YTTON ELECTION.

to F. J. Barnard, Esq.

BARNARD, ESQ.,

in the representation of this district ncil having been created by the re- avelock, we, the undersigned elec- cit you to accept the nomination, elves to employ every legitimate our election.

to again become the representative e conscious that we are asking you personal sacrifice, and to reverse on a previous occasion when you ion filled with so much credit to ion to your constituents, and firm- n; but knowing, as we do, the e ever taken in the great question tion] and reposing unbounded con- gment and ability to render good st critical and important juncture Colony, we venture to press the r acceptance.

are, Sir, your obedient servants,

David Oppenheimer
R B McMicking
Chas Oppenheimer
J F Barry
L Oppenheim
W R McDonald
Marcus Wolfe
A Barlow
Wash. Maharry
A Crocker
Geo Lyall
Wm Cochrane
Orlando Everett
Jno Clapperton
D B Seater
D McQuarlie
W F Poole
John English
Wm Bristol
J Lawrence
J Alway
Wm Wright
Henry Lyon
Jno Palmer
Henry Jerker
Wm Deitz
S H Boothroyd
W Boothroyd
S Schmidt
S A Arnold
P Pera
Geo Salter
David McCarrel
Pierce Meagan
Wm Ward
S Passmore
P McPhillips
H J Brown
John Ward
Wm Lane
D McGregor
C Combe
F Rolengeau
L Cautier
J Sarcins
Louis Allard
Robt Irving
Robt Smith
J Boucherat
Rev J B Good
J M Anderson
L B Romano
Wm McWha
A McInnes
Jas Leighton
Geo Bailey
J S Weston
Wm Litero
M McCormick
P Kennedy
Wm Hammerswatt
P Kilroy
Thos Schwartz
Geo Coxon

HOPE, B C., Nov 8th, 1869.

ESQ.,

n the Legislative Council of a re- trict of Yale having been created he Hon Henry Havelock, we, the respectfully solicit you to accept reby pledge ourselves to use all cure your election.

you again to become the represen- we are aware that we are asking sacrifice. But from the satisfac- stituents on your return for the evious occasion, and knowing, as rest you have ever taken in the nfederation, and having all confi- to render good service in the ad- t and good cause, we beg again to upon your acceptance.

re, Sir, your obedient servants,

Adolphe Menz
Frank Starn
Chs Galloway
W J Pirtte
S M Walker

(REPLY.)

ccepting the nomination proposed the requisition just handed to me, t, should such nomination result do my utmost to merit a continu- e. As regards the great question ake this opportunity of declaring in favor of Confederation unless air and equitable terms, and that the Colony remain as it is to going y lower political status than that rovinces.

en, your obedient servant,

F. J. BARNARD.

12th, 1869. no26

ng Intelligence.

ORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

Queen, Smith, San Juan
ch, Port townsend
n, West Coast.
Diamond, Rudlin, Nanaimo
, Nanaimo
n, Saanich
ank, Nanaimo
, Nanaimo.
prise, Swanson, New Westminster

CLEARED

Queen, Smith, San Juan
y, Wreck of Cowper
ch, Port Townsend
n, West Coast.
, Thornton, San Juan
enson, West Coast
Nanaimo
e, San Juan
, Saanich
ank Nanaimo
, San Juan.
prise, Swanson, New Westminster

BIRTH.

3rd inst., the wife of Mr Thomas

ARRIED.

5th Nov, Fred W Noltemeier, mer- roline W A. shmieding, daughter rederigsburg, Hesse, Germany.

DINNEFORD'S
SOLUTION OF
MAGNESIA

S FLUID MAGNESIA

great remedy for

omach, Headache, Heart on, Sour Eructations and ons;

YSICIAN'S CURE FOR REUMATIC GOUT,

ll other complaints of the Bladder.

le medicine for Infants, Children, for the sickness of Pregnancy, Din- ndispensable.

gists and Storekeepers.

t DINNEFORD'S MAG

J. G. NORRIS, Agent,

EE SAMPLES OF WED g Cards at the BRITISH COLONIST

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL 10. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1869. NO. 74.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED DAILY BY

DAVID W. HIGGINS.

TERMS:

One Year, (in advance)	$12 00
Six Months, do	6 00
Three Months do	3 00
One Week	0 25

SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TERMS:

One Year	$6 00
Six Months	4 00
Three Months	2 50
One Week	0 25

PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley treets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS.

S. D. Levi	Nanaimo, V. I
Clute & Clarkson	New Westminster
Barnard's Express	Yale B C
do do	Lytton
do do	Yanwinkle
do do	Richfield
do do	Barkerville
do do	Cameronton
do do	Clinton
rosby & Lowe,	Olympia, W. T
Mr Perkins	Seattle, W T
David Sires	Port Townsend
Hudson & Menet,	New York
F. Algar	11 Clement's Lane, London
G. Street	30 Cornhill, London
L. P. Fisher	San Francisco

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The figures opposite the address on each wrapper indicate the date of expiration of the subscription.

Our Indian Policy.

According to the most authentic basis of calculation the population of the United Colony may be put down at sixty thousand, five-tenths being Indians. It is not the least remarkable feature of the history of British Columbia that it is still destitute of anything and everything in the shape or nature of an Indian policy. For fifteen years we have been drifting along, professing to govern a community of ten thousand Anglo-Saxons and fifty thousand heathens, without the faintest effort to deal with the latter in accordance with any recognized policy, dealing, in fact, with *all* as though there were no difference—dealing out what we pride ourselves in calling 'British justice' to all alike, just as though all were alike able to appreciate and receive it. That this extraordinary proceeding is still unmarked by any very noticable disaster is rather to be attributed to exceptional and extraneous circumstances than to any doubt regarding its inherent viciousness. Yet we are not without experiences which may fairly be accepted as pointing out the folly and danger of such a course. One Indian difficulty alone, it will be recollected, cost the colony something like a score of lives and eighty thousand dollars in money, a difficulty which it is fair to assume would never have occurred had our intercourse with and treatment of the Indians been placed upon a proper footing. Are not the robberies and isolated murders, the massacres of ships' crews and pillaging of ships largely attributable to the same condition? We entertain grave doubts about the right to treat the aborigines of this colony as we are doing. Putting on the shelf two or three instances of hundred missionary effort, our only attempt to civilize the Indians may be said to consist in sending among them the whiskey-vendor and the fur-trader, (by placing these in juxtaposition we mean no disrepect to the latter) and yet we make these heathens amenable to our criminal code, judge and hang them like fun in accordance with a law regarding which they are, for the most part, in total ignorance! Now this is a proceeding which we are disposed to regard as inconsistent with all our preconceived notions of right, as, in fact, at once repugnant to the principles of human and Divine justice. Referring to the Mosaic economy we find the *lex talionis* now held in a loose and corrupted form amongst the Indians; yet we hang an Indian for enforcing the penalties of that law. Looking even to the Gospel dispensation, we find the Apostle Paul saying, 'For as many as have sinned *without law* shall also perish without law.' * * * 'For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do *by nature* the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves.' Yet we judge and hang the poor Indians in accordance with a law which they are without! We utterly deny the right of our Government to do anything of the sort. The Indians have their own code of laws, amongst which we find the *lex talionis*, and it is the bounden duty of the Government to make these people more or less acquainted with our superior code before they can fairly acquire the moral and equitable right to enforce it. It may be asserted that the frontier and coast tribes are, for the most part, familiar with our laws, in so far as it regards the taking of human life. We question very much whether such is the case to any considerable extent, in that sense and degree which would imply moral obligation. But whatever may be said of those tribes thrown most in contact with the whites, no such knowledge can be claimed on behalf of the interior tribes. And it should be borne in mind that it is not from the miserable, fish-eating tribes on the seaboard, but from the more noble and war-like red men of the interior, who live by the chase, that real danger is to be apprehended. The necessity for an Indian policy has neither been unfelt nor unurged. The press has repeatedly dwelt upon it; and the Legislature has directed attention to it. During the last session of the Legislative Council the Hon Mr Alston moved, and the Hon Mr. Ring seconded the following resolution: 'That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting him to issue a Commission to enquire into and report upon the best system of administering Indian affairs and managing their reserves.' The resolution was carried by a vote of twelve to two. The Commission was never issued. It is doubtful whether it would have been issued had Mr Seymour been spared to the colony. Somehow the late Governor had conceived the idea that Indian affairs would be better left entirely in his own hands, unassisted by any organized policy. It is due to the memory of Mr. Seymour to say that he ever manifested a deep interest in Indian affairs. Indeed he may be said to have laid down his life in their interest. Yet it was idle to imagine that even a more energetic man than himself could effectively administer the affairs of 50,000 Indians scattered over a territory of upwards of two hundred thousand square miles. It may be regarded as one of the many arguments in favor of Confederation that it will at once relieve the Colony of the responsibility and expense involved in administering its Indian affairs. This is a department which is purely a Federal one; and it is gratifying to know that the Indian policy of Canada has proved singularly successful in the past and gives promise of continued success in the future. Although the expense necessary to establish an efficient Indian policy in this colony has always presented a formidable obstacle, yet even that would have to give way before the necessity of managing the Indians in such a manner as to render them equitably and intelligently amenable to British law. But it is no small relief to think that with the political change which is now imminent we shall be relieved of the whole difficulty.

District No. 2—The Nominatio

At noon, yesterday, there were gathered at the Victoria District School House about 40 electors and as many interested spectators to witness the proceedings incident to the nomination of candidates to represent District No. 2 in the Legislative Council.

Shortly after 12 o'clock High Sheriff Elliott announced that he was prepared to receive nominations.

Mr J D Pemberton proposed Mr James Lowe as a fit and proper person to represent the district in place of the late lamented member, Dr Davie; to whose memory and exertions in behalf of the farmers Mr Pemberton paid a warm and just tribute. Nearly all the farmers to whom he (Mr Pemberton) had spoken were of opinion that Mr Lowe's were the correct principles. Mr Lowe for many years had been an active member of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and to his exertions the brilliant success which had attended it was due. He had been a warm friend of the farmers when he had no idea of standing for a seat in the Council, and now that he came forward and asked for their votes he did not believe they would be withheld.

Mr Kenneth McKenzie had much pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr Lowe. The farmers had suffered greatly from the numerous changes that had been made in the past. They were happy and contented now, and rather than take another 'leap in the dark' towards Confederation, they would prefer remaining as they are.

Mr McHugh proposed Mr DeCosmos. His heart was with the country and with the farmers.

Mr James Fleming, jr, seconded Mr DeCosmos' nomination. He had been a staunch friend of the farmer at the time the *Chronicle* was abusing them and calling them lazy when they were struggling to get on. The farmers did not want a log of wood nor a bale of goods to represent the district, but they wanted a man of ability. They wanted a radical change; there had been too much of Conservatism, which was proved by the many empty houses he saw about him. It was a mistake to say Cowichan was opposed to Confederation; the question was never presented to them when Dr Davie was chosen. He believed Confederation would do good to the country, and closed by advising the electors to vote for DeCosmos.

Mr Hebbard came forward to nominate a candidate, and at some length attacked the legality of the nomination and election, announcing his intention of entering a protest against the votes being taken under the proclamation. So far as the two candidates were concerned, it didn't make much difference which was returned because he couldn't do anything in the Council. He concluded by nominating Wm Alexander Tolmie, eldest son of Dr Tolmie.

This nomination was not seconded.

The Sheriff asked if any gentleman wished to address the electors.

Mr DeCosmos here arose.

A voice—Speak for both, DeCosmos.

Mr DeCosmos—I shall speak for all—I *always* speak for all. More interest is felt this year in the election in this district than ever before. Somehow, it always happens, whenever I come out the whole of the stupid fossil party are arrayed against me.

Mr Fell—Do you belong to the Jim Crow party?

Mr DeCosmos—No; but I could tell the initials of a gentleman who does. Mr DeCosmos then proceeded to say that he had invited Mr Lowe to meet him, and got no answer to his note; he had then gone through the district and inquired for Mr Lowe in one place and was told 'Lo, he is there!' and when he went there he was told, 'Lo, he is there,' and when he went 'there' again, 'Lo, he was somewhere else.' Mr Lowe's exertions in the Agricultural and Horticultural Society had been spoken of, but he [the speaker] was the first man to start it, and the meeting was held in his office.

A voice—Oh, that Society bust up.

Mr DeCosmos—So will the opposition candidate after this election. When DeCosmos and McClure fought for protection, Lowe was a committeeman for the Free Port candidates. He asked anyone present if the colony wasn't better off without a Free Port?

A voice—No; tariff has ruined it.

Mr DeCosmos—Ask the gentlemen who nominated and seconded me just now if they are not better off now with protection than they were with Free Port. Only in July last Mr Lowe attended a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and prepared a memorial asking for Confederation with Free Port. Here it is in this paper.

A voice—Give me that; I'll take that out to Saanich with me.

Mr DeCosmos—The great issue is Confederation. One party don't want it at all; another party wants it unconditionally; and a third wants it on terms that will promote the interests of the colony. Protection for our farmers and industries is what the party to which I belong wants. He believed Confederation with a modified tariff could be had. New Brunswick and Newfoundland had secured the privilege of imposing an export duty on lumber and oil; in Scotland the excise duty was lower on whiskey than in England. If these privileges could be obtained by New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Scotland, why can not we get a modified tariff? I am not in favor of joining the Confederacy unless we can get something better than we have now. Let us, then, unite in asking for terms that will conduce to prosperity. To-day what have you got? You have got a dollar you can jingle on a tombstone after paying your officials, interest on your debt and your sinking fund. [Voice—Shame!] We want $200,000 to devote to roads and public improvements generally. He was not in favor of rushing into Confederation but he was in favor of good terms—the best to be had. We want a better political constitution and more money. The institutions of this colony were essentially despotic. Give us representative institutions and we will go ahead. He called on the electors present to go back home and tell their friends that, if they had been told DeCosmos was in favor of Confederation without terms, it was outrageous. He had supported Union with British Columbia, and Union had reduced the expenses of the Government, done away with direct taxation and protected our industries. What had it done else?

Mr Lowe—Destroyed our representative institutions.

Mr DeCosmos was glad to know that the gentleman had a tongue; he had begun to fear he had none. The speaker then proceeded to speak of Governor Kennedy's position on the Union question and the exertions McClure and DeCosmos made to have two delegates appointed to England. The delegate question, he said, was killed by Helmcken, Tolmie and the *Chronicle*. He then proceeded to exonerate himself from the charge of having made the bad terms upon which union was had and to place the blame on the shoulders of those who feared if a delegation went to England it would rip certain land jobs around Victoria. He was confident that he would be elected. He asked the electors to come up and vote for him: if they did so, they would vote for themselves; if they voted for Mr Lowe they would be in the situation of Jonah, as described to him once by a Yankee, who said that Jonah, after he was swallowed by the whale, only wrote two letters; one was to his father, to tell him what a first-class situation he had; the other was to his father to tell him that he had been most damnably sucked in.

Mr Hebbard—If the terms you have stated be not acceded to—

Mr DeCosmos—DeCosmos never backs down!

Mr Hebbard—In the event of the terms not being favorable to British Columbia what do you propose doing?

Mr DeCosmos replied he was not prepared to accept any terms without protection and a surplus of $200,000 in the treasury.

Mr Clayton—You will assist Confederation, then?

Mr DeCosmos—Certainly.

In response to further questions from Mr Hebbard, Mr DeCosmos repeated the terms upon which he would accept Confederation. He then alluded to the address which he hadn't published; but he said he observed there was a new paper full of things about him; in all the districts he had addressed, the electors at length and told them that if they had anything else to ask he would be happy to answer.

Mr. Lowe—You didn't go to Chemanus.

Mr. DeCosmos here retired.

Mr. Lowe came forward, as he said, to speak in his own defence as he had been grossly maligned in public and private by his antagonist, who had issued no address, and what could he be bound to?

A voice—His past career.

Mr. Lowe—Many here know me personally but not politically. I have interests in the colony and I have the interests of the whole country at heart in coming forward to offer myself for the vacant seat. I believe Confederation would be as distasteful to the people as this system my idea is to protect everything that can be produced in the colony and let everything else come in free.

A voice—Them wasn't your sentiments in the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Lowe—The Chamber of Commerce has been closed three years. I am satisfied from my personal experience that if we had a cheap and moderate government, this cry for Confederation would never have been heard, and I am satisfied that Confederation when it comes will be as distasteful to all as the present government is. Gentlemen, what will you gain by Confederation and what will you lose? These are the two questions which I must press upon your consideration. You are told that you will have to pay a smaller amount of taxation—your debt will be removed and you will enjoy a responsible government. I tell you that you will gain *none* of these things—you will give up a large revenue and in return you will receive a small one back, and after having given up your revenue you will have to provide the means to carry on the local government. I have seen in my canvass that the farmers are doing well. Under the Dominion you will have to compete with our neighbors, who have a superabundance of agricultural produce and can undersell you in your own market. It is absurd to suppose that the Dominion tariff will be modified to meet the requirements of this small community, and your only chance of success is to keep Confederation at bay. If, however, I see that Confederation is inevitable, I shall then urge the special claims which the agricultural interests of this colony have for consideration. In coming before you as a candidate I am not seeking any personal interest but advocating that which I sincerely believe will be for the best interests of this community. Gentlemen, *no Confederation and protection to the farmer*, are my watch words, and on them let the issue of the election rest. I may, however, mention one subject which will materially affect you under Confederation; that is the militia law. The whole Dominion are bound to carry arms and in case of any disturbance you are liable to be dragged from home to defend a Fenian raid at Niagara. Have you considered this, that you are so anxious to put your head in the noose.

A voice—That's just it. British subjects don't object to defend their country.

Mr. Lowe continued. A great many things had been said by his opponent to affect him personally, but a good friend of his had advised him not to reply. The game wasn't worth the candle. I wish to see you all in the possession of comfortable homesteads with schools in every district and roads and bridges such as may be travelled over at all seasons of the year with ease and comfort. If you have this you have all the elements of prosperity and you may be sure that under Confederation you will want all this. Gentlemen, I have been met by many with the accusation that Oh you want Free Port, I admit I should like to see Free Port in articles which we don't manufacture ourselves, but I look upon Free Port as an unattainable object, as we should be unable to raise a revenue to meet our expenditure without the imposition of new and excessive taxes, and therefore I do not advocate it.

Mr. DeCosmos here disclaimed having maligned Mr. Lowe.

Mr. Lowe replied that he had done so in an advertisement, which accused him of having told a gross falsehood.

Mr. DeCosmos stated that Messrs. Manson and Leclerc had told him that Lowe had said 'DeCosmos is in favor of Confederation without terms.'

Mr. Lowe—Why didn't you come to me?

Mr. DeCosmos—I have treated you with every consideration. I offered to go through the District with you.

The Sheriff here called for order.

Mr. Fisher made a few remarks condemnatory of Mr. DeCosmos' public career, after which the show of hands was taken and resulted in favor of Mr. DeCosmos.

A poll was demanded for Mr. Lowe by Mr. McKenzie, and the meeting dispersed with three cheers for the Sheriff.

The Rifle Match Score.

Following is the score of the rifle match between the Officers and Privates of the Victoria Rifle Corps, on Saturday last:

OFFICERS.

5 Shots at	Yds.	200	300	400	600	Total.
Lieut Roscoe		12	7	8	3	30
Ensign Tatnall		11	10	12	9	42
Adjt. Winter		15	11	15	2	43
Col Sergt Peele		16	14	10	8	48
Corp. Allison		17	13	14	9	53
Q M Sergt Mallandaine		9	12	4	2	27
Band Sergt Soar		16	13	15	7	51
					Total	294

PRIVATES.

5 Shots at	Yds.	200	300	400	600	Total.
Wilson		17	11	14	12	54
Lees		15	12	11	6	47
Williams		20	12	13	9	54
Rombray		16	12	5	4	39
Connell		8	5	11	5	29
Hargreave		18	15	10	7	50
Wolfenden		15	12	15	6	48
					Total	320

Privates wou by.....2 20

CHICORY.—A box of chicory grown on the East Coast of the Island, was brought down on the Sir James Douglas Saturday night.

The Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery will open at 11 o'clock this morning.

The steamer Sir James Douglas will not sail until Thursday.

Shocking Murder at Beechy Bay—A Settler Assassinated at his own Fireside by an Indian Boy.

Late on Saturday night last information was brought to the Police Barracks by an Indian that the dead body of a settler was lying in his cabin at Beechy Bay, an estuary near Race Rocks. Inspector Bowden, accompanied by officer McMillan, at once took a boat for the spot and found that the report was but too true. The dead body of a man between 55 and 60 years of age was found lying on the floor, stark and cold, with a one bullet hole through the brain and two through the left side of the abdomen. The officers arrested four Indians, whom they found in a house on Bentinck Island, on suspicion of being concerned in the assassination; and the body of the dead man was brought to town in a boat, where it was recognized as that of Archibald Campbell, a Canadian, who was engaged in farming at Beechy Bay. Deceased was lately mining at Cariboo, and by the last express a remittance, product of a dividend from his claim, arrived in town. Deceased went to Beechy Bay in January last. He appears to have been a man of more than ordinary intelligence, as a carefully kept diary of his daily doings for many years past was found in the house. The last entry was made on the 24th of November—'weather clear.' Under date of the 16th of November the following entry was found—'The solitude of the Hermitage was broken to-day by Indians. To a certain extent I am glad to see them, for this gloomy weather gives me the blues desperately.' Poor, lone old man! Little must he have imagined that within a few short days one of the 'welcome' Indians who then broke his solitude would take his life.

One of the four Indians, quite a lad, made a confession to the officers. He said he went to Beechy Bay to shoot for grouse, and that while absent from the beach his canoe got adrift; when he came back Campbell kicked him and fired at him, and was loading his gun to shoot again when he—the prisoner—seized the gun by the stock, and, in the struggle the gun went off, killing Campbell. Prisoner then took deceased's gun and threw it into the water. The following gentlemen were impanneled as a Coroner's jury by Hon Mr Pemberton yesterday—A H Guild (foreman), J. S. Drummond, Charles Hayward, John Dickson, Wm. Beck and G. J. Stuart. The evidence of the officers to the above effect, and that of prisoner's father, was taken. The latter swore that his son told him he shot Campbell in self defence; but no explanation was attempted by either witness or prisoner as to how the deceased came to be shot in *three* places. Hon. Dr. Helmcken held a *post mortem* examination and testified that either of the wounds would have caused death. The jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death from gunshot wounds inflicted by Me-Shack, the Indian lad. The prisoner was then cited to await the action of the Grand Jury.

REV. A. C. GARRETT.—This gentleman, in response to a call from the opulent St James Episcopal Church congregation of San Francisco—has resigned his charge at Nanaimo, and will sail with his family on the next direct steamer for San Francisco. Mr Garrett has resided in British Columbia since 1859, during which time he has labored faithfully, earnestly and successfully to advance the cause of Christ and the interests of the Church of England. After several years' service as a missionary among the Indians and in the pulpits of St John's and Christ Churches of this city, Mr Garrett was mainly instrumental, by his great personal exertions, in erecting the beautiful St Paul's Church at Esquimalt, of which he was for some time Rector. From Esquimalt he went to Nanaimo and has since had charge of the Church of England's interests there and at Comox. As a preacher Mr. Garrett is forcible and eloquent, and his views and feelings towards other denominations are liberal. Whilst his departure hence is regretted by all classes and denominations, all must feel rejoiced to know that a more extended field of usefulness has been opened to him. At Nanaimo and Comox the people prepared an address and substantial testimonial for presentation to Mr Garrett at a public meeting held last evening; and the communities of Esquimalt and Victoria, having experienced the benefit of the revrend gentleman's labors, will not, we think, be behind their East Coast neighbors in a similar manifestation of respect.

A NEW PAPER, called the *Standard*, appeared yesterday morning—Politics, Amor DeCosmos; price 12½ cents per week. It is owned and edited by Mr DeCosmos, who, we learn, having become dissatisfied with the milk-and-watetish support and inadequate circulation of the *News*, is about to contest the field with it. The capital stock is somewhat under a million sterling, about £9, of which is already subscribed. We wish our new contemporary prosperity. To this wish, we doubt not, the readers of the *News* will say, Amen!

POLICE COURT.—Mr. Blackwiere, charged with prowling about the Government Buildings and pursuing boys, was yesterday discharged from custody, there being no evidence against him, and he showing a good balance to the right side in his Bank account. A number of bogus $20 pieces were found in the possession of one James Morgan, arrested as a suspicious character on Sunday morning. Morgan was convicted in 1867, of garroting a man in this city.

DEATH OF MARTIN GOETZ.—Martin Goetz, a native of Bavaria, engaged about 32 years, died on Sunday night. Deceased was a longtime resident in Victoria and was an active member of the Victoria Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also member of the Deluge Engine Company. The funeral will take place at 2½ o'clock this afternoon from Odd Fellows' Hall.