

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 19, 1867.

The Municipal By-Law.

Our city fathers are at last going about their affairs in a business-like way, and are setting seriously to work on the necessary improvements which have lain so long in abeyance.

can be formed, a smaller percentage will meet the requirements. We have omitted to mention that the rate charged on real estate is on the assessment of 1866.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 11.—Council had a short session to-day. Chief topic was Robson's motion urging the desirability of defining and reducing the Indian Reserves to the actual wants of natives and throwing the residue open to settlement.

Oaths and Evidence Bill passed through Committee. Judge Cox made his maiden speech on the difficulty of extracting truth from Chinamen. He said he had sworn them in every form, from pieces of burnt paper to smashing plates; he had even gone so far as to break a dish, but to no purpose, and he was convinced that the only mode by which truth could be extracted from the recreant was by breaking a dish on his head instead of on the floor.

Select Committee reported the following bill, prepared: Vending Liquor to Indians; relating to Sheriffs; declaring the application of English laws; and Interest Ordinance, which passed first readings.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—F. W. Seward has returned from his second mission. It is believed we have purchased the island of Saint Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A battle was fought at Jalapa, in which the French were victorious.

Miramón and Reja were marching on San Luis Potosí with seven thousand men. The Emperor had ordered them to attack the Liberals; if victorious, it was his intention to order an election, and if the people declared for the Emperor, to stay, but if for Juárez to leave.

Europe.

A new Atlantic Telegraph Co is now organized, with the intention of laying a cable by way of the Azores to Halifax.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Prince Napoleon has been appointed director of the Paris Exhibition. The Emperor's Address at the assembly of the Corps Legislatif will contain a final statement of the disposition of the Eastern and Mexican questions.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—A telegram of this morning quotes Gold at 136; Legal Tenders, dull at 73, buying at 73 1/2.

Legislative Proceedings.

THE GOVERNOR WANTS \$701,000!

THE CAPITAL PETITIONS!

NEW WESTMINSTER, February 13.—Council sat to-day. Time occupied in committee on bills.

The Colonial Secretary laid the Estimates on the table. The total asked for is seven hundred and one thousand dollars, interest and temporary loan absorbing two hundred and twelve thousand.

The Estimates were not read, but will be printed to-morrow and considered on Friday.

The Oaths and Evidence Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Sheriffs' Law Bill passed through committee; also, Indian Liquor Bill.

The Constitution question will come up to-morrow.

The Governor assented to the Indemnity and Victoria Incorporation Ordinances.

Barnard and Smith presented on Tuesday a petition to the Governor from traders and packers in Yale district, praying for the abolition of Road Tolls. Reply to the effect that they would be continued the present year.

Walkem, to-day, presented petitions from Cariboo and the lower country on the Capital question. No response elicited from the Governor.

Miscellaneous.

The Indians on the mainland and Island are summoned to a great waw-waw at Government House on Monday.

The Hope leaves for Yale to-morrow. Weather fine. Nothing down river. The Leviathan has returned from Nanaimo; the Magistrate is too ill to attend Council.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Banks made a speech of an hour and forty minutes yesterday, in which he submitted a plan of reconstruction, to be applied first to Louisiana and subsequently to other States, by a commission appointed to investigate new state governments.

Butwell, of Massachusetts, followed in an exciting speech, demanding that Congress should no longer delay the work of reconstruction, and declaring that the President has the interest of the rebellion, and the great obstacle to the restoration of the Union.

Raymond and other members tried to get a hint from Boutwell concerning the progress of the impeachment inquiry. None of them succeeded.

Boutwell charged that the acts of wrong and oppression were instigated by the President. The remarks caused much sensation.

Raymond conveyed the idea cautiously but unmistakably that the President was about to abandon his hostile attitude, and make a long advance for the sake of harmony of Congress and the country.

Bancroft has been appointed collector of the port of Boston.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Thunderbolts of blinding vividness burst from the clouds last night, while rain was pouring down in torrents; the darkness was so great as to make it impossible to see across the streets, and church spires and buildings were for an instant rendered plainly visible by the glare.

This was followed by a heavy shock of thunder which seemingly made the earth rock, as if shaken by an earthquake.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The steamer Ocean Queen, with San Francisco dates to Jan. 18th, has arrived. She brought \$788,000 in treasure.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The Senate increased the pay of the District Judge of California to \$5000, and the District Judges of Oregon and Nevada, to each, \$4,500.

Mr. Conness moved that the Secretary of War be directed to cause a survey of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada Mountains, for a new route to the Pacific. Adopted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A large delegation is at Washington, request the passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Detective Baker was before the Judiciary Committee yesterday. It is stated, on high authority, that he testified that he was in possession of a letter, written by President Johnson, when Military Governor of Tennessee, to Jeff Davis, offering to identify himself and Tennessee with the Confederacy, on certain terms.

Being doubtful of the signature, Baker showed it to the President's Private Secretary, who positively identified the handwriting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President recognizes it as the obligation of his oath to submit to trial for impeachment; but he will resist suspension to the uttermost power of the Courts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The New York Legislature has passed a joint resolution instructing the delegates in Congress to advocate the bill granting national aid to the Northern Pacific Railroad, connecting Lake Superior with Puget Sound.

Advices from Mexico, Feb. 2nd, discredit the report that Canales was shot.

A battle was fought at Jalapa, in which the French were victorious.

Ortega will be tried by court-martial.

European.

LONDON, February 8.—The trial of Governor Eyre of Jamaica has commenced.

Dargan, the Railroad King, who failed with heavy liabilities, is dead.

The Greek Government has sent a note to foreign powers declaring that war is at hand. They desire peace, but deem it proper to propose an increase of the army and navy.

Advices from the Greek frontier represent things to be in such a threatening condition that Turkish families are fleeing from the country.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 9.—The Pacific Mail steamer Golden Age sailed for Panama this morning with a large number of passengers.

A fire broke out last night in a dwelling near the corner of King and Townsend streets, which destroyed the distillery, two small tenements, and two sheds. Loss \$6000.

Gold closed in New York last night at 137 1/2; Sterling Exchange, 108 1/2.

Legal Tenders are quiet at 73 buying, and 73 1/2 selling.

Arrived, February 8th—Steamer Idaho, 112 days from Bath, Maine, and South American ports; bark Buena Vista, 18 days from Teaklet. 9th—Brig Francisco, 18 days from Coose Bay.

The mail steamer Active was advertised to sail from San Francisco for this port on Saturday, 16th instant.

Europe.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Austria has made overtures to the Swiss authorities with a view to negotiating a commercial treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Times' Washington correspondent says that in conversation with the President, the latter strongly justified himself on the subject of reconstruction, and violently assailed Congress, accusing it of usurpation of the Executive and Judicial powers.

General Dix is urging the French government to abolish the searching of travelers' baggage in view of the coming exposition. It is understood that a reply favorable to the request will be received.

A full Hungarian Ministry has been formed.

The South German States have proposed a military union with the northern states.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—Advices from Behring's Straits announce the completion of the surveys of the American portion of the Russian-American Telegraph. The Straits have been surveyed for the cable. It is expected that the Russian portion of the work will be finished next August.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—A U. S. ship has left the Bosphorus to take Cretan fugitives from Greece.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The short time movement of the Manchester manufacturers is extending.

It is reported that Prussia has asked Austria why the troops of the latter were being concentrated at Galicia.

It is reported that a new frontier will be made between Austria and Italy.

It is announced officially to-day that the British Government has accepted the plan submitted by the provisional delegates for a union of the American provinces.

Advices from Paris state that France is disgusted with the new programme adopted by the Emperor Napoleon.

LONDON, January 25.—Quite formidable bread riots have occurred at Greenwich.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The French, Russian, and Prussian governments have resolved to negotiate in common with the Porte on the Eastern question.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The German Confederation has agreed to the scheme of Prussia.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The duchies have been formally annexed to the German Confederation. The German Diet is to meet for the first time on the 24th of February. Count Bismarck declines a seat in the Diet.

Central and South America.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, has arrived.

The difficulty between Mosquera and Minister Burton was probably settled by a apology from the former.

Dr. Hine, American Consul at Costa Rica, died at San Jose January 8th.

Davidson's Engineers who are to survey the Isthmus for the ship canal, were at Bermuda preparing to start for Darien.

The demand for breadstuffs is active without any advance in prices.

Suitable tonnage freights for Europe are in demand, and the rate is firm at 8 per cent, payable at Lima annually, which may be exchanged for Prussian Extension stock.

Advices from Valparaiso say that the allied fleets were there. It was rumored that the Spanish Admiral would proceed with all his ships to the Falkland Islands. It was also reported that Spain would establish a naval station at Montevideo.

The Brazilian army had gained an advantage over a column of six thousand Paraguayans.

The revolution at Mendoza had not extended to any other part of the Argentine Republic.

The Herald's Santiago, Chili, correspondent of January 23, says foreign mediation between the allied Republics and Spain has been definitely rejected. A rigorous prosecution of the war has been determined upon.

Mediation on the part of the United States was looked forward to amicably. It was believed that a proposition for adjustment from that quarter would be accepted.

The Chilean Government had received reliable information that Spain was making every preparation for war, and would reinforce her naval division of Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso, thus rapidly becoming impr-gnable, and the allied fleet was being made ready for an expedition.

The Mendoza revolution had assumed alarming proportions, and the revolutionary forces, it was thought, would succeed. In that case an uprising will probably take place, and the war of the triple alliance against Paraguay would be ignominiously ended.

Nothing had been heard of the United States steamer Lancaster, reported to have foundered off Cape Horn. The mail steamer from Rio brings news that the Emperor of Brazil had resolved to increase his army and navy in the

NEW ORLEANS, January 20.—The moras Ranchero says—ment for the reformation Church has been inaugurated Mexico, by Rafael Diaz Martinez, who been elected Bishop. The object of the new

movement is to break off from the old church, because through the Romish influence the interference of the French was invoked to deluge the Republic with blood.

The Rev. Father Hernandez was captured and shot by the Imperialists, after suffering unheard of atrocities.

Escobedo arrived at San Luis, with twenty thousand Liberals, and captured the place. Sierra Gorda pronounces for the Republicans.

Meja has sought the protection of Mexico. Eighteen thousand Liberals surrounded Cuernavaca and Mexico, under Alvarez.

NEW ORLEANS, January 20.—The frigate Racoon left Vera Cruz on the 21st with 1200 Austrian troops. The evacuation of Mexico was to be commenced yesterday.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The reporter of the St. Louis Democrat has arrived. In answer to a summons of the Congressional Committee appointed to inquire into the riot at New Orleans, and is prepared to give his evidence relative to the President's speech at St. Louis, charging the responsibility of the New Orleans riot on Congress; and also to report as to his exact language, when he said he would kick out of office those who would not support his policy.

The reporter has a photographic report of the speech. In the House to-day, Stevens moved the following: Whereas it is beneath the dignity and contrary to the justice of the nation to be represented at any court where Government prohibits the free worship of American citizens within its jurisdiction, they professing the Protestant religion; and whereas the Roman Government recently ordered American churches to be moved beyond the limits of the city, and does prohibit the free exercise by them of the Christian religion; therefore be it enacted that no money hereby appropriated shall be paid for the support of a legation at Rome, or for the future expenses of any such legation.

An official letter from Florida says that the Indians of every tribe are determined to keep their negroes in their tribes as slaves, denying that white man's laws are applicable to them on the subject of slavery. The negroes claim their liberty, and appeal to the military for assistance.

It is officially reported that the freedmen throughout Florida are renewing their contracts in large numbers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The Herald's special says, that Bowie county, Texas, is in revolt. Captain Trimble, late of an Illinois regiment, a planter there, was recently shot and badly wounded, and his life threatened. He came to New Orleans and returned with twenty cavalrymen to remove any Arkansas. The negroes on the place was manacled and driven through the streets in the presence of the cavalry, who were forced to fall back before three hundred unreconstructed rebels. Mrs. Trimble died from ill treatment.

The Herald's correspondence from the principal cities of the South indicates a general reaction of political sentiment among the Southern people.

From Nashville there are indications that no election for Representatives will be held in time for the Fortieth Congress. Brownlow will wait until August before ordering an election, losing, if necessary, all representation in the first session, so that he may take advantage of the colored vote, which seems certain to be legalized in Tennessee in the coming spring.

The Judiciary Committee are investigating the apprenticeship system under the law of Maryland, and find that courts in some sections seem to be discreet in observing the Civil Rights Bill.

The Times' Washington special says:—The House Judiciary Committee have become satisfied from the testimony already adduced, including that of General Butler, that there is sufficient grounds to warrant articles of impeachment against the President. This is based on testimony yet un heard on behalf of the President, and when that is offered it may materially change the minds of the committee.

The Tribune says: Mr Ashley is very busy working up the impeachment matter. He has just come in possession of very important facts, which are exceedingly damaging to the President. The Judiciary Committee will not begin active operations until Mr Ashley makes up his case. They expect important facts from Surratt, implying Davis in the assassination of President Lincoln.

The New Orleans Riot Committee have made a report; no mitigation has been found for the hostile and disloyal character recently attributed to that section.

The unconditional Union men of East Tennessee at a recent meeting endorsed the action of Gov Brownlow, and instructed delegates to vote for his re-nomination in the State Convention on the 22d February.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Times' special says the following is the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the President:—

Art. 14, Sec. 1.—No State has a right to secede, nor the Federal Government a right to reject a State, or deprive it from representation in Congress.

Sec. 2.—The United States debt shall be held sacred and inviolate. The rebel debt shall never be paid by the nation nor by any State.

Sec. 3.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to its jurisdiction, shall be citizens, and shall have the rights and immunities of citizens of all the States. The enjoyment of life, liberty and property are guaranteed.

Sec. 4.—Representation shall be based on numbers—counting all persons (except Indians not taxed); but when a State excludes any of its population on account of race or color from voting, then its exclusion shall not be counted in the basis of representation.

The following is proposed to be inserted in the Constitution of each State:—

Every male citizen, having resided in the State one year, and six months preceding election, and who can read the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and whose taxable property, shall be counted in the basis of representation.

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from any Port or Place in the Colony of Vancouver Island, and its dependencies, shall be presented and punished with all singularities of the same forfeitures in the case of the Eravians or persons committed by any person or persons at the Payment of Duties payable in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, or Duties imported into any Port or Place of British Columbia.

provided that this Ordinance shall continue in force until the 1st June next ensuing, and further that the Governor shall by Proclamation to that effect in the Government Gazette, at any time after the above mentioned period, declare the application of the Customs of British Columbia, to goods, wares, merchandise imported previous to the date of this Ordinance, and thenceforth imported into any port or place of British Columbia, or the territories thereto adjacent, from any port or place of British Columbia, or the territories thereto adjacent, and which are known as the Colony of Vancouver and its dependencies, and which are not paid British Columbia Customs duties, and thereupon such duties shall be leviable or collected upon such goods, wares, merchandise, or duties, from the date of this Ordinance. This Ordinance shall be cited as the Customs Declaratory Ordinance, 1867.

above Bill will come up for second time this week.—ENDS COLONIST.

A Bill

An Ordinance to confirm certain done by Officers in Vancouver and since the Union.

HEREAFORE and before the Union of the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, certain Public Officers of the Colony of Vancouver Island were, by Order in Council, or other Laws, Statutes, and Authorities, required to perform certain acts or duties, or to discharge certain duties, which were performed by persons holding offices, but in the character of Officers of British Columbia acting in Vancouver and it is expedient to confirm such

very act, matter, or thing bona fide performed as aforesaid, before the date of this Ordinance, by any person, or persons, duly commissioned in that behalf deemed to be and to have been done, and the same shall not be deemed in any of Her Majesty's Courts or Criminal Jurisdiction in this

any act, deed, matter or thing which the said Union was required to be executed in Vancouver Island, by or by the authority of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of Vancouver Island, shall, since the said Union, be deemed to be and to have been done, performed, and executed, by the authority of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia; and any act, deed, matter, herebefore required in Vancouver to be done by or before or by the authority of any Officer, or Officers, in that part of British Columbia in that part of British Columbia in Vancouver Island as Treasurer, General, Sheriff, or Stipendiary Magistrate, shall and may for the future be holding the like Office and appointing acting in the Colony of British

his Ordinance may be cited as "The Enabling Ordinance, 1867." The above bill was read a third time in Council on Thursday, 7th instant, and

Bankruptcy Court.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1867.

Fry—The examination was adjourned for a fortnight.

Griffiths—Passed second examination.

Coxes & Crooks—Application for an assignment, which was adjourned in order to complete.

Carter—Accounts of Official Assignee.

Macredy—Portion of costs of order to be paid.

Quarles—Second examination adjourned.

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ERRY DAVIS'

STABLE PAIN KILLER.

Best Family Medicine of the Age

Internally, it cures sudden colds, weak stomach, general debility, sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, indigestion, cramp and pain in the bowels, colic, diarrhoea, and dysentery.

Externally, it cures fevers, boils, and severe burns and scalds, cuts, and sprains, swollen joints, ringworms, broken breasts, frost-bitten feet, toothache, pain in the face, rheumatism. It is a SURE REMEDY FOR ALL CHILLS AND FEVERS.

MOORE & CO., Agents.

Grand Eucalypti in Medicine.

is the founder of a new Medical System, whose vast internal doses enable the patient to paralyze the bowels, thus giving precedence to the restorative health and appetite, with from this extraordinary Pills, and cures the most

These two great specifics of the Doctor cures all the symptoms of cholera, the ordinary cures by Maggell's Pills and Salve the system of the public to the inefficiency of the ordinary cures of cholera, and upon which people long blindly depended. Maggell's Pills are

One or two of Maggell's Pills suffices to give perfect order to the stomach, and render the spirits light and buoyant, and no reaction in the form of constipation is noticed. The functional restorative system is feeble, it is invigorated. It makes the medicines very desirable for delicate females. Ulcerous and arthritic affections are cured by the medicinal pills. In fact, it is here announced as the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC and DIARRHOIC where all others fail. While for BILIOUS, Cholera, and all abrasions of the skin it is a valuable. Sold by J. Moore, 1 New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per