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THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 7. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1866. NO 43.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
 (AND)
VICTORIA CHRONICLE
 PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
HIGGINS, LONG & CO.
TERMS:
 Per Annum, in advance.....\$6.00
 For Six Months..... 4 00
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Vancouver Politics.
 Ever since the news reached Victoria that the Colony was to be handed over "neck and crop" to the tender mercies of Governor Seymour and New Westminster, there has been a growing feeling of "want of confidence" on the part of the public in the Assemblymen who were instrumental in passing the Unconditional Union resolutions; and who, by their subsequent unconstitutional and illegal acts have contributed to bring on the present depression in commercial affairs and a "deadlock" in the politics of the Colony. In consequence of this feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the people with their representatives, a feverish desire has been manifested by the politicians, by the introduction of side-issues, to divert public attention from themselves and their acts, in the hope that when the time for holding the next general election shall have arrived, their sins will have been forgotten and they will be enabled to ride into office without serious opposition. But we are much mistaken as to the state of the popular mind towards these conspirators if they do not receive such a withering rebuke at the polls as will strip them of the senatorial togas they have disgraced and send them to shiver in the cold atmosphere of popular disfavour. The people are not blind to the fact that peace and prosperity have fled from among us since the politicians first attempted to take the management of public affairs into their own hands. They remember with bitterness that every act of the Radicals, from the day when they encompassed the removal of the former Governor and made a raid on Free Trade, down to the usurpation of Executive functions, has been a fatal blunder. Let a single instance in which they have overturned the peace of the country, and good has resulted therefrom, be stated. Let the most ardent admirer of the men who—aided by a corrupt press—have brought the present state of things to pass, be pointed out. Have they not arrayed seat against sect; friend against friend; interest against interest to the detriment of the country? Did they not, according to their own confession, plot for and obtain a "back-stairs influence" with the Executive and sell out the Colony to British Columbia without conditions? We charge that they did. We charge them with using their positions as legislators to advance the interests of their friends in office. We charge that under the hollow and false cry of Reform, they took it upon themselves to raise the salaries of two friends of certain members for political effect, and when the Executive opposes the increase as unconstitutional, they turn around and ask the country to support them in their corruption. We charge them with attempting to use their positions as legislators, as stepping-stones to power and official

patronage. Special legislation is at all times to be deplored. It was at one time the curse of California legislatures, and we should be indeed sorry to see it suffered to take root here. Therefore, while we find much to condemn in the policy of the Governor—while we condemn him for his want of economy in the matter of the Estimates; for withdrawing the Crown Lands from settlement; for withholding the public accounts from the Assembly; for his retention in office of two heads of the Police Department, when only one was voted; for the appointment of an Auditor without the consent of the Legislature; and for a general want of sympathy with the public in their present depression—we wish to be understood as endorsing him fully in the stand he has taken on this constitutional question, and the effort he is making to "nip it the bud" a system of corruption sought to be introduced by our public men. Thus far we go in the support of the Executive, who the ridiculous threats of the transcendent genius of our evening contemporary to send him "quietly to sea," will hardly induce to swerve from the line of policy he has adopted on this important question. The "dead lock" necessitates an appeal to the Home Government, and a speedy answer from headquarters will be the result. That that answer will be another defeat for the politicians, we do not doubt.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.
 Monday, Sept. 3rd 1866.
Legislative Council.
 SATURDAY, Sept. 1st, 1866.
 Council met at 11 a. m. Present—The hon. Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, Surveyor General, H. Rhodes.

APPROPRIATION BILL.
 The series of resolutions passed by the House of Assembly in reference to this Bill were read.
 The hon. Colonial Secretary rose and moved, "That this Council has received the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 31st August, 1866. That this Council does not concur in the statements therein contained, the same being in opposition to documentary evidence that has been and is before the Council." He said the series of long resolutions of the House of Assembly that had just been read to the Council were in respect of a very simple measure that had engaged the attention of the Council the other day. The Bill sent up by the Assembly, purporting to be a Supply Bill, was not a Supply Bill, but contained provisions wholly foreign to a Bill of Supply. The Council in its undoubted right to exercise such powers refused to entertain the foreign clauses introduced into it, and sent it back with such clauses struck out. On the previous occasion attention had been drawn to the origin of the powers of both Houses, and it had been shown by the Governor's instructions that "matters not in relation to each other could not be comprised in the same Bill." The Council desired to draw the attention of the House of Assembly to the irregularity, in the hope that they would amend it, and send a Supply Bill up in such a form as would enable the Council to pass it. He (Mr Young), on behalf of the Council, emphatically declared that there was no desire to interpose between the House and the Crown as to supplies. The Council did not wish to interpose designedly, and had purposely inserted a declaration to that effect in the resolutions accompanying the return of the bill; he was very sorry the Assembly had not seen fit to take it in the light intended, instead of seeming to think that the Council desired to arrogate powers they did not possess. The Council had simply rejected in the Schedule what was foreign, and had the Schedule come back amended, the Council would have passed the Supplies. There was literally nothing in the resolutions of the House to show the grounds on which the rejected Schedule had not been sent up. In answer to the first and second resolutions, he would say that the Council never did assert its right to alter Supply Bills. He was not prepared to say they could not—but that was not the question raised. Hon. members in the other House must have had some other Colony, probably Australia or Jamaica running in their heads, in maintaining the right of the House to initiate money-votes. There was no Imperial Act here. Did they find such constitutional right at home? Quite the reverse. The hon. gentleman here reviewed the arguments advanced in the House of Commons by Mr Ayrton and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the substance of which have been previously given. Mr Ayrton had clearly shown that the truly constitutional mode was by address; the Chancellor coincided, and the remarks met with general concurrence. The third resolution had nothing in it. There were no foundations for the assertions made. It was neither in accordance with the constitution of the mother country nor with what we have

here, and where our own is silent we have to be guarded by the constitution of the mother country. The fourth resolution might be characterized by the American term "high-falutin'." It was all assertion unsupported by the citation of authority or facts. The fifth resolution was again mere matter of assertion. Were there not clauses in the bill determining what duties are to be performed by certain officers, and who are to fill the offices? Was there not the reproduction in another form of the Real Estate Tax Act that had been discarded by the Council? (Hear.) As to the sixth resolution, a clause in the Schedule shows that the House was aware of the real grounds for rejecting the Bill, which gave a downright denial to the statement in the document that the House was not aware of any such introduction, and he would further ask the Council to remember that the Appropriation Bill passed through all its stages after the Council had rejected the Real Estate Tax Act. To the seventh resolution, denying that the House had attempted to coerce the Council, he would reply that coercion was attempted by endeavoring to make the Council assent to the introduction of what they had rejected. Mr Young concluded by saying that the Council was willing to concur in the constitutional votes of the Assembly, and he was sorry the House had taken the view it had done; but the Council could not be blamed. If the Assembly tied down the hands of the Executive in the reduction of expenditure, it did not concern the Council, who had only to see that they confined themselves to legitimate constitutional bounds. The House had not sent back the Bill, so there was nothing before the Council to deal with except the resolutions, and he thought all that was now needed on the part of the Council, was to put a resolution on record of the tenor of the one submitted.
 The hon. Attorney General considered it his duty to make a few remarks. In the first place, he denied that the Bill sent up to the Council was a Supply Bill, it was something else, it was anything else, and might with equal propriety be termed a Bill to repeal the Real Estate Tax. (Hear, hear.) The definition of a Supply Bill was clearly given, and a more aggressive, a more extensive, a more comprehensive, and a more vague Supply Bill, had never before been submitted in this Colony. To admit such a Bill as a Bill of Supply, he thought would be admitting a most dangerous precedent. The Constitution of this Colony was formed by documents to which they could refer and on which they could rely, and he objected altogether to the assertion that because those august bodies, the Lords and Commons, possessed certain privileges, therefore every other Legislative body in the Colonies must necessarily possess the same. The Governor's Instructions laid it down that neither things foreign to the professed scope and object of the Bill, or having no proper relation to each other, could be comprised in the same law, and he would ask, it was not reason and common sense that the Council should reject what was improper and illegal in the Schedule of the Bill? The Instructions would have prevented the Governor from assenting to any such measure even had it passed the Council. Having no mouthpiece in the Assembly, the Council took the opportunity of pointing out an error in the law that came before them, that the Bill was a great many other things besides a Supply Bill. The Council had quite independent and distinct powers if it chose to assert them, but it was not necessary to do so and was more advisable to follow the practice that exists at home as far as common sense and reason would permit. When, however, Bills in an irregular form come before the Council, the Council must alter and amend them, and the rule could not then apply. He seconded the resolution of the hon. Colonial Secretary.
 The hon. Treasurer said he regretted that he had been absent during the first discussion on this subject, though he concurred in the action the Council had taken. By passing such a Bill containing conditional votes of supply evils would be suffered to creep in, to which there would be no end; and he certainly must protest against any conditions being attached to votes of Supply. So long as the House of Assembly kept within its limits the Council should do the same, but when it stepped out of its line it became the duty of the Council to follow and correct them. He commented on the House having frittered away three-fourths of its time in considering the Estimates, and questioned whether the Governor, under the circumstances, would be justified in calling the House together again.
 Hon. Mr Rhodes and others, suggested that the resolution should state what the documentary evidence alluded to was, as it was the absence of proof that was complained of in the Assembly's resolutions.
 Hon. Colonial Secretary thought that the resolution was sufficient as it stood.
 Hon. Mr Rhodes then suggested that the hon. Col. Secretary's explanations should form part of the record which was agreed to.
 It was further agreed on motion of the hon. Colonial Secretary, that a copy of the Council's first resolutions should be immediately sent to the Governor, that he might know that the fact of their being no Supplies voted for the year, did not rest with the Council.
 The Council then nominally adjourned for one week.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—It is rumored that this body will be disbanded. In consequence of the illegal acts of the Legislature, no money can be expended for the benefit of this most beneficial institution. A meeting of the Board of Delegates to consider the state of affairs and take action thereon will be held to-morrow evening.

CRICKET.—The match at Colwood on Saturday, between the players of the fleet, confined we believe to H. M. ships Suttlej and Scout, and the Victoria Cricket Club, resulted in the Victorians being again shamefully beaten. The day being fine and Admiral Denman having kindly permitted the flagship's fine band to be in attendance, drew a number of spectators to the ground, among whom were His Excellency the Governor and family, Admiral Denman and Mrs Denman, the officers of the Fleet and of the U. S. steamer Saginaw. The Victorians were defeated by the score of 132 runs to 71 runs, no higher score being made against the efficient bowling of Messrs Thom and Ralph, than 8. In the second innings Messrs Barnett and Howell retained their bats for some time, and succeeded in making 16 and 19 runs respectively, but they were badly supported and the innings only showed 71 runs or a total of 132 runs. In the first innings of the Fleet, the only good score was made by Mr Saville, but the players generally exhibited fewer duck eggs than the Victorians and a score of 77 was the result. In their second innings it soon became evident that Victoria must lose the day, as the Navy rapidly lessened the difference and ran up 55 runs with only five wickets down, thus winning the day with ease. The fielding of the Victorians was very poor, several easy catches were missed, and altogether they shewed a sad want of practice. We hope they will profit by the lesson that has been taught them by the Navy. They have lost their character as "invincibles," but may yet retrieve their laurels.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S CLAIMS.—Hon. Amory Holbrook, counsel for the Hudson Bay Company, Frank Clark, Esq. counsel for the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, Messrs Applegate, Rinearson and Carson, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and Dr Tolmie, Dr Tazo, and Mr McDonald, of the Hudson Bay Company, left yesterday by the steamer Senator for Oregon City, where the final preparations will be made for submitting the evidence recently taken concerning the claims of the British companies against the United States.—*Oregonian*, 25th August.

RESIGNED.—The Rev. Thomas Somerville, M. A., intimated yesterday at morning service, that he had resigned the charge of the Presbyterian Church on Pandora street, and stated that the continuation of his ministrations under other arrangements will depend upon the wishes of his congregation.

THE OFFICIALS who were notified that the Governor could not guarantee their salaries, remained at their posts on Saturday; but it is impossible to say how long they will continue without remuneration to discharge the duties devolving upon them.

DAMAGE TO THE CROPS.—The heavy rain of yesterday and last night will, we fear, do great damage to the crops. Harvesting has been going on for several days; but the grain is generally unharmed. The yield, but for this early rain, would have been very heavy.

LINCOLN HOUSE.—Mr N. C. Mathieson, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, has leased the Lincoln House in Portland. Mr M. is a hotelkeeper of long experience and worth, and has our best wishes for prosperity in his new field.

UNION.—A rumor prevailed at New Westminster at the sailing of the Enterprise, that Mr Birch had received a telegram from Governor Seymour, announcing that the Union Bill had passed the House of Commons.

QUICK TRIP.—The Fidelity arrived from Portland, Saturday morning having made the round trip in five days, quickest on record. She will sail again on Wednesday morning.

FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The schooner Indian Maid sailed yesterday for Honolulu. She was loaded by Henry Nathan and carried a general cargo.

IN AGAIN.—Two jail birds, Cruix and Martin, were caught by Inspector Welch in the act of fighting in the streets on Saturday evening and were taken to the lock-up.

RESUMED DUTY.—The Rev. Dean Cridge yesterday resumed his duties at the Cathedral Church.

A type foundry has been established at San Francisco by Faulkner & Sons—the first on the coast.

THE ACTIVE reached San Francisco on Friday afternoon last.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT SCHOOL re-opens today.

THANKS.—To Capt. Erskine and Mate Paterson, of the Fidelity, for files of late papers

A Fence Law.
 EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE:—Surely the House of Assembly did not intend to pass a Bill suddenly and at the very end of their useless career to work mischief. Admitting that the Indian potatoes patches ought to be fenced, would it be right to compel them to do so at a moment's notice and without having acquainted them previously with the intention? The white men have their fences already erected—the Indians have not, at least, have not such as are usually termed alleys fences. If the Act were in force to day as it would have been if passed, would the white man and Indian farmer have fenced his ground. Do Mr DeCosmos and his satellites know that the Indians are now away upon their annual visits to the fisheries? that only women are left behind? would he and his gang have the women put up the fences; or would he call the Indians back from their fishing to do so? To put up a fence it requires wood, axes, and labor. Have the Indians axes for the purpose? Many have not. Indians again do not understand splitting rails so well as some white men. It must be recollected that the potato patch generally belongs to an individual or a family, and it is that individual or family who would have to fence in the patch. How long would it take to split the rails and put that fence? If it had been proposed that the Act should not come into force for three months, there might have been something in it. Some people say the Indians ought to fence in the whole of their reserve. It would be a good thing were that done, but it must be recollected that the Indians are not under the control of one man who can order them to do the work. It cannot be done except by organization—that the Indian does not understand, and even if he did, with Indians as with white men there would be dissensions to mar the whole scheme. Beside such a work would require order to haul the logs or rails, and axes to split the wood; if I remember rightly this was one of the reasons urged a year ago why the Government should enclose the reserve. Even as it is, would it not be better for the Government to enclose the lands for the Indians and deduct the cost from the price to be paid them for their lands? Get the Indians to do the work and pay them for it. It is crucial to be constantly calling the Indians idle and so forth, the title may just as well be applied to many white men. The Indian who cultivates his acre of potatoes cannot be considered an idle man. Is it wise to discourage him so by arbitrary proceedings? Are the Indians idle who lay up a store of food for the winter. How many white men take any care of the future? It would be well for many of the people here, if many white men would take the trouble of laying up a store for the winter instead of starving about that time and having to look to the public for charitable support—It is almost better to be an Indian than an idle beggar.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR will occur on Monday and Tuesday, 10th and 11th inst., and the Day of Atonement falls on the following Monday.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The introduction of this healthful and delicate perfume must inevitably render the inferior scented waters, manufactured from strong and impure essential oils, a drug in the market. Twenty years ago it took the place of the European extracts and essences, in the South American and West Indian markets, superseding every kind of Eau de Cologne. Its aroma is a closer approximation to the breath of living flowers, than that of any toilet article in use; and as a wash for the teeth, and for the complexion (when diluted with water) it is unequalled. As there are imitations abroad, it is important to see that the names of Murray & Lanman, are embossed on the bottle and in scribbled on the label. For sale by all druggists.

SAFETY IN UNHEALTHY REGIONS.—Wonderful cures of chills and fever, bilious remittent fever, and other diseases produced by noxious exhalations from the soil and stagnant water, are effected by the use of BISHOP'S SARSAPARILLA. Cases are reported from the Mississippi and Ohio Valley, and from all parts of California, in which, after medical talent of the highest order had been employed in vain, this great restorative and safeguard of health has not only removed the disease, but completely renovated the sick, enabling them, to use the words of one individual rescued from the grave's brink, with a new Constitution, and rendering them proof against the effects of malarial, exposure, and all the evil influences of an insubtrous climate. In ulcerous and eruptive malarial diseases, it is the one, the only, the infallible remedy. For sale by all Druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—No Uncertainty—Impure blood or imperfect action of some organ, begets disease: purify the former and balance the latter; the malady departs and good health returns. By exerting this corrective power, Holloway's Pills have earned a world-wide reputation, and the correctness of the principle by which they excrete disease and institute health, has been proved by an unvarying success extending over thirty years. A Pill or two taken at bed time, when lastitude and low spirits are oppressive, will rouse the liver to more energetic secretion, and restore cheerfulness. As a dieter Pill, Holloway's medicine is unrivalled. It at once removes all the distressing flatulency, fullness, and uneasiness after eating, which are the most annoying dyspeptic symptoms.

GREAT TREATS IN A SMALL COMPASS.—No substance of volumes of medical advice may be compressed into a sentence thus: Keep the digestive organs, in a vigorous condition, the bowels regular and the liver fairly up to its work. But how to do this is the question. Puzzling as it may seem, every man and woman who is acquainted with the virtues of BISHOP'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, can answer the query promptly. Their extraordinary properties cover the whole ground. Is the stomach weak and apathetic? They give it vigor and activity. Are the bowels constricted? They relax and regulate them. Is the liver sluggish or congested? They bring it back to its duty. Is their office to restore the system to a natural condition, without undue force, without suffering, without any revolting nausea, and they do it. Many complaints of the organs referred to are complicated with disorders that affect the skin, the muscles, the flesh and the glands. In all such cases, that great detergent, BISHOP'S SARSAPARILLA, will expedite and complete the cure. The Pills are put up in glass vials and will keep in any climate. All respectable druggists keep both medicines.