

The Weekly British Colonist  
AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 6, 1869

CENTURIES ago a wise man wrote, "there is nothing new under the sun." Individual experience satisfies most of us that this is in general true. Much may be new to individuals that is not new in reality. If we carefully analyze that which is put forth in the world today as new and original, we find that it has only the semblance of novelty, not the reality. It is made up of many things which in their individual forms are old and familiar. A new idea contains after all merely the elements of old familiar bygone thoughts. The combination alone is new, the elements themselves are not. Society, education, habits and surroundings combine to form men's ideas on most subjects. When we ponder over a matter that interests us, we may arrive at what we may be pleased to call a new idea, but if we go back to all the varied sources from which we have derived our information respecting it, and restore to them severally the fragments of thought we draw from them, we often find nothing remaining with the real impress of originality upon it. Newspaper writers are seldom in a position, particularly when discussing questions of public importance, to advance anything that is really new in itself or to make suggestions purely original. On public questions, a journalist should seek to represent the sound views of the thinking portion of the community. To do this faithfully he must needs discuss such questions with many. When the time for writing arrives, the writer finds that the well-considered plan he is about to develop is not his own. It is the result of many, perhaps widely different suggestions from numerous persons, and so all claim to originality on his part is extinguished. Like the preacher or the lecturer he often does no more than give shape and expression to ideas that in a vague and undefined shape have been present at some time to the minds of many of his readers. His best schemes for political reforms are merely new applications of old and well known principles. Our Sunday morning cotemporary charges us with plagiarism. He asserts, substantially, that the scheme for remodeling the County Courts which we unfolded in two articles recently published in our columns, is claimed as an original one by us—while he says, in point of fact, it is an original one of his. The first point is not asserted in the articles referred to, and is willingly disclaimed here. As to the latter, we admit that the scheme may have been new to our cotemporary, but it was not so in reality. We are exceedingly glad to be in a position to say that it is a comparatively old and familiar scheme with many gentlemen of the city who have taken an interest in the question. To them we willingly acknowledge our indebtedness for many useful suggestions in connection with the matter. The article of our cotemporary merely states in a very bald and concise way what we have advocated more fully. He has mooted a long thought of reform—and lightly touched upon its principle; we have worked out the details. The result is, neither can claim the merit of originating it; but we have endeavored to put it in a practical shape. And now, having disposed of the charge against us, we feel bound to say that we are glad our cotemporary differs a little from us as to the details of the measure. He suggests three alterations only—First, he is in favor of dispensing altogether with the Chief Clerk, Chief Justice's Clerk and one of the three Registrars. Next he is in favor of retaining the Magistrates in office, giving them the position of Deputy or District Clerks; and lastly, he advocates giving them power to hear and adjudicate cases involving sums not exceeding \$50. We may say of the whole of these suggestions, that they are not expedient because they could not be carried out without incurring extra expense and disarranging the whole fabric. As to the first point, it will be remembered that one part of the duty of Registrars, as proposed by us, is to act as Registrars of Titles. Now this can be done properly only by professional men, and one must reside for that purpose at New Westminster, the other at Victoria. A third, therefore, is absolutely necessary for the Cariboo District. A Chief Clerk for each Court is also indispensable, because the numerous duties that would otherwise fall upon the Registrars, such as registrars of titles, taxing costs, registers of Joint Stock Companies, etc., could not be efficiently performed by them. There again, if for the mere purpose of retaining in the service the present Stipendiary Magistrates, they are made

Deputy Registrars, the result can be easily seen; first they are salaried, whereas our proposition is to appoint reliable resident business men to act as Deputies in the places where courts may be held, and take fees for their pay. The one method of remuneration is a tax upon the Government, the other is not. But in addition to this, our cotemporary's scheme will not be as conducive to the efficiency of the service as ours. The Magistrates, not being gifted with ubiquity, could not be in more than one place at a time, and the convenience of suitors requires that they should always have a Deputy at hand from whom to obtain writs, etc. As to the proposition that the Magistrates should try cases not involving more than \$50, we object to it on the ground that it would only complicate the system; and further, that intricate points may as easily arise in a case involving a small amount as in one for a larger sum. A wrong decision in a case of \$50 may as much affect a poor man as an erroneous judgment on a \$5000 transaction may injure a wealthy man. Our impression of yesterday contains a communication from a suitor in a County Court of the Colony, who considers himself aggrieved. If the facts of his case be as stated by him, the instance affords ample ground for the above objection. We are as anxious as our cotemporary that the expenditure of the Colony should be kept within such limits as a due regard to the public service will allow; but we consider it false economy to underpay officials—particularly those in whose hands important trusts are reposed. Let us have good men in office, pay them well, amalgamate offices so as to give them plenty to do, and by careful supervision see that they do their work. In conclusion, a word or two as to compensating retiring officers. We put the matter in the alternative: Either give them other offices, such as we suggested, or compensate them by lands and money. We do not advocate compensation unless the change cannot be made without it. If compensation must be made, then, we repeat, let it be by the gift of lands or money, or by giving them such positions as we suggested. To offer them Deputy Registrarships in rural districts, as our cotemporary proposes, would savor of insult to men who have occupied the exalted and responsible positions of Judges.

Wednesday, Feb 3

THE THEATRE—Last evening, before a full house, Shakespeare's beautiful tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet" was successfully presented, the leading actors making most happy impressions upon the minds of the audience, who frequently interrupted the performance with loud and long-continued applause. In relation to the playing of Mrs. Bates, we increase in admiration with each change of character. Her conception of the role of Juliet is perfect; her intonation and gestures convey the true meaning of the poet's verse. Mr. Bates performed his part remarkably well. His language was clear, and pronounced with a very pure accent, his acting graceful. The part had been carefully studied. The balcony scene was charmingly rendered, and the last scene of the fifth act, where tragedy runs riot, and a heart of victims is sacrificed, was delineated well and with thrilling effect. Mr. Thayer's Mercutio; Mr. Fuller's Tybalt; and Mr. Robinson's Friar Laurence are deserving of especial commendation. The character of the Nurse was assumed by Miss Bird, in a very creditable manner. As Lady Capulet, Miss M. Field was not so effective as we could have wished, in consequence of suffering from an attack of hoarseness. This evening the great drama of "Camille," a character in which Mrs. Bates is said to excel—will be offered.

A MEMBER of the Young Men's Christian Association, at San Francisco, has been convicted as a common thief. He came lately from the States, was received into society as a most eligible young gentleman, joined the church, sang in the choir, drank tea and ate rolls with the old ladies, and played croquet with the young, and finally succeeded, by his many fascinations, in winning and marrying a lovely girl of one of the fine families. The wedding was celebrated with great éclat, and the bride received earnest congratulations on possessing the affections of such a wonderful husband. Sometimes he would spend the evening in a private parlor where he would charm them with his entertaining graces, and soon after his leaving, the lady of the house would miss a handsome gold watch; in other houses where he called or dined, choice things of value, such as card receivers, napkin rings, fancy inkstands, etc., would magically disappear about the time that he would, until the was caught in larger stealing operations, and every one had to acknowledge that he absolutely had the most 'taking' ways in the world!

SPRING RIDGE WATER WORKS CO. — At the annual meeting of this company, yesterday, Messrs H P Walker and L Lowenberg were added to the directors to fill vacancies. A dividend of one per cent. was declared. Mr C A Gillingham was re-elected auditor.

ALEX. WATSON, Esq., General Manager on this coast for the Bank of British Columbia, goes down in the Active to-day on a tour of inspection of the agencies at San Francisco and Portland.

PAYING MEMBERS.—The Council yesterday, by a decisive majority, voted down Mr Humphreys' resolution calling for returns as to the amount paid to selected members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia since their formation, and to whom paid. We regret this action. It looks very much as if there have been a great many besides official mice nibbling at the public bread-and-cheese, and that not a few have been helped to generous slices. The public, who have all along supposed that the services of their representatives were given gratuitously, will be startled to learn that there is now reasonable ground for the suspicion that more than one of their number have been paid—and well paid, too—for their services. Heretofore a difficulty has been experienced in getting candidates to stand for the Council, the reason assigned being that the expense was too great. But now that it has gone forth that members are paid—and paid 'under the rose'—there'll be a perfect scramble for the position next year.

GRAND MASONIC BALL.—The Masons are promoting a grand ball, to be given at Port Townsend, W. T., on the evening of Wednesday, March 3rd, 1869—the proceeds to be devoted to the extinguishment of the debt on the Hall. Visitors from Victoria and ports on the Sound will be conveyed to and from the ball at reduced rates of passage. The names of the gentlemen composing the committee should be a sufficient guarantee for the respectability and success of the affair. Among the gentlemen who have consented to act at Port Townsend are: Messrs E S Fowler, O F Gerrish, D O H Rothschild, E S Dyer, Cyrus Walker, M S Drew, O E B Wood, E Jones. At Victoria, Messrs N I Neustadt, G Suro, J W Powell.

FORMOSA.—It is reported, by the last advices received at Japan from China, that a very severe action has taken place between the English fleet and the natives of Formosa. Eight thousand natives are said to have been killed. As no particulars have arrived, it is not known how much credence can be attached to these rumors. The British Admiral, who is one of the most noted officers for gallantry in the navy, has evidently determined to settle matters at Formosa, and there is no doubt there has been a heavy engagement.

SOME anxiety is felt for the safety of H M S Satellite, which ship is supposed to have sailed from China via a Japanese port, in the latter part of October last, for Vancouver Island and has not yet arrived. It is just possible the Satellite is detained at China by the Formosa troubles.

The steamer Elina Anderson arrived from ports on the Sound at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing a large cargo of livestock and other produce.

The steamship Ajax arrived at San Francisco on Monday, with Victoria and Portland passengers and freight.

THEATRICAL.—Mr R. G. wife, and George Marsh, arrived on the 20th January at San Francisco from China.

The Portland papers speak hopefully of a steamship opposition between that port and San Francisco.

FEARS were entertained in California of a drought; but telegrams received yesterday announce copious falls of rain.

## Legislative Council.

Monday, Feb. 1, 1869

Present—Hons Ring, Holbrook, Havelock, Robson, Walker, Helmsken, Bashby, Sanders, Carrall, Humphreys, Hamy, O'Reilly, Alston, Trutch, Crease, Wood, Ball, Davis, Drake, Pemberton, Young (presiding).

Mr Walker introduced a protest against the adoption of the resolution as passed on Friday last relative to payment of members, on the ground that two of the members elected had voted in favor, when they were personally interested.

Hon Crease thought it right to say that although he voted for the resolution as passed, it did not meet the views he had always entertained and had expressed yesterday in the House, against commencing the practice of having paid members. What he should like to see was, that such a liberal allowance should be given to the up-country members only, or travelling expenses, as such allowance would be of material assistance to them while giving their time and brains to the country. It was proposed that such a late hour and in the midst of so much confusion that there was no opportunity of changing the resolution into such a shape as would more nearly express what he thought was right and just under the circumstances of the case. As to the protest, he should vote against it, as it proposed to make a precedent, that anything besides the legal impediments under the Orders in Council or the Orders of the House, should prevent any member from voting upon any subject.

Hon Holbrook protested against the protest placed on the books by certain members in relation to the Crown Salaries; no proceeding having taken place to which the protest could be referred, it should not consequently have been received.

A most amusing discussion ensued, during which several members attempted to speak at once. A vote was ultimately taken, seriatim, as to whether the protests should be placed upon the books, when both were lost. The minutes of previous meeting were then confirmed.

Governor's Message, No 4, enclosing returns of exports from British Columbia for 1868—ordered to be printed.

Hon Helmsken presented a petition praying for a remission of the duty on window glass.

Hon Helmsken put in amendments on the Health Bill.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon Drake—To move for returns of the amount of money paid under the Vancouver Island Road Act.

Hon Young thought the motion would not result in anything, as no data existed out of which returns could be formed.

Hon Drake then withdrew his motion.

Hon Havelock—To move that a sum of \$250 be appropriated for the British Columbia Central Agricultural Association.

Hon Havelock—To ask whether Government intends removing one of the Sisters Rocks, this year.

Hon Holbrook—To move that the Government be recommended to appropriate \$250 in aid of the Agricultural Society for the district of New Westminster.

Hon Robson—To move that the Lands and Works Department be so conducted as to afford every information to intending settlers and others touching the mineral and agricultural lands of the Colony, with cost of living, rates of wages, and any other information advisable under the circumstances.

Hon Humphreys—To move that his Excellency the Governor be respectfully asked for the returns of the moneys paid to elected or selected members of the Legislative Councils of British Columbia since the formation of the said Councils, and to whom paid.

MINERAL LANDS BILL.

Hon Crease—There were so many alterations and amendments in committee to the bill as it now stood that he thought it prudent to withdraw the bill in order to add and arrange the amendments, when it would be re-submitted to the committee.

Hon Helmsken—It would be better to fix the price first, and then the bill could be withdrawn as desired.

Hon Carrall proposed that the price of the first 1000 acres should be one dollar, for the next 500 acres two dollars, and for the remaining 1000 acres or any less quantity five dollars per acre for coal lands; patents for grants to be issued as soon as the payments were made.

Hon Young suggested that the first hundred acres should be one dollar, second hundred two dollars, third hundred three dollars, fourth hundred four dollars, and fifth hundred five dollars, at which price it would continue up to the limits of the quantity allowed to a company.

Hon Alston concurred in the opinion that five dollars per acre should be charged for the first 1000 acres and ten dollars per acre for the remaining 1500 acres. He confessed to being influenced by the petition on the subject which had been before that House, but since the remarks which had fallen from an hon member in relation to the petition he had been deprived of that sheet anchor, as he felt with the Council that the petition was valueless.

Hon Helmsken proposed five dollars per acre for the fee simple, without any Government supervision.

Hon Trutch moved that five dollars per acre should be charged for the first 1000 acres, and ten dollars for all above 1000 acres up to 1500, or 2500 in all; provided that if the company have expended \$10,000 beneficially during the period of prospecting, then the Government to give a free grant of the first thousand acres.

Hon Helmsken proposed the prices should be \$2.50 and \$5 in lieu of \$5 and \$10 respectively, in the above motion.

After a long debate the amendment of hon Trutch was carried.

GAME ORDINANCE.

Hon Drake asked leave to bring in a bill to amend the Game Ordinance, 1867. The present law as it stood was quite insufficient to prevent the destruction of game; to the present list of game in the existing Ordinance he would add quail. He thought an addition of two months to the close season was necessary, and he would make the sale of game during the close season a criminal offence.

Leave granted, and the bill read a first time.

The Fence Bill was amended by the striking out of description of occupation from interpretation clause. The bill was then reported complete.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Read a second time and committed, hon O'Reilly in the Chair. The bill was reported complete. To be read a third time tomorrow.

Hon Davis asked leave to recommend to the Governor that \$250 be appropriated for the Victoria Agricultural Society.

Hon Wood seconded the resolution, and strongly recommended its adoption by Government as helping those who show a disposition to help themselves.

Hon Alston opposed the resolution as being a bad precedent; if this amount were granted all the other Agricultural Societies in the Colony would expect similar grants, and they were all equally deserving.

Hon Ball—Such associations should be supported by public subscription; at the exhibition at Yale they collected \$700 or \$800 in a little community like that; and he thought in a town like this, with a large population, they should not ask the assistance of Government.

Hon Robson moved as an amendment that \$1000 be appropriated for all the Agricultural Societies in the Colony.

The original motion was withdrawn.

Hon Crease and Drake opposed the amendment.

Hon Wood—The Government should encourage associations having for objects the establishing of our superiority for particular descriptions of produce, as Barley, Hops, Fruit, &c. He was sure if our advantages in that respect were better known we should not be long without population.

Hon Trutch thought such a grant would not more as a hindrance than otherwise; it would not advance the object in the slightest.

Hon Helmsken—It was true that the money should be expended for the benefit of the country, and doubtless that was done as far as possible, as the money had all been expended. It was very easy to vote these appropriations, but it would be rather startling to hon members who supported them to be put on Committee of Ways and Means to provide for them. They should be very careful in voting anything which was likely to increase the present temporary debt, which was drawing 12 per cent. interest.

Hon Carrall opposed the appropriation be-

cause the Government could not apply such a sum to give universal satisfaction. He thought they had gone through the exchequer pretty clearly. The Government ought not to be expected to stand godfather for every institution in the country; farmers should do it themselves.

After some further debate the House divided, when the resolution was lost. Ayes, 5; noes, 13.

The Health Bill was postponed till tomorrow to allow of amendments suggested being added.

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON WHEAT.

Hon Holbrook brought forward a resolution recommending that the duty on wheat be reduced to 15 cents per 100lbs. The present rate of duty on wheat was most anomalous because manufactured flour did not pay a proportionate amount of duty. He would demonstrate that very simply, for instance:

The duty on Wheat sufficient to make	
1 bbl of Flour, 300lbs, was.....	\$1 00
Freight on 300lbs of Wheat.....	1 50
The duty on 1 bbl Flour was.....	1 50
Freight on do do.....	1 00
Thus the difference in favor of flour was	05

If the duty on wheat was reduced encouragement would be given to home manufacture, a most important consideration in good government.

Hon Ring proposed an amendment that wheat should be admitted duty free.

Hon Drake moved the previous question, which, after some discussion, was carried.

Hon Drake moved that the Governor be requested to send down an Ordinance altering the duty on spirits manufactured in the Colony, from \$1 to 50 cents a gallon, and to amend the Excise Ordinance. Distillers desired to make their spirits from barley, which would give a great impetus to agriculture on the Island, but they found that they could not get more than \$2 per gallon for their spirits when manufactured, and as the actual cost was one dollar, and the duty one dollar, there was no margin left for profit, hence they would be compelled to stop the manufacture; but if the duty was reduced to 50cts they would be enabled to compete with manufacturers on the other side, who only paid 50cts a gallon duty.

Hon Helmsken supported the motion as, if we don't supply the whiskey the Americans will do it for us, and we may just as well have the money from this source as our neighbors. It would be better to reduce the duty on our own liquor, than be forced to engage a large staff of Custom house officers in preventing the contraband trade from the shores of Puget Sound.

Hon Davis, Robson, Carrall and Havelock spoke in favor of the motion, and hon Crease and Trutch against; an division, the resolution was carried. Ayes, 10; noes, 7.

Hon Davis withdrew his motion relative to statements in English papers.

The Council then adjourned till 1 p m tomorrow.

## Notice of Removal.

## VICTORIA NURSERY

## AND

## SEED ESTABLISHMENT.

## MITCHELL &amp; JOHNSTON.

PROPRIETORS  
The Seed Business of the Firm is REMOVED to the

## OCCIDENTAL BUILDING,

Corner of Government and Fort Streets.  
M. & J. would respectfully invite parties about to plant to inspect their large stock (\$5000) of

## FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of the most approved varieties of the  
Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, &c.,  
True to name.

For health, vigour and growth the Trees are unequalled.  
Also, a fine lot of English Holly, Hawthorn, Standard & Dwarf Roses, and a General Nursery Stock.

THESEED DEPARTMENT is replete with the finest varieties of Seeds for the Farm and Garden, grown by the firm and imported. Among their fine selection of PEAS

MEAN'S LITTLE GEM, a wrinkled marrow, 1 foot long

MEAN'S ADVANCE, a wrinkled marrow, 2 1/2 feet

And BINGHAM'S, a smooth kind, 2 1/2 feet, are the best and earliest Peas in Cultivation, are quite new and highly recommended.

NURSERY GROUNDS—Head of Fort St.

SEED STORE—OCCIDENTAL BUILDINGS, Government and Fort Streets, Victoria.

December 12th, 1868.

## JUDSON'S

## Simple Dyes for

## People

REGISTERED  
are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

## Anyone can Use them.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dyes.

NAMES OF COLORS.

Magenta Mauve Violet Scarlet Green Blue  
Pink Crimson Brown Canary Orange Black

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.  
May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,  
19, Coleman street, London.

N.B.—A small bottle of color will dye 12 yards of bonnet-ribbon.

## SEE THAT YOU GET JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES

the wonderful popularity of which has caused numerous inferior imitations, which are calculated to injure both buyers and sellers.

For our Catalogue of instructions how to use the color twenty different purposes.

## "JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES."

may be had

## NOTICE

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of James Wilson Trahey, deceased, are requested to present them forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make payment of the monies due from them to

ROBERT BURNABY,  
Government Street, Victoria.

Carrall supported the

only to say that in the department every facility was given to one desiring to obtain a return indicated by the Westminster; maps and of the Colony already open to inspection, be glad to have any on the subject by could be more readily

settlers. Farmers were very careful of their stock, very difficult to compile portions of the Colony that some made per return being made as such statistics would be portion of the information intended settlers.

recommend, in view of obtaining the necessary information, that a pamphlet all the necessary information as might be thought proper proposed.

migrants would soon be and route, hence not by should be established on the necessary facilities information at the disposal

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MEMBERS. moved that his Excellency respectfully asked for

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er. ped the House would be or way for such re-

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ment of misrepresentation said that such a resolution against a member that was not sufficient would be placed in a be production of these

formation was rendered the of the rancour d by the debate on the t last and the manner men had been vilified ere styled blood suckers ough the information he would support the

the resolution. the to see the resolution members were af- in the public press than the members Government. He did on would do any prac- in many Councils request such as he; be again begged draw his resolution. not very thin skin- resolution on public

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