

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

## And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 8.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867.

NO. 20.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

TERMS:  
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For Three Months, do do 3 00  
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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE:—Columbia Building, Government and Langley Streets, Victoria, B. C.

Printed and Published by HIGGINS, LONG & CO., at the Victoria Press, No. 20, Cross Street, Victoria, B. C.

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Our Coasting Trade—Its Legal Aspect.

We yesterday pointed out the injury that would result to Colonists were foreign vessels allowed to enter into competition with British vessels for the carrying trade of this Colony; and objected, as an abstract principle, to power being placed in the hands of His Excellency to grant permits to foreign bottoms to engage in that trade. We are prepared to-day to show to the satisfaction of our readers and the Government that the Council cannot confer upon the Governor any such power. Any attempt to do so is illegal and unconstitutional—as was ably contended by Messrs DeCosmos and Helmcken. The Queen in Council has alone that power, and even Her Majesty cannot exercise it unless upon the receipt of an address from the Legislature of the Colony interested praying that its coasting trade may be opened to the vessels of nations other than British. The power is specially reserved as a Royal prerogative, and no permit issued by His Excellency will be worth in law the paper upon which it is written, except Her Majesty's consent has first been signified in response to a prayer of the Legislature. That there may be no misconception, we copy the following section from the Customs Consolidation Act, 16 and 17 Victoria, Cap. 107:

CCCXXVIII.—If the Legislature or proper Legislative authority of any of the British Possessions abroad shall present an address to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to authorize or permit the conveyance of goods or passengers from one part of such possession to another part thereof in other than British ships, or if the Legislatures of any two or more Possessions, which for the purposes of this Act Her Majesty in Council shall declare to be neighboring possessions, shall present addresses or a joint address to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to place the trade between them on the footing of a Coasting Trade, or of otherwise regulating the same, so far as relates to the vessels in which it is to be carried on, it shall thereupon be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, so to authorize the conveyance of such goods or passengers, or so to regulate the trade between such neighboring possessions, as the case may be, on such terms and under such conditions as to Her Majesty may seem good.

That there may still be no misconception on this point, if the reader will turn to the Union Act (Sec. 5), he will find that Governor Seymour has conferred upon him all the powers and authorities vested in the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, or in the Commissioners of Customs. These "powers and authorities" we find, upon reference to 18 and 19 Victoria, Cap. 96, Sec. XVI., to be as follows:

XVI. The powers and authorities now vested in the Commissioners of Customs with regard to any Act or Thing relating to the Customs or to Trade or Navigation in any of the British Possessions abroad shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be vested in the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other person administering

ing the Government in any such Possession, and every Act required by any Law to be done by or with any particular officer or at any particular place, if done by or with any such officer, or at any place appointed or nominated by such Governor, Lieutenant Governor or other person so administering such Government, shall be deemed to have been done by or with such particular officer or at such particular place, as the case may be, and as required by Law; and all Commissions, Deputations and Appointments granted to any such officer shall be deemed to be granted to the officer so appointed at the commencement of this Act shall have the same force and effect to all intents and purposes as if the same had been granted or made in the first instance by such Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person so administering the Government of any such Possession; and all Bonds or other Securities which shall have been given by or for any such officers and their respective securities for good conduct or otherwise shall remain in force, and shall may be enforced and put in suit at the instance of or by directions of any such Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of any such Possession.

There is nothing in this section about the Coasting Trade. The Governor is merely required to enforce the laws relating to Customs, etc.; but in section 6, of the Union Act, we find it clearly laid down that nothing "in this Act shall interfere with the exercise of any power that would have been exercisable by Her Majesty in Council if this Act had not been passed."

We put it to the country fairly and honestly, if the Attorney General and the Collector of Customs—sitting as members of the Legislative Council and voting "aye" when it was proposed to confer a power upon His Excellency which it was their duty to have known they had no right to confer—should not be heavily ashamed of themselves for the lamentable ignorance they have displayed. The one gentleman is supposed to be the legal adviser of the Government—the fount from which was drawn the inspiration that has dictated the preparation of every important measure brought before the Council during the session; the other is the officer whose department was especially concerned in the passage of the clause—who is handsomely paid for attending to the duties of that department, and who is supposed to have the Customs laws at his finger ends. Yet we find both these gentlemen sitting in the Council in a state of beatific ignorance as to the laws under which they hold their positions, and actually aiding by their voice and vote in the passage of a clause they should have known was an invasion of a prerogative of the Crown. After this, we are prepared for anything ridiculous and absurd from the official members of the Council.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, March 22d, 1867.

ASSAULT.—Sofa Scalloff was yesterday charged by Lucy, a Fort Rupert Indian, with assaulting her, and was ordered by the police magistrate to pay a fine of \$10, or in default to suffer 14 days' imprisonment. Another charge, of stealing a shawl from the same female, was dismissed.

TEST CASE.—We understand that a mandamus has been applied for by one of the purchasers of property under the sale of real estate for delinquent taxes to compel the Sheriff to issue a title in fee simple for the property. Counsel on both sides have been engaged, and the argument promises to be interesting.

OPPENHEIMER ESTATE.—A third dividend of five per cent. is declared in this estate, payable on and after Monday next, at the office of Mr. F. Weissenberg.

THERE is splendid skating on Little Langford Lake, while strange to say, the water on Skinner Bottom, usually the first to freeze over, is as innocent of ice as the streets of Victoria of snow. Skating parties visited Little Langford yesterday.

THE INDIAN WOMAN who received a gun shot wound through her breast on Thursday is receiving the kindest attention from Dr. Bellamy, surgeon of the Naval Hospital. The injuries received, though painful, are not considered dangerous.

THE ESQUIMALT TRAGEDY.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner Pemberton on the body of Thomas Madden, infant son of John Madden, who was killed under the painful circumstances narrated in yesterday's *Chronicle*. A jury having been empanelled, consisting of Samuel Askew (foreman), John T. Edward, T. O'Brien, R. Williams, G. Campbell, and J. H. Williams, the following testimony was taken:

John Madden, sworn—I am the father of the deceased child, whose age is 11 months; he was not present when deceased met his death; the Indian woman Annie is the child's mother; she has lived with me four years and about three months on Skinner's farm; I have seen the marks of a bullet on the door of my house, and also the partition inside; the marks were not there when I left the house at 11 a.m. yesterday.

Annie, a Cowichan Indian woman, deposed—I was in the small room at back of the house yesterday washing deceased's face; the person calling himself Marrack came round the house and tapped at the door at the side of the house; the man calling himself Carter was standing at the fence, I saw them leave and shoot at a hat; I afterwards took two steps from the window where I was standing, and a bullet struck the deceased and fell on the floor; I then looked out of the window, when I saw Marrack running, carrying the rifle; I came out of the house when the men told me to return; the man who knocked at the door said something but I did not understand him and made no reply; the child was not crying when the man came to the door; when I came out of the house I saw the man with the rifle run towards the house from the field; two shots were fired at the hat, and another which struck deceased and myself.

Gilbert T. Carter, sworn—I belong to H. M. S. Malacca. Yesterday Mr. Marrack and myself left the Hospital with the rifle produced; and went down to a place called "Skinner's bottom." When we got about 20 yards from the house in which the Indian woman lives, Mr. Marrack said he was going behind the house to ease himself. I told him I would put my cap on a tree for him to fire at, when he returned to the field he shot at my cap and I shot at his cap. We

were struck, after which we went down behind some bushes to the right of the tree. Marrack stopped and was about to load, I walked away a few yards throwing stones, all at once I heard a cap snap and Marrack said the rifle had missed fire; he then put another cap on, and I walked away a short distance when I heard the rifle go off, I cannot say in which direction. We then proceeded towards the house, and on getting to the middle of the field I saw the Indian woman in the road about 20 yards from the house. We got over the fence but neither of us spoke to the woman. We walked past the house without knocking or going in and went across the open space to the right. The first time I knew of the occurrence was when Dr. Bellamy showed me the bullet about an hour and a half after we passed the house. I had no idea any person lived in the house as I had often been there before without finding any person in it. I saw no signs of its being inhabited. I did not see Marrack knock at the side of the house. He was four or five hundred yards distant when the rifle missed fire. I did not see in which direction it was pointed when it went off, he did not put it to his shoulder to take aim.

George Bellamy, Surgeon in charge of the Royal Hospital, deposed to the nature of the wound inflicted. When called to examine the child O'Brien's residence he found a bullet wound in the right side and another near the navel, portion of the intestines were protruding which he replaced, but death resulted shortly afterwards from internal hemorrhage. The bullet produced corresponded with the bore of the rifle produced, and would be such a bullet as to cause the wound.

Terence O'Brien swore to having picked up the bullet produced, and given it to previous witness.

William Marrack after receiving the usual caution said; I belong H. M. S. Malacca. I have heard the evidence of Mr. Carter read; it is true. After the rifle missed fire I put on another cap holding the rifle at my side. I am not sure if I pulled the trigger. I did not know how high the muzzle was elevated; to the best of my belief I cannot say if the house could be seen from where I was standing; the rifle went off accidentally; I did not see the child or woman cry. Recalled—The rifle produced is the one which I fired.

Rev. A. C. Garrett, who acted as interpreter, having translated the whole of the evidence to the Indian woman and her friends the court was cleared; and the jury after consulting about 20 minutes returned a verdict of manslaughter against William Marrack, who was thereupon committed to take his trial at the next Assizes, bail being taken for his appearance, himself in \$1,000 and two sureties in \$500 each.

It is reported that the Sir James Douglas will be converted into a steam revenue cutter. She would send one-eighth of the entire Customs revenue through her smoke-stacks.

Dr. Comrie's Lecture on "Water."

The last lecture of the series was delivered by Dr. Comrie, on the subject of "Water," in his special relation to health and sanitary matters. The audience was not so large as on the occasion of his former lecture, on air, but comprised many of our most intelligent citizens. The first topic of the importance of water as a sanitary agent, and the various properties of oxygen and hydrogen, by interesting experiments. By putting a piece of charcoal into a jar of oxygen gas a most brilliant light was produced; and a small piece of heated steel wire became immediately inflamed and melted. The nature of 'lime' light or Drummond light so much used for signals was shown by a current of oxygen passing through a flame, and impinging on a ball of lime. Hydrogen was produced by potassium thrown on a basin of water, immediately bursting into a flame and decomposing the water. After a description of good water, the various impurities were shown by a series of tests applied to water taken from different wells within the city. A solution of Chloride of Barium produced a white precipitate. Acetate of lead applied to water containing sulphuretted hydrogen gave a brown precipitate. Oxalate of Ammonia applied to another specimen gave a white precipitate, which was explained as indicating lime. Nitrate of silver applied to water containing chlorides gave a white muddiness. Drawings enlarged from microscopical views, showed in a rather impressive manner the nature of organic impurities. Of the specimens examined, the Spring Ridge Water was seen to be the best. It was stated that Glasgow, of all cities, had the purest and most ample supply—45 gallons being the daily average for each individual, and by computation saving the inhabitants £40,000 a year in soap alone. The influence of impure supplies in producing disease was vividly represented

deaths and water supply closely corresponded during the epidemic of 1849 in London, and that districts had suffered, or been free from cholera, according as they changed a bad for a purer supply, and that these experiments involving the death of millions, should surely teach wisdom to the present generation. The defect of a system of sewerage and drainage in Victoria was pointed out, and the hope expressed that the citizens would support the municipal authorities in carrying out remedial measures, the water supply (exclusive of wells) in the meantime, being abominably small—3 gallons daily for each individual; and the Spring Ridge Company being only able, at the utmost, to give seven gallons. The lecturer is in error here. The S. R. Co. are prepared to supply an abundance of water for a much larger population than we at present possess. As each individual ought to have at least twenty-six, it was suggested that recourse might be had in the future to Thetis or Prospect Lake, as the local wells contained very dangerous impurities, and reference was made to the Sanitary Act of 1866, which in England enforces proper drainage and a sufficient supply of pure water for all towns. In speaking of diseases, it was stated that no safe conclusion could be made in the absence of any proper system of registering births, deaths and marriages, and no opinion formed as to whether the population of the colony is stationary or progressive. The concluding remarks made an appeal to the good sense of the citizens acting in accordance with these well known sanitary laws.

We have given a full account of this lecture not only because of its inherent merits, but because of the importance of these subjects to the city at large. This lecture was one of the best in the series, and if the managers of the Institute could always provide such practical and interesting information in a form so easy of comprehension they might depend upon the attendance of the citizens even during the summer months.

The Rev. Mr. Somerville, in a humorous manner, moved a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. Wallace and heartily responded to.

The President, Mr. Alston, after intimating that the Institute was now free from debt, declared the series ended, and the meeting dispersed.

LEGAL.—The old and well known legal firm of Peakes & Green has been dissolved by mutual consent—the late partners, we understand, continuing business upon their own account. Mr. N. Jacob, chief clerk of the late firm for several years, remains with Mr. Peakes.

NATURALIZED.—Joseph Silva, a native of Portugal, took the oath on Saturday and became a naturalized British subject.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL will not be prorogued, it is now said, at the earliest before Saturday next.

Monday, March 25th, 1867.

ARRIVAL FROM LONDON.—The Hindon Bay Company's bark *Glamara*, Capt. Brown, 188 days from London, arrived on Saturday morning, and has gone into Esquimalt to relieve herself of 600 tons of ammunition and stores for the naval vessels, before coming here to discharge some 800 tons of general merchandise. The *Glamara* reports a procession of storms and gales during her passage. The bark was 73 days to Cape Horn, was three weeks in rounding off River Platte, a fierce pamparo was encountered, and off the coast of Patagonia a fearful lightning storm, that lasted ten hours, was experienced. Balls of fire played about the yards and rigging, and the flashes of light were blinding and incessant for ten hours, when the storm abated. From the Cape to the Straits the bark was about 59 days, and after entering she was two days in beating up against a northerly wind. In company with the *Glamara* five other ships entered the Straits on Thursday; three of which drifted out again. Capt. Brown reports all hands well, and notwithstanding the rough passage, believes that the cargo has escaped damage.

FROM CARIBBO DOWN.—Mr. Todd, who arrived in town yesterday from Caribbo, reports that from Quesnelmouth to the Junction there is an average of 2½ feet of snow. Weather intensely cold all the way down from the Blue Tent to 59 mile House. On the way down stock is looking very bad. Feed is getting scarce. There is a strong probability of a large number of stock being lost. From Yale down there are five portages, the heaviest above the Orchard. The aggregate length of the ice is not large—probably not a mile and a half.—*Examiner*.

ANOTHER of Dr. Davie's sons came from England in the *Glamara*. The doctor is a firm believer in the future greatness of this Colony, and not only maintains his faith by remaining here himself, but by sending his children to study in the most advanced and respected colleges, and that we are glad to note another instance of his unshakable confidence in the stability of the country.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The work on the British Columbia portion of the overland line to Russia will not be prosecuted this year. The explorations, however, will be continued, and the line, so far as it has been constructed, maintained. No working parties will be sent out, and the entire force of constructors will be relieved from further service.

ARRIVAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The American ship *Revere*, from San Francisco, arrived yesterday morning. She is bound for Nanaimo to take in a cargo of coal, and was towed up yesterday by the tug *Isabel*.

A MERCHANT from Portland has been arrested for alleged dishonest practices, and held to await the arrival of the *Fideliter* with the complainant on board.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Outward Inflammations.—Before the discovery of these remedies, many cases of sore, ulcers, &c., were pronounced to be hopelessly incurable, because the treatment pursued tended to destroy the strength it was incompetent to procure, to exacerbate the symptoms it was inadequate to remove. Holloway's Pills exert the most wholesome powers over unhealthy flesh or skin, without debarring the patient from fresh air and exercise, and thus the constitutional vigor is husbanded; while the most malignant ulcers, abscesses, and skin diseases are in process of cure. Both Ointment and Pills make the blood richer and purer, instead of permitting it to fall into that poor and watery state so fatal to many laboring under chronic ulcerations.

Inflammatory Eruptions.—Few diseases of the skin that are not marked by constitutional symptoms, are so dangerous as Erysipelas. Its seat is in the derma or true skin, and during its continuance the superficial vessels are surcharged with an infectious virus. Yet it yields with a readiness almost incredible to the depurative counter-irritating properties of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. All the external eruptions, such as scald head, Itch, Rose Rash, Inflammatory Scall, Itch, &c., are eradicated with great rapidity by this powerful vegetable specific. The bowels should be kept laxative, for which purpose Bristol's Vegetable Pills are the best and safest medicine.

Another Medical Triumph.—Wonderful cure of rheumatism. No disease is more agonizing than rheumatism; none more difficult to relieve; yet a case which for thirty years had baffled the Faculty, has, it appears, been completely cured. The particulars are given, with expressions of astonishment at the result, in many of the western journals. They state that John Roche, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged fifty-six years, had, for the greater part of his life, endured torments of the most terrible description. His limbs had been racked, and contorted were of the size of a man's hand, until his knee-joints and drew up, until they resembled the claws of a bird, tendency in the blood was indicated by blotches and dition he began to use Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, in conjunction with the great antidote to the virus of the Pills, and eight bottles of the Sarsaparilla. Eleven vials of him from every vestige of the Sarsaparilla, relieved and joints have been only partially relaxed (for they were beyond absolute cure), he is now well, cheerful and able to attend to his business. The Pills are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. Both medicines are obtainable of all druggists.

HONESTY is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

& PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce

PREPARED BY GONNOISSE & SONS

TO BE

ONLY GOOD SAUCE

FOR A GAINST FRAUD

of this most delicious and unrivaled sauce certain dealers to apply the names of Lea & Perrins have as a Table 1, every informed that the genuine is to

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

is their names are upon the wrapper, in bottle.

foreign markets having been supplied Worcester's Sauce, upon the wrapper the name of Lea & Perrins have as a Table 1, every informed that the genuine is to

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and Stopper.

and for Export by the Proprietors, Wm. & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and in New York by Messrs. J. & R. Rhoads, 111 N. 1st St.

LES, SAUCES, JAMS

&c. &c.;

Free from Adulteration.

Manufactured by

SE & BIA KWELL,

URVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

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LES, SAUCES, JAMS

&c. &c.;

Tuesday, March 26, 1867.

American Affairs.

Every measure that President Johnson has recommended calculated to reconcile the conflicting elements of the country and restore peace, has been voted down by a hostile Congress, and measures of their own, of a very different tenor, substituted. The last act of the late Congress was to pass a Reconstruction Bill, by virtue of which the Southern States are converted into Military Districts, with standing armies quartered and Territorial Governments established, and Governors appointed by the General Government. As the appointing power has just been taken out of the hands of Mr Johnson and placed in that of the Senate, we may be sure that none but dyed-in-the-wool Radicals will be chosen to direct matters. These territories will not be entitled to a representative in Congress until they have been converted into States by an Act of that Congress. An Act already in force provides that no territory shall be admitted into the Union until it has first accorded to all its citizens the right of suffrage. It will therefore be seen that the South will only be "reconstructed" after it has extended the right of suffrage to the blacks. The Supreme Court has lately decided that the passage of a measure affecting the status of any State of the Union, while that State is unrepresented by at least one member in the national Legislature, is unconstitutional in fact and revolutionary in tendency. Congress has, however, fallen into a way peculiar to itself of settling such questions, and whenever it is found that a measure it deems advisable to pass will conflict with the constitution, the first step taken is to amend that instrument so as to allow the measure to take effect. And as for the Supreme Court, which is the only non-elective body in the States, the Congressmen propose to bowl its Judges off the bench, like so many pins in a ninepin alley, by passing an Act enabling them to "reconstruct" it to suit their own ends, and admit none but political friends to seats in the new Court. Congress has determined that the South shall be reconstructed on the Universal Suffrage basis, and there is not the slightest hope of President Johnson being enabled successfully to resist it. Indeed, if the President escape impeachment at the hands of Congress it will be "with the skin of his teeth," and because no act that will warrant the adoption of so extreme and dangerous a course can be brought home to him. It is pleasing to observe that a committee of the Thirty-ninth Congress—composed entirely of political enemies of the President—have reported that after a diligent inquiry they have been unable to discover that Mr Johnson has been guilty of any corrupt practices, and ask to be discharged from further service. What unprejudiced person could fail to have confidence in Mr Johnson with this testimony of his political enemies recorded in his favor? The first election in the district of Columbia (the thirty-mile square plot of ground in the centre of which the city of Washington stands, and over the government of which Congress has exclusive control) under the new Act which enables negroes to vote, has been held and resulted in the Radical candidate for Mayor receiving a small majority of 79 votes over his competitor, who had held the office for many successive terms. The polling passed off quietly—the colored voters being protected by a military force. The opposition of the Southerners to universal suffrage avails little. Tennessee has permitted her negroes to vote, and it is only a question of time when her example will be followed by other late Slave States. The number of blacks is very large throughout the South, and as no person who bore arms against the Union, or who held office under the late Southern Confederacy, will be allowed to vote, it will be readily seen how completely the Southerners have fallen into the hands of their late slaves, who will hold office

and direct the public affairs of their old masters before the expiration of two years. It needs only the confiscation of the property of late rebels and its distribution among the loyal men (which means the blacks) to effect the most extraordinary political change ever known, and place the white Southern rebel in the position of "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for a race that he held in bondage for a period of upwards of two centuries.

CONFEDERATION MEETING.

The theatre was filled last evening by citizens who had met upon the call of the Mayor to consider the question of Confederation. Ex-Mayor Lumley Franklin, upon motion of Mr Powell and with the unanimous consent of the meeting, took the chair and called the meeting to order. Mr Seelye was chosen Secretary. Mr Franklin briefly stated the object of the assembly, which was to consider the advisability of this colony joining with the other provinces in a Confederation, and forming an Empire having control of its own destinies. It was a question that required much consideration, and he urged upon the citizens not to repeat the mistake made when they rashly consented to unconditional union (applause).

R. Finlayson, Esq., rose to move the first resolution, and said that since the year 1819 the colony had been struggling along under various forms of Government without making much progress, because it was found impossible to attract a permanent population to our shores. It was now sought to enlist the Eastern provinces and to unite this colony to them. He heartily approved of the scheme (applause). A great many people looked upon the Rocky Mountains as a great obstacle or barrier to communication with the East, but he would say that the most pleasant journey he had ever had was one that he had once taken from Canada to British Columbia across those mountains. He hoped soon to see the day when stages would be running from Yale to Pembina (applause). He thought it was a disgrace that this Colony, of seventeen years standing, was tottering on the verge of bankruptcy—not through any want of resources of her own, but because the expenses of Government were too heavy for the country to bear (prolonged applause). Mr Finlayson here read the first resolution, which was as follows: "That this meeting views with great pleasure and much satisfaction the scheme which is now before the Imperial Government for the Confederation of the Colonies of British North America."

Mr Powell came forward to move the second resolution. He fully recognised the importance of the question, and did not believe that any great good could be accomplished by any country without union. He fully endorsed the Confederation Bill, and called on citizens to show their personal considerations and discuss whether its adoption would not be better for their race and their country. The speaker then reviewed the condition of Canada before '37, and repeated the opinion of Lord Durham, who claimed that the extension of the area of political liberty to Canadians would only rivet their loyalty and devotion to the Crown the more. He believed that Confederation would draw the colonies still closer to Mother England (applause). The speaker denied the Confederation movement was anti-English. English statesmen were getting awake, and were determined that every Anglo-Saxon should enjoy the liberty of Britons. We had an area that would swamp England and France some day, and we could build up a greater country than either (cries of dissent and 'yes'). With Confederation we should have all the freedom of a republic without its weaknesses, we should have all the strength of Great Britain without her incumbrances. If the Cabinet did wrong, the people could say, you shan't stay there; they would not have to wait four years—as in the United States—before getting them out of office (applause). The Provinces or States would have the benefit of all the minerals, &c., and every revenue save one—the general impost; and each Province would be independent, except that the General Government would have a right to do what it pleased for the general benefit. The speaker then proceeded to expatiate upon the agricultural resources of the country, but met with some marks of disfavor from the audience. He then showed the advantages of Confederation in constructing the overland railway and telegraph, and retired amid applause.

The resolution having been read a second time, Mr Bishop asked if the movement was not intended for the advantage of the Hudson Bay Company? [Applause and "no, no, no."] He also objected to a remark of Mr Powell that people who had come here from the other side of the Rocky Mountains had not shown sufficient pluck. [Laughter and applause.] He opposed the scheme, which he considered only raised to benefit the Hudson Bay Company. [Hisses, applause and "give him a brandy cocktail."] He benefited, but it would be madness to rush blindly into Confederation. He asked "that the scheme be well grounded" [Voice—"the Active's ground!"] before it be accepted. [Sit down, dry up, etc.]

C. B. Young, mounted the stand, and was received with applause and cries of "good fish." He asked the people not to rush blindly into Confederation. A voice—"Now, Mr Young, are you speaking as an Englishman or as an American?" Mr Young—I am speaking, sir, as one in whose veins flow the pure blood of both. [Ironical applause.] The speaker then reviewed the manner in which Union had been brought about and spoke forcibly against Confederation amid much opposition. Canadians, he said, were great politicians, and they would be continually trying to get office. Mr Watkins was at the head of this scheme, and that was enough to damn the whole thing. He [the speaker] was shortly going to leave the Colony, but as long as he

was in it he would do the best he could for its interests. The only advantage to be derived from Confederation would be a road across the country.

The resolution was then put and carried by an immense majority. The chairman stated that the committee had telegraphed to Canada for information as to the provisions in the Confederation Act for the admission of this Colony.

Dr Powell came forward to propose the second resolution, which was as follows: "That the Colony of British Columbia would be greatly benefited, its progress and permanent prosperity secured by its admission into the proposed confederacy of British North America upon fair equitable terms."

Dr Powell pointed out that the terms under which we would consent to join in the Confederation must be fair and equitable and explicitly stated. He denied that this was an attempt to alienate the Colonies from the Mother Country, and read the draft of the first Confederation Bill prepared by the North American delegates, proving that the object of Confederation was to cement and perpetuate the connection with the Mother Country. Was it not better if we could ally ourselves with 4,000,000 people, obtain responsible government, and have taxation reduced than to remain as we are—a petty, oppressed, tax-paying colony, with our destinies in the hands of a capricious stranger? [Great applause and cries of "yes!"] The doctor then proceeded to state the area of the provinces, the resources and climate, the statistical information furnished being listened to with profound interest. In concluding, the doctor said that Mr Young, in attempting to show what responsible government meant, exhibited "his utter ignorance of the subject." Dr Powell retired amid much applause.

Mr Young, in explanation said, his knowledge had been taken from the same source as Dr Powell had derived his information from, and there was not a word about Responsible Government (oh! and cheers). The Chairman here read the telegram to the Colonies, published elsewhere, giving the resolution unanimously passed in the Legislative Council, which was received with a storm of applause. Mr Robertson seconded Dr Powell's resolution in an excellent and telling speech in favor of Confederation, pointing out the means it would afford us of changing our present unpopular form of Government for one more in keeping with the spirit of the age—a Government by the people that would enable the people to legislate for themselves and manage their own affairs. He further more showed how it would be the means of attracting population and capital; and of strengthening and perpetuating the bond that united them to England. He enlarged fully upon the advantages that a trans-continental route would unfold, and believed that instead of severing the bond of connection between the colonies and the mother country it would be the means of cementing it, and counteracting the present tendency to drift imperceptibly but surely towards annexation. He considered that it was with this view the measure met with so much encouragement from English statesmen. In conclusion, he urged upon his hearers to identify themselves with the scheme, believing, as he did, in a maxim of Macaulay that a country was always prepared for self-government; that it would considerably reduce the burden of taxation, foster loyalty, and give the colony a status it did not now possess. The learned gentleman was loudly applauded.

The resolution was then put and carried by acclamation. Dr Carroll, in a few well timed remarks, in which he congratulated the meeting, by its endorsement of the previous resolution and action of the Council, in having done that of which they and their descendants would feel proud, moved the following resolution: "That the delegation of gentlemen representing the views of this meeting, be appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Governor respecting the foregoing resolutions and respectfully to request him to take further measures, either by delegation or otherwise, to secure the immediate admission of the Colony into the Confederacy upon a just basis."

Mr Waddington, who was loudly cheered, seconded the resolution, confining himself to a subject which he has studied for some time—the Overland Route. There could be no connection without communication. He proceeded to show the feasibility of this projected enterprise. The only real barriers that had presented themselves were the Rocky Mountains and Cascade Ranges. The Vermilion Pass, which was first thought to be the most feasible one for crossing the Rocky Mountains, was 100 feet high, and the Yellow Head Pass, which was only 3630 feet high, was then found to be the most practicable, the ascent being almost imperceptible. He was happy to state that the company for making a line of rail from Bute Inlet to Queen's, 22 1/2 miles was nearly completed, most of the capital having been subscribed and he would add that Messrs. Galbraith, Peto and Brassey were interested in the undertaking, the latter gentleman being a personal friend of his. [Cheers.] There were really no difficulties in the way of the undertaking. There was a break this side of Lake Superior, which was, however, not an insurmountable barrier, his canyon at Bute Inlet. The real difficulties were all this side. The Cascade range, which was a sea of mountains, is divided by the Bute Inlet Valley. The speaker described the line of road with accuracy, the distance available for steam travel on the upper Fraser being 5000 feet high, and described by four canyons, three of which were but trifling obstacles, the 170 miles that would carry the line across the Yellow-head pass where the chief obstacles were fallen trees to the Saskatchewan, and the magnificent and fertile plains beyond that would be traversed to Lake Winnipeg, forming an almost straight highway, and the 1100 miles of splendid steam communication to Fort Garry, interrupted only by five miles of rapids. Then the fine travel to St. Paul's, which would enable the traveller to take rail and go to Halifax. [Laughter.]

Mr Seelye read an extract from the New York Tribune, foretelling that 20 years would find British North America one of the most commercially powerful nations in the world, with an unbroken chain of communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The speaker made a few appropriate remarks in favor of the scheme, jocosely twitting the obstructives, who were necessary in every community as the breaks on a wheel, and who desired popularity some way or other, if not by proposing anything themselves, then by opposing what others advanced (applause).

Mr Bishop replied and while declaring himself in favor of confederation, moved an amendment to the effect that a committee be appointed with a view to the consideration of the subject and report to a public meeting after hearing the terms on which the Colony may be admitted to the Confederation.

Mr Fisher seconded the amendment, disapproving of the meeting committing itself to such a resolution without reflection or understanding its consequences. He dwelt upon previous political blunders and spoke generally against the scheme, maintaining that sufficient arguments had not been advanced in support of the movement, that it would more over cause offence to our neighbors by such a resolution without reflection or understanding its consequences. He dwelt upon previous political blunders and spoke generally against the scheme, maintaining that sufficient arguments had not been advanced in support of the movement, that it would more over cause offence to our neighbors by such a resolution without reflection or understanding its consequences. He dwelt upon previous political blunders and spoke generally against the scheme, maintaining that sufficient arguments had not been advanced in support of the movement, that it would more over cause offence to our neighbors by such a resolution without reflection or understanding its consequences.

The amendment was lost and the original motion carried by a large majority, when on motion of Dr Powell, the Hon. Helmcken DeCosmos and Pemberton were named the committee to wait on the Governor. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting dispersed in a most orderly manner.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday March 19

The Two Ports.—Over and over again has the truth loving editor of the Columbian endeavored to injure Victoria harbor in the eyes of foreign shippers and insurers, by calling it a "miserable duck pond," incapable of admitting ocean steamers and ships, and conjuring up all kinds of imaginary difficulties, dangers, and risks that beset the bold navigator who ventures into this port instead of proceeding up the natural highway (?) of the Fraser. It is nevertheless an incontrovertible fact that ever since the Labouchere commenced plying between San Francisco and Victoria the ocean mail steamers have been running regularly to this port, and have entered it at all hours of the night without an accident of any kind. We will say nothing of the impracticability of ocean steamers passing through the Fraser river sand-heads at night; of that we allow nautical men to be the best judges, but what does our telegram from New Westminster state? That the Active, drawing 7 or 8 feet of water, under a full head of steam (and we learn that the Government pilot on board) while taking a casual trip to the capital, ran into a mud bank off the Government offices and remained hard and fast up to 3 o'clock yesterday morning. We do not think any the less of the navigation of the Fraser on account of this misadventure, which was probably solely attributable to the absence of proper buoys to mark the channel, and might have occurred anywhere under similar circumstances, but such lessons should teach scribbling editors who live in glass houses not to throw stones at their neighbors, and gubernatorial writers from the *Age de Paris* not to pen such rubbish to their "Masters" in Downing street as that Victoria harbor was incapable of admitting a yacht drawing 3 1/2 feet without touching bottom, "the fate of the large percentage of vessels, small as well as large."

LEECH RIVER.—Mr. Cosgrove, from Leech River, reports that the saw-mill will not be in working order for a month yet, owing to the absence of an overshot wheel to drive the machinery, and it is feared that lumber will not be saved in time to admit of mining being prosecuted during high water this year. The miners are all well but idle. Provisions are cheap—vegetables are selling at five cents per pound; potatoes, 2 1/2 cents; flour, \$5 per sack, cash, and \$4 50 on credit. Twenty deer were killed on the river last week. The snow lies three and four feet deep on the banks and there is a good deal of ice in the river. The miners are loud in their complaints at the non-completion of the ditch for which they have long waited in patience. At least one thousand men might be at work were the ditch completed.

THE WRECK OF THE BARK GEORGE WASHINGTON.—There have been two arrivals from the wreck of this bark since Sunday last. The hull and standing rigging have been sold for \$900 to the firm of Spaulding & Harris. The vessel having been lately coppered at San Francisco, will prove a valuable prize to the purchasers. A quantity of the stores, rigging, &c., from the wreck, was brought over by Capt. Whitford, in the schooner Wester, on Sunday.

ST. PATRICK'S BALL.—The pressure of news on our columns we regret precludes more than a passing notice of the anniversary ball, given in the St. Nicholas Hall last night. The large room was well filled and the company, inspired by the excellent music furnished by Messrs. Sandrie, Palmer, Bushell, Maguire and Wilson, appeared to enjoy themselves to the utmost. Dancing was vigorously kept up until after we went to press.

RETURN OF THE ENTERPRISE.—The steamer Enterprise, Capt. Swanson, returned at 6:30 o'clock last evening from New Westminster with twenty passengers, amongst whom we noticed Hon. Capt. Stamp, J. Boschwitz, Mrs. W. A. G. Young, Baie Brothers, and Captain Irving. The Cariboo news by this arrival was anticipated by the telegraph.

DEATH OF A FORMER RESIDENT.—Dr J. L. Gumbinner, a former well known resident of Victoria, died suddenly of heart disease, at San Francisco, a few days ago. Deceased, who was highly respected, leaves a family dependent upon the cold charity of the world.

Mr Sala is corresponding with the London Telegraph, from Rome. His fine library was lately disposed of at public auction.

SIXTEEN tons of copper from the wreck of the bark Deantar, near Gray's harbour, W. T., have been taken to one of the mills on the Sound. The wreck was sold to the auctioneer, who was the only person present at the sale, for \$5.

DESIGNS.—Six designs compete for the premium of \$100 offered by the Rector and Churchwardens of Holy Trinity Church, From San Francisco, 1; New Westminster, 1; Victoria, 4.—*Examiner*.

MR DICKENS has commenced a war upon publishers who send their books out with uncut leaves, and ridicules the parsimony which dictates the slovenly practice for the sake of saving a little paper.

SOONER THAN EXPECTED.—His Excellency on Monday told the Confederationists that the Legislative Council would probably be prorogued on Saturday week.—*Examiner*.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, March 21.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE VEN. ARCHDEACON GILSON.—The usual crowd which assembles to witness the sailing of the mail steamer was swelled yesterday afternoon by the congregation of St. John's Church to bid farewell to the Archdeacon, their faithful pastor, and Mrs. Gilson, who left for England. The many estimable qualities of Archdeacon Gilson have endeared him, not only to his congregation, but to the community at large, inasmuch that we do not envy the task of the reverend gentleman's successor. In a community like this, where ecclesiastical power is virtually unrecognized, it is no mean accomplishment in one fulfilling a high office in connection with the mother church, to secure the cordial sympathy of those outside of the sphere of his labors; but in Archdeacon Gilson this qualification has been eminently recognized. The humility and godly sincerity of the man have left a lasting impression of regret throughout the community, that he should have thought it better to depart than to remain.

NANAIMO.—The schooner Black Diamond, Capt. McCullough, arrived from Nanaimo yesterday morning, after an extraordinarily short passage, with a cargo of coal. We are indebted to Capt. McCullough for a Nanaimo paper. The ship Silas Greenman is loading at Nanaimo. The bark Scotland, which left here seven days ago, was off Stuart Island on Tuesday, not having accomplished half the distance. The schooner Crosby, with a cargo of coal, sailed on Thursday last. Messrs. Travers and Jones, being about to leave the colony, were entertained at a farewell dinner by a number of friends, on Wednesday last.

Later.—The New World returned from Nanaimo yesterday. She has taken in a north's supply of coal. The bark Scotland arrived at Nanaimo on Thursday night.

A PLEA IN BEHALF OF POLYGAMY.—The New York Times in an editorial condemns the interference of the Government with the Mormons at Salt Lake, and says that no reliance should be placed in the statement that Mormons imperil the safety of Gentile life, or interfere with Gentile enterprises or industry. The polygamy of Mormons is not worse than the prostitution abounding in anti-Mormon cities. They are opposed byordes of lazy adventurers and shiftless and reckless buzzards who come in contact with them. The Times deprecates the crusade of the Philadelphia Press and other radical journals which call for stern legislation on the polygamy question.

THE PLUMBER PASS CASE.—James Stephens appeared again yesterday on remand, and the information of Mr. Greavy was read over and confirmed. From the witness' evidence it appeared that he had missed 70 head of cattle from his ranch, and making due allowance for those that were mired, or had died, or had been otherwise destroyed, he could state that from 35 to 40 head had been removed from the Island. The case was further adjourned for one day for the testimony of an Indian woman.

A NEW CABLE.—The New York Herald understands negotiations have for some time been on foot between Napoleon and certain parties in the United States, with the sanction of the Government, to lay a cable between Brest and New York. The Herald says it has the best authority for believing that the Emperor is giving all his influence to encourage capitalists of France to embark in the undertaking in connection with such New Yorkers as Stewart, Astor, Vanderbilt, Roberts and others.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer Active left yesterday at 4 p.m. for the Bay City with about 50 passengers, among whom were the Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Gilson, U. S. Consul Francis, Mrs. Leighton, Mrs. Pike, Messrs. E. Marks, Wolf, H. Andrew, Edwards, Chambers, Capt. Howe, &c.

AN EX-CONFEDERATE.—The New York Tribune's London correspondent says that Judah P. Benjamin is now a full blown English Barrister, bewigged and begowned, and is one of the counsel engaged against the United States in the suit against the Protean.

THE NEW TARIFF will go into operation today.

Tuesday, March 26

The Confederation

It is more natural than the proposed admittance of the Colonies into the Confederation of British North America, proposed by professed seceders or unwilling to be to the popular measure is healthy; it is as necessary well being of the body and drink to the body in fact, the true and whereby the life blood of reform is strengthened checking abuses, preventing and pointing out the shoals on which the ship through over zealous action would be liable to wreck. The opposition of Monday night was few resolutions were carried one voice; yet would it be close our eyes to the arguments against the extension of the west of the Rocky Mountains if they fail to carry weight in the balance with advantages that this Colony derive from becoming the link of the chain, they will allow us to avoid the folly of a confiding our interests in and to hesitate before we any other than "fair and terms." It is superfluous again over the now well known and to reiterate the benefits country will derive by the change. It must be too every thinking man that of a free and liberal form of government—the Government of by the people—for the hyetation we now possess; the of our Colonial debt, amounting to some \$150 per head, by the of the federal population; reduction of taxation by with an extravagant civil service and certain complete great overland route, and a quent influx of population are blessings that will allow flow from the golden opportunity within our reach. On each head the speakers at the spoke convincingly. We fore confine ourselves to so arguments used by the opposition. And first for that gentleman called upon to weigh the pros and before giving its assent to the To this there was no dissent reminded them of the disadvantages of previous hasty advised legislation. In this current. Having delivered this specious little exhortation ratiocinative powers of the gentleman were exhausted then he thought him of the trapery of "Hudson Bay Company." Hero was a bugaboo that startled the auditory. The alarm was sounded with legends, and "took" for a few Encouraged by cries of Bishop, "pitch it in," &c., the grew bold and warned the the whole scheme was a had movement, got up by the for their especial aggrandisement that by making ourselves it we should only let ourselves the trap they were laying Now to all who have watched conversant with the movement its inception to the meeting gates, and the framing of the scheme, the absurdity of this action must be too apparent Company, it is true, might be to dispose of the Red River to advantage, but on the other would not the opening of the section of country between Fort Garry to settlement be the means of effectually destroying large and profitable trade routes which for ages has provided source of untold wealth to the Corporation? At one time the Company accused of being delusian fustils, obstructives way of all progress and civil

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 26, 1867.

The Confederation Meeting.

It is more natural than surprising that the proposed admission of this Colony into the Confederation of British North America should be opposed by professed sceptics, unprepared or unwilling to become converts to the popular measure. Opposition is healthy; it is as necessary to the well being of the body politic as meat and drink to the body corporate; it is, in fact, the true and only specific whereby the life blood of progressive reform is strengthened and purified; checking abuses, preventing excesses, and pointing out the shoals and quicksands on which the ship of State through over zealous and rash navigation would be liable to suffer shipwreck. The opposition at the meeting of Monday night was feeble, and the resolutions were carried with almost one voice; yet would it be madness to close our eyes to the arguments used against the extension of the scheme to the west of the Rocky Mountains, and if they fail to carry weight when placed in the balance with the many advantages that this Colony will derive from becoming the western link of the chain, they will at least cause us to avoid the folly of again blindly confiding our interests in other hands, and to hesitate before we consent to any other than "fair and equitable terms." It is superfluous to travel again over the now well beaten track, and to reiterate the benefits that this country will derive by the proposed change. It must be too obvious to every thinking man that the exchange of a free and liberal form of Government—the Government of the people by the people—for the hybrid constitution we now possess; the absorption of our Colonial debt, amounting to some \$150 per head, by the large area of the federal population; the great reduction of taxation by dispensing with an extravagant civil list; the sure and certain completion of the great overland route, and the consequent influx of population and capital, are blessings that will and can alone flow from the golden opportunity now within our reach. On each of these heads the speakers at the meeting spoke convincingly. We will therefore confine ourselves to some of the arguments used by the opponents of the measure. And first for Mr Bishop. That gentleman called upon the meeting to weigh the pros and cons well before giving its assent to the scheme. To this there was no dissent. He reminded them of the disastrous consequences of previous hasty and ill-considered legislation. In this all concurred. Having delivered himself of this specious little exhortation, the ratiocinative powers of the learned gentleman were exhausted, and he then bethought him of the old clapnet of "Hudson Bay Company." Here was a bugaboo that would startle the auditory. The tocsin of alarm was sounded with legal emphasis, and "took" for a few moments. Encouraged by cries of "go it, Bishop," "pitch it in," &c., the speaker grew bold and warned the people that the whole scheme was a Hudson Bay movement, got up by the Company for their special aggrandisement, and that by making ourselves a party to it we should only let ourselves into the trap they were laying for us. Now to all who have watched and are conversant with the movement from its inception to the meeting of delegates, and the framing of the Quebec scheme, the absurdity of this insinuation must be too apparent. The Company, it is true, might be enabled to dispose of the Red River territory to advantage, but, on the other hand, would not the opening of the large section of country between this and Fort Garry to settlement be the surest means of effectually destroying the large and profitable trade with the natives which for ages has proved a source of untold wealth to this ancient Corporation? At one time we hear the Company accused of being antediluvian fossils, obstructives in the way of all progress and civilization,

sympathizers with the aboriginals and enemies to the approach of the white man, whom they regard as an intruder on their primeval privileges. At another time, because a chief factor in the company is sufficiently expanded in his ideas to move a resolution in favor of nationalizing British North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the opposite cry is raised, and one of the grandest and most progressive conceptions of modern times is pronounced "a Hudson Bay affair." The next opponent was Mr Young, who advanced nothing very cogent beyond a wholesome warning against precipitancy, and stating how the Colony would have escaped its present incubus had his advice on the subject of Union at any price been followed. The gentleman disapproved generally of the scheme, and of placing ourselves under the power of Canadian politicians and office seekers, but his remarks were destitute of pith or argument. The last opponent, Mr Fisher, usually a clear-headed speaker, confined himself chiefly to pointing out the previous political blunders that had been committed in this Colony and the danger of rushing into another. This was in a measure traveling over the same ground as those who preceded him, and had this gentleman confined himself to this line of argument, and to pointing out the risk of losing the valuable aid of the fleet at Esquimaux, it would have been all very well, but he exposed his weakness when he urged among other objections that it would be distasteful to our American neighbors. No doubt America does covet British North America, but as she never can be allowed to have it, the best thing we should imagine for her interests would be the formation of a separate and distinctive power on her northern boundary with whom she could contract reciprocal commercial treaties that need not be interrupted by international differences with other governments. A small number can make a great show of opposition in a public assembly, but if no more formidable opposition against the Confederation scheme, as applied to this Colony, can be brought to bear than what we have yet witnessed, its adoption on fair and equitable terms may be regarded as the almost unanimous desire of the people of this section of the Colony.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Legislative Proceedings.

EXCITING DEBATES.

Confederation Resolution Carried!

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 18.—Helmcken presented a petition from certain persons against the granting of a license (?) DeCosmos presented a petition from dry goods (clothing?) dealers for a uniform duty on dry goods of seven and a half per cent. Robson presented a petition from attorneys at Victoria praying that the rights of barristers might be extended to them. The committee on the currency bill had a long discourse on the circulation of florins; it was ultimately struck out of the bill. Application followed. Committee rose. In committee on the gold fields bill, amendments and preamble were agreed to and bill reported complete. Ways and means was adjourned. The Customs bill for tariff led to a determined opposition by DeCosmos and Helmcken DeCosmos characterized the action of Government in relation to double duties as that of so many officers of banditti. This speech made a strong impression. Clauses one to ten and twelve to fourteen were carried. Harbor dues, also opposed by Helmcken and DeCosmos, was brought forward. A warm debate followed with speeches from Walkem, Helmcken, DeCosmos, Robson and others. After a few of the clauses had been passed the committee rose and reported progress. Crease asked leave to bring in a bill to improve the law relating to mortgage in this Colony. Leave granted. Bill to repeal tax on real estate, second reading on Thursday. A long and interesting debate followed on confederation, resulting in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution introduced by Pemberton. That this council is of opinion that at this juncture of affairs in British North America east of the Rocky Mountains, it is very advisable that His Excellency be respectfully requested to take such steps without delay as may be deemed by him most advisable to insure the admission of British Columbia into the confederation on fair and equitable terms. This council being confident that in advising this step they are expressing the views of the colonists generally.

Accident to the Active.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 18th.—The Active arrived about seven o'clock last night and steamed up towards the Camp, delighting the citizens of the Capital by firing her gun from time to time as she passed along. When about a mile above the city she stuck in the mud. Some efforts were made by the

boats from the men of war to help her off, but they were fruitless. The passengers were put ashore in boats and had to walk down to the city. The Active got out of the mud about three o'clock this morning.

LOUISVILLE, Mar 16.—Railroad communication with Memphis is suspended. The road along the Cumberland river being several feet under water.

LONDON, Mar 16.—Large bodies of troops have been sent to Liverpool to preserve the peace. An Irish uprising is apprehended in that city. A large number of Fenians have been captured in various parts of Ireland and many have been committed for high treason. Lord Derby says officially that the forces of the Sublime Porte are to leave Belgrade. The authority of the Turks there is to be merely nominal. Lord Lyons at Constantinople writes that they will push the reform in favor of the Christians in Candia and elsewhere.

A Sarvia despatch says the south Turkish forces have been successful in a battle with the rebels in Thessalia.

LONDON, Mar 16.—A general rising of Fenians is expected to take place throughout Ireland tomorrow, St. Patrick's day. The police, who are fully informed of the movement, it is believed will be able to repress the insurrection before it assumes very formidable proportions. The immigration to America from Cork for the past few days has been extremely large. Many emigrants are being arraigned as being connected with a recent uprising near Killarney.

PARIS, Mar 16.—The Moniteur to-day, in an official article, says Marshal Bazaine and the last French troops left Mexico on the tenth of March.

VIENNA, Mar 16.—A despatch announces that the Turkish Government has consented to the return of the Cretan exiles. The Candian deputies to the Sublime Porte have reached Constantinople.

Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar 17.—Advices from Acapulco state that the town is still in the hands of the Liberals, and that trade had again opened. The usual supplies for both ships and passengers were to be had. The last of the French men-of-war was still in port and understood to be waiting for the mails which were brought by the Golden Age.

Canada.

MONTEREAL, March 18.—Although there is nothing on the frontier to cause alarm at present, active preparations are being made to have troops in readiness to move at once to any point.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 19.—Helmcken moved that \$3000 be granted to the Royal Hospital as having been spent in expectation that it would be granted by the Legislative Assembly.

Robson moved that \$5000 be voted as a premium for the first quartz mill in Shuswap. DeCosmos stated that some apprehension had arisen about his language of the previous day. The President received the explanation.

Gold Fields bill read third time and passed. Customs Declaratory Ordinance brought up and passed with an amendment introduced by Hon Young, that all duties at present collected on goods imported into New Westminster from Victoria shall terminate on the 30th March.

Customs Tariff bill passed through Committee. Standing orders were suspended, and the bill read a third time and passed.

Miscellaneous.

The Hope went up river this morning with the Express and quite a number of passengers, but it is not ascertained how far she will reach.

Telegram on Confederation.

The following is a copy of a despatch received by Dr Powell from Canada, to which allusion was made at the Confederation meeting on Monday:

OTTAWA, C. W. March 19, 1867. Received 11 a. m., 20th.

To J. W. POWELL, Esq. British Columbia may be admitted by order in Council upon address from Parliaments of Canada and Columbia. Signed W. POWELL.

There is some ambiguity in the telegram which, perhaps, could hardly be avoided in the necessary process of condensation, but we take its literal and simple construction to mean—first, that full provision has been made in the Imperial Act for the admission of this Colony into the Confederation at any time that it may seek it; secondly, that such admission is to be effected by an Imperial order in Council; and thirdly, that such order in Council may be obtained upon addresses emanating from the Canadian Parliament and British Columbian Legislature recommending the same, and of course setting forth the conditions upon which such admission has been acceded to. Then arises the question as to the settlement of those conditions. Here, an obstacle presents itself, which it appears to us can only be overcome by a delegation to Canada. This Colony is sufficiently independent in its position to insist upon entering the Confederation only on

the fairest and most equitable terms. Much valuable time might, and no doubt would be wasted in arranging those terms, and, after all, lead to no practical results. The scheme could only have been perfected on the Atlantic side by the various delegations that have met to discuss it in its different phases, and if we hope to attain our end we must follow suit, and lose no time in despatching one or more competent delegates, empowered to negotiate the terms of our admission into the new and promising nationality.

Another Rush.

J. BRAUN & Co., do a rushing business; selling fine Clothing, fine French Hats, Caps, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Our Goods and our Prices will defy Capital Humburg. Never fail to see the Red Flag, opposite the Bank of British North America. Goodbacks and Sovereigns as usual.

Mr. DALL takes pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Victoria and its vicinity that the alterations in his photographic gallery are now completed, and that those who favor him with a visit may depend upon getting a faithful portrait. Views of houses or scenery photographed in an artistic manner, Fort street, near Government.

the fairest and most equitable terms. Much valuable time might, and no doubt would be wasted in arranging those terms, and, after all, lead to no practical results. The scheme could only have been perfected on the Atlantic side by the various delegations that have met to discuss it in its different phases, and if we hope to attain our end we must follow suit, and lose no time in despatching one or more competent delegates, empowered to negotiate the terms of our admission into the new and promising nationality.

Interesting Correspondence.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence, which we do with pleasure, because Messrs Drake & Jackson are not the only gentlemen who have had occasion to complain of "impertinence" from the same quarter:

BASTION STREET, VICTORIA, March 19. SIR—We beg to forward for publication the following correspondence, which has taken place between ourselves and the Collector of Customs at New Westminster, as we believe this is the only course which will prevent other persons being subjected to similar comments from that gentleman. Your obedient servants, DRAKE & JACKSON. EDITORS COLONIST.

19th February, 1867. DEAR SIR—Before our clients execute the bond which has been approved by you, they are desirous of having a clear understanding with the Government on the 97th Section of the Customs Law Consolidation Act, and whether the duties on goods will be claimed under the circumstances therein mentioned. This point we wish to have as clear as possible, as the bond does not in words except these contingencies. In England the question is so well settled that discussion could arise, but here with an empty Treasury, &c., the position of affairs is very different, and any ambiguity on a question of this importance will lead to endless litigation. We are, dear Sir, Your obedient servants, DRAKE & JACKSON. T. L. Wood, Esq., H.M. Solicitor General.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 5th, March, 1867. GENTLEMEN—Your letter to Mr Wood respecting the 97th section of the Customs Consolidation Act has been forwarded to me and I have in reply to state that the 97th section of the Customs Consolidation Act gives authority to the Commissioners of Customs in England, to remit or return, if they shall see fit, customs duties on goods warehoused or about to be warehoused, if lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident. The power of the Commissioners of Customs in England is vested in the Governor of the Colony here.

In the course of eight years, no such case of loss or destruction of goods has happened in the warehouses at New Westminster, and it is not very likely to be of frequent occurrence in Victoria, but should such cases happen, they will be treated each on its own merits, the law having given authority to the Governor to return or remit the duties, if under the circumstances he is in his judgment shall find that it is right to do so. The insinuation that the law will not be put in force as faithfully here as in England, and that the state of the Colonial Treasury could influence the Governor in the discharge of his duty, is an impertinence of which I should have thought no professional person in the position of a gentleman, could possibly have been guilty. I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, W. HAMLEY. Messrs Drake & Jackson.

Telegram on Confederation.

The following is a copy of a despatch received by Dr Powell from Canada, to which allusion was made at the Confederation meeting on Monday:

OTTAWA, C. W. March 19, 1867. Received 11 a. m., 20th.

To J. W. POWELL, Esq. British Columbia may be admitted by order in Council upon address from Parliaments of Canada and Columbia. Signed W. POWELL.

There is some ambiguity in the telegram which, perhaps, could hardly be avoided in the necessary process of condensation, but we take its literal and simple construction to mean—first, that full provision has been made in the Imperial Act for the admission of this Colony into the Confederation at any time that it may seek it; secondly, that such admission is to be effected by an Imperial order in Council; and thirdly, that such order in Council may be obtained upon addresses emanating from the Canadian Parliament and British Columbian Legislature recommending the same, and of course setting forth the conditions upon which such admission has been acceded to. Then arises the question as to the settlement of those conditions. Here, an obstacle presents itself, which it appears to us can only be overcome by a delegation to Canada. This Colony is sufficiently independent in its position to insist upon entering the Confederation only on

the fairest and most equitable terms. Much valuable time might, and no doubt would be wasted in arranging those terms, and, after all, lead to no practical results. The scheme could only have been perfected on the Atlantic side by the various delegations that have met to discuss it in its different phases, and if we hope to attain our end we must follow suit, and lose no time in despatching one or more competent delegates, empowered to negotiate the terms of our admission into the new and promising nationality.

Another Rush.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[Specially Reported for the British Colonist.]

Wednesday's Sitting.

New Westminster, March 9th. The Council met at 3 p.m. Present—Hons DeCosmos, Barnard, Cox, Robson, Young, Pemberton, Franklin, Birch, (presiding), Brew, Smith, Hamley, Wood, Southgate, O'Reilly, Stamp, Sanders, Helmecken, Ball, Trutch, Crease.

The Postal Act was read a third time and passed. The House went into Committee on the Marriage Bill, Hon Franklin in the chair.

Hon Pemberton moved the addition of a new clause by which clergymen will be entitled to a fee of five dollars for the solemnization of each marriage. The House divided on the resolution, which was carried by the casting vote of the chairman.

Hon Helmecken—A very serious omission has been made in the bill; the clause entitling clergymen to a fee of five dollars was well enough, but there was no penalty in the bill to enforce payment; under these circumstances, he should recommend the insertion of an additional clause by which, in case of non-payment of the fee of five dollars, parties would be imprisoned for three months, (great laughter).

The Committee then rose and reported progress. The Oaths and Evidence bill next followed in committee, hon Cox in the chair. Certain amendments were passed, and the Committee rose.

Hon Wood said in relation to the Medical bill which next came under consideration, that the bill was in an excessively crude state, and would certainly not pass the House in its present form. He should therefore recommend, as an economy of time, that it be referred to a select committee; decided accordingly.

Hon Barnard moved that an address be presented to His Excellency stating that in the opinion of the Council all hay, barley, oats and bran used by packers and teamsters for feed on the road should be exempted from tolls.

Hon Barnard—All grain growing in the Colony was at present free of charge, but as a large quantity of foreign grown grain was necessary, the toll was evaded, and the foreign grain passed through as home grown. The amount of toll proposed to be remitted was small, but it would afford immediate relief to those upon whom the tolls bore heaviest.

Hon Ball did not see the necessity for removing the toll, the amount was small, and the relief would not be felt, on the other hand farmers below Yale desired protection, they had established farms in that vicinity on the understanding that they were to have that protection.

Hon President (opposed) the motion, as the tolls would be reduced as soon as the revenue would permit, and it was not advisable to touch them at present.

Hon Robson—The \$40 per ton on feed was a very different matter to such an impost on merchandise; to increase facilities of obtaining feed for packtrains, &c, was to increase the facility of transmission of goods to the mines.

Hon Smith—The remission of the one cent toll would afford immediate relief to packers and teamsters, he thought that farmers below Yale had quite sufficient protection in the freight and charges on imported grain.

Hon Helmecken understood road tolls were under consideration, and he thought would be abolished in whole or in part this year; he did not see why gentlemen should feel alarmed lest it should not meet with proper attention. Every one knows that the revenue this year will be very large; he thought that part of the road tolls might be remitted without affecting the revenue to any sensible degree.

Hon Birch thought the home grown grain quite sufficient to supply the demand for that article at sale.

Hon Robson was much gratified to observe the change that had taken place in the views of the hon senior member for Victoria. He (the hon member for Victoria) had been warning us all season that the revenue would not amount to the sum required by the estimates, now he saw the revenue through a different medium. He (Mr Robson) was delighted with the change, but failed utterly to account for it.

Hon Robson then introduced his motion relating to Juries and Limitation Acts; he said that great inconvenience and delay arose from the difficulty of finding 12 men who could agree on a verdict; the ends of justice were often defeated from this cause, particularly in civil cases; he recommended the introduction of a measure that would enable the Courts to receive the verdict of a majority of the jury. It often happened that some factious jurymen held out persistently against the decision of the remainder of the jury, thus creating much delay and expense to suitors. He also proposed a revision of the laws on the subject of Limitation. It was most unjust that creditors should be allowed to take advantage of our laws to do what they could not accomplish in the country where the debt was contracted. The statute of limitations was only three years in California, whereas, here it was 6; men had often become liable for debts not arising from any misconduct of their own, often from good nature, or becoming security for a neighbor. He thought debtors under such circumstances should have protection, or at any rate, that debts should not be recovered here that were outlawed in the country where they were contracted.

Hon Walkem supported the motion, he said a course of persecution had been inflicted on debtors by their Californian creditors in many cases waiting till the debtor arrived in this Colony before commencing proceedings. We were absolutely keeping jails for Californian creditors. The Act existing in Vancouver Island had been framed to meet this abuse of our institutions; but he was prepared to go farther. He would propose a shorter period of limitation in this Colony; say 5 years for debts and promissory notes, instead of 6 and 5 respectively.

Hon Wood explained the difference between the law of contract and the law of the tribunal; he deprecated the enjoyment by creditors from California of rights here existing in this Colony before commencing proceedings. We were absolutely keeping jails for Californian creditors. The Act existing in Vancouver Island had been framed to meet this abuse of our institutions; but he was prepared to go farther. He would propose a shorter period of limitation in this Colony; say 5 years for debts and promissory notes, instead of 6 and 5 respectively.

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Hon DeCosmos objected to our providing remedies for the defective laws of other countries; he did not think it advisable to make the California limitation of 3 years a bar, he would only recognize the *lex loci*.

Hon Crease thought that there were two acts in Vancouver Island relating to that subject; it was a very difficult matter to legislate upon from the danger of interfering with mercantile affairs; the time occupied in the transmission of goods made it hazardous to interfere with the present order of things.

Hon Southgate—it would be a very difficult task to alter the law to suit other countries. In some parts of Germany the statute of limitation was 10 years.

Hon Crease would not wish to see such a complicated matter dealt with hurriedly; they were too near the end of the session.

Hon DeCosmos advocated the shortening of the period according to the statute here; though 3 years long enough.

Hon Robson—it was imperatively necessary that the law should be altered at once; why should the whole Colony be exposed to the inconvenience for 12 months longer? there were important measures remaining to be carried through the Council this session, and he did not see why the necessary reform in the law should not be accomplished forthwith.

Hon Crease was opposed to a reduction of the period existing by our present statute, short periods might do in populous countries, but we were not yet prepared for such an alteration.

Hon Young thought the resolution should go to the assimilation committee.

Hon Robson—The Act in reference to Juries had worked very well in Vancouver Island; he did not see why it should not be extended to the whole Colony.

On division the resolution was carried. Committee on Gold Fields Act, Hon Franklin in the chair. Certain amendments were deemed necessary, so committee rose and reported progress.

The House went into Committee of the whole, on the Indian Liquor law, Hon Ball in the chair.

Hon Wood moved the sum of \$10 being charged for a summons in the Gold Commissioner's Court; he said the sum was altogether too large, and would move the insertion of £1 instead.

Hon DeCosmos supported the views of the hon Solicitor General.

Hon Walkem, Cox, O'Reilly, Ball and Smith opposed. The amendment was negatived.

Hon Wood objected to the wording of the present Act in relation to the compulsory holding of miners' certificates; a man might lose a fortune from the accidental neglect of himself or agent to take out a miner's certificate.

Hon DeCosmos supported.

Hon Walkem—The nature of the licence was misunderstood; it was in reality a lease of Government property. He knew the case of Carter v. Crane. The defendant in that case had no licence, and therefore was not in possession of the ground.

Hon Robson thought the principle of the clause bad. It would just be as fair for any loafer to jump our houses, our property, our wives and our children [great laughter].

Hon Wood—People and the strange idea that miners were all men wearing delapidated hats and pantaloons peached with bread bags. This was a mistake. The miner was often a capitalist, and he deprecated the existence of a law that would make the tenure of mining property so brittle. Capitalists would eschew the country altogether. The clause only allowed three days. Miners in the upper country were always consulting the books in order to take advantage of these accidental oversights to jump valuable mining claims.

The amendment was lost.

Hon Helmecken was surprised that the hon and learned Solicitor General would attempt to carry a measure against Government in the face of the usual majority.

Hon Walkem—it is not a Government measure, so the hon gentleman's assertion falls to the ground.

Hon Wood could only enter a protest.

Hon Wood proposed that claims should be surveyed by Gold Commissioners when so desired by the miners; also, that the price of miner's certificate should be reduced from \$5 on Vancouver Island, the diggings there being poor.

The bill was then pronounced complete and the committee rose.

Some conversation ensued, originating with Hon Hamley, in relation to exemption of vessels over 100 tons from action of Indian Liquor Act; he gave a list of quantities of liquor taken by vessels of 100 tons and upwards.

Hon Walkem took the hon member to task for some remarks on the previous day, that had fallen from the hon Collector of Customs. He [hon Walkem] characterized it as undignified and not in consonance with the duty of the hon Collector of Customs.

Hon Hamley attempted to explain.

The Homestead bill was then read a third time and passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Hon DeCosmos moved that His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to cause to be prepared and introduced an ordinance respecting fences, with the following provisions:—To empower the Governor to establish fence districts in any part of the colony on receiving a petition from two-thirds of the freeholders and pre-emptors of any proposed district; provided that the whole number of the freeholders and pre-emptors of such district shall not be less than fifteen; and that no person in any such district shall be liable to compensation for loss of any cereals or vegetables by reason of their destruction by horses, cattle, hogs or sheep belonging to some other person, if such person claiming compensation shall not have had his cereals and vegetables surrounded by such legal fence; and other provisions necessary to make such Ordinance operative.

Hon Robson seconded the motion; there was a great want for some law of the kind, and he hoped that it would be legislated upon without delay.

Hon Pemberton supported the resolution.

Hon Franklin—The measure was loudly called for, particularly in respect to Indians; their insecure fences did not prevent the incursions of white settler's pigs, and the consequence was that some of those pigs had been shot. In one case lately an ox was killed. Under those circumstances it was not surprising that much ill-feeling existed on the subject. He thought the measure proposed would meet the difficulty.

Hon Young—Indians were quite prepared to erect the necessary fences if they were shown what was required. The appointment of Government agents under the proposed law would remedy this.

Hon Walkem supported the resolution. The law should be prepared without delay.

Hon Smith did not think the law would apply in the upper country.

Hon Barnard was sorry to differ from the hon gentleman on his right; the law would not only apply, but was absolutely necessary, and the sooner brought into operation the better.

Hon Crease opposed the measure as premature.

Hon Trutch—The law should be carried through at once in order that legal fences be defined.

Hon O'Reilly thought that much difficulty would arise when it was necessary to enforce the law.

The resolution was carried by a large majority.

Hon Helmecken moved that in the opinion of this Council it is advisable that the Custom-house should be at Victoria, where the greatest amount of revenue, in the shape of duties, is received. The measure would give confidence below. It was true that the Custom-house would be taken there shortly, under any circumstances, but the present measure would prevent any uncertainty, and trade would go on as usual.

Hon Robson opposed the resolution and was at a loss to understand the object. Had not Victoria's Custom-house already? Did the hon member wish to say that New Westminster should not have a Custom-house?

Hon Birch—The hon senior member for Victoria seemed to know all about the subject, and was decidedly better informed than he (Hon Birch) was.

Hon Helmecken—The knowledge was confined to himself.

Hon Walkem—The removal of the chief department to Victoria could do no harm.

Hon Hamley would vote against any such measure; let that House attend to its own business, the Governor would attend to his.

After some further remarks the resolution was carried, amended by the insertion of the words 'chief' before 'Custom-house.'

The Currency bill was read a second time and then committed. Hon Franklin in the chair.

The clauses were all passed to the word florin, which elicited considerable discussion.

Hon Young proposed that the English money now in the Colony be disposed of to best advantage. Carried.

The bill was ultimately postponed to admit of reconsideration.

Monday's Sitting.

New Westminster, March 10.

Council met at 11 a.m. Present—Hons Brew, Pemberton, DeCosmos, Helmecken, Sanders, Southgate, Franklin, Walkem, Cox, Macdonald, Birch (presiding), Ball, Robson, Hamley, Wood, Crease, Trutch, Young, O'Reilly, Stamp, Sanders.

Hon Helmecken presented a petition from certain publicans against the granting of a licence to a person named Edwards, on the ground that the business was not sufficient to maintain those at present engaged in it.

Hon DeCosmos presented a petition from the importers and traders of Victoria praying that the duty on dry goods be charged at a uniform rate of 7 1/2 per cent.

Hon Robson presented a petition from the Attorney of the Colony, praying that in the Legal Professions bill they (the Attorneys) be placed on the same footing as Barristers.

Hon Helmecken wished to be informed as to whether the duties on goods landed in New Westminster from Victoria were to be continued, and for how long? Hon Helmecken moved that His Excellency be informed that the Council was prepared to receive His Excellency's message relative to the sea of Government.

Hon Birch moved for return of expenditure of the schools in Vancouver Island.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Currency bill, Hon Franklin in the chair.

Hon Wood—it is impossible to make English money current. It would be better to abolish English currency altogether; this was the only place on the Pacific where English money was current.

Hon Helmecken—it would be better to scratch out the value in the bill allotted to English coins, and allow the value to be arranged by the tradesmen themselves. There would soon be nothing but florins in the Colony. It was said there were about £1500 lying in the bank, so that it might be like paying a premium to the bank of \$300 or \$400 to make the florin worth 50 cents. Perhaps it was a way Government had of raising the wind.

Hon Birch—The hon Solicitor General had stated this Colony would soon be the resort for all the stray English money on the Pacific; he (Hon Birch) would have no objection to that being the case.

Hon Robson had observed in the English papers by last mail that a uniform currency was in preparation for the British American Colonies, so that any measure in this respect would be only temporary. It would be a great mistake to make the florin a legal tender for 50 cents; it would embarrass business and be a tax on consumers. According to Mr. Claudet, it was only worth 46 and a fraction cents.

Hon Macdonald objected to the value of the florin being raised above what it was worth in California, where it would only fetch 48 cents. It would be better to remelt and recoin them. They would be sent up here for resale, and the Colony would lose considerably.

Hon Robson—Introduced a currency bill two years ago, when an attempt was made to raise the value of the sovereign to five dollars. The same principle applied to any coin. It was the intrinsic value, not the legalized value that prevailed.

Hon Birch—it was stated that we should have all the florins. The coin had been passing here for fifty cents during two years, and the Colony had not been flooded.

Hon Helmecken—it would be another affair in Victoria, where a larger amount of business was carried on, and would prove very injurious. They would find it out sooner or later.

Hon Robson thought they should be consistent; the sovereign was reduced to its proper value; the florin should follow.

Hon Walkem said a trader who would take in, perhaps, a thousand florins in a day

could only deposit \$10 in the bank, and would always have a great quantity by him which he could not get rid of; he would be compelled to run all round to his neighbors to get a ten dollar note here and there in order to make a deposit.

After some further discussion the florin was struck out of the bill, amidst applause. The term 'current coin' was substituted for 'currency.' The following rate was adopted: The shilling to be 25 cents; the sixpence, 12 1/2 cents; the threepenny piece, 6 cents.

Hon DeCosmos moved that the committee do now rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow. Carried.

The House then went into committee on the 'Gold-fields bill, Hon Franklin in the chair.

Hon Walkem moved that the word 'claim' in the interpretation clause be struck out and inserted in the margin, and the old clause stand as passed; struck out accordingly.

Hon Wood moved an amendment in clause 6, that a court of record be established with a specific seal. The bill was then reported complete and the committee rose. The bill will be read a third time to-morrow.

In Ways and Means, Hon DeCosmos thought the customs laws required careful revision; there were several acts that required to be repealed or amended in the present session. The bill should not be pressed too hurriedly on the House. It might be referred to the Home Government.

Hon Hamley would decidedly not telegraph.

Hon Helmecken—I wish the hon Collector of Customs would not be so cross (laughter). It is rather suspicious that the bill is being forced through so rapidly.

Hon Birch—The hon senior member for Victoria was always suspicious; hon members had had time enough to examine the acts referred to. Postponed till to-morrow.

The Customs (Tariff) bill was then taken under consideration in committee, Hon Ball in the chair.

Hon DeCosmos would refer the hon Collector of Customs to May's Parliamentary Proceedings, p. 34, where it was distinctly stated that the imposition of the duties takes place immediately on the bill being received from the Committee, or from a date expressed in some resolution.

Hon Hamley said he was not convinced; he could only act in accordance with law.

Hon Walkem contended that the clause was important and should be deferred for further consideration.

Hon DeCosmos—The hon Colonial Secretary had not condescended to give any information, though requested so to do by the hon senior member for Victoria; he would now address himself to the hon Attorney General, as the interests of his constituents in Vancouver Island required him. He wished to know if the duties were to be enforced prior to the 19th November, 1866. He would call the attention of the Press to the daring act of official reticence. He compared them to the officers of banditti, and could not imagine for a moment how they could attempt to levy duties prior to 1866; it was like a theft in the name of Government. It was all the same as putting their hands into his pockets. There was only one thing on their side, and that was doubt. It had been as much as stated in that House that the gentlemen were fools to doubt the legality of the imposition. He would now ask the hon Attorney General if it was the intention of Government to collect those duties, as in such a case he would be compelled to place the matter before the Home Government. He warned the Government that the people of Victoria, in Australia, had sent home Governor Darling for levying illegal duties. The collection of the duties was an act likely to bring the Governor into conflict with the people; all confidence in Government was lost, and any attempt to legislate such laws here would have the same effect as it had in sending home Governor Darling.

Hon Birch—The language used by the hon junior member for Victoria was extraordinary; he should like to hear an explanation of the word banditti. If the officers of the Government had been guilty of what the hon member taxed them with, they were amenable to the laws of the land and should be found guilty.

Hon Franklin had been accustomed to debates in Australia, but had never heard of such language being used as that just spoken by the hon junior member for Victoria.

Hon Helmecken moved that the Committee do now rise and report progress, with leave to sit again.

Hon Birch—After the language used and the feeling displayed, he should vote that the Committee do now rise.

The question being put, the motion was carried by a vote of 8 to 4, with leave to sit again to-morrow.

After some questions and replies on the part of several hon members, Hon DeCosmos moved that sections 4 and 5 be deferred for one day to admit of more mature consideration; the great object of the Governor should be to foster the interests of the British merchant marine, but by placing in the Governor's hands the power to open the coasting trade we were pursuing a policy adverse to the interests of the country.

Hon Birch—The hon member speaks for his part of the country, and it is only fair that he (Hon Birch) should speak for his. There were cases in which such power placed in the hands of the Governor was necessary.

Hon Walkem—Had a strong impression that the Merchant Marine Act of 1854 applies to all Colonies of the Crown. It would therefore, only be prudent on the part of that House to defer the consideration of those clauses until the Acts of 1853 and 1854 had been carefully examined.

Hon Crease thought that by the 15th Vic, chap. 20, provision was made against the application of the Acts of 1853 and 1854 to Colonies where special Acts were passed for local action.

Hon Helmecken—If protection was required at all it should not be partial; if there was one thing more than another that required protection it was our shipping. He hoped to see the British flag floating in every part of this Colony; but it would soon be supplanted if the laws were framed to admit of foreign vessels entering into the coasting trade.

Hon Robson—While protecting the merchant marine of the Colony, and showing a proper degree of loyalty to the British flag, we must be careful not to rashly discounten-

ance foreign vessels in the He saw much in what the hon member said that pointed to Victoria. No doubt the hon member of the Active coming up to this was the cause of his strong doubt. His (hon Helmecken's) doubt, to prevent the Active Victoria. This was undesirable by placing such restrictions of foreign steamers, he selves of the power to replace in case of accident.

Hon Hamley conceived the punnant to English law. It for Government that it should whether the Council was to be from the hon Collector of Customs proper investigation, to arrive at a conclusion. He had no doubts were Victorians opposed to the ing here, that they had certain run upon the mud (laughter).

Hon Franklin—(Although the banditti, had been called Lion, so strongly marked were loyalty. It would be suicidal the Governor the power stated.

ance foreign vessels in the coasting trade. He saw much in what the previous speaker had said that pointed to Victorian interests. No doubt the hon member would object to the Active coming up to this port, and that was the cause of his strong opposition to the bill. His (hon Helmecken's) object was, no doubt, to prevent the Active coming past Victoria. This was undesirable; we would by placing such restrictions on the movements of foreign steamers, be depriving ourselves of the power to replace our own vessels in case of accident.

Hon Hamley conceived the bill as not repugnant to English law. It was necessary for Government that it should be carried.

Hon Walkem—The question was not whether the Council was to receive the law from the hon Collector of Customs, or, by proper investigation, to arrive at a proper conclusion. He had no doubt, so strongly were Victorians opposed to the Active coming here, that they had certainly paid her to run upon the mud (laughter).

Hon Franklyn—Although he belonged to the banditti, had been called the British Lion, so strongly marked were his feelings of loyalty. It would be suicidal not to give the Governor the power stated in the bill.

Hon Trutch thought the Active would not be doing a assisting trade in leaving one portion of her cargo at Victoria and bringing the remainder to New Westminster.

Hon McDonald thought the Governor should have the power conceded by the bill.

Hon Pemberton moved that after the word 'Governor' the words 'and with the consent of the Legislative Council' should be added (laughter).

Hon Southgate thought the Governor should have the power where British vessels could not be obtained at a reasonable price.

Hon Young—If the words suggested by the hon member for Victoria district were inserted, the Council might continue its sittings from January to December.

Hon Pemberton—If hon members continued to make such long speeches they certainly would be there the whole year.

Hon Birch objected to the proposition that the legal officers of the Crown were not fully alive to any defect in the law.

Hon Helmecken—The shipping interest must be protected like any other branch of industry; he believed that Vancouver Island was the head of navigation, and it was not the fault of the members from that island if the harbors on that island were the best on the Pacific Coast. It would be just the same to give the Governor power to admit foreign wheat free of duty, if the prices of native grown were high. To place such power in the hands of the Governor was to destroy all confidence in the shipping trade of the Colony. He was not prejudiced, but he had his own opinion; there was more under the Bill than met the eye; things were done that gave people occasion to talk, and things were intended by the Bill that would injure the Colony for a long time to come. He should propose an amendment that the words to prevent or regulate monopoly where no British bottoms are prepared to do the business on fair and equitable terms.

Hon DeCosmos—To admit the principle that vessels might touch at Victoria, and then proceed to any portion of the Colony, would be to destroy confidence and take money out of the country; that vessels might discharge at Victoria and then proceed to Nanaimo for a cargo was quite correct, but to allow any foreign vessel making several divisions of her cargo, and deliver the several portions in different parts of the Colony, would be to legislate in direct hostility to the interests of our own merchant marine; he would concede a port of discharge and a port of loading, but nothing more.

The amendment of Hon Helmecken was then put to the House and lost by 11 to 8.

Hon Southgate pointed out that by the system of taking the tonnage for dues, from the register, British vessels were charged one third more than foreign, as the measurement of American vessels, for instance, was considerably less than British.

Hon Robson thought the Bill defective in this respect, the charge on British vessels was nearly double that on foreign; some clause should be inserted that would adopt some system for both.

Hon Hamley could only charge ships according to their registered tonnage and could only find that out by referring to the register in each case.

After some remarks from several hon members, the further consideration of clause 11 was deferred.

Hon Pemberton—The law should provide that fines, fees and forfeitures be paid into the Colonial Treasury.

Hon Hamley—The hon member for Victoria District had no doubt reference to pickings, in which case, the reflection would tell with equal force on the hon gentleman himself. The law on the subject was clear, and the law provides specially for the colonies.

Hon DeCosmos—There were always serious obstacles in the way, when it was proposed to take money out of the pockets of officials by certain alterations in the law. He would oppose any laws by which an official was allowed to draw one cent more than his stipulated salary.

Hon Helmecken moved that all action under the 5th section in the bill should be deferred until after the assent of Her Majesty should be obtained to the necessary modification. Whatever was done under the present Act would be illegal.

Hon DeCosmos—The amendment proposed by his colleague was in the right direction; if it was not adopted, the only alternative was an appeal to Her Majesty to disallow any dues that might be collected under its provisions; a regular organization of the people was necessary. He would cheerfully support the Governor in all measures for the welfare of the Colony, but he protested against hanging out a sign as this law most assuredly did, to foreign ship-owners, in order to take the bread out of the mouths of our own people.

Hon Helmecken had not expected to say a single word on the subject, as they were unanimous in the desire for Confederation. We should not be doing wrong by asking for immediate admission; the resolution does not say that we want to be taken in without negotiations. He thought there was little doubt of its being received favorably. Our great object was to attract population. Our gold mines would have that influence on the people of Canada, who would come overland if a trail was made by which people could travel when and how they pleased. It was

Hon DeCosmos—From what he had learned since the subject was last before the House, was induced to ask permission to withdraw his former resolution, and to be allowed to introduce a new one, to the effect that such measures should be taken for the immediate entrance into the North American Confederation as had been provided by the Bill already carried through the Imperial Parliament.

Hon Robson was opposed to the resolution, as he was in the dark upon what conditions British Columbia would be allowed to enter the North American Confederation. It was very desirable to express their opinion.

Hon Ball had no direct opposition to the resolution, but he thought the Colony was not prepared for Confederation; the large intervening tract of land would separate us from the Canadas for many years to come. By the word immediate, we were made to appear to be rushing blindly into Confederation; he would propose to erase the word immediate.

Hon Walkem—The hon member who last spoke objects to the word that is most vital to the resolution. He strongly urged that we should secure a portion of the territory by at once making our wishes known. He did not think the hon member had offered any evidence in support of his assertion that the country was not prepared; he believed the country was ready to enter the Confederation at once; the hon member's resolution had shown them by facts and figures the manifold advantages accruing to this Colony by Confederation. He hoped that no obstacle would be thrown in the way, as the resolution would have the approbation of the Governor. They should take time by the forelock, and not allow all the propositions to come from the other side to bring about Confederation. Every member who had the reason to feel proud that he had assisted in carrying out the great scheme.

Hon Birch thought the word immediate unnecessary, and would not hasten the matter at all. On the contrary, it would be necessary to know the terms upon which we should gain admission to the Confederation and in what form.

Hon Crease thought that by adopting the resolution we should be asking admission to the Confederation on any terms; he was opposed to flinging ourselves at the head of the Confederation immediately if not sooner. It would require calm deliberation on our part Canada was no don't anxious to have an outlet on the Pacific, but the intervening Red River settlement had to be first purchased.

Hon Macdonald would ask the Council to defer any action on the resolution until the opinion of their constituents was heard; there would be a meeting that night in Victoria to consider the matter. The people were divided in opinion on the subject. It would be far more dignified to leave out the words "immediate."

Hon Walkem—The hon member asks the motion to be deferred, in deference to a public meeting.

Hon Southgate was in favor of the motion as it then stood; it would spread confidence abroad and cause people to invest.

Hon Ball would ask what advantages were to be acquired by us from Confederation; he thought the advantages were all the other way, as we are possessors of the gate to the Western Pacific. The Canadas must offer us good terms.

Hon Robson would recommend that the word "immediate" be erased; it would not hasten the matter, and was indicative of precipitancy. He did not see what advantage we should derive from Confederation at present; there were 2000 miles of country lying waste between this and Canada.

Hon Smith supported the resolution as it stood.

Hon Birch—If the statement that our tax amount to \$120 per head is correct, I should doubt very much if the Canadas would be inclined to rescind us. He should say that that fact, taken in conjunction with our anxiety for Confederation, expressed in the motion, would cause our rejection.

Hon DeCosmos—The whole gist of the argument was now or hereafter. He certainly had no intention of throwing himself on anybody else at the head of the Confederacy. The resolution expressed no terms—it only expressed the action of the local Government. They would, of course, maturely consider the terms afterwards. It was more to our interest than to that of the Canadas, that we should enter the Confederation. We should interest the Canadian Government in completing the route to Red River and the Canadas; there was only 400 miles between the great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains. We could open the route over the Rocky Mountains, but would require Canada to do the rest. It is our interest to enter the Confederacy as soon as possible, and not wait for Canada to invite us. If the Hon Colonial Secretary could show that the word "immediate" was unnecessary, he would take great pleasure in striking it out of the resolution.

Hon Birch said His Excellency would send the resolution by first mail, and he thought, therefore, that the word was unnecessary.

Hon Crease said there was no doubt that the Confederation would add to the population and wealth of British Columbia. Red River settlement would soon be filled with a population, and having a wagon-road first, which, when means offered, could be turned into a railroad, we should have a continuous stream of immigration across the Plains; he thought that by over-cagress we should defeat our object.

Hon Robson agreed with the hon Attorney General that over-eagerness would defeat the object. There were certain hon members who had sued to be joined to British Columbia, and it was painfully apparent that they had delated their object by their over-eagerness. He did not see the advantages of becoming a member of the Confederation, with 2000 miles of waste between us and Canada. We are not prepared to enter the Confederacy just now. He agreed with a hon member that Queenslown was the key to the Pacific.

Hon Helmecken had not expected to say a single word on the subject, as they were unanimous in the desire for Confederation. We should not be doing wrong by asking for immediate admission; the resolution does not say that we want to be taken in without negotiations. He thought there was little doubt of its being received favorably. Our great object was to attract population. Our gold mines would have that influence on the people of Canada, who would come overland if a trail was made by which people could travel when and how they pleased. It was

too far to look forward to a railroad; we should legislate for the present and let the future take care of itself. The insertion of the word "immediate" could do no harm and might do good. The great difficulty had been the absence of all feeling of nationality. We are nobodies. We could not do anything for ourselves, and it would be better to be independent than to be bound by red tape. Move where they liked there was always some difficulty. Why we should not take steps for admission to the Confederacy he really did not know. What hon members objected to in the word he really did not see. It would only show that we had a great desire to be united—that was all.

Hon Wood objected to the word annexed in relation to Vancouver Island, made use of by the hon member for New Westminster, as it did not express the relation of that Island to British Columbia; Vancouver Island was neither a conquered nor a prostrate Colony.

Hon Robson did not imply that Vancouver Island was conquered; it was annexed, or absorbed. If the word was obnoxious to hon members he would withdraw it.

Hon DeCosmos was prepared to strike out the word "immediate" if desired; it was immaterial to him what precise words were used so long as the desire for Confederation was expressed.

Hon Pemberton proposed an amendment to the resolution proposed by the hon junior member for Victoria, as follows:

That the Council is of opinion that at this juncture of affairs in British North America, visible that His Excellency be respectfully requested to take such steps, without delay, as may be deemed by him most advisable to secure the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation on fair and equitable terms—this Council being confident that in advising this step they are expressing the views of the Colonists generally.

Hon Franklyn would vote for the amendment, as there was nothing about delegates; they had had enough of delegations.

Hon DeCosmos—Nor is there anything about mendacious patriots.

The amendment passed unanimously, and the Council adjourned.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 21—Robson's motion for grant to Columbian Hospital, carried.

A long cussion took place on Smith's motion for the admission of barley duty free. The motion was lost.

Leave was granted Wood to bring in Exchequer Debenture bill.

On third reading of Harbor Dues bill, Helmecken and DeCosmos made a determined resistance, but the bill was ultimately carried by a large majority.

The Real Estate Tax Repeal bill was brought up for second reading. DeCosmos made an able speech in opposition, and proposed an amendment to the effect that the second reading be postponed in order to give due notice to purchasers at real estate tax sales, and so permit of an expression of their opinion before the passing of the bill; also, for an address to the Governor asking for returns connected with the subject. He was supported by Walkem. The committal was postponed till Wednesday next. Purchasers and others interested should have public notice of the intention of the Legislature to pass this enactment, in order that such steps may be taken to oppose its passage as their circumstances admit of. The Government proposition is to return the purchase money with twenty-one (21) per cent interest.

The second reading was carried by a majority of thirteen (13) to three (3). The report was read from the Committee of Crown Lands. They recommend the immediate transfer of the Crown Lands to the Legislature in fee simple in order to make free grants to immigrants.

ITEMS.

The Hope reached Mouth of Harrison River. Ice very thick above.

Canada.

CHICAGO, March 20—The main portion of Bothwell, Canada, was burned yesterday. One hundred houses were destroyed. The town is situated in the business centre of the Canada oil region.

QUEBEC, March 19—A large body of seamen, belonging to Her Majesty's service, have been sent west to equip gunboats on the lake for service as soon as possible.

The celebration of St. Patrick's day caused a larger turn out than for many years.

Europe.

LONDON, March 18—Arrests of Fenians continue in Ireland. Head Centre Donovan, who was captured in Cork, and Burke, one of the leaders, recently captured, and 40 others, have been sent in irons to Donegal.

LONDON, March 19—The debate on the reform bill has been postponed to the 25th inst.

PRAGUE, March 19—Evening—the coronation of Francis Joseph, as King of Hungary,

during his present visit to this city, is strongly urged by all parties.

LONDON, March 19—Midnight—In the House of Commons the Government asked formal leave to bring in a reform bill to-morrow.

China.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20—The steamer Colorado, from China, arrived this morning. A terrible explosion took place in the harbor of Hong Kong.

About noon, on the 17th of January, a hulk called the Zephyr, used for storage of powder, blew up and was totally destroyed, as well as the Bremen, a three-masted schooner, which was taking in powder at the time. From thirty to forty persons were killed, all on board the above-named vessel being blown to atoms, as no fragments of them were afterwards found. Many persons who were in the boats in the neighborhood were killed by the concussion. There were two Europeans on board the Zephyr, and seven Europeans and two Chinese on board the schooner, of whom no traces were found. The Zephyr had 300,000 pounds of powder on board.

Shipping.

ARRIVED, March 19—Bark Milan, 9 days from Teaklet; bark Oak Hill, 8 days from Port Blakely.

SAILED, March 19—Brig Deacon, Puget Sound.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, March 21—The steamer Fideliter, from Victoria, arrived at 3 a. m. this morning. She will sail for Victoria on Saturday.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 22—Helmecken placed a protest on record against clause five in the harbor dues bill.

The Governor's message informs the House that he had placed himself in communication with the Governor of Canada and the Canadian delegates on Confederation.

DeCosmos moved for further instructions on the subject of the Crown lands between the Imperial Government and the Colony.

Helmecken moved that a drawback be allowed on malt liquors manufactured in and exported from the Colony.

Harewood coal company's extension bill read first time.

Excise ordinance read first time.

Stamp brought up his motion for return of duties on drawback, resulting in selection of a drawback of fifty cents per thousand feet on lumber exported.

Legal Professions bill caused a long discussion of a very uninteresting character, and was ultimately reported, with trifling amendments, complete; third reading to-morrow.

Exchequer debenture ordinance in Ways and Means passed through committee with slight alteration.

Victoria Incorporation bill in committee to-morrow.

From Cariboo.

WILLIAM CREEK, March 5—Winter fine; mining continues prosperous; no new strikes, but paying claims continue to yield. There will be good sleighing all the way from William Creek yet, by canoe from Yale to Harrison mouth, about one mile and a half of portages.

Rumors of a new strike on Canyon Creek; no precise information to hand.

Eastern States.

BOSTON, March 20—The Massachusetts Legislature has ratified the Constitutional amendment.

NEW YORK, March 21—A Knoxville special to the Times says the damage in East Tennessee by the flood is over two millions dollars. The loss of all kinds of stock is unprecedentedly heavy. All the farmers along the river will be very late with their crops. Many lives were lost, and in Lower Tennessee many families were left houseless. The rivers are rising still; more rain is falling, and great destitution prevails.

NEW YORK, March 21—The Irish enthusiasm in this city has subsided. The rebellion in Ireland is regarded as a disgraceful failure. Several meetings have been held to consider the subject of the early invasion of Canada. The steps taken look something like war.

NEW YORK, March 20—The Fenian Senate is in special session. The Roberts circles are making active preparations for the proposed new movement against Canada.

Canada.

It is stated that 18,000 to 20,000 men were armed and ready to march to the frontier. The rumored despatch of United States troops to the frontier arises from the fact that detachments are going to Oswego to fill the places of troops sent from thence to the Indian country.

Europe.

LONDON, March 20—Labor riots have broken out at Rheims, France.

BERLIN, March 20—A treaty has been concluded between Prussia, Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Baden. It gives Prussia command of the armies of the latter countries in time of war.

FLORENCE, March 21—The general elections have been held. Garibaldi has been returned for three cities.

PARIS, March 21—The Corps Legislatif has sustained the Emperor's foreign policy by an overwhelming majority.

Mexico.

GALVESTON, March 21—Rio Grande dates to the 16th says: A battle took place at Calayupala between a small part of the forces, not over 2500 on either side. Maximilian took command in person. There are different accounts. The result of the appearance of Maximilian was that the Imperialists were victorious. Diaz was about to seize the Capital.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20—The U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz reports that all the French troops were embarked on the 12th March.

Portland.

The Fideliter sailed for Victoria on Saturday night. The schooner Crosby also sails on Saturday.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 23—The Council was occupied the whole of to-day on the Victoria Incorporation Bill. A number of amendments were made, when the committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The next sitting will be on Monday.

Southgate gave notice of his intention to move that the provisions of the County Court Ordinance be extended to Vancouver Island in order to have a branch at Nanaimo.

The Governor's message was received giving his assent to the ordinance exempting homesteads and other property from forced seizure, and the ordinance relating to licenses and direct taxes on persons.

The Legal Practitioners Ordinance was read a third time and passed.

The Exchequer Debenture Bill was read a second time.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, March 22—The Evening Post says it is understood that if impeached, Smythe will in justification of himself produce a mass of evidence to show that he only followed the course of his predecessors for a number of years. The President will not remove Smythe.

The New Haven papers say the project of an international boat race at the Paris exposition, between picked crews of the English and American Universities has been favorably received at Harvard and Yale, and the rowers chosen.

Canada.

The Evening Commercial says the Canada politicians assume the consolidation of the Provinces as a fixed fact, and are busy canvassing. All British North America will join the Confederation.

The Montreal Herald says that while it is gratifying to learn that British Columbia is to join the Union, obstacles are in the way of its being accomplished while the central regions remain a wilderness.

The Montreal Gazette says that Prince Ruperts Land has already taken preliminary steps to join the Confederation to extend in a direct line the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

Europe.

PARIS, March 22—It is announced that the Emperor Napoleon favors a Confederation of the Governments of France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland against Prussia.

FLORENCE, March 22—The National Parliament was inaugurated to-day. Victor Emanuel delivered the usual speech from the Throne.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, March 23—The Winter Garden Theatre was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. All the property, including the magnificent wardrobe of Edwin Booth, was consumed. The Southern Hotel, adjoining, was badly damaged, Loss, about \$300,000.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23—Steamer Idahc left for Portland this morning.

SAILED—Bark Rival, Puget Sound.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, March 24—The steamer Fideliter sailed for Victoria at six o'clock last evening.

News from Canyon City says the Indians are again on the war path.

Libels on the Flowers.—The intense breathing blossoms of every clime are intimately allied by nature to preparations manufactured from essential oils. Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, for thirty years the standard perfume of the world, is frequently simulated by impostors, whose preparations are not only worthless, but deleterious to health, besides becoming rancid and disagreeable to the sense of smell soon after contact with the air. Beware of such cheap imitations. Murray and Lanman's Florida Water is the purest and most lasting of all perfumes. The pursuers are requested to see that the words "FLORIDA WATER, MURRAY AND LANMAN" are stamped in gold on each bottle. Without this none is genuine, and

posit \$10 in the bank, and have a great quantity by him did not get rid of; he would be run all round to his neighbors or note here and there in order to sit.

further discussion the florin of the bill, amidst applause, "rent coin" was substituted for the following rate was adopted: to be 25 cents; the sixpence, a threepenny piece, 6 cents. mos moved that the committee and report progress, and ask again to-morrow. Carried.

then went into committee on his bill, Hon Franklyn in the

m moved that the word "claim" etation clause be struck out as margin, and the old clause 1; struck out accordingly.

moved an amendment in a court of record be established. The bill was then read a third time to-morrow, and Means, Hon DeCosmos customs laws required careful were several acts that regulated or included in the present House. It might be referred would decidedly not tele-

en—I wish the hon Collector did not be so cross (laughter,) picious that the bill is being so rapidly.

The hon senior member for ways suspicious; hon mem- postponed till to-morrow. (Tariff) bill was then taken on in committee, Hon Ball

nos would refer the hon Colo- ns to May's Parliamentary 34, where it was distinctly position of the duties taken ely on the bill being received ite, or from a date expressed ion.

said he was not convinced; ct in accordance with law. contended that the clause and should be deferred for

tion.—The hon Colonial Secre- ndesced to give any in- requested so to do by the ber for Victoria; he would self to the hon Attorney Gen- eral's comments in d required him. He wished e duties were to be enforced 9th November, 1866. He attention of the Press to the ial reticence. He compared ere of banditti, and could not ment how they could act- ties prior to 1866; it was e name of Government. It as putting their hands into ere was only one thing on that was doubtful. It had been in that House that hon from doubt the legality of He would now ask the hon if it was the intention of ollect those duties, as in could be compelled to pace re the Home Government. ument that the people australia, had sent home Gov- lerying illegal duties. The Duties was an act likely to r into conflict with the idence in Government was mpt to legislate such laws the same effect as it had Governor Darling.

e language used by the r for Victoria was extraor- like to hear an explanation t. If the officers of the eed guilty of what the hon m with, they were amen- f the land and should be

ad been accustomed to ia, but had never heard of used as that just spoken member for Victoria. proved that the Committee report progress, with leave

er the language used and ad, he should vote that the rise.

ing put, the motion was f 3 to 4, with leave to sit

ions and replies on the members.

moved that sections 4 and e day to admit of more on; the great object of more e to foster the interests of and marine, but by placing ands the power to open e Act of 1854 ap- of the Crown. It would, prudent on the part of the consideration of those ts of 1853 and 1854 had nined.

ght that by the 15th Vic- n was made against the acts of 1853 and 1854 to al Acts were passed for

f protection was required partial; if there was another that required shipping. He hoped floating in every part t would soon be app- were framed to admit of riag into the coasting

ie protecting the mer- Colony, and showing a lity to the British flag, ot to rashly disouaten-

Ms. A. 9. 3. 4. 5. THE BRITISH LIBRARY

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[Specially Reported for the British Colonist.]

New Westminster, March 9th.

Saturday's Sitting.

Present: Hons Sanders, Franklin, Cox, Pemberton, Stamp, Southgate, Smith, Crease, Young, Ball, Birch (presiding), Walkem, De Cosmos, Wood, Trutch, Helmecken, Hamley, Barnard, Robson, O'Reilly.

Hon Crease read report from the committee on Assimilation of Laws. Hon Helmecken rose to ask an explanation from the House in relation to a pair of boots. The House might think the question of the most trivial character, but he assured hon members that it was of the most vital consequence...

Hon Helmecken said he had made the complaint in a proper manner. The duties had been charged, and he had a perfect right to call the attention of the House to the circumstance.

Hon Robson said the statement of the hon member for Victoria was quite out of order, and questions being brought forward in such an irregular manner would lead to endless discussion.

Hon De Cosmos—The statement of the complaint was quite in accordance with parliamentary usage, as it was calling the attention of the House to a breach of the law.

After remarks from several hon members, Hon Hamley said the subject had been brought forward in an improper manner, and he declined to give any explanation until it was submitted in the usual way.

Hon Cox had a parcel sent to him from Victoria containing a pair of boots; he sent to the boat for it, when the duty of \$1 75 was charged. He had no intention of bringing such a trivial matter before the House.

Hon President called the attention of members to the important business before the House, and after the usual form the Council went into committee of the whole on the Bill to prevent the sale of liquor to Indians.

Hon De Cosmos said the bill was most objectionable, it was almost word for word a similar bill that had been brought before the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island, and then objected to. It had much too wide a range and would apply equally to the trade with the Sound; it was not advisable to inflict restrictions on trade.

No farmer residing on the coast would be able to proceed to his farm before going to the Custom House; the bill would put the community to serious inconvenience, he did not think captains of vessels would be able to obtain the required bonds.

Hon Wood said some restriction on the sale of liquor to Indians was absolutely necessary, it would prevent the shipment at Victoria, which was now carried on to a great extent without any one troubling himself about the destination. He had seen the vile compound being carried about the streets in oil tins; he denied that it would interfere with trade at all, the objections to the bill were merely fanciful; some bonds were necessary.

Hon Southgate believed the bill to be wholly impracticable, a vessel taking a few gallons for stores would require to give bonds, as would also small vessels, and as in the latter case it would be impossible, the Bill would put a stop to the trade with the Sound or elsewhere.

Hon Wood said that whisky sellers had formed a depot on Discovery Island, where the Indians congregated to buy whisky, and the most disgraceful scenes of riot and drunkenness took place.

Hon Helmecken said the bill was utter madness, he was only surprised that such a bill should be brought before that house. What were hon members asked to do? To remedy one evil by perpetrating another far worse. The bill would create a most intolerable nuisance, as every boat would come under the surveillance of the Custom House. If such an absurd law passed every schooner or boat would have to give bonds; it would ruin trade as it would be impossible for some vessels to ply under such restrictions.

The only effect would be to cause American vessels to carry cargoes across the Sound and clear from Port Townsend for Sitka or elsewhere, merely throwing the trade into the hands of Americans, it would be productive of many evils without the end desired; it would ruin the trade of Victoria and drive the people from the country by depriving men of their livelihood.

Hon Stamp said the measure was unjust and unwise, captains would be unable to procure bonds.

Hon Franklin said a law to do away with the liquor traffic would be only a dead letter, a permit system might do, taking the captain's personal bond.

Hon Helmecken said that it was well known that the principal whisky selling was not on Vancouver Island, but on the northern coast principally about Stickeen River.

Hon De Cosmos said the men who now take the responsibility under the present law would do the same if the present bill was passed, hence the law would be ineffectual, any one knowing the coast sufficiently could easily evade Customs surveillance; it would only do injury to the coasting trade.

Hon Trutch thought the bill in the present form would embarrass trade, and suggested that vessels going foreign or to Russian America should be exempt from its provisions.

Hon Birch thought it might meet the difficulty if the clause exempting foreign going vessels was inserted.

Hon Helmecken would oppose the measure to the death; the Bill would not prevent the traffic without the expenditure of large sums for its suppression; the Americans would supply the Indians if we did not; they had no restrictions.

Hon Trutch shouldn't regret the Americans taking the trade, and thought some restrictions necessary. The Americans had preventative laws.

Hon Young could not see the difficulty that troubled hon members so much; there would be no harm in opening the Indian trade to Americans. The cost of punishing crime committed in consequence of the traffic was far greater than the cost of means necessary to prevent it. When the Clío was at Port Rupert a schooner was lying there selling liquor to Indians, which was very nearly productive of most serious misunderstanding. If the law had allowed of the schooner's cargo being seized the danger would have been avoided.

Hon De Cosmos—A small vessel could take a cargo to a dealer at Comox, reship a portion and when the whisky was got rid of could return to Nanaimo; thus complying with the law and evading it at the same time; he was sure that the Governor would not be in favor of such a measure, and would veto it if passed; he recommended postponement.

Hon Young said no vessel could escape if without a permit, in such a case a vessel could be stopped.

Hon Helmecken said there was nothing in the United States law to prevent the traffic, and that in conversation with American officers, they stated that if any such law existed, it would be ineffective; hon members were perfectly mad on this Indian liquor question, and he thought it mere sentimentality. Indians would always obtain all the liquor they wanted, it would only tend to injure ourselves; boats could only leave the harbor during office hours, and would require to obtain a certificate from the consignee to show delivery of liquor when they came back.

Hon Walkem belonged to the sentimental class, and thought the traffic should be suppressed, but believed that the present Bill would be too expensive; the machinery would be too expensive. Ships when buying whisky bought other articles; a canoe could be seized if without a clearance; the police necessary to suppress the traffic would be too costly.

In the motion of Hon Helmecken, the Bill was proposed.

Hon Walkem moved that the Governor be respectfully requested to lay before the Council all papers and documents connected with the grant or lease of the Grouse Creek Flume Co. He said large grants of land had been made to the Williams and Grouse Creek Flume Companies. The Williams Creek Flume Co had complied with the terms of their charter but the Grouse Creek Co had not done so. Through mismanagement the company had kept the ground unworked, thus preventing number of industrious miners obtaining profitable employment. So far as the company was concerned, the ground was practically abandoned. The company had paid a man who while he was supposed to be attending to the interests of the company, was absolutely assisting in breaking the charter; he knew or as fact that the flume was not a Bed Rock Flume, as it was 14 or 15 feet above the Bed Rock. It was neither of advantage to the Company or the men. He considered that it was necessary for the Government to tie down such companies to the conditions of their charter, and in this case none of the conditions had been complied with.

Hon De Cosmos seconded the motion only with a view to enquire into the case as stated by the hon member for Cariboo.

Hon Birch conceived that the hon member for Cariboo had not adopted the proper course in the motion he had brought forward; if the papers were required, he (Hon Walkem) should have applied to him, and he would give him all the information required. The greater part of the documents were in Cariboo; none of the flume companies had complied with the terms of their charters, and for his part he did not see any advantage derivable from that kind of enterprise.

Hon Walkem after a few remarks withdrew his motion.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on Ways and Means. Hon Ball in the Chair.

Clause K in the ordinance relating to licenses was then considered, and after some discussion was amended as follows:

On owners of pack trains or freight wagons having more than six horses, \$5 for every six months.

On owners of pack trains or freight wagons having less than six horses, \$2 50 for every six months.

On each keeper of a livery stable, \$10 every six months.

An additional clause was added, imposing a license on cattle dealers of \$50 for every six months.

The Bill to establish a standard of weights and measures was read a second time. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, hon Cox in the Chair.

Hon Helmecken and De Cosmos protested against the Bill as not containing the specific uses to which the money was to be applied. The Governor might misappropriate the money voted under each head, as he thought fit, and the public was entitled to more detailed information on the subject.

Hon Birch contended that the Bill was only the necessary form required after the passing of the Estimates, before appropriating the money; that the public was already in possession of all the particulars, which had appeared in all the newspapers.

After some further unimportant discussion the Bill was passed as read.

After the usual forms the House went into Committee on Trades Licenses; hon Cox in the Chair.

Hon Helmecken moved to report progress and Committee rise.

On the hon President resuming his seat.

Hon Robson proposed the second reading of the Homestead Bill.

Hon Crease had formerly opposed the bill on the ground that it was opening a way to land, but after discussing the subject with his colleagues he had considerably modified his views on the measure and would not oppose the bill.

Hon Wood explained the chief features of the measure, and claimed for it an important position in the march of improvement over former times to creditors, and as a real advantage to creditors, in leaving a man the means of retrieving his position and paying his creditors at a later period. In case of attempted fraud it would be controlled by the Bankruptcy laws.

Hon Robson called the attention of the House to the cruelty of allowing a man, with a helpless wife and children, to be turned into the street at the request of some remorseless creditor. He said this would have a tendency to bring permanent settlers to the colony, and be an absolute advantage to creditors as raising the moral standard of debtors.

The bill was then read a second time.

Hon Walkem moved the second reading of the Gold Fields Act.

Hon Crease was surprised that the hon member for Cariboo should coolly assume the paternity of the bill.

Hon Walkem said the hon Attorney General was welcome to the fruits of his (Hon Walkem's) labors if he so wished, but he was nevertheless the author of the bill.

The hon member was called to order.

The bill was read a second time, and the House then adjourned till Monday.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 11th.

Monday's Sitting.

The Council met at 3 p. m. Present—Hons Brew, Walkem, Young, Pemberton, Southgate, Stamp, Hamley, Ball, Sanders, Crease, Franklin, De Cosmos, O'Reilly, Wood, Robson, Trutch, Helmecken, Cox, Barnard, Birch, (presiding).

Hon Pemberton moved that the Governor be respectfully requested to lay before the Council a statement of the debts due by Vancouver Island and British Columbia, respectively, at the time of Union, and also that all fines and fees from public departments be paid into the Colonial Treasury. Carried.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bills to establish a standard of weights and measures, and to appropriate the sum of \$566,658.80 for the contingent service of 1867, were read a third time and passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill relating to Licences and direct taxes on persons, Hon Ball in the chair.

The several clauses were then passed with certain technical amendments. A discussion arose on the propriety of inserting the penalty of imprisonment for nonpayment of fines levied for offences against the act, Hon Helmecken opposing. The amendment was lost by division, 11 to 9.

Hon Helmecken observed that only one elected member had voted for the clause.

Two messages from His Excellency the Governor referring to the proposed Tariff and the administration of oaths, were referred to by the President; the latter was taken into consideration by committee of the whole, Hon Cox in the chair. It was then moved that the Committee do report progress, which was carried, and the Committee on the Postal Bill was then formed with hon Walkem in the chair. Several amendments were then proposed.

Hon Robson proposed a uniform rate of five cents on letters to and from all sections of the Colony. He said that miners might not object to paying 25 cents as had been stated by honorable gentlemen, but the citizens in all parts of the Colony should be considered and he believed that a low rate would produce more revenue than a high one; high rates caused evasion of postage altogether.

Hon Crease said the present was a question of revenue, the low rate might do with a large population, but under present circumstances it was impossible; the lower rate would not affect the number of letters sent through the Post Office. He was in favor of a low rate, but under existing circumstances it was not practicable.

Hon Walkem said that he had been misunderstood in reference to his statement that miners would not object to 25 cents postage; he merely stated that in reference to a weekly mail to Cariboo so much desired by miners, and if a regular weekly service could be established, he had no doubt the miners would willingly pay 25 cents for their letters; he was, however, in favor of a five cent rate, particularly if the weekly service was not attainable.

Hon Robson—Miners don't write much; three letters go up to Cariboo for every one that comes down.

Hon Southgate supported the five cent rate; it was possible that the revenue might suffer the first year, but ultimately it would be benefited by a low rate.

Hon Trutch supported the increased rate in Committee in order to secure a weekly service to Cariboo; with the double rate, the Government would have double the present revenue, and would thus be enabled to secure the additional number of mails.

Hon Birch was decidedly in favor of cheap postage; he could not see how it could be accomplished at present, particularly in view of the additional services; he conceived, however, that the honorable member for New Westminster must be wrong respecting the relative number of letters sent to and from Cariboo; the revenue would not admit of a low rate at present.

Hon Helmecken contended that the five cent rate would equally secure the additional service if the proper steps were taken. During the past year the express company had not carried the mails up with the high rates as often as they might have done. They would have a weekly express under any circumstances, and could carry the mail at the same time if required so to do.

Hon Walkem—The express company only carry up the mail according to contract, the consequence was that letters frequently lay in the New Westminster post office 8 or 10 days which was a great hardship to the miners.

Hon Helmecken supported a uniform rate of five cents; any scale such as that proposed by honorable Mr Young would only complicate the post office regulations, be deprecated any attempt to squeeze the last cent out of the unfortunate miners.

Hon Birch could not understand how gentlemen advocating the high rate in committee should turn round and support a low rate now. He conceived the Colony was not yet prepared for a low rate.

Hon Robson contended that a low rate of postage was the surest way of raising a

revenue, it was a fallacy to suppose that high rates were the best means of raising revenue. So far as the miners were concerned it would be better to carry their letters for nothing.

Hon Birch was at a loss to know where the members of the select committee were, who had recommended the high rate.

Hon Trutch was delighted with the graceful manner in which his colleagues of the select committee had turned round, and now contended for the low rate.

Hon Cox supported the 25 cent rate and a weekly service; he conceived without the higher rate the additional services would not be obtained.

Hon Walkem feared, despite the pathetic speech of the hon member for New Westminster, that a five cent rate was not compatible with a weekly service; he inferred, from what had fallen from the hon President of the Council, that Government had determined on what rate should be charged.

Hon Birch only opposed the low rate in consideration of revenue, he had no determined course to pursue.

Hon Walkem said a weekly mail was necessary if even higher rates were charged.

Hon Young said a weekly mail was not inconsistent with a five cent rate; he believed that a low rate would produce a larger revenue than the higher one; double postage would not produce double the revenue, he instanced increased duties on opium, which absolutely produced less revenue than the lower rate of duty. 12 1/2 cents on foreign letters coming into the Colony was altogether too much as the payment of a five cent rate would be by stamps, the loss of these would add considerably to the revenue.

Hon O'Reilly was in favor of cheap postage.

The House then divided, when the members were 12 to 6 in favor of a uniform postage of five cents on letters and two cents on newspapers throughout the Colony.

The Bill was then passed.

Hon Smith's motion for the abolition of the Road Tolls then came up for consideration.

Hon Smith explained the hardship and injustice of the Road Tolls, which fell heaviest on the packers, and were likely to compel them to stop altogether if not abolished wholly or in part this year.

Hon Barnard, in seconding this motion said the Road Tolls bore heavily on every man in the upper country. Governor Douglas had been appealed to in 1861, when he visited the country above Yale, and in consideration of a one cent being paid, ordered a trail to be made; this, however, did not meet the difficulty, and miners were compelled to leave the country in consequence of the scarcity of provisions. He was again appealed to and visited the country, when the present road was agreed to in consideration of another cent being imposed. The road saved the country, as miners were actually on their way down, but obtaining a supply of provisions returned and developed the Cariboo mines. The boats employed in the upper country paid the toll. The completion of the Yale road gave confidence to the people of that town, and enabled them to overcome the delays goods were subjected to by the other routes; there was frequently a delay of 40 to 50 days in the transit by the portages; business men in Victoria complained of \$100 license, but in Yale ten men had raised \$80,000; \$41,000 being paid for tolls in that town, and \$38,000 at Clinton. Packers can only obtain cargoes on agreeing to pay tolls, which amounted to a tax of 12 1/2 per cent. The pioneers of Yale struggled against the difficulty, but this was not the only difficulty they had to contend against. The steamers only went up to Hope, and the freight from Hope to Yale was \$5 per ton, they induced the company to send their [the company's] boats to Yale, but at an expense to the people of Yale of \$23,000. The tolls pressed heavily upon them, and to add to their difficulties, the bank was removed, and the assistance they formerly obtained by this means was now lost to them. He was earnestly urged, by the people of Yale, to use his best efforts to have the tolls abolished.

The tax falls most oppressively on packers and teamsters, who in many cases do not own the cattle they drive, and those who own the animals cannot raise money on them. Much of the money paid for tolls and duties has never been repaid to the packers and probably a large portion may be lost entirely. Business men at Yale were obliged to keep \$500 constantly in their safes to pay for tolls which would otherwise be sent to their creditors in Victoria. The Hudson Bay Co's agent was frequently unable to pay for their purposes. The tolls, inclusive of the bridge over the Thompson, amounted to 2 1/2 cents, or about \$4 per bbl on flour; people wrote these facts to their friends, who would not come to a country burdened with such impost. A great injustice was inflicted on people who live only twenty miles from Yale, who had to pay 1 cent per pound on their cattle feed; the estimate of \$80,000 made by Government was a mistake, as no flour would be sent up this year. He estimated the loss to the revenue caused by the flour and bacon produced in the upper country at \$24,000 on flour, and \$5,000 on bacon, together \$29,000; the Road Tolls would only produce \$51,000 this year. He proposed an additional cent on cattle, sheep, horses and a small toll on wagons, the amount would be nearly made up, and the Road Tolls abolished by this means. The people of Yale had read the Governor's speech, and believed when he said he intended to equalize taxation, that he meant to take off the Road Tolls. It was the only means of saving the country from ruin.

Hon De Cosmos believed the Road Tolls were a real hardship, but he did not think a revenue was sufficiently sure of being collected to admit of the Road Tolls being dispensed with. He should therefore move as an amendment "That the Council earnestly recommend His Excellency the Governor to abolish the Road Tolls during the fiscal year, provided that the receipts of Revenue will warrant the Executive in making such reduction."

Hon Helmecken—The Hudson Bay Co would only be too happy to see the Road Tolls abolished, and his own opinion was that the sooner they were repealed the better, but there was \$20,000 or \$30,000 of interest to be paid, and there was no man in that house could say what the revenue will be; the hon

member for Yale had suggested a tax on rice, but he did not think that it would produce the amount named. If an additional rate was charged, the Chinese would see flour instead, and hence it would be more likely to reduce than increase the revenue. Although he wished the tolls could be abolished, he did not see how it could be accomplished at present.

Hon Birch was convinced that the tolls could not be dispensed with at present, and as for putting an additional tax on cattle and sheep it would amount to a prohibition. \$10,000 had been spent on the road; when the Colony was in a position the tolls would be abolished in part; if the tolls were abolished it would compel the Government to shut up the road, as they could not afford to keep up the repairs. The road by Lillooet could be kept in repair for two or three hundred dollars a year; the one by Yale was very expensive and could not be dispensed with at present.

Hon Barnard had been twitted by hon De Cosmos with being opposed to the scheme introduced by hon members for Victoria, for the reduction of the Estimates. Now he would show how inconsistent that hon gentleman was. Had the three advocates of retrenchment had their own way, they would have reduced the Estimates by \$25,000. Had the elective members succeeded, they would have reduced the Estimates by \$11,845; but this amount would have been reduced by \$6,800 for salary to a third Judge, and pay to constables.

Hon De Cosmos—The hon member for Yale is mistaken in his conclusions. He (hon De Cosmos) had acted quite independently, and all the members on that side of the house had done the same; if he had been supported he would have reduced the Estimates \$75,000, and so enabled them to take off the Road Tolls, but inasmuch as hon members supported the Estimates, and others were unwilling to grant such reductions, he had relinquished his proposal for reduction as he saw it was impossible to carry it.

Hon Helmecken—The position taken by his hon colleague was perfectly in accordance with what had been previously stated by him, and he (hon De Cosmos) was not responsible for any votes that had been cast by other parties.

Hon Robson attributed opposition to the bill by members from Victoria to the opposition he and others had offered to Victorian measures of retrenchment. They (the members from Vancouver Island) were never adverse to the expenditure of money on the Island; but when any question of retrenchment for the people of the mainland was brought up, they were anxious that it should come from them, he thought, with a very bad grace; the Press, however, would warn the people of their one-sided policy; they wished to kill the goose that laid the golden egg. The people of Yale would dwindle away and mining would sicken; he asked them to be wise in time or greater sacrifices would be required from Victoria: was Government prepared to take the places of the packers and wagoners in order to save the Yale people from ruin? Let the Government issue Treasury Bonds; the interest would only amount to \$5,000 a year, and a small increase in the tariff would provide that and so abolish the Road Tolls at once. If the Road Tolls were abolished, prosperity would reign throughout the country; if they were not abolished, properly would cease. If it was not possible to do away with them entirely; let the Government meet the people half way. All Governments were supposed to sympathize with the people, and where taxes were so oppressive as the Road Tolls, the duty of Government was to remove them, and in so doing would show their sympathy with the people with the broadest sense of the word. The colony was now a unit, and they could not out of the right hand without causing much suffering to the whole people. The Road Tolls were an incubus on the community. They would kill the goose that sent the food (laughter) supplies; and consumers were the goose, and if we starved them the egg would not be laid; we must feed it with the proper food. They could not spread the amount over the general taxation without injuring the general revenue. The heavy burden should be removed from the few to the shoulders of the many. The development of our mineral resources was for the benefit of all. It was injudicious to grasp at too much now and lose all; better to hold on to what we have. Be wise in time, be repeated; the miner and trader stands or falls with the action of Government. He did not think the blood and thunder policy was the right one; people did not trouble themselves about additional representation; they had had great difficulty in filling the seats now occupied in the Council. If Government did not listen to the wants of the people, but to political agitators from Victoria, a discontented people would assist that agitation. Let them not rush to a conclusion on the subject; let them sleep on it—pray over it.

Hon Ball strongly advocated the remission of the Road Tolls last year, and had the measures be then suggested been carried out, he thought they would be in a better position now. The abolition this year, however, was impossible. The Government could not afford to lose the revenue. He, for one, would be glad to abolish the tolls by additions to the Tariff, but there was still considerable uncertainty as to how much would be raised from the Tariff as it now stood. The duty on rice produced at present \$14,000 or \$15,000, but any addition to the present duty would cause flour to be substituted, and the Government would lose all. The Road Tolls were not the serious burden on packers that the hon member for New Westminster would wish them to appear; the packers were not the sufferers; the miners; and it must be borne in mind that freight from Yale to Cariboo was only 7 or 8 cents now, instead of the very high rates of former years. There were very large sums expended on the road in repairs, and the facilities thus afforded secured to the miners a weekly mail which they could not otherwise have. The miners were the consumers, and they paid the Road Tolls. They were not discontented. He thought the picture drawn by the hon member was too doleful and much overdrawn; neither teamsters nor packers were the sufferers; it was the up-country consumer. He trusted the Government would be able before the end of the year to take the whole or partial abolition of the tolls into consideration.

Hon Helmecken—The Hudson Bay Co would only be too happy to see the Road Tolls abolished, and his own opinion was that the sooner they were repealed the better, but there was \$20,000 or \$30,000 of interest to be paid, and there was no man in that house could say what the revenue will be; the hon

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Hon Robson—The committee was not bound to provide for money to replace Road Tolls. The amount could be raised by bonds. What has Union done for us? It was to raise our credit in the English market; we should be able to raise the money...

Hon Pemberton thought one dollar per thousand feet of lumber manufactured not unreasonable. This branch of industry must be encouraged; several large manufacturing had been established on the Island which proved total failures in consequence of the competition of the mills on the Sound...

Hon Young would be very glad to support the motion if he could conscientiously, but he did not see how that could be done. To remit the duties could be a great mistake; it was wrong in principle to remit the duties levied under the tariff...

Hon Robson did not see how the hon member could take exception to this particular case, had they not offered a premium for the erection of a Quartz Mill? The same principle was involved in the case as in the other; this could not be termed class legislation, or, as the hon Mr Young had stated, a bounty given to develop one branch of industry at the expense of another...

Hon Young voted for premium to Quartz Mill, which was perfectly consistent with his refusal to grant a bounty on lumber. Miners might as well ask for a drawback on every ounce of gold exported.

Hon DeCosmos had listened attentively to hon members on the subject under consideration; in the present circumstances he was prepared to support recommendation to afford relief to lumber interests, but not to the extent of one dollar per thousand. He wished to enable mill owners to manufacture lumber in this colony as cheaply as elsewhere. The local demand was not large, there were only three towns where any amount of lumber was consumed, and that was now chiefly for repairs, viz Victoria, Nainaimo and New Westminster. It was the misfortune of this colony that loss so frequently followed the investment of capital, he would like to see at least one undertaking successful. He would therefore propose a resolution that details be furnished to the House, to enable them to grant such relief as a drawback to the extent of duties paid solely on articles used in the manufacture of lumber. Other Colonies allowed drawbacks for duties on raw material.

Hon Southgate said in the present stage of the Colony lumber mills must be fostered. It was to the interest of the Colony at large, that the milling industry should be fostered; and Government could fairly remit the duties.

Hon Crease said the arguments on the motion were roughly made and based on fallacy; they were not sufficient in themselves to warrant the House, either the terms of the motion or the resolution, in acting in the matter. He would favor a drawback if any action was taken in the premises. He could not see what disadvantages lumber manufacturers labored under here compared with factors in the neighboring territory, any advantages they held over us were almost confined to flour, bacon, and beans, and they had other taxes from which we were free, such as the Stamp tax, which more than counterbalanced the taxes here. Parties in commencing establishments of the kind in this colony were aware that taxes had to be paid. The drawback existing at the mill could turn out 0,000 feet daily, which would be \$100 per day drawback, but if even the amount of drawback was \$30 or \$40, it would exceed any benefit that would accrue to the colony from its being established here. Other trades would also claim a drawback.

Hon Stamp—the hon A. Grey General had exaggerated the quantity of lumber manufactured; 50 M. feet was the most that could be turned out by the mill, but ordinarily only half that quantity. Almost everything required for the mill came from San Francisco, with the exception of groceries. The mill had the advantage of obtaining its goods free of freight and duty. The freight alone was a considerable item.

Hon Helmeke supported the amendment for a drawback of 50 cents. The claim for drawback from some makers could easily be got over; it would only be putting the mill on a free trade footing; the difference would not exceed \$5000 a year. The House would do right to allow a drawback. The Government would benefit to a much greater extent than the amount of drawback. The Government would probably get rates enough of bacon and flour would soon be raised in the colony.

Hon Barnard thought some details should be furnished to the House to enable them to judge of the amount of drawback to which the lumber trade would be entitled.

would encourage other companies to enter into the trade which would be of great importance to the Colony. No loss could accrue to the revenue, as the expenditure for feeding men, cattle, and other outlay would amount to \$151,000. He asked that all duties be remitted on imported necessaries for the mill, and the hands employed, or a drawback be allowed by Government of one dollar per thousand feet of lumber manufactured at the mill.

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Hon Crease said the arguments on the motion were roughly made and based on fallacy; they were not sufficient in themselves to warrant the House, either the terms of the motion or the resolution, in acting in the matter. He would favor a drawback if any action was taken in the premises. He could not see what disadvantages lumber manufacturers labored under here compared with factors in the neighboring territory, any advantages they held over us were almost confined to flour, bacon, and beans, and they had other taxes from which we were free, such as the Stamp tax, which more than counterbalanced the taxes here. Parties in commencing establishments of the kind in this colony were aware that taxes had to be paid. The drawback existing at the mill could turn out 0,000 feet daily, which would be \$100 per day drawback, but if even the amount of drawback was \$30 or \$40, it would exceed any benefit that would accrue to the colony from its being established here. Other trades would also claim a drawback.

Hon Stamp—the hon A. Grey General had exaggerated the quantity of lumber manufactured; 50 M. feet was the most that could be turned out by the mill, but ordinarily only half that quantity. Almost everything required for the mill came from San Francisco, with the exception of groceries. The mill had the advantage of obtaining its goods free of freight and duty. The freight alone was a considerable item.

Hon Helmeke supported the amendment for a drawback of 50 cents. The claim for drawback from some makers could easily be got over; it would only be putting the mill on a free trade footing; the difference would not exceed \$5000 a year. The House would do right to allow a drawback. The Government would benefit to a much greater extent than the amount of drawback. The Government would probably get rates enough of bacon and flour would soon be raised in the colony.

Hon Barnard thought some details should be furnished to the House to enable them to judge of the amount of drawback to which the lumber trade would be entitled.

Hon Robson would support the resolution of the hon junior member for Victoria, as some information was necessary on the subject.

Hon Crease—To allow a drawback in proportion to duties paid would compel Government to watch every article consumed at the mill; the system would not work—it would be wasteful. Hon Ball recommended obtaining information relating to lumber manufactured and consumption at mill. At present they were merely talking in the dark.

Hon Franklyn—Coal interests of Nainaimo, he thought, were equally deserving of support. There were 800 persons engaged in the collieries, and if the estimate of taxes paid by each person in the colony was correct—\$120—they paid in the aggregate \$96,000 of taxes. Surely they deserved a bounty. Hon Birch thought there should be some drawback, but in the absence of statistics it would be impossible to arrive at any conclusion. He should recommend a postponement of the motion.

After some further remarks from several hon members, the motion was postponed for a week. Hon Pemberton, in pursuance of notice of motion, was of opinion that all fines and fees should be paid into the Colonial Treasury; they had amounted to large sums occasionally. He could not understand how any English Act of Parliament could be brought to act on colonial funds. He was supported by other colonists in asking that the colony have the benefit of the hon Mr DeCosmos's system by which colonial officers looked to pickings as a part of their income. He had heard rumors on the subject.

Hon Pemberton—The rumors he spoke of were prevalent before the Union. Hon Crease—Fines and fees were specifically deposited under Customs Consolidation Act. Hon Franklyn had paid all fees into the Treasury every month.

Hon Young—Fines, fees and forfeitures are levied under Customs Consolidation Act. It was necessary to be consistent with the Act. Hon DeCosmos—In reference to general principle all public officials should pay into the Colonial Treasury all moneys received under any law. When a certain salary was paid to an official all fines, fees and forfeitures should go to the revenue.

Hon Hamley—The disposal of fines, fees and seizures was provided for under the Customs Consolidation Act, and were distributed in the following manner: one-third went to the Colonial Treasury, one-third to the Governor of the colony, and one-third was divided between Informer, seizing officer and prosecutor in each case. When he came to the colony he found affairs in a state of confusion, and at first declined to take his share, but was ultimately induced to do so; since that time had always appropriated the prosecutor's share, and a very small share it was. He was always prepared to meet these questions. The other day he had had a pair of boots shaken at him; they would find it was like kicking the dead lion.

Hon Robson—The resolution should be withdrawn; the fines and seizures were distributed the same way in Canada. We could not make exception here to general system. Hon Ball—in the proposition as stated by hon Collector of Customs, did hon members for Victoria district pretend to tax the Governor with a tendency to pickings? All magistrates paid the fees into the Treasury. The resolution was then withdrawn.

Hon Pemberton rose in conformity with orders of the day, to present the following motion to the House: That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to lay before the Council the amount of debt respectively of British Columbia and Vancouver Island at the time of Union. He had brought the motion forward in conjunction with other members of the Council; he trusted there would be a surplus of revenue in the course of the next few years, and he trusted that such surplus would be equitably applied.

Hon Crease did not see any necessity for the motion, the amounts had already been stated in the estimates. Hon DeCosmos—Members of that House were entitled to the information as far as it could be obtained, but he thought the terms of the resolution open to objection, as an approximation was all that could be expected on this subject, and this, as public men, they were entitled to.

Hon Birch—The information required was contained in three acts of the mainland and two of Vancouver Island, which could be consulted by honorable members at any time; he really did not see any necessity for the motion.

The resolution was then passed on file. The third reading of the bill for Trades Licences was then brought up for consideration. Hon Young—There is no provision for the transfer of licences, he thought some provision should be made in this respect. Hon Crease—There was a clause in relation to the transfer of licences, but he thought would meet the difficulty.

Hon Pemberton supported the objection. Hon Young—It was only protecting home productions, excellent cigars were made in Victoria. The original item passed. Ad valorem duty of 15 per cent was raised to 20 per cent on boots and shoes. Rope and cordage was reduced from 12 1/2 to 5 per cent ad valorem. The following articles admitted free of duty—Wagon axles, ship's blocks and old junk.

Hon Chairman read amendment from hon member for Lillooet that blacksmiths be admitted free (great laughter); it was then altered; that blacksmith's coal be admitted free. The amendment was carried.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, March 20.

THE PLUMBER, PASS CASE.—James Stephens appeared yesterday in the Police Court on remand, charged first with stealing two head of cattle, the property of James M. Greavy, of Plumber Pass, and secondly with being a rogue and vagabond. Several witnesses, named Myers, Berry, Hamilton and Silva were examined—the first three on the first charge, the chief points elicited being that the prisoner had made proposals to witness Myers, on board a schooner, in presence of Berry, to cut his connection with Greavy, and kill all the cattle on the ranch, he (prisoner) knowing a place where he could dispose of all the meat he could bring along, and had told another witness (Hamilton) that if he would accompany him he would show him some fine sport in the elk line. Hamilton questioned him as to the probability of there being many elk in the neighborhood, when prisoner told him they were "slow elk with bells on," and again pressed him to assist him in bagging some of the game and conveying it to Nainaimo. Other facts tending to implicate the prisoner were adduced, and the prisoner was further remanded for one day on both charges. A man named Joseph Silva alias Portuguese Joe, engaged in the fishing business in the Pass, who was arrested by officer McAdam and brought to town by the Enterprise, was charged with feloniously receiving from Stephens and others the effects of a man named Fisher, who was accidentally killed some time ago. The accused was remanded for one day on bail, and his evidence as against Stephens was taken, Mr Witby serving as interpreter.

TO WHAT BASE USES IS THE PUBLIC PROPERTY PUT?—We notice that the new Customs Tariff appears printed in the Columbian newspaper, which is owned by the Hon John Robson, M. C., upon the same type on which the Government copies were struck off. Is this the honorable gentleman's reward for his base abandonment of the people and a blind subservency to the Government? Or has he paid for the privilege of using Government property to further his own private ends? The matter requires an explanation. "To what base uses" &c.

A NEWSPAPER WANTED.—We understand that a newspaper, devoted to the Democratic interests, is required at Port Townsend, and that any enterprising person or persons undertaking the business and willing to enter upon the undertaking, would be liberally supported. A prominent resident in that now promising township thinks that the present political campaign will of itself more than defray the expense of fitting out an office.

THE UTAH IS the name of a new steamship just launched at Saco, Maine, and intended for the North Pacific Coast trade. She is a sister ship to the Montana and Idaho, and is owned by the same firm, who have successfully "backed" against the regular line to Portland, Oregon. The Utah will run to Victoria.

PARDONED.—Mrs Sampson has been pardoned by Governor Seymour, and was yesterday restored to the arms of her husband. The wretched woman had been in a depressed state of mind for several days, and received the announcement of her pardon with extravagant manifestations of gladness.

PRIZE FIGHT.—George Baker has accepted the challenge of C. C. Davis, to fight him within three months from date for a sum not less than \$500 or more than \$5000. A forfeit of \$50 has been deposited at Joe Eden's.

ASSAULTING THE WEAKER VESSEL.—A man named John Hicks was yesterday mulcted in the sum of ten dollars for making too violent an impression on the person of Fanny, a Noo'ka Sound belle.

PETTY LARCENY.—Chu-ha, a Stekin Indian, pleaded guilty yesterday to stealing a pair of boots, the property of Siffken Bros, and was ordered to pay \$20 or improve the public highways for two months.

ELK.—Near Astoria, Oregon, droves of elk, numbering one hundred or more, are seen daily. Hunters are slaughtering them in large numbers, and saving only the hams, which are sold at 5 cents per pound.

ECLIPSE.—The partial eclipse of the moon commenced at 15 minutes to 11 o'clock last night and continued until 3:30 o'clock this morning. About four-fifths of the orb was obscured.

THE MAIL SUBSIDY.—It is reported that Government has offered \$500 per month to the C. S. Navigation Company to bring our mails to this port for the next year.

THE FIDELITY, with a few passengers and a small freight, sailed for Portland yesterday.

The New World went to Nainaimo yesterday to lay in a supply of coal, and will return to-day.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY, March 20th.

James Griffin—Adjourned on account of the meeting of creditors not being advertised. Walker, Conroy & Crooks—Adjourned for one week. A. L. Brown—Bankruptcy annulled. W. H. Huskinson—Costs ordered to be paid.

DELAYED DESPATCHS

Mexican News—Evacuation of the City of Mexico. SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The steamship Sierra Nevada arrived this morning from Mazatlan and other ports in northern Mexico. A Mexican gentleman who came on the steamer from Mazatlan states that it was reported that the city of Mexico was evacuated by the French troops on the 5th of February. Marshal Bazaine had issued a proclamation stating the reason for the French forces leaving Mexico: Maximilian went with the French troops, and it is reported he had stated that he was compelled by the French commander to leave Mexico, instead of remaining and relying on the people, as before promised. The troops at last accounts had reached Vera Cruz, where the transports and men-of-war were making rapid progress for their embarkation, after the evacuation of the city of Mexico. The place remained in the possession of the police, until the 7th, when Gen. Diaz entered and took possession in the name of Juarez.

Europe.

New York, March 12.—The steamer Africa from Southampton has arrived. In the House of Lords, Feb. 25th, Lord Derby moved the second reading of the bill to continue the suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland. Earl Russell gave a cordial support to the bill, which he considered fully justified by the recent events. He commended strongly on the Fenian leaders in the United States, and especially deprecated interference of the American Government in relation to trials of the Fenian invaders in Canada. Two Irish American farmers were arrested on board a vessel from Cadiz, at Cork. Both were recently at Chester.

The Government denies the report that the American Minister at Constantinople has proposed to the members of the diplomatic body that remonstrances should be made to the Porte on the subject of the Cretans. The new French Press Law is expected to be greatly modified. Advice from China state that the rebels threaten Hankow. A telegram of Feb. 25th, states that 8,000 Turks were defeated on the 18th and 14th in the western portion of Crete, losing two gunboats and many prisoners. The Turks were also beaten on the 11th and 12th in another part of the island.

LONDON, March 17.—The Reform Bill which is to be brought into Parliament by the Government to-morrow, will give the right of suffrage to rate paying householders after two years residence, to men paying £10 yearly taxes, or having £50 in a savings bank, or £250 in funds, and to all members of the learned professions, and graduates of a university. The Bill also provides for a £15 franchise in Consoles. LIVERPOOL, March 16.—The Great Eastern will sail on Saturday next for New York. DUBLIN, March 16.—Fears that the Fenians would attempt another general rising to-day have not been realized. Despatches from all parts of the Island report the country quiet.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Two representatives of the Irish Republic had an interview with the President yesterday, soliciting the recognition of belligerent rights by Government. Prince Edward's Island. In the year 1856 Prince Edward exported 70,324 bushels of potatoes, 200,526 of oats, and 16,859 of barley; in 1858 her exports were 473,695 bushels of potatoes, 1,275,020 of oats, and 29,148 of barley. Summerside, P. E. I., almost owes its origin certainly its great progress, to the construction of the railroad to Shediac. It is one of the most thriving, stirring, energetic, ambitious little towns in all the Provinces. It has a newspaper called the Progress, and now it actually publishes a well filled Magazine of 50 pages called the Progress also.

Nova Scotia.

The net receipts from the exhibition at Halifax of goods intended for the Paris Exhibition were \$315. Of this amount the Halifax Dispensary got \$100, the Society for improving the condition of the Poor, \$100, and the St. Vincent de Paul Society, \$100.

Newfoundland.

The Legislature of Newfoundland has assembled. The following summary of the Governor's speech has been transmitted by telegraph: St. Johns, Jan 31.—The Governor opened the Assembly to-day. In his message he regrets that pauperism is so prevalent, a fact which is attributable to the failure of the fisheries. He recommends that the most strenuous efforts be made for the suppression of pauperism. He announces that negotiations will be opened with the French Government in relation to our rights of granting mineral and other lands, on the French shore, hitherto declined by the colonial authorities. He deplores the failure of the potato crop, and urges the necessity of planting crops not liable to failure.

Australia.

Via Panama we have Sydney dates to the 1st of January. De Bots & Co. have failed. Their debts are £31,000. The market is well supplied with American goods and prices are unchanged. Recent orders from England for the purchase of wheat at 5s. per bushel will sustain the present rates.

Tuesday's Sitting.

New Westminster, March 12.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present—Hons Brew, Hamley, Pemberton, Crease, Wood, Barnard, Franklyn, Robson, DeCosmos, Smith, Sanders, O'Reilly, Helmecke, Southgate, Stamp, Cox, Frutich, Birch, (Presiding). Hon Stamp, in asking the House for the assistance set forth in his motion, only sought what was applicable in one solitary case. The company, in erecting the saw mill had invested a great deal of money, and if these indulgences were granted, they

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 26, 1867.

Our Coasting Trade.

We believe that the freer the intercourse between nations, and the fewer the obstacles that are placed in the way of trade and commerce, the more prosperous and happy will those countries become. Under the working of the Reciprocity Treaty, the British North American Provinces advanced so rapidly in every interest that could add to the material wealth and prosperity of a nation, that even the subsequent imposition of unjust and unequal duties by a powerful neighbor, has failed as yet to check their growth. The operation of this Treaty made merchants of North American traders, and now that the ports of the United States are hermetically sealed against their products, we find the commercial men on the other side of the mountains successfully competing with American merchants and manufacturers for the trade of remote markets. This competition is not confined to merchandise; it is directed also to the carrying trade. British and Colonial built vessels are gradually driving American shipping out of trades which the latter once bid fair to monopolise, and are causing them to confine their operations to their own waters. Hence we find that, although being gradually shut out, in consequence of the higher cost of their vessels, from the carrying trade of foreign countries, the Americans are determined that their own coasting trade shall remain uncontaminated by the presence of a single foreign bottom. They have no "notion" that foreign vessels shall plough the waters of their rivers and inlets, or be permitted to "tote" a cargo of goods direct from one American port to another. While their vessels are not debarred by law from free intercourse with nearly every European nation, and may engage in any coasting trade they find profitable or agreeable, our affectionate "cousins" close their ports to the ships of other powers as emphatically as an oyster at the approach of danger claps its shells together to protect the delicate morsel from the ravenous destroyer. Now, we propose to measure Brother Jonathan's corn with his own bushel. We would give him all the liberty in our waters that he gives us in his, and—no more. Is it not notorious that a British vessel cannot sail from Victoria and visit more than one American port without first returning here and taking a fresh start? or that she cannot sail from one American port to another without laying herself open to seizure? Is there such a thing as a "special permit to coast" known to the Americans? Why, it is only but three weeks ago that two British steamers, owned and commanded by Americans, undertook to tow a water-logged American ship from Esquimaux to Port Madison, on the American side of the Straits, for repairs; and because the steamers were British bottoms, they had to cast the distressed vessel off at Port Townsend, and return to Victoria without fulfilling their charitable errand, while the unfortunate ship lay at Port Townsend until the services of an American steamer could be chartered to take her on to her destination! Some years ago an American steamer, called the Maria, was run on Fraser River, under a British register. When her owners (who were Americans) undertook to run her again in American waters, she was seized by that Government, and what remained of her after the case was over was confiscated. Numerous instances of this liberality of our neighbors in this respect may be cited. The Fidelity dare not, under fear of confiscation, carry a cargo of merchandise from Portland to San Francisco. And in the face of this exclusive, selfish policy—a policy that is more worthy the Chinese than the great and enlightened Anglo-Saxon nation upon our Southern border—we are asked to throw open our inland navigation to the competition of "foreign"—which virtually means American—"bottoms." We are asked to paralyze the efforts of our colonists to create a merchant marine

of their own. We are asked to drive out of the country English capital, which, if it remained would be expended in the construction of British vessels for the navigation of the only waters in which they can run without danger of seizure. We are asked to admit into competition with colonial-built and colonial-owned steamers and sailers the vessels belonging to a nation that throws every obstacle in the way of our ships. It may be asked, cannot we build vessels cheaper here, and run them at less cost than the Americans? but it must be borne in mind that the American fleet is all ready built and owned by men who, if permission were granted, could at a moment's notice knock at our door and demand a share of the carrying trade, or compel our owners to buy them off, or run against them at a loss, to the serious detriment of the interests of our own people. We are surprised and pained, therefore, at the action of the Council in entertaining for a moment the clause in the Harbor Dues Bill that gives to the Governor discretionary power to grant "licences to foreign bottoms in the river and coasting trade." The idea should have been scouted by that intelligent body, and the proposer soundly ratted for bringing forward a proposition so absurd. His Excellency has in his hands a power by the exercise of which he may crush any steamboat company now in existence in these waters; and the mere knowledge of the fact that he holds that power is sufficient to depreciate the value of investments in property of a similar character. We are opposed to granting any permits to American bottoms to navigate our waters. We want to see American vessels treated here precisely as British bottoms are treated in American waters—no better, no worse. If the United States will throw open their coasting trade to our ships, let us meet them half way in liberality and do likewise. But until our neighbors abandon the prohibitive policy that has become so specially marked of late years in its reference to Great Britain, we have no desire to see any concessions granted, either in shipping or any other interest.

From Cariboo.

From Mr. Todd, who arrived yesterday having left Williams Creek on the 5th, we have the following items from the Williams creek. The Ruby and Forest Rose are doing well; Cameron midding. Caledonia taking out a little pay. The Cariboo is doing very well. The Aurora and Borealis exceedingly well; at the last wash up on the 5th they had 237 oz. The Davis are running a drift and getting good prospects. The Australia are doing pretty well. The Hit or Miss and Wake-up-Jake are taking out small pay. Several claims above Richfield are doing well. The Bed-Rock Drain has just got up to the Bald Head ground.

STOUT GULCH.

Some half dozen claims are at work, all taking out more or less pay. On CONKLINS GULCH There is no washing going on at present. The Brisson, United, Homestead and Hood are all running tunnels to their background, where they know they have pay, having previously sunk shafts to test it. On this gulch there is an immense amount of prospecting going to be done this season, in consequence of an undoubted back channel having been found.

CANADIAN CREEK.

Up to the 5th nothing had been struck. Three or four different companies are doing getting very satisfactory indications. This creek is in great favor. On GROSS CREEK The Heron, Fall Rig and Discovery are paying largely. Several others are taking out small pay, and a large number are prospecting.

ANTLER CREEK.

Nothing struck. Two companies prospecting, one of which is fully satisfied they have found the back channel in which they suppose they will find the old lost lead.

LOWRICE CREEK.

Has grown in favor very much of late, in consequence of some Dutchmen finding a back channel on the right hand side going down gold. They had only a very common way of working, yet got an ounce to the hand. The whole of that right hand side has been taken up and commencing to run tunnels in to prospect it. There is an undoubted rim rock winter. A few claims have taken out pay all

MARKET.

Flour, 25c; Butter, \$1 75; Sugar, 45c; Tea, H. B. \$1 75; do, U. S. \$1 25; Candles, English, \$1 15; do, American, \$1; Gum Boots, American, \$1 15; do, English, \$1 50; Beef, 30 to 35c; Bacon, 75c. The above are retail rates. The weather during the winter has been very mild. Plenty of snow. Good sleighing. The general feeling in Cariboo was never better than at present.

(From the British Columbia.)

LATELY Mr. Jones, of the Bank of British Columbia, received a telegram from Queenstown last evening, stating that the Washburn Co. on Canyon Creek, had struck the lead very rich at a depth of 50 feet.

The Plummer Pass Case—Further evidence was adduced yesterday in the police court. A squaw who cohabited with the man Fisher, now deceased, was examined and identified a carpet belonging to her which had been removed from her residence on Pearce Island, and stating that from information received she had reason to believe that the carpet, some doors, pigs, a table and other articles were stolen by Joseph Silva. The carpet was produced and identified by Silva as the one he obtained from Stephens and others in Plummer Pass in exchange for food and presented by him to Marais. The magistrate informed the prisoner, James Stephens, that he did not consider the evidence against him on the charge of stealing cattle sufficient to warrant his being sent up for trial, but there was ample proof before him to substantiate the charge of being a rogue and vagabond. Mr. McGreevy, who prosecuted in this case, was more anxious for protection than for punishment, but it might be that he (the prisoner) could disprove the assertions made against his character; and he (the Magistrate) was in duty bound to allow him every opportunity of so doing. He should therefore order prisoner to enter into his own recognizance in the sum of fifty dollars to appear on the 22d April and show cause why he should not be sentenced. Further evidence was then heard against Silva, Mr Jackson appearing for the accused. The magistrate held that there was no evidence of guilty knowledge before him to justify him in committing Silva for trial, and although there was nothing at present against the man's character, still he was in possession of stolen property, and something further might transpire regarding those goods; he should therefore make the same order as in the case of Stephens.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Table listing various goods and their duties. Columns include 'THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES TO BE CHARGED WITH SPECIFIC DUTIES, AS FOLLOWS:' and 'UPON THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES THE SEVERAL AD VALOREM DUTIES SET OPPOSITE EACH ARTICLE TO BE CHARGED.' Items include Ale and Porter, Bacon, Beans, Butter, Candles, Coffee, Flour, Gunpowder, Hay, Lard, Linseed Oil, Live Stock, etc.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES SHALL BE ADMITTED FREE OF DUTY.

Table listing goods that are admitted free of duty. Items include Agricultural Implements, Books, Printed and Manuscript, Broods, all Fresh Fruits, Schedule of Specific Duties, etc.

CORRECTION.—In our notice of a case that occurred in the Police Court yesterday, the disturbance alluded was inadvertently stated to have occurred at Commercial House, instead of Hotel.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Table of shipping arrivals and departures. Columns include 'ENTERED', 'CLEARED', and 'PASSENGERS'. Lists ship names, destinations, and passenger lists.

PASSENGERS.

Table listing passengers for various ships. Columns include ship names and passenger names.

CONSIGNEES.

Table listing consignees for various ships.

IMPORTS.

Table listing imported goods and their values. Columns include ship names, goods, and values.

DEPARTS.

Table listing ship departures. Columns include ship names, destinations, and departure times.

SQUARZA!

Advertisement for Squarza's products, including Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. Text describes the quality and variety of the goods.

At Squarza's Old Stand

Advertisement for Squarza's Old Stand, located at the intersection of Leith and Commercial Streets.

Wholesale and Retail.

Advertisement for wholesale and retail services provided by Squarza's.

GRELLY & FITTERE,

Advertisement for Grellly & Fittere, importers and wholesale dealers in fine English, French & American Wines & Liquors.

WINE & LIQUORS,

Advertisement for wine and liquor products, highlighting the large and spacious warehouse.

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

ALWAYS ON HAND:

Brandies

Table listing various brandy products and their prices. Items include Vint Grower Co's Cognac, Hennessy and Martell, Arrac Selgnette, etc.

Whiskies

Table listing various whisky products. Items include Scotch Whiskey, Bourbon Whiskey, Monongahela Whiskey.

Gin

Table listing various gin products. Items include Swaine, Board & Co., Holland Gin.

Spanish and French Wines

Table listing various Spanish and French wine products. Items include Sherry Wine, Madeira, Port, St. Julien Claret, etc.

Cider

Table listing various cider products. Items include Baneroff Cider, Oregon Cider, Apple Jack.

Bitters and Liqueurs

Table listing various bitters and liqueur products. Items include Orange Bitters, Sainsevier, Hostetter, etc.

Champagne Wines

Table listing various champagne wine products. Items include Napoleon's Cabinet, Eugene Cluquet, Jules Mumm & Co., etc.

Ale and Porter

Table listing various ale and porter products. Items include Victoria Stores Ale, Allsopp's Ale, Blood, Wolfe & Co's Dublin Stout.

Assorted Liquors

Table listing various assorted liquor products. Items include Anisette, Caracao, Maraschino, Cassis, Kirschenwasser, etc.

Absinthe

Table listing various absinthe products. Items include Pernod, Anisette, Berger.

Hock Wines

Table listing various hock wine products. Items include Huderheimer, Scharlagerberger, Hockheimer.

Vermouth

Table listing various vermouth products. Items include Italian Vermouth, French do noilly.

Haut Sauternes

Table listing various Haut Sauternes wine products.

SOLE AGENTS

Table listing the sole agents for various wine and liquor products. Items include Bouche Champagne, Eugene Cluquet, Jules Mumm & Co., etc.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'VOL. 8.', 'WEEKLY BR...', 'HIGGINS...', 'PUBLISHED...', 'Per Annum...', 'For Six Months...', 'For Three Months...', 'Per Week...', 'OFFICE—Colombia Building, Victoria, B.C.', 'AGENTS', 'Another Gubernator', 'It is always an...', 'to the shortcoming...', 'point out traits in...', 'which he has been...', 'fiding sovereign...', 'and occasions when...', 'speak boldly and...', 'conduct and policy...', 'been placed in a...', 'The habit of misr...', 'sad fault with some...', 'blat walks of life...', 'habit is indulged...', 'whose actions we h...', 'at hand a remedy...', 'when the offender i...', 'can only expose th...', 'leave the perpetra...', 'mercies of public op...', 'as may be though...', 'marking yesterday...', 'sion of Governor S...', 'that His Excellency...', 'of distorting a pate...', 'stated in his mess...', 'section of the Colon...', 'conditional Union;', 'that the people of the...', 'the exception of the...', 'of the little blor...', 'Frasermouth—were...', 'ing the two Colonies...', 'we also showed that...', 'was not only aware...', 'of this feeling, but...', 'patches, accompany...', 'petitions from the m...', 'peared with them in...', 'We have to-day the d...', 'Seymour on an equa...', 'mischievous inaccura...', 'message. Speaking of...', 'territorial residence at...', 'Victoria, he says:...', 'The Legislature of...', 'sincerely invited for the...', 'Governor, while no such...', 'quid from Vancouver Is...', 'Now, mark how plain...', 'these down!" Govern...', 'rived at Victoria on the...', 'March, 1864. He found...', 'ence had been provid...', 'Douglas—that gentlem...', 'occupied his own private...', 'the 2d day of April—', 'after setting foot on ou...', 'do we find the new G...', 'Among the very first...', 'he transmits to the Ho...', 'lating to the question of...', 'suitable gubernatorial...', 'enclosing a despatch from...', 'office upon the same...', 'Duke of Newcastle, at...', 'Secretary for the Colo...', 'despatch is not merely...', 'pointing out the "duty"', 'Legislature to "provid...', 'adequate house a...', 'approves of the p...', 'plans for a house by a c...