The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 17, 1865

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10th.

House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Tolmie Dickson, Carswell, Dennes.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A message was read by the Speaker from His Excellency the Governor informing the House that he was in possession of no further correspondence in regard to the constitution of the Legislative Council than was contained in his commission and the Royal instructions constituting the Legislative Council, copies of which he had already laid before the House.

MERCANTILE LAW BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

Dr. Tolmie called attention to the fact that he had some time ago moved for returns in regard to the Indian liquor difficulty, number of convictions under the Act, &c., &c., and asked if any information had been laid before the House.

The Speaker said no information had been laid before the House.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Mr. Dennes introduced his motion for a bill in regard to imprisonment for debt. He alluded forcibly to the hardships suffered from the improper use of writs of *capias* and *ca sa*, and the injury done to the colony by such proceedings.

Dr. Dickson seconded the motion, and leave was granted to introduce the bill.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. DeCosmos gave notice, for next meeting of the House, of a bill to regulate weights and measures; also a bill respecting the descent of real and personal property in the colony.

SCHOOL BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill, Dr. Dickson in the chair.

On clause 1, providing that the sum of $10,000 be annually set apart by the Colonial Treasurer for school purposes,

Dr. Helmcken objected to such a sum being fixed by the act for school purposes; he thought it would be better to vote an annual sum such as might be found necessary. He thought the bill too cumbersome.

Mr. DeCosmos could not see any other way of obtaining the money than by annual vote. He could not agree with the hon. Speaker that the bill was cumbersome; it seemed to him a very good bill, and reflected credit on its introducers.

The clause was postponed till the remainder of the bill had been disposed of.

On clause 2, providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Education to consist of nine persons,

Dr. Helmcken thought the whole clause should be struck out. He thought the Board like all other Boards in this colony, would be a failure, and it would be better to place the whole matter of education in the hands of the Government.

Dr. Tolmie alluded to the Board of Explorations of last season as an instance of an effective Board in the colony, and urged especially the necessity of a Board on Educational matters. It would be necessary, however, to have a paid Superintendent, (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Helmcken said it might be rather a serious matter to allow the members of the Board to hold office at the Governor's pleasure. It would place them too much under his control, in case he had any peculiar views or schemes about education.

The clause passed,

On clause 3, providing for the appointment by the Board of a paid Superintendent,

Dr. Helmcken said it would be well to amend the clause by the words "if necessary." He himself could not see the use of appointing a paid Superintendent. One of the Board might easily perform the duties of Superintendent.

Dr. Tolmie thought the hon. gentleman's remarks were rather contradictory; in his first remarks he had said the Board would not be a working one, and now he thought the members of the Board might perform the onerous duties of Superintendent, (hear, hear! He (Dr. Tolmie) thought the appointment of an efficient Superintendent the mainstay of the whole system, (hear, hear.)

Dr. Powell concurred with the last speaker in the necessity of a Superintendent. The system might do without either Board of Education or Trustees if they had a good Superintendent, but without him it could not be successful.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the Superintendent be appointed by the Governor, to hold office during his pleasure.

The clause providing for the appointment of the Superintendent by the Board, passed.

On clause 4, providing that the Superintendent shall continue in office for one year, and receive not less that $1500 per annum, with proper allowance for any additional labor,

Mr. DeCosmos thought $1500 quite enough to cover all expenses.

Dr. Tolmie did not think the whole time of a Superintendent would be required for the duties. He thought probably some clergyman would be found to be the best person for the office.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the part of the clause providing additional remuneration for extra work be struck out.

Drs. Powell and Helmcken thought the Superintendent should be appointed for life.

Mr. DeCosmos objected strongly to a life appointment in a new country like this.

The clause passed with an amendment providing against any additional remuneration for extra services.

Clause 5, providing that three members of the Board, including the superintendent, who shall be *ex officio* a member of the Board, shall be a quorum for examining and giving certificates to teachers, and five members a quorum for other business, was passed.

Clause 6 was struck out.

Clause 7, pointing out the duties of the Board, was passed as follows:

1. To establish as many School Districts in the Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, as they shall deem expedient;

2. To direct, if they shall deem it expedient, the Trustees of any School District, to establish a separate school for females, which school shall, when so established be presided over by a female teacher or teachers, but otherwise be subject to the same regulations and obligations as Common Schools generally;

3. To meet not less than four times a year, and to determine the time and place of their own meetings, and the order of their proceedings, and the manner of recording them;

4. To adopt all lawful means in their power as they may deem expedient to advance the interests and usefulness of Common Schools;

5. To select and prescribe for use in each District School, such book as they may think best and most suitable, and to authorise the purchase and distribution thereof among the different Common Schools, in such numbers and quantities as they may think advisable;

6. To examine and give certificates of qualification to teachers of Common Schools, and any such certificate may be general as regards the colony, or limited as to time or place at the pleasure of the majority of the members of the Board of Education present at such examination;

7. To annul any such certificate as the Board may judge expedient;

8. Every such certificate of qualification shall have the signature of at least three members of the Board of Education, but no such certificate shall be given to any person as a teacher, who does not furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character, or who at the time of applying for such certificate is not a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization.

Clause 7, providing for the annual election of School Trustees on the 2nd Wednesday in January in every year, was passed.

Clause 8, providing that there shall be three trustees for each school district, was passed.

The committee here rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned at half-past four o'clock till to day (Wednesday).

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1864.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Young, Dickson, Carswell, Dennes.

COURTS OF THE TWO COLONIES.

Mr. Franklin gave notice that on Monday next he would ask leave to move for a joint address to His Excellency the Governor requesting him to communicate to the Government of British Columbia the desire of this colony, that in view of the joint interests and convenience of the two colonies measures may be taken to create a commercial jurisdiction between the Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice, and if possible to form a Court of Appeal for the hearing of all cases, local or otherwise.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. DeCosmos obtained leave to bring in a bill to appoint a standard of weights and measures.

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION.

Dr. Dickson gave notice of a motion for an address to His Excellency asking for a copy of his Commission and Instructions from Her Majesty.

DESCENT OF PROPERTY.

Mr. DeCosmos obtained leave to bring in a bill in regard to the descent of real and personal property.

SCHOOL BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of this bill in committee, Dr. Dickson in the chair.

Clause 2, providing that no Trustee shall hold the office of Superintendent, or of a teacher in the district in which he is trustee, was passed.

Clauses 12 to 16, providing for the mode of election of Trustees were passed.

Clause 17, providing that three Trustees for each district shall be elected, the first to hold office for three years, the second two years, and the third one year, was passed; also clause 19, providing that Trustees who have served one term may be re-elected.

Clauses 20 to 23, regulating the proceedings at the Annual School Meetings were passed, a fine of $20 being imposed on the Trustees neglecting to call the annual meeting as prescribed by the Act; the clause inflicting a fine on persons refusing to serve as Trustees was struck out.

Clause 30, providing that the Trustees shall be a Corporation was passed.

Clause 31, specifying the duties of Trustees, was discussed at some length by Messrs. Helmcken, DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, and Young. The clause proposes to give the Trustees the management and control of the school fund for their district; to hold as a corporation all the school property; to keep the property in repair, warmed furnishing, etc. the school house; to establish female schools; to determine the salaries of their teachers, and give orders on the Superintendent for the money; to visit the school, and see that it is properly conducted, and to prepare an annual report on all matters connected with their school district. The clause was suspended for future consideration.

The following clauses, specifying the duties of teachers were passed:

XXXV. No teacher shall be deemed a qualified teacher, who does not at the time of engaging with the Trustees and applying for payment of the school fund, hold a certificate of qualification as in this Act provided.

XXXVI. No teacher shall hold the office of School Trustee or of Superintendent.

XXXVII. It shall be the duty of every teacher of a Common School—

1. To teach diligently and faithfully all the branches required to be taught in the school, according to the terms of his engagement with the Trustees, and according to the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Education;

2. To keep the daily, weekly and monthly or quarterly registers of the school;

3. To maintain proper order and discipline in his school, according to the authorized forms and regulations;

4. To keep a visitor's book, and enter therein the visits made to his school, and to present such book to such visitor, and request him to make therein any remarks suggested by his visit;

5. At all times when desired by them to give the Trustees and visitors access to the register and visitors' book appertaining to the school, and upon his leaving the school to deliver up the same to the order of the Trustees;

6. To have at the end of each quarter a public examination of his school, of which he shall give due notice to the Trustees of the school, to any school visitors who reside in or adjacent to such school district, and through the pupils to their parents or guardians;

7. To furnish to the Superintendent of Education when desired, any information which it may be in his power to give respecting anything connected with the operation of his school, or in any wise affecting its interests or character.

The clauses in regard to the payment of the teacher's salary and the mode of settlement in reference thereto were suspended for further consideration.

Dr. Helmcken spoke against the whole system proposed by the bill. He objected to the Board of Education and also to Trustees; he thought all that was necessary was to have a good Superintendent, and let the Governor and Executive Committee be the Board. This he thought the most simple and effective system, and the only one which was practicable under the circumstances of the school fund being a Government grant. He remarked that this bill made no provision for athletic and military exercises which he considered among the most important and essential branches of education.

On the suggestion of Mr. Young, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned at half past five o'clock till to-day (Thursday) when the consideration of the School Bill will be resumed.

ARREST OF ANOTHER OF THE LAKE ERIE PIRATES.

(From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 20.)

A telegram was received by the United States District Attorney in this city yesterday from the authorities at Toronto, announcing the capture of Burley, one of the chief pirates concerned in the capture of the Philo Parsons and Island Queen in September last.—It will be remembered that the pirates returned to Sandwich and Windsor in the early part of the day, and remained there until nearly night, openly boasting about the streets of their exploit, and rehearsing the details to crowds of sympathetic listeners. No efforts were made by the Canadian authorities to secure them, and, strange to say, the Federal authorities in this city, who should have been prompt and active in demanding the arrest of the pirates, made no move until it was too late. Toward night the District Attorney took a carriage and leisurely drove down to Sandwich only to learn that the facts as pubpublished in the *Free Press* extra were true, and by that time the raiders had learned caution, and not one of them was to be seen. They very quietly disappeared from this vicinity, and none of them has been recognised hereabout since. But the Canadian authorities have shown themselves more vigilant since, and have been on the look out for these bold privateers.

That Burley, one of the leaders, and, we believe, second in command to Bell, has been captured, will be welcome intelligence. The great favor shown to the St. Albans raiders has made the Southern refugees in Canada more bold and arrogant. They rely more than ever on Canadian sympathy, and expect their Confederate commissions will be recognised by the English Government; and that they will be furnished a free Asylum from whence to carry on their dastardly piracies and robberies, and to which they can rush back when hard pressed or liable to be caught. The result of such a determination on the part of the Canadian authorities will make lively times on the border. It is already foreshadowed, and it behooves the people of this city and State to make earnest and zealous preparation to defend themselves and their property. They cannot act too promptly in the matter, and active precautionary measures now may save the destruction of a vast amount of property as well as human life.

Deputy United States District Attorney Brown left last evening for Toronto with the necessary witnesses for the identification of Burley and holding him for trial. It is designed, if possible, to have the prisoner brought to Windsor for trial. This will much better subserve the convenience of witnesses, and the authorities here who will have charge of the prosecution. He will probably be tried for piracy. It seems to us that such should certainly be the charge against him. It is rumored that it will be demanded that he be tried by military commission. The disposition to be made of him will be made known within a few days.—*Sac. Union.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. — The following liberal donations of books have been received by the Librarian of the Institute:—From G. E. Dennes, Esq., M. L. A.—Athenæum, 1832.; Transactions of the Linnæan Society; British Drama, Vol. I.; Kelly's and The O'Kelly's; Campbell's Poetical Works; Proceedings of Linnæan Society, 3 parts; Key to Ollendorff's Method of learning Spanish; Westwood's Arcana Entomologica; Horace Smith's Poetical Works; Susan Hopley; Vivian Grey; Ireland as a Kingdom and a Colony. From Mr. Earle—Cyclopœdia of Useful Arts, 2 vols.; Science Explained; Political Economy; Mathematical Science; Outlines of Botany; The English Language; Astronography; Family Secrets; Temper and Temperament, 2 vols.; The Solar System, 2 vols. From Mr. James Reid Robertson—Mechanic's Magazine, 2 vols., Millwright's Guide.

LEVANTERS.—Several individuals are reported to have made themselves scarce during the last few days, leaving a circle of disconsolate and enquiring friends. Amongst the number are mentioned a contractor, a doctor of medicine, and a naval officer, who was on the eve of promotion.

THE ESQUIMALT THEFT.—Jas. McKade alias Jas. Bannon, pleaded guilty yesterday to stealing two coats at Esquimalt belonging to Mr. D. McBride of this city, and was sentenced by the Police Magistrate to three months hard labor.

MARTIN AND WALTON—The charge of perjury preferred by Walton against Martin at San Francisco was ignored by the Grand Jury on the 29th December.

WHISKY CASE.—John Williams *alias* Owe Reynolds was yesterday convicted of supplying spirits to Indians and sentenced to pay a fine of $50.

The villain who murdered the French sculptor in Rome, while conferring an act of kindness, has been tried and convicted within three weeks of his apprehension. As the criminal is only 18 years of age, he is saved from the utmost rigor of the law, and is condemned to close imprisonment and chains for life.

John Leech worked very hard, and although he made a large income—perhaps as much as £2500 a year, Punch alone paying him £1500—he spent it nearly all, not on personal extravagancies, but upon those of his friends and relations who needed help.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. — Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, heartburn, biliousness, nausea, want of appetite. French Philosophers trace the moral feelings of the mind to the state of the stomach; and there is much wisdom in the speculation; the stomach to the human body is more than the kitchen to the domestic establishment—be it ever so slightly disorded, the whole internal economy is deranged. The young may smile at the simile, and disbelieve the tremendous sacrifice indigestion exacts from its victim. The day will come when they will lament over their dyspepsia, as thousands stronger than themselves have done, when it will be well for their comfort and happiness if they only remember these prophetic words, and hold in readiness Holloway's Pills, a certain safeguard.

LIST OF LETTERS FROM JANUARY 1st TO 6th, 1865.

(From the Government Gazette.)

Allen, H	Atwood, F
Armstrong, J	Askew, A B
Alder, S	
Bailey, J	Blyth, J
Brown, C	Brown, J H
Brown, C A	Brown, J J
Butler, H S	Bruce, J
Bonwey, H T	Boakman, A
Brodrick, R	Beswick, A
Cohen & Co	Curzoni, Mrs
Cottenweir, E	Crawford, M
Davis, J D	Dalby, Wm
Davies, B 2	Dunstan, J H
Davis, E W	Douglas, B
Edwards, H	Englefield, J A
Estall, T	
Fawcett, Mr	Franklin, S
Greenwood, Mrs	Gobin, A
Grapes, G W	
Hayes, J	Hosking, J
Houghs, J	Hankin, C
Herkermer, W	Hodgson, J
Haggin, Dr	Henderson, D
Hunter, R 2	Hoskings, J D
Hooper, W B	Hunt, F W
Howard, Wm	Harris, J
Haskell, G N	Hunt, W
Henderson, G N	Harris, T
Henley, H	
Jordan, J	John, E
Jefferies, A.	Jones, W
Jennings, J	Jacobi, D
Job, J	
Lander, W	Layton, Capt
Lewin, H	Lowery, D
Lorimer, W	Lesh, C
Ledrier, Mr	
Miller, J W	Moore, J
McLeod, M	Mitchell, J
Mathers, J	McArthur, G
Moor, N	Munro, M
McHardy, C	Moore, W B
Muir, M	McIntosh, J
Maguaghey, J	Madden, J
McDowall, J B	Miller, E
Martin, J 2	Merriman, P
McCrea, D	McKenzie, G
Macaulley, A	McGowan, M
Miller, W J	Moore, J
	Miller, J
Noon, C	Nixon, G
Owens, T	Oldfield, J T 2
Powell, Mrs C	Pickett & Co
Palmer, D	Parkinson, G
Pitts, J H	Plummer, R
Rudolph, M	Reid, S
Reed, Mrs	Rodgers, A
Ross, J M	Robinson, G
Rain Mrs M	
Stege, R	Simonton, Dr
Snyder, M	Scott, T
Steel, P	Steele, W
Smith, R T	Smith, R
Suter, J K	Stephens, E
Trelaor, J	Trade, La
Tiedeman, H O	Tod, J
Treasurer Hospital	Torrens, R W
Townsend & Co	Thorne, J
Vine, E	Venen, L P 2
Vautrin, G	Vaughan, J W
Vinter, Mr	
Wynne, J	Wood, W W
Woods, Rev	Williams, T
Webb, J,	
York, J	

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Miller, J W

HENRY WOOTLON,
Postmaster.

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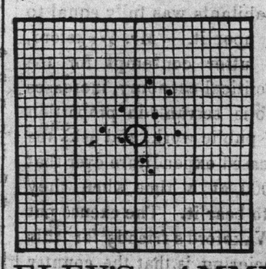

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