## WEEKLY COLONIST AND OHRONICLE.

Hon Robson had the honor to read the to the revenue, and hence deserved more at took care to secure the spoils resulting from report of the Select Committee on Immigra- tention, and they doubtless would have insist- those quarrels. He had no objection to the report of the Select Committee of Infinities tention, and they doublies would nove thersi-tion. The Committee did not think it advis-able to make too large a grant under the present circumstances of the Colony; they. recommended that the amount applied to assist passages be limited to \$3500, and such assistance be restricted to temale do-large a contribution we put them down on such assistance for the to 20 years of a contribution we put them down on such assistance be restricted to temate do large a contribution we put them down of mestic servants from 18 to 30 years of age. The number to be brought out should not to cover all the expenditure for every pur-exceed 40 at one time. The cost of passage pose in their behalf. With such an expen-and the little incidental expenses for the diture we expected the Indian to acquire all voyage they had calculated would amount the knowledge we possessed, and consequentto \$175, of which the Government should ly when the poor creatures, terribly ignorant pay \$75, the applicant \$50, and the other \$50 would be paid by installments. The period of service to be required would be two Judge who assumed the black cap and proyears. The Board have the disposal of the nonneed the dreadful sentence that launched Government grant and receive applications them into eternity, and invoked the mercy of for servants. Proper means should be taken God upon their souls. We did not attempt for the dissemination of useful informa- to teach them, but sternly inflicted panishfor the dissemination of useful information concerning the Colony in Great Britain and San Francisco. The report was adopted, to be taken up for consideration on Tuesday next. Hon Crease brought up the Vancouver Island re-conveyance Ordinance, which was

tution; and all this within a stone's throw of

the motion of hon Alston, and ventured to

read a first time. DHTY ON CATTLE.

Hon Humphreys moved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that the daty on horned cattle imported into British Columbia be increased to \$5 per head, duty on sheep to \$1 before them was an exceptional case The stock raisers on the American side were in a position to drive their cattle and sheep access the line and undersell the farmers of British Columbia. This was owing to the fact that the stock in British Columbia, although rapidly increasing, had up to the position to drive their cattle and sheep present time been very costly to our farmers, and they consequently required and deserved.

some protection. Hon Robson seconded the motion; he had held the opinions expressed in the resolution for three years, and he felt more and more convinced it would work well; the additional duty would not affect the price of beef or mutton places of worship and all the other indications to the consumer. It was well known that of the highest state of civilization. Hon Ring-He would willingly support people drove large berds of cattle from the American side into this country at a very little expense, eating up all our rich grasses the motion of hon Alston, and ventured to on which they fattened and paying a large add that the thanks of the Council were due on which they lattened and paying a large at that the thanks of the Council were due profit; the drivers did not pay anything to-wards the revenue of the Colony, and the present tax would only be an equitable way of compelling the payment of their contri-bation. The tax would have the effort of the black cap, he would add,

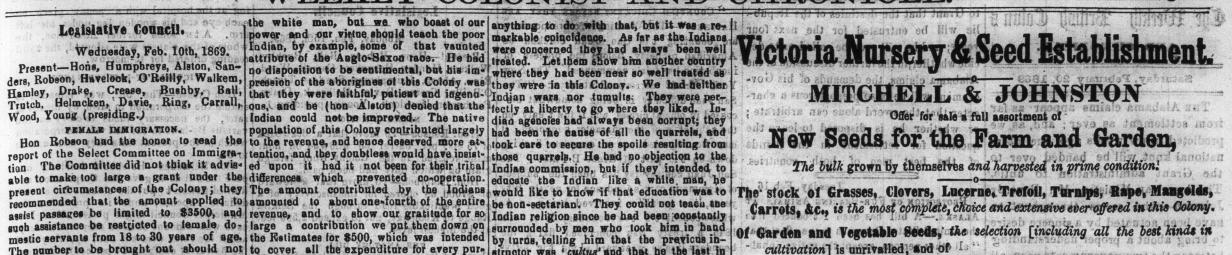
present tax would only be an equitable way of compelling the payment of their contri-bution. The tax would have the effect of encouraging stock raising in the Colony, and would not interfere with the tariff. Hon Ball was opposed to any increase in the duty on cattle; the settlare had now got compete with American drivers. Many estiles were not in a pesition to raise large herds; Vancouver Island was very deficient in breeding cattle. The information of the bis the big of the work form of the information of the big of the work of the with the white many there duty of compete with American drivers. Many estiles were not in a pesition to raise large herds; Vancouver Island was very deficient in breeding cattle. The import as applied to sheep, would be still worse policy. Hon Davie- While he differed from the should not descend from his position as a man and a gendeman to make invidues who introduced the resolution had done so conscientionally, but a measure such as that proposed, although possibly witable for the Mainland, was quite unsuitable for the Mainl Island. The farmers had given up at now of success in that way until the duty was taken of altogether. He moved by way of amendment that y-arlings be admitted duty amendment that y-arlings be admitted duty billty for the past and a deep sense of responsi-billty for the future. The British Govern-up and vindicate the administration of the Hon O'Reilly differed from the two last speakers in thinking that it would make any Hon O'Really difference from the two last ment recognised the right of the aborigines speakers in thinking that it would make any difference in the price of meat; it would make no difference whatever if the duty was raised to \$10 per head on horned cattle; the farmers on the Mainland required some protection. Hon Ring thought the duty should be re-duced instead of increased ; the result would be an increase in the price of beef and mutton; all the prime necessaries of life should be admitted duty free. Hon Sanders did not believe it would in-crease the price of food, and he thought our relation to smallpox we; naturally moved them away from us as far as possible with a view to self preservation, but this removal had killed off half the Indians they had been farmers were entitled to protection. Hon Orease would vote neither for the resplaced in proximity with on two occasions There were a few isolated cases of practical elution or the smendment; the Tariff ought not to be touched. People had completed their arrangements for business on the basis of the present Tariff, and it would cause very great inconvenience to make any change at present-it would alter the general course of Hon Helmcken said the importation of year-lings would give a great impetus to stock raising in this Colony; they would be brought over here to fatten for the market also. On a division, the amendment of of hon Da-vie was lost, and the resolution of hon Ham-phreys carried. Hon Alston moved that an humble address be presented to his Excellency, the Governor, respectfully requesting him to issue a Comtrade. Hon Helmcken said the importation of year. Hon Alston moved that an humble address be presented to his Excellency, the Governor, respectfully requesting him to issue a Oom-mission to enquire into and report upon the best system of administering Indian affairs, and of managing their Reserves. The motion affected 50,000 people in this Colony. In every civilized country where the natives had been dispossessed of their lands, the obli-cation of the family had been always been dispossessed of their lands, the obli-gation of protecting them had been always recognised, and in every such section a special Department had been created to look after their affairs. In this Colony there was no Indian administration; but that had not arisen from any apathy on the part of the Hon Helmetre protection action of the terminet and the protection of the terminet and terminet and the protection of terminet and ter no Indian administration; but that had not amongst the Indians was drukenness. arisen from any apathy on the part of the Government. The kindly sympathy of Sir James Douglas was well known; and if Gov. gant and deceitfal. His main characteristic Kennedy had not been removed he would no kennedy had not been removed he would no Kennedy had not been removed he would no donbt have taken proper measures for their protection. Our present Governor has taken a lively interest in their affairs. The great want was the absence of machinery, which pre-vents Government from effecting all that could be desired. It was true that under the rule of the Hudson Bay Company there was no such administration; but they treated the In-dians kindly, and were kindly treated by them in return; they had prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquor, but when the along with him that deadly poison and from the poor Indian. He had only been informed the other day that some poor indian. He had only been informed the other day that some poor indian. He had only been informed the other day that some poor indian. He had only been informed the other day that some poor indian that time the Indians began to diminish. He dedice the indian reserve. He was ready to admit that the Indian was indicated by that the present motion had been informed to example the indian reserve. He did not asy that the present motion had the indian reserve. He did not asy that the present motion had the indian reserve.

population of this Colony contributed largely had been the cause of all the quartels, and surrounded by men who took him in hand by turns, telling him that the previous in-structor was 'cultus' and that he the last in turn, was the only man who could show him the way to heaven. We would make them pull down their shanties, go to school and do what we thought was right; all this inter-ference would show the Indian that be was not the same as other people, and the result would be trouble of a very serious character. The glorious Anglo, Saxon race had attempted to civilise them by flogging their women. Fhrash the devil out of the Indian by all means, although he could not help thinking there was more of the Satanic element in the white man. They might go on imming systems for the benefit of the Indian, but be thought it was better to leave him alone. Gentlemen knew nothing about it; the Indian had improved wonderfully of late erament in their transactions with the Inyears by contact with the white man. They dians, and would be the means of preventing should have seen the Indians as he had seen many of the catastrophes and the wholesale them fifteen years ago, and then they would destruction by disease that occurred from understand the advantage of letting them. time to time amongst the Indian tribes. alone. They naturally derived both, good Such a system had been attempted; as for and evil by contact with the white man. The instance, it was known that there was no Indian was well off ; he could do what the wood on the reserve at the other side of the white man could not; he could get food when-hardly able to procure sustenance ; he theregreat and glorious Arglo Saxon race could fore in conjunction with others had, in 1863, do for him. It was not whiskey, nor because attempted to lease portions of 'he reserve, they came in contact with us, that was the cause of the disappearance of the Indian, but it was well known to all medical men in the Colony, it was syphilis, a gift from that. great and glorious Anglo Saxon race that that the commission was illegal. One por gentlemen vaunted so bigh. If a committee tion of the scheme was to remove the Indians was appointed he trusted the Governor from the vicinity of the town with the excepwould take care that there was none of the tion of those married to white men, or clerical element mixed with it, the commitdomestic servants, as the Indian men contee should be composed of men who had no stantly degraded themselves with drunkenness axes to grind. and gambling, and the women with prosti-

Hon Ball-No good could result from such a motion. Were we perfectly prepared to pay the Indians for the lands? That was the question. If they confined the Indians to certain tracts of land it would be making a sort of cizilised slaves of them; they would never be happy when their liberty was taken away from them, and such treatment created the desire for ardent spirit. In reply to the statement that the Indians were driven away from certain patches of land, that was true,

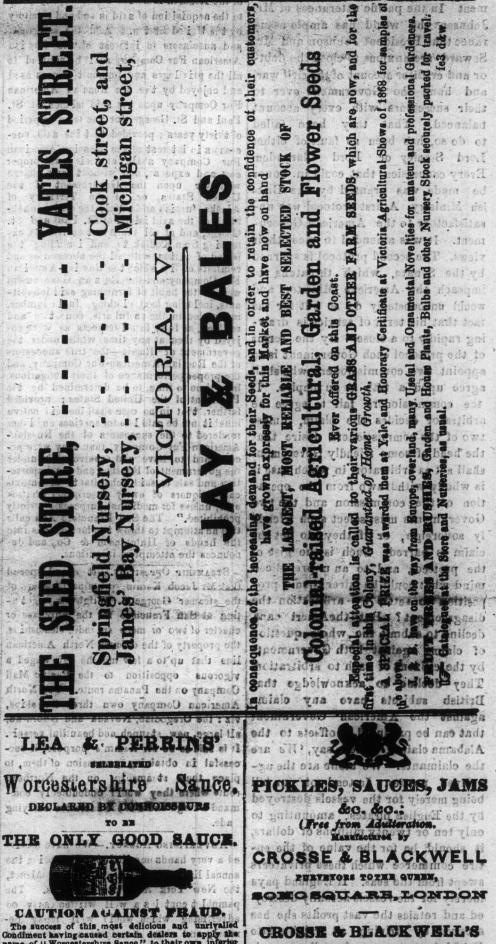
treatment of the Indians was more humane than in any other country. Our laws entitled them to all the rights and privileges of the white man; they had thriven under them and had vastly improved in every respect by contact with the white man. The laws when applied to the Indian were always strained in his favor. The commission might be of some value to the country, so he would vote for it.

The resolution was carried. The resolution was carried. The Beports from the Committee on Draw-backs, Ship Stores and Pilotage, were read and adopted. Ordered to be brought up in Committee on the Drawback Bill. We introduced the white man's vices, which were certain destruction to the Indian. ment would not lose anything, but the people would gain a great deal because purchases of other articles would be made, and the revenue would be increased: It was only that morning that he had asked the purser of one of the boats, who said that he had formerly purchased from \$1000 to \$1500 per month good that had been done to the Indiane purchased from \$1000 to \$1500 per month The Supreme Courts of this Celony were a when he obtained his stores free of duty, but solemn mockery. (Cries of no, no.) The poor Indian was condemned for offences compelled to take. If the duties were remitted, against our laws which were not offences they would be able to procure them cheaper against his own. Id order to be able to ad- here than elsewhere. In England all foreign,



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126 3 on Cattle.

VICTORIA, Feb. 12, 1869. COLONIST: I see by your lative Council proceedings paper that the resolution Mr Humphreys recomduty on horned cattle and lopted. It appears to me of the Legislative Council ata whence to draw the is s subject, since the result ons is so erroneons. At y all the horned cattle in re in the hands of five or ly the whole of the sheep man; the consequence is. be purchased on the main-\$75, and what price they it not for the Oregonians driving in herds, is im-Now, sir, if the duty is discourage and perhaps sation of this needfal comof the young cattle up ready for the knife; the be that beel and mutton tices at which such articles iboo six years ago. I sin-n injudicious step will not overnment. I am now in way to Portland, for the cattle for breeding pur-er country, and the in-d make a serious difference . I hope you will insert paper, as it may prevent mmitting a great error:

FARMER: er' will be perfectly easy the duty, as it is highly y alteration will be made LONIST.]

s.--These celebrated Pills are purifying the blood, cleansly stimulating the kidneys, tients. A few doses of this t the foulest stomach right retoms, steady the circulation. scles and composure to the e Pills are so innoxious that persons in the most delicate with marvellous effect. When inervated by over-indulgence ercurial preparation, these restoratives, they expel the blood, 52

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same subject, confirmatory of the views of hon Helmcken. Hons Hamley and Orease opposed. The resolution was ultimately tiss 1

THE DRAWBACKS BILL. The Drawbacks Bill was read a second time and ordered for committal on Monday next. THE SCHOOL BILL.

After some debate in Committee, during which the whole of hon. Helmeken's amendments were adopted, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. THE GRAVING DOCK.

In reply to hon. Helmeken, hon. Trutch said that the correspondence between the Executive and the Imperial Government was still in

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On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeit-ing the n + [4]

LABRLS

os leichtes of of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 80th of the same month, for

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HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

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Bon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Phy-icians and J. T. Davenort, that he had received infor-mation to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See " Langet," December

mation to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Choicera was Chlorodyne.—See "Laneet," Becombor 21, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from "Medical Times," January 12, 1866.—" Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."
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augus of his political convictions. It is