of the government (see Mr Birch's bonds for £2000) which your petitioner tendered into with the late government of Vancouver Island and still undischarged, and your petitioner's position with the other subordinate officers, thereby placed at great disadvantage in seeking other employment.

That your petitioner having the honor of his claims against the estate of the late colony of Vancouver Island as follows:—

- 1 Four Hundred Pounds per annum, as allowed under the Civil List Act of 1860, not repaid, and declared to be arrears until repaid, according to the Imperial Act of 1860.
- 2 One Hundred Pounds per annum out of the proceeds of the sale of Crown Lands, as pledged in the Governor's despatch of 28th December, 1861.
- 3 One Hundred Pounds per annum, being increase of pay allowed by the Secretary of State in the year 1863, and which was applied to the office until the date of Union.

That, with respect to the first named authority, as His Excellency Governor Kennedy was pleased to express doubts regarding the permanent character of the Act referred to, your petitioner desires to submit his own knowledge of the history of this enactment.

On the 1st day of March, 1860, His Excellency Governor Douglas, in his speech on the opening of the Legislature, proposed

which he recommended that the entire revenue of the colony of Vancouver Island should be placed at the disposal of the Legislature, in return for a fixed Civil List of £2300.

An Act was accordingly passed by the Legislature, and assented to on the 28th day of August, 1860, authorizing the Treasurer, from the date of the passage of the Act to pay the £2300 mentioned in the schedule, as follows, namely:—

Table with 2 columns: Position and Amount. Includes Governor (£800), Chief Justice (£500), Colonial Secretary (£500), Treasurer (£500), Surveyor General (£400), Attorney General (£300), and Total (£2300).

Referring to the annual Estimates it appears that the entire revenue of the colony (including the Crown revenue) was regularly placed at the disposal of the Legislature, and appropriated to the general purposes of the government during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, in accordance with a provision in the Act referred to; and during those years the Colonial Auditor appears to have regarded this Act as a permanent authority for the payment of the Salaries named therein.

Your petitioner cannot find that the permanent character of this Act was ever called in question, either by the Legislature or the Executive between the years 1860 to 1863. In 1864, however, Governor Kennedy having discovered from a statement compiled by the Auditor General, that there was a balance in favor of the Crown, under the then existing arrangement, amounting to \$34,321.25, withdrew the Crown revenue from the disposal of the Legislature.

At this time the Treasurer was informed that the Secretary of State could not authorize his salary to be charged against the Crown Fund, giving as a reason the insufficiency of that fund to meet more than the salaries (increased) of the Governor and Colonial Secretary.

Notwithstanding this announcement, the salary of the Treasurer, Mr. Watson, was shortly thereafter made a charge on the Crown Fund, and was accordingly paid thereon, to the manifest injury of the rights previously acquired by the Treasurer.

That as the Crown revenue of Vancouver Island was pledged to the office of Treasurer at the date when your petitioner accepted the appointment, and as your petitioner still holds the Royal Warrant authorizing him to receive all the rights, profits, privileges and advantages belonging or appertaining to the office, the Officers' Enabling Ordinance of British Columbia cannot righteously deprive him of those emoluments.

Wherefore your petitioner humbly prays that it may please your Honorable House to take into consideration his claims for compensation against the estate of the late colony of Vancouver Island, and to order such steps as may be deemed expedient to discharge your petitioner from his intromissions as Treasurer of the late colony.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

ALEXANDER WATSON, Treasurer of the late colony of Vancouver Island.

Card from Dr Helmcken.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In to-day's report of the proceedings of the Legislative Council I am made to say that I am sorry my appointment has been the cause of so much complaint; I hoped consideration would soon come. I did say something to this effect: 'I am sorry that my appointment should have caused so much disturbance to the hon. member (Mr. De Cosme). It was to be hoped for his sake that consideration might soon come for the particular reason mentioned in the terms of Contention.' A correction of other errors in the report would occupy too much space.

I am, &c. J. S. HELMCKEN, Feb. 25, 1870.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARRIVED

Feb 21—Ship Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend, 100 tons.

Feb 22—Ship Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend, 100 tons.

Feb 23—Ship Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend, 100 tons.

Feb 24—Ship Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend, 100 tons.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.

Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair, where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit, but not harm it. It is wanted merely for its own sake.

HAIR DRESSING

Nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither lead, mercury, nor any other poisonous substance, and yet it is long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

PRactical and ANTI-PRactical CHEMISTS.

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PRICE \$1.00.

Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition 1867, Junor, 1862.

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CHEMICAL WORKS, HORSLEY ROAD, and SUMMERSVILLE WORKS, HORSLEY ROAD.

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

PREPARED by the scientific principles of the most eminent chemists, and of the highest quality.

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PANCREATIC ENLARGEMENT, and PANCREATIC CALCULI, in the Gall bladder, the principal organs of the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of food is effected.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids, and for the treatment of the nervous system, and for the relief of bone.

ORANGE-BLOSSOM (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne.

CHLORATE of Potash, from Wood Tar, which is the only British Manufacture.

CREATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

Shipping Orders executed with care and dispatch. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider, Remington, and other Revolvers, and for the Henry and Farley's Revolver. The Boxer Cartridge is of 450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, and of 500 bore, the only British Manufacture.

WATERPROOF Central-Fire Metal Cartridges with enlarged Base for small bore, adopted by foreign governments, and the only British Manufacture.

The "BOXER" is the only cheap, reliable, and being made entirely of metal, is waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and the different systems of Revolver loading, can be had with or without the Boxer Cartridge and Machine for loading the Cartridge.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for revolving Pistols, and of 500 bore for Snider, Remington, and other Revolvers.

Copper Bullet Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith and Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

Pin-Cartridge for Leffinghuysen Revolvers of 32m, 30m, and 28m.

Central-Fire Pin-Fire Cartridges for all sizes and systems of Revolver.

Waterproof and 500 Cal. Patent Wire, 1/2 inch, 1/4 inch, 1/8 inch, and 1/16 inch.

Waterproof and 500 Cal. Patent Wire, 1/2 inch, 1/4 inch, 1/8 inch, and 1/16 inch.

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DINNEFORD'S

SOLUTION OF ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEART BURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTIONS, AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S CURATIVE FOR COLIC, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART BURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTIONS, AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

GRAVEL, and all other complaints of the Bladder, and of the Urinary Organs.

And a safe and reliable medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Disordered Menstruation, and all other complaints of the Female System.

Solely sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

Prepared by J. G. DINNEFORD, M.D., 10, BROADWAY, LONDON.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, a certain remedy for relieving the BRONCHITIS, and all other complaints of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, a certain remedy for relieving the BRONCHITIS, and all other complaints of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest.



Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Balm there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health, and upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, having seen, on several occasions, the Balm, and after the sale of it in the United States, and sell it in the United States.

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal ingredients, would find a revolution in the history of medicine, and become as a household word all over the civilized world. The capitalist of 1860-1861 was a talker of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply.

Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Balm, made expressly for the bottling of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate, it therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stables and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Balm needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses.

As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH

HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOAT "NETLEY," WICK, N.E. Coast of Scotland, 1868.

DEAR SIR, I have had a most distressing cough, which caused me to lose sleep and appetite, and to be unable to do my duty. I was recommended by the Surgeon to try your Balm, and I have the pleasure to inform you that I have been cured in a few days.

Yours faithfully, W. LINNELL, H.M.G.R. Netley.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs. This Balsam is a most valuable and agreeable remedy, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road, London, E.C. Sold in bottles by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

Important Caution.—Observe that the Words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government stamp affixed over the top of each bottle, without which none can be Genuine.

Wholesale Agents, MILLAR & BERRY, 10, Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Compound has caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds. The Public are informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to purchase the goods from the Proprietors.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

Worcestershire Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and Retail Proprietors, Worcester: Messrs. Lea & Perrins, Ltd., London, E.C. and Glasgow, G.

Grocers and Oilmen universally. Great care should be taken to see that the name of Lea & Perrins is blown in the glass of each bottle.

Some of the origin markets having been supplied with spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, it is requested that they be immediately reported to the Proprietors, who will be glad to take instant proceedings against any manufacturer or venditor of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

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FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1868, THOMAS POWELL, a Printer, was convicted at the Criminal Court, of counterfeiting the name of THOMAS POWELL, in connection with the sale of his Balsam of Aniseed.

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TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

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VOL. II.

THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED DAILY BY DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS: One Year, (in advance) \$12 Six Months, do \$7 Three Months, do \$4 One Week, do \$1

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

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