

a flecting these organs, whether much or too little water; or whether with stone or gravel, or with aches lin the loins over the region of the ills should be taken according to thoms, and the Ointment should be the small of the back at bed time. will give almost immediate relief eans have failed.

F. Algar, G. Street,

THE VOICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The petition which we print this morning,

emanating from the people of British Co-

lumbia, and praying for union of the colonies,

is a "hard fact," for the few anti-unionites

assertions in the world cannot change this fact.

Take from Cariboo the men whose names

appear in the petition, and the whole mining

omach out of Order.

WAY'S

rvous Disorders.

which out of Order. vill so effectually improve the tone s these Pills; they remove all acid-ither by intemperance of improper h the liver, and reduce it to a hey are wonderfully efficacious in n fact they never fail in curing all iver and stomach.

iptheria, Coughs and Colds

more frequent, iew more danger-more frequent, iew more danger-ns of the respiratory organs. The idisordered action may always be plloway's renowned Fills. They any temporary stagnation of the e overgorged veins, moderate the e g, and enable the windpipe and i their functions with ease and e Fills, by their purifying powers, d from all impurities and thus m against consumption, asthma, hary complaints.

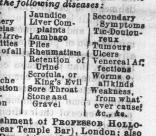
itated Constitutions

bility, languor, and nervousness ess of any kind, whether mental ot of these Pills is in the highess enovating and restorative. They stem the morbid cause of diseases gestion, regulate all the secretions, system, raise the patient's spirits, he frame to its pristine health and

ss of Appetite, Headache, and wness of Spirits:

t a truly wonderful change in de-ions, as they create a healthy ap digestion, remove excess of bile, diness, headache and palpitation

are the best remedy known in the the following diseases :



lishment of PROFESSOR HOLLO-near Temple Bar), London; also Druggists and Dealers in Medi-he civilized world, at the follow-id, 2s. 9d., 4s 6d., 11s. 22s. and 33s

the list, and not an article of British Columthe list, and not an article of Brigan Colum-bian produce will go to the mines; take away the packers who have signed the peti-tion, and not an ennes of freight can be car-ried to the interior; the seaway the mer-obauts and there will case to be a distributor of commodities; take away the steamboat owners and the manufacturers who pray for union, and river transit and home industry

in fact, away from British Columbia to-morrow the men whose names are appended to the peti-Legislatif on the 22d of January : "As I tion, and we shall have a picture of desolation compared with which Goldsmith's "Deserted Willow 2" model and the state of the solution of the Village" would seem a hive of cheerful in- Maximilian to fix the epoch for the recall Village " would seem a hive of cheerful in-dustry. The most prejudiced person in New of our troops without compromising French world. It indicates that those populous is-banking and currency. The people of British

Bible.

of New Westminster. Never, we believe, did tion, stating he neither wished to hold per-

a petition from any colony bear upon its face sonal intercourse with the Lieutenant-General

so large a proportion of the wealth, the enter-prise, and the intelligence of the population as this document which is to be laid before Her Maioring, at Island No. 9. A large number

West, in Lillooet and Douglas, in Lytton, Yale, and even in New Westminster, the principal men—the men who have got the largest interests and the greatest energy— largest interests and the greatest energy—

enterprise of the country collapses, take from says : Our Government has arrived at an

the colony the farmers whose names are on understanding with France, and to all intents

so large a proportion of the wealth, the enter- nor any of his family.

are to be found praying for union. All the and several others injured.

Her Majesty. In Cariboo East and Cariboo of lives were lost.

MEMPHIS, February 7-A fire this morning

destroyed seven buildings. The fire origin-ated in the dry goods store of S. C. H. Lugger,

on the north side of Hanover street, and

rapidly spread to other buildings. The loss

The fact is published that in response to

General Grant's card of invitation, General

Butler addressed a very curt note of declina-

MEXICO.

The World's Washington special dispatch

is estimated at over \$200,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 .- The steamship Aus tralasian, from Liverpool 27th, via Queenstown, the 28th, has arrived ; she brings one day later news. The Paris Constitutionnel It is reported that France has rendered its with reference to Mr. Bigelow's dispatches,

that Drouyn de L'huys says he could not give the internal arrangements of Mexico, and that the United States can call resistance by plundering adventurers a war after refusing the title of belligerents to the confederates.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12-New York gold and exchange quotations, Feb. 9, gold 140, exchange 107¼; Feb. 10, gold 139, ex-change 107¼ to 107¼, legal tenders to day are firm at 71¾ to 72.

CHILE. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12-Valparaiso dates Times gives a minute account of the circum-are to Jan. 1st. Since the death of Admiral stances under which the Emperor Napoleon Pareja, the blockade had been raised on all

CANADA.

dispatched Mosel Bond on a special mission the Chilean ports except Valparaiso and

FAILURE OF RECIPROCITY TREATY. CHICAGO, February 9- The negotiations for the renewal of the reciprocity treaty with Canada have utterly failed, and the Canadian Delegation have left Washington Supperor observed that there was no neces-sity for any documents; all he had to do was simply to represent to Maximilian the con-versation just had. It is reported that the Spanish fleet in the Pacific will be increased. disgusted.

The Toronto Globe says one happy result of the course adopted by the United States will be the speedy confederation of the British American Provinces, the absolute necessity of which is now apparent. With the connational communication, the throwing open of lands free to the actual settler, the gradual reduction of custom tariffs, the opening of new markets, the vigorous prosecution of Francisco by the steamer Oriflamme, which fisheries and mineral enterprises, the estabarrived there from Shanghae on the 5th inst. lishment of an enlarged system of immigra-

the Vancouver Island legislature (British Columbia at that time having no legislative assembly) to effect the union of the colonies; the late Secretary of State for the Colonies. the Duke of Newcastle, in a dispatch which was laid on the table of the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island, strongly urged the advantages likely to accrue from union, and recommended its serious consideration. But the local influence and determined opposi-tion of the Hudson Bay Company, the Franklins, Drakes Southgates and Burnabys of Vancouver Island, enabled them to clog the

the enforcement of union against the wishes of British Columbia, I am at a loss to conceive ; of this I am certain, these gentlemen are not the representatives of the union party of Vancouver Island. The real friends of union would like to convince the British Columbians of its advantage, but have no de-sire to coerce them after the fashion proposed by the self-appointed delegates at the London Tavern. Without doubt the government of both colonies has been most disastrously administered. Vancouver Island has had advantages which has fallen to the lot of but few British colonies. The discovery of gold in British Columbia in 1858, attracted to the spot where Victoria, the capital of Vancouver Island, now stands, a population of, accord-ing to some, 20.000, and others 30,000. Again, in 1862, the glowing letters of the Times' correspondent (the owner of a suspiciously large number of lots in Victoria) attracted to the spot certainly not less than 15,000 persons. England Canada, Australia and New Zealand contributed that year thousands of desirable emigrants to Vanconver Island.

What the country must be, or its government, or both, can best be guessed at by facts published in the latest newspapers from the colonies, that at the present moment the population of British Columbia is estimated at six (6) thousand, and Vancouver Island five (5) thousand persons, exclusive of the Indians. In Vancouver Island to govern this paltry number, four-fifths of the inhabitants of the population of which reside in the town of Victoria, and the most remote of the res maining fifth not 100 miles distant therefrom. they are blessed with governmental machinery sufficiently extensive to regulate a colony containing many hundred thousands of inhabitants.

Your readers will readily conclude from the above date, notwithstanding that the Franklin (who, I believe is a resident of California) calls out for more capital and labor-that too much loss of both has already resulted from its investment in Vançouver Island ; and also that the sorrow and suffering consequent thereon to the great bulk of individual adventurers will not readily be forgotten.

will not trespa ss upon your space further than to quote a lew suggestive paragraphs from a "Report of the Committee on Crown Lands appointed by the Legislature of Vancouver Island, September 1, 1863." Section XII .-- 3. "With the exception of a belt of land not exceeding two miles in width or thereabouts, commencing near and above the southern entrance of Johnson's Straits, and extending to Sooke Harbor in the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, the whole of Vancouver Island is mountainous." 2. " According to the testimony of Mr. B. W. Pearse, formerly Acting Surveyor General, fully eight tenths of the Crown Lands that remain unsold and unreserved in the surveyed districts is unavailable for agriculture," Section XXIV .-. "In the dispatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the sum of £6200, or \$31,000, is fixed as the civil list for which the colony is asked to make a first charge on the territorial and general revenue. in return for granting the legislature control over the Crown Lands. But it must be self-evident, from the facts supplied in this report, that the Crown Lands will yield little or nothing towards paying it." The Crown Lands, therefore, still belong to the Crown, and the present governor of Vancouver Island, Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq., C. B., with a keen eye to business and for an ulterior purpose susceptible of explanas tion, has withdrawn most of the available Crown Lands that are of any value from the operation of the pre-emption law of his predecessor in office ; the consequences are that many estimable but poor families have had the alternative presented to them of leaving the colony or remaining to starve. C. 8. WHAT DOES IT MEAN ?- According to our evening contemporary a telegram has been received by Mr. W. M. Searby, of this city, from Mr. John Cooper, chief clerk of the British Columbia Treasury, now on leave of absence, to the following effect : " London, January 26th. Keep every foot of my New Westminster property." We leave our readers to form their own conclusions as to the meaning of this extremely terse injunction, but there is evidently something going on behind the scenes which must leak out sooper or later. For our own part we confidently look forward to the speedy consum mation of the much to be wished for union of the colonies.

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JESTY'S TABLE.

Patent Preser pedHams, Cheese re Game and Pork Pates, Fresh non Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets susages, Herrings a la Sardines, Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in eau and Brandy, Crystallized a, as well as many articles too in an advertisement, they can d. Their Salad Oil is the finest

ENTS for LEA & PERRINS; ORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, ert Peel's Sauce. M. Soyer's Aromatic Mustard, Payne's ce, Captain White's Oriental erand Paste, and Mulligatawiny Dessicated Milk, and for Ma-

AR COLLECTIONS

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e of this Series, "GEMS OF is in press and will soon be paration, "GEMS OF SCOTwill be mailed. post-paid on OLIVER DITSON & CO.:

ic Dealers of Victoria.

afforded the Fraser river communities with might affect their dignity and honor. regard to signing the petition was not preand Lytton, for the union of the colonies. As it is, however, the principal men of the former towns have been able to append their names, and to show unmistakably the feeling of the wealth and the intelligence of the

community. trator of the Government, received the petition the Spanish Government. The former prowith gratification. If the hon. gentlemar s tests against the Spanish orders, that all crews of Chilean privateers, not of Chilean demeanor argued a real desire for the co . summation of union and not a mere dip matic courtesy, he will put the question tot e have not always been so strict, and that their country by a dissolution of the representative construction of international law, is not in element of the Legislative Council. He would then find that no member would be returned above New Westminster unfavorable to union. In East and West Cariboo the people are mnanimous. In Yale and Lytton the same, and we are equally certain of the sentiment of Lillooet and Douglas. Neither Mr. Holbrook nor Mr. Cornwall could get to day, we honestly believe, half-a-dozen of votes in his present constituency; and Cariboo, under any civilized system of voting, would return, almost unanimously, men pledged to union of the colonies. It is probable, as we have before said, that the colonies will be united by Act of Parliament before the union petitions shall have reached London, but this circumstance should not tend to diminish the exertions of the people of either colony. There are other questions to settle besides that of union-there is the was \$3 07@3 50: constitution and the seat of Government. per lb.

The LEGIERATIVE Council, had a found found found for a such as and other transformers and other transformers and other transformers and the formation of the section destruction des * *Orderstarough Mercantile Houses,

names speak for themselves—they are the names speak for themselves—they are the North America issuing victoriously from her principal miners, the principal farmers, the late struggle, has re-established the Union principal packers, the principal merchants, of the States, and proclaimed slavery deadthe principal steamboat owners and the prin- France, which forgets no page of her history, cipal manufacturers in the country. The petition is not confined, however, to these offers up her sincere wishes for the prosper-ity of the American Republic, and for the maintenance of amicable relations which classes; we have every description of occu- soon will have calmer direction. The emopation represented. The Yale and Lytton tion produced in the United States by the petition embraces nearly every person be- presence of our troops on Mexican soil, will be pacified by the frankness of our declaralonging to and residing in the vicinity of tions. The American people will comprethese localities; and the same may be said bend that our expedition, to which we invited of other places. The only thing to be re- them, was not opposed to their interests. gretted is that the same facility which was Two nations, equal and jealous of their independence, ought to avoid every step which NEW YORK, Feb. 5-In contradiction of

sented to the inhabitants of Douglas and Lile the reports that the French army is to be looet, who are all but unanimous, like Yale withdrawn from Mexico, orders are unrevoked for the embarkation of 2000 or 3000 more troops at Toulouse.

THE WAR IN CHILE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 .- A diplomatic correspondence of a somewhat important character, affected belligerents at sea, has passed It is said that Mr. Birch, the Adminis- between the British embassy at Madrid, and birth, should be treated as pirates. The Spanish Minister replies, that British ideas accordance with the views of most writers on the subject.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- The State Department is informed, by our Consul at Honolulu, of the arrival of 600 seamen of American whalers, captured by the Shenandoah, en route for home.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10-Caroline Clark, a widow, has commenced suit against Michael Reese, the millionaire, for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. The steamer Golden Age took \$1,200,603 in treasure and 338 passengers. Legal Tenders remain steady ; at the board 711/2 was offered with small sales. Steamer Oregon arrived, four days from Portland.

MARKETS'

Alcohol-The price of Eastern yesterday

Butter-Choice New York State 381@39c

Westminster cannot gainsay this fact. The interests, which we have been defending in Iaods are to be thrown open to trade with America do not doubt that brighter prospects the rest of the world, and the segregation of in future are before them. the Japanese people from the rest of the earth is to continue no longer.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

lencia, that province has been proclaimed in a state of siege. Madrid continues tranquil. The reported death of Goldstone, the

Melbourne advices to December 26th say

intense excitement prevails in South Austra-

lia in consequence of the Chilean war. All

The rebels on the east coast of New Zea-

land have been defeated and have surren-

PORTLAND (Me.), Feb. 8-The steamship

Peruvian, from Liverpool the 25th and Londonderry 26th, with one day's later news, has

Consols, 86³/₄; U. S. 5-20's, 66@66¹/₂. The bullion in the Bank of England has

increased £37,000 sterling. The Paris correspondent of the London

him to set out without delay for Mexico with

a message to Maximilian, stating that he considered that he had fulfilled his obliga-

tions, and that the time had arrived when

Maximilian must depend upon his own re-

sources without theaid of the French army. M. Lallierd asked for credentials, but the

Emperor observed that there was no neces-

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

The news from Japan, received in San

to Mexico. The Emperor said he wanted Caldera.

mediation between the Pope and Russia.

Prince Otto died at Geneva.

sales of copper have been stopped.

sculptor, is unfounded.

dered.

arrived.

England, Association for the relief of desti- had made an offensive and defensive alliance tute families in the United States, has just with Chile and declared war against Spain. contributed another cargo of goods to Gene- It was hoped at Lima that all the South ral Howard for distribution, and the Secre- American Republics, especially Colombia, tary of the Treasury has ordered their ad- would accede to the treaty.

not generally credited, that the President a Chilean agent. will soon issue a proclamation declaring

the States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8-The trial of Semmes has been delayed this long for the reason that all proceedings requisite to its commencement are not yet agreed upon. The fifty captains who have suffered from his de predations are known, and some of them will probably be summoned at the proper time. NEW YORE, Feb. 11 -Patrick O'Rourke. Treasurer of the Roberts faction of the Fenian

some 100 persons claiming to represent the O'Mahoney faction, demanding the funds said have a tendency to encourage the emigration to be in his possession. O'Rourke sent for a of individuals or families from Great Britain policeman, who compelled the visitors to to Vancouver Island or British Columbia. withdraw.

ern New York.

loss \$20.000.

remain to organize a company.

THE WAR IN CHILE. NEW YORK, Feb. 9-The steamer New York arrived from Aspinwall on the 1st. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10-The Birmingham, The news from Peru is that Dictator Jerado

mission free of duty. The Canadian officials before they left respondent of the Herald says the combined threw out some hints that if the reciprocity Peruvian and Chilian fleet is under orders treaty was allowed to expire without some to commence immediate hostilities against action upon it the fisheries might lead to a Spain. Callao is strongly fortified with source of difficulty under the treaty stipula-tions of the reciprocity treaty. When it steel 300-pounders. The Monitor Victoria expires we are limited to a very small margin and the ram Leo were also in port. Some on British waters, and if our fishermen get of the batteries were officered by Americans. beyond that limit they will be forced back. | Torpedoes and other infernal machines for NEW YORK, Feb. 4-The Post's Washing- the destruction of the Spanish fleet Lave ton despatch says rumors are current, but arrived at Callao. They were purchased by

peace and restoring the habeas corpus in all BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOU-VER ISLAND.

From the London Standard.

TO THE EDITOR-SIR : Your paper of the 30th ult. contained a report of a meeting of names of many parties of high position in persons interested in the colonies of Vancou-the merchant service, including upwards of the subject connied but Although the subject (ccupied but a very small space in your columns it nevertheless will have sufficed to open afresh the wounds of a great many of your readers who have been victimised or disappointed-whichever it may be called-in those colonies; and all such I am brotherhood, received a visit last night from persuaded will watch with a very suspicious eye any movement which may even remotely

NEW YORK, Feb. 8-Col. Rowland, on been convened by persons interested in both The meeting I perceive is stated to have behalf of the Northern Pacific Railroad, noti- colonies, yet I fail to recognize any British fied the government two days ago that the Columbian among the speakers. Of this, company was prepared and about to commence construction; and that a strong effort would be made to push the work. of British Columbia are generally opposed to union with Vancouver Island. This disin-

NEW YORK, Feb. 10-General Hooker has clination to union was formally expressed in ordered the following military districts to be a series of resolutions passed by the British discontinued— New Jersey, Massachusetts, Columbian legislature at its last session. And New Hampshire, Vermont. the district of so recently as a few weeks ago many promi-Maine and the district of Northern and West- nent citizens of New Westminster (the capital of British Columbia) in an address to On the afternoon of the 11th (?) Heller & Governor Seymour on the eve of his depar-Sons drug mills, Jersey city, were burned ; ture for England, took advantage of the occasion to express the same views.

The soldiers of Gen. Hancock's corps are But the incomprehensible part of the matbeing mustered out daily and rarely enough ter, to me, is that most of the gentlemen who thus render themselves prominent have

AN ENCOURAGING DIVIDEND .--- We unders stand that the last half-yearly dividend of the Vancouver Coal Company will reach the very high figure of twelve per cent. This is a most gratifying assurance to English capitalists, and we hope to see its effects displayed in the immediate opening up of the Harewood coal mines.

the stately palazes of the "Bride of the Sea," day next.



adjourned nominally until to-day. LADIES' BALL-The annual ball given by the Hebrew ladies will take place on the 22d instant, in the Lyceum Hall. The names of the young gentlemen who have been deputed to act as a committee of management to assist the ladies appear in the advertisement-Judging from the success of last year's entertainment, this bids fair to be one of the reunions of the season. FOR SAN FRANCISCO-The steamer Active Captain Thorn, left yesterday afternoon for the Bay City, taking according to the

2

purser's account, about 62 passengers and some 100 tons freight, chiefly pig iron. The Active will return direct from San Francisco, calling at this port en route to New Westminster.

IN CHANCERY-Kennedy et al vs. Harris et al-Motion will be made by counsel to-morrow, at one p.m., to have the injunction granted by the late Chief Justice Cameron in the above cause made perpetual.

order. The attention of consignees is directed to the notice as to lighterage and discharge of freight in our advertising columns.

which was to be given under the auspices of the Bachelore, has been postponed until after Lent.

COAL-The schooner Black Diamond arrived on Sunday with a cargo of coal to R. Brodrick.

the neighborhood skaters report the ice to be in good bearing condition.

left yesterday afternoon for New Westminster.

MEMORABLE DAYS-On the Pacific Coast life is so eventful, and the race for dollars so keen, that frequently the notable days in the calendar of the year pass unbeeded. The eager throng vigorously press on ward, jostly ing each other in their persistent search for the new ElDorado which is ever looming in the horizon. The squabbles of the mart, the pursuit of pleasure, and the excitement of the mining camp are of so absorbing a nature that the chronicle of the almanac is rarely consulted; red and black letter days are all the same to the sturdy artisans and settlers of new countries. It is well, however, to recurb to such matters, as they constitute a pleasant link with the records of the past, pregnant with associations which cast a refining influence around the stern struggle for existence. The current week includes some famous fasts and festivals, both ecclesiastical. and secular. Yesterday was Shrove Tuesday calling up gastronomic visions of sumptuous banquets of fritters and pancakes-a lingering relic of merry holidays in Mediceval England: Cock fighting, the favorite pastime of our patrician and plebian ancestors, is very properly consigned to the limbo of forgotten things, but the succulent damatics still retain their place on the hospitable board. As the last days of the Carnival approach, Venice and Rome, with their herds of ragged and listless Vlazzaroni, and their volatile citizens forthwith go mad. The facial distortions and frantic jokes of the wretched masqueraders, decked out in their soiled and tawdry

sweetmeats, is a curious spectacle in the prosaic nineteenth century. It would seem that a veritable Bedlam had been let loose amidst the stately palaces of the "Bride of the Sea,"

CAUTION .-- D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against SPURIOUS IMITA-TIONS of their MANUFACTURE and LABELS. *Orders through Mercantile Houses, sines

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

DeCosmos, Powell, Trimble, McClure, Cochs rane, Dancan, Dennes.

move : MONDAY, February 12 House met at 1:15 p.m. Members present -The Speaker, Messrs. DeCosmos, M'Clure, Powell, Trimble, Tolmie, Dickson, Duncan,

ENCROACHMENT. The Speaker read a communication from

His Excellency in reply to an address of the House relating to encroachment on the water frontage in which His Excellency desired to be informed of the particulars of such encroachment ; but stated that the question of water frontage was one pending between the Crown and the Hudson Bay Company. TREASURER.

The Weekly British Galanist.

Tuesday, February 20, 1866

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Dennes and Ash.

The Speaker read a communication from the Treasurer in reply to a resolution of the House asking for certain returns. The Treasurer declined giving the returns asked for as being contrary to his instructions.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS. Mr. Dennes gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Registration of Voters' Act. BANKRUPTS.

Mr. Dennes moved the first reading of a bill relating to bankrupts. DISPATCHES.

Mr. DeCosmos moved a resolution requesting His Excellency to lay before the House copies of dispatches which called forth the dispatches from Mr. Cardwell, dated October 12th, 1865. Carried.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. M'Clure's resolutions passed by the Committee of the Whole in reply to the Governor's Message relating to the Estimates, were read by sections. The 1st, 2d and 3rd were carried unanimously without debate. No. 4-Dr. Ash said in regard to the

claim set up, that the right to initiate money grants belonged to the House, only one instance had been named where that right had been exercised by other colonies, and that was in 1812, at the time of the American war with Great Britain.

Mr. M'Clure said if the hon. gentleman had been present during the debate he would have heard of many instances of the kind, and that all the Eastern provinces had exercised that right up to a much later period. Mr. DeCosmos said he claimed for this House the right not because other colonies had done so, but on the constitutional right which we possessed as a colony of British subjects.

Dr. Ash did not hear explained what sort of constitution Vancouver Island possessed. Mr. M'Clure said for the hon. gentleman's information he would state there were but two ways of granting constitutions to colo-nies settled by Englishmen-one was by Act of Parliament, and the other by the Crown. The Imperial Parliament could make what constitution it thought proper, but the Crown had no discretionary power. It was obliged to grant a transcript of the British constitution. This had been done with Vancouver Island.

Nos. 5 and 6-Carried unanimously. No. 7-Dr. Tolmie moved that the clause be recommitted in order that the auditing of the public accounts be given to three mercantile men.

Dr. Dickson begged to inform the hon. member for Victoria District that the Committee had passed a resolution to the effect that the Clerk of the House be required to audit the public accounts, without additional pay. Dr. Tolmie thought it unfair to expect the work to be done without pay, but believed that good business men could be found who would do the work well at small cost, say \$50 each. Mr. DeCosmos said the idea of asking three respectable merchants to audit the public accoupts for the paltry sum of \$50 was too absurb to seriously entertain. The motion to recommit was lost, Drs. Tolmie and Ash only being in the affirmative. The resolution then passed.

Wednesday, Feb. 14. action was dictated by conscientions motives. Telegraphic Expedition in East-House met at 1:15 p.m. Present : Messrs. (Applause.) In regard to one part of the

WAYS AND MEANS.

That it is essential to the prosperity of the country that the half of one per cent charged as a permit upon goods imported into the couptry be removed. That the tax upon the importation of

stock" be removed. for a license to trade, that it be reduced to quarterly payments.

PASSPORTS.

Mr. Duncan gave notice of motion that a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, asking for returns of all passports issued in 1865. REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Leave was given to Mr. Dennes to introduce a bill to amend the Registration of Voters Act. RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

This bill, upon motion of Mr. DeCosmos, was read a second time and ordered to be committed. POSTAL SERVICE.

This bill was, upon motion of Mr. DeCosmos, read a second time and referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. McClure, Dr. Tolmie and Mr. Dennes.

WAYS AND MEANS. On going into Committee on Ways and Means, Dr. Helmcken proposed that in con-sequence of its being Ash Wednesday, the Committee report progress and the House adjourn. Carried, and House adjourned until Thurs-

day, at 3 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The following speech of Mr. Cunningham we extract from the Nanaimo Gazette, which gives a very full report of the recent political meeting. As we said a few issues ago, the public thoroughly endorsed the action of the House of Assembly. One of the few persons who spoke against the Assembly was a Dr. Carrall who characterized the House as a bogus House," and full of "treason" and " bogus House," and full of "treason" and besitation in saying, would be found quite as "Fenianism." The meeting, however, treated efficient, though something less despotic, than the gentleman humanely, pitying him as the the present stipendiary (cheers). "mad doctor," and thought that he had better have stayed at home and " ministered to a mind diseased." The resolution sustaining the House was put to the vote and carried by 130 to 21. The motion in favor of incorporating the town was carried by 40 to 21 :--

RETRENCHMENT AND INCORPORATION. The meeting convened by T. Cunningham, Esq., M.L.A., took place in the large Hall of the Institute on Wednesday night last. The building was densely crowded, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings.

J. Bryden, Esq., was unanimously chosen to the chair, M. Bate, Esq., officiating as secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the purpose for which the meeting was called by Mr. Cunningham, and then requested that gentleman to address the audience.

Mr. Cunningham then came forward and was received by the audience with loud and prolonged cheering. He stated that his object in calling the meeting together was to ion of their course which he had taken in the House of Assembly on the retrenchment movement, as well as to hear their views on the question of having Nanaimo incorporated. He should have called the meeting at an earlier date had he not heard that an attempt had been made to hold one on the night previous to his arrival, and the way in which it was conducted certainly was neither creditable to those engaged in it nor encouraging to him as their representative. They should bear in mind that when he was sent down as their member he was unprepared for a Parliamentary career, having paid but little attention to the study of politics. However, he was pretty well acquainted with the wants of the town, and in the action he had taken to have those wants supplied he thought Nanaimo had little to complain. His constituents had been rather remiss, however, in conveying to him instructions as to what they wanted done. Their proper course should have been to have held frequent public meetings, and by this means acquainted him with their wishes, Before going into the subjects of retrenchment and municipal incorporation, he wished to call attention to the petition, purporting to emanate from the people of Nanaimo, which had been sent down to Victoria during his absence from the House. The petition was a notable piece of hole-and-corner work, and worthy of the cause it represented, but an insult to himself and the common sense of the community. The whole affair was characterized by the hon. gentlemen as a mean and gentleman of considerable property, and a covert act to retain in office a gentleman who ought to be above all such aid (cheers). The speaker then went on to dilate on the subject an allegation of ill-health. The jury gave of retrenchment, which he considered a public necessity. Such had been the effects of the depression in Victoria that he believed if the whole of the real estate of that city were now brought into the market it would not realize 25 cents on the dollar. In the progress of Victoria Nanaimo was directly interested. The more Victoria increased in wealth and population the more coal she would buy from Nanaimo. The interests of tho two places were identical. Therefore, it was the bounden duty of Nanaimo to support by every means in her power any measure which had for its object the lessening of that depression, and as one of the means towards that end he would mention retrenchment (applause). The civil list had been on the increase even since 1864, when all that was asked for was \$58,647. At that time, too, the population was more numerous and there was more wealth in the country. Now, whilst the pop-ulation and wealth of the colony had materially decreased, we are asked to pay \$93,000. and all for the maintenance of a bloated staff of officials. The House of Assembly, however, had used the pruning-knife liberally. They had all seen the part he had taken in Cheer Hotel, Portland, by taking poison .--House adjourned to meet on Wednesday the debates (cheers), and he was there that Deceased formerly held responsible situations

retrenchment scheme affecting Nanaimohe alluded to the Postmaster's salary-he believed that \$300 was quite sufficient for that office considering the amount of work to Dr. Powell gave notice that he would be transacted. The office hours (from ten till four) were unsuitable to the working portion of the community. The best place to have the institution located would be in a place of business, where the public would have the interval between seven in the morning and eight in the evening for the postage and receipt of their letters. He (the speaker) That in the place of charging ten dollars had seen such a system work well in a town of over 16,000 of a population, where twenty times the postal business was transacted as in this. Great complaint was made of the conduct of the department here, (though he regarded the postmaster as an exemplary and honorable young man); but there were parties who were allowed to handle and sort letters who had no authority to do so; besides they were very insulting and arrogant to applicants. The hon. gentleman then went on to review the course pursued by the Assembly in reference to the estimates, pointing out the various items which had been struck out and the grants which he had secured for Nanaimo. (Voice-We'll never get them.) He con-tended that they would be received when they had proper persons to demand them-the corporation. The sums voted for the town in all amounted to \$10,100. This was not so bad, considering that Nanaimo contributed but \$12,000 to the General Revenue. He had asked for a larger sum for the school than was voted, and had the promise of more aid for that institution when the finances would allow of it. Victoria fared worse than Nanaimo in this respect, as no appropriation was made for her schools at all. He would now allude to the second question of the evening—the municipality. They would see by the papers that he had asked leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the town; but he would not proceed with it until he had laid the matter before them for their sanction. By having the town incorporated a great benefit would, he believed, be conferred on

the inhabitants. They would have the control of their schools and public buildings, and all the taxes raised by the corporation would be laid out in the place in material improve. ments. Much better to do this with the money than allow it to go for the support of a lot of broken-down swells who were of no earthly use (cheers). They would still have magistrates, but unpaid ones, who, he had no

Dr. Carrall here rose and said that as he was a personal friend of the magistrate, he should expect Mr. Cunningham to substantiate his accusation of despotic by proofs.

Mr. Cunningham would name one. The Stipendiary had refused to serve a writ when requested to do so.

Mr. Hood stated that he was the person who wanted the writ served ; but if Dr. Carrall was not satisfied he (Mr. Hood) could adduce other proofs. Dr. Carrall-Then if he had done so he

had done wrong. Mr. Cunningham, after answering a few

questions put to him by Sergeant Blake, Mr. Bate, and Mr. Peck, took his seat amid loud applause.

EUROPEAN NEWS SUMMARY. [DATES TO DECEMBER 16.]

The Mormons are holding a conference in Bristol just now. Brigham Young, junr., is one of the principal attractions. The new Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, built

on the site of the Queen's Theatre, which

are cured and shipped to the Sandwich Isern Siberia.

lands. * * Everybody treated us in the most courteous manner, and I carry away with me the liveliest feelings of regard for them all, besides some substantial proof of their kindness in the shape of furs.

3

Major Abasa having determined to go overland to Geshaga, it was arranged that I should proceed to Nicolofski, on the Olga, and from there explore the count.y to the northward around the Sea of Okhotsk, taking with me Lieutenant Bush.

* * * As all our stores are left in Petropauloski I shall not be encumbered with baggage, being supplied with money instead. I carry letters to the Governor of the Sea-coast Provinces and the Governor-General of Siberia, who resides in Kertsk, about 1500 or 2000 miles inland.

From them I expect to get what information and assistance I want in the way of transportation, guides, escorts, &c. From Nickolfski I shall proceed slowly northward to the head of the Okhotsk Sea, carefully taking notes of the country and the facilities for our undertaking.

If I pass through the reindeer country before winter sets in we will have to ride on the deer's back.

Fancy me riding on the back of a reindeer ; no saddles are used, and as the skin is very loose a person has to carry a stick in each hand ready to prop them up when they slip too much to one side.

I provided myself at Petropauloski with a suit of furs, consisting of a pair of socks of dog skin, with the bair inside, then a pair of boots reaching to the thigh, made from the skin taken from the legs of a reindeer, with the hair outside. The coat, or cootlanks, is of deer skin dressed as soft as cloth, doubled. so as to have the fur inside as well as out; it is made like a shirt to draw on over the head, and reaches below the knee; it is very loose and may be confined at the waist by a scarf ; it has a hood made in one piece with it; the hood has a border or fringe made of dog or bear skin, the long hair of which when drawn forward effectually excludes the wind or drifting snow; caps of sable, and deerskin gloves or mittens.

The reindeer skin-unlike our deer at home -have a soft and beautiful fur, of various colors-white, grey, brown and spotted; white and brown, and white and dun.

The natives display great taste in embroidering their work, and also in dressing their skins.

NICOLOFSKI, Eastern Siberia, October 3d, 1865.

I arrived at De Costries on the 10th Sept. and on the 12th left there overland for this place-the captain of the vessel, Mr. Bush, and myself. We rode the first 20 miles on horse back and had our luggage carried by four soldiers furnished by the commanding officers at De Costries; at this point we took a boat on Lake Kyrgi to Narinsk, on the Amoor River, 300 vorsts above Nicolofski, where we expected to find one of the numerous steamers that ply on the Amoor, but there being no steamer we had to take a boat about 50 feet long pulled by four soldiers and steered by another, and with a sail improvised from some rubber blankets. we reached Nicolofski in five days from De Costries and three from Narinsk. We went immediately to the house of the American Consul and were hospitably received; the next day I called on the Governor, Admiral Kasokavitsk, and on the principal officers of the place; His Excellency returned the call, and so did the rest, and as the most of them. spoke English we established a very pleasant acquaintance.

* * * I expect to leave here in a few days on my journey North. The Governor has provided me with two Cossacks, an interpreter and two Tonguese Indians, and has ordered from the natives the requisite num+ ber of reindeer for our journey. I expect to meet Major Abasa at the head of the Okhotsk sea, and shall probably return and wait the arrival of Col. Bulkley in the spring. Direct your letters to Nicolofski by the way of St. Petersburgh, they will be forwarded from there to me by the Russian Government.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written to a

gentleman in this city by the Engineer of the Collins Overland Telegraphic Exploring Expedition in Eastern Siberia :

Boussoule Channel, Kuril Islands, Sept. 2, 1865.

DEAR ---- :-- Before leaving San Francisco I wrote you, informing you of my engagement with the Collins Overland Telegraph Company. * * * * The expedition is organised on a military footing, which is commendable for several reasons : first, it involves method and facilitates keep ing accounts, then it better insures discipline, and it has a good effect among the Russians, as the people are accustomed to the sight of uniforms, and a piece of gold lace and a brass button goes a long way in awing them into obedience or commanding their respect ; besides Russian officers go a great deal on style, and we want to present a creditable appearance when in communi-

cation with them. * * * * * On the 3d of July I left San Francisco in the Bussian brig Olga, in com-pany with Major Abasa and Lieutenants Kinnon and Bush, for Petropauloski, on the south east coast of Kamtschatka, and Nicos loiski, at the mouth of the Amoor river. *

* Major Abasa is a Russian nobleman, under whose management the line on the Asiatic side is to be constructed; his brother is minister of finance; he himself was sent by the Russian Government to learn the American system of telegraph management, and as the Russian Government, in their treaty with this company, stipulated that the line on the Asiatic side should be

managed by a Russian, he was appointed. * * Of the enterprise in general, I need not speak ; you, of course, know that Colonel Bulkly has the sole charge of the expedition, and has already commenced the construction of the line on the Fraser river. under the superintendence of Mr. Conway he (Colonel B.) was sent from the east by the Board of Directors to connect San Francisco and Nicolofski by telegraph. * * * We came very nigh being ship

wrecked on one of the Kuril Islands. It was in a dense fog, and we were with a light breeze making good time, when directly ahead and fearfully near we caught sight of breakers. We could see no land. The vessel was immediately put about, when suddenly it became dead calm, and to our horror we found that a current was setting us fast on the breakers, which we could see more distinctly every moment as they danced and roared like exulting fiends or hungry wolves, or anything else horrible that you choose to pictule. The anchors were got ready and tackle slung to lower the boats; the lead was thrown but no bottom was found at 75 fathoms, which was the length of our cables. Still we kept drifting on to those terrible breakers, and louder and louder they roared, higher and higher they leapt, as if rejoicing in expectation over their prey, when a little puff of wind came along, just filling our sails and checking our drift; gradually it increased, and the chips which we threw overboard began to drop astern, and in a few minutes more we were bowling along before a breeze seven or eight knotts an hour; the roar of the breakers deadened into a low, disappointed growl, while I have no doubt every man on board in his heart said, " Thank God, we are saved !" We could have saved our lives by taking to the boats with a little provisions, rowing round the lee of the island, and landing, but that at best was a dismal prospect,

as the island is small, uninhabited, and desolate in the extreme. * * We arrived at Petropauloski on the 30th of August; there Major Abasa concluded to take out the stores and leave them until winter travelling set in, when they could be taken with dogs to Geshaga, at the head of the Okhotsk sea, while he himself, with Kinnon, would at once start overland to that place on horseback. Petropauloski is an out of the way place, and the officials having received no pay or official letters for three years had, consequently, not had any instructions about the telegraph. in fact knew of the scheme only by rumor. A few days before we arrived the Governor of Sitka - Prince Maksutoff - had been there and told them to expect us They were very kind and hospitable, and disposed to afford us every assistance in their power. The Espravouik or Governor furnished horses for Major Abasa, and also a Cossack as an attendant and cook (a first-rate cook, too, and will be quite a deprivation to the place, as he gets up all their wedding feasts, "funereal baked meats," balls, suppers, and all that sort of thing), and also sent a Cossack in advance over the route to provide necessary relays, as three of them would require 12 horses. Horses in this country are only about 41/2 feet high, pretty little ponies with manes and tails reaching to the ground, and of no use in winter. * * * We dined with Capt. Sootkaroc -the Captain of the Port-and had a good dinner (eight courses). Neither the Captain por his wife could sreak a word of English. She could speak a little German and boarding school French. There was a little army doctor present, a Muscovite, who could speak nothing but Russian; but there were two German gentlemen there who spoke English tolerably, and so we managed to get along very well. For instance, when the Doctor, who was my left hand neighbor, wanted to address a remark to me, he would look at me and "shoot his mouth off" at Madame, at the head of the table. She in turn would repeat it in German to Mr. Pfluger, and he would translate it to me. Then I would reverse the operation and respond. Rather roundabout, but decidedly satisfactory. The next day we dized with the military Governor-a fine old gentleman who speaks a little English. * * The town contains about 400 inhabitants. It was once a place of some importance, but it was bombarded and destroyed by the English and French during the Crimean war. You are femiliar with the circumstance, and the terrible slaughter of the English and French troops, who were driven over a precipice 150 feet high. There grave is marked by a cross. * * The trade of the place is confined to furs and salmon. The latter are the most | fight in this way, but as an escort to a Prine

t t daches store and Gravel store water and the store and Gravel store and Gravel store and the store and Gravel store and Gr ever cause, dc., dc. tablishment of PROFESSOR HOLLO-d (near Temple Bar) London; also ple Druggists and Dealers in Mediit the civilized world at the follow 11/2d; 2s. 9d; 4s. 6d; 11s., 22s., and

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DWAY'S PILLS

the most appropriate medicine for lment, there may be some difficulty be found to purify, regulate, and quality of the blood. These Pulls

quality of the blood. These Pills xert these three qualifications in an degree. They enable the stomach ordinary food, increase the secretory liver, cleanse and purify the blood, bid matter, and throw into the cir-purest elements for sustaining and frame.

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y are therefore confidently recom-never-failing remedy in all cases

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of all Ages and Classes.

these Pills is partly based upon effects they have upon the consti-ales. From the domestic servant invigorating and purifying prop-render them so safe and invaluable peculiar to the sex. Obstructions either in young persons entering of or approaching the turn of life-cal period-may be radically re-bourse to these Pills.

affecting the Liver, Stomach

stomach, liver, or bowels are dis-th living, climate, over-indulgence, or other causes, these fine regula-soon rectify the evil, and speedily ergy, strength, and cheerfulness to here previously all was lassitude, ention

casionad by a disordered digestion is felt by most. These famous Pills in appropriate doses, to adjust functions. They dispel headache, ausea, lowness of spirits, and all is. A course of these invaluable never fails in removing the cause affections, without subjecting the inconvenience.

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--- LEA AND PERRIN'S stershire Sauce. BY EXTRACTOI & LETTE from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, To his Brother at to WORCESTER, May, 185

WORCESTER. May, 185 "Tell LEA & PER "INS that 1/2 eir Sand is highly esteemed i India, and is, in my opinion, the most pag-latable, as well as the most whelesome Sance that is made.,

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the public against spurion, imins of their celebrated STERSHIRE SAUCE

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ourishment and durability to the er it stands Unrivalled. rst Class Houses in British

bia and the Colonies. Tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. eack.

D. & M. take the opportunity of hasers against SPURIOUS IMITA-ANUFACTURE and LABELS. through Mercantile Houses,

The remaining resolutions were carried unanimously without discussion. The resolutions as a whole were then put

and carried without a dissentient.

PRIVELEGE.

Mr. DeCosmos rose to correct a report in the COLONIST newspaper making him state in the committee on Friday last that the Inspector and Superintendent of Police and the Auditor had received more than the allowance granted by the House; he (Mr. DeCosmos) would most distinctly deny having said anything of the kind.

INVESTMENT FUND.

Dr. Powell obtained leave to bring in a bill relating to investments.

WAYS AND MEANS. House went into Committee of Ways and Means, Dr. Trimble in the chair.

BEL MPORTED PACKAGES.

Mr. Duncan introduced a bill to levy a tax on imported packages as a means of raising a revenue; he thought the Real Estate tax very objectionable, and his bill would cause the removal of taxes which were now very obnoxious and unjust.

Dr. Dickson would oppose the bill as it was an infringement upon the free port, which he thought should be preserved in its integrity until union of the colonies had taken place.

Dr. Tolmie considered this another blow at the free port, he thought this a very inopportune time to add anything to the present difficulty of maintaining the commerce of the city in the face of the great opposition which had to be met from other quarters; he did not look upon the free port as a permanent thing, for he believed it would have to be abolished when the colonies were united. The half per cent on imports last year was as much as the port could bear.

Mr. DeCosmos- You voted for it, Dr. Tolmie-I am aware of that. Dr. Ash-Are you not sorry for it. Dr. Tolmie-No! (Hear, and laughter). Onsmotion of Mr. M'Clure the Committee rose and reported progress.

evening to tell them that his whole course of of trust. at 1 p.m.

was destroyed by fire in January last, was opened on the 3d, under the management of Mr. and Mrs Wyndham.

Mrs. Mellon (Miss Woolgar) and Mr. Sims Reeves are both seriously ill. Madame Lind Goldschmidt is also in very broken heaith, and has been ordered from Ems to Nice.

A piece of gossip is afloat in Paris to the effect that Madame de Boissy, formerly the Countess Guiccioli, has placed in the hands of M. de Lamartine the letters that passed between her and Byron, with notes of her reminiscences of the author of " Childe Harold."

An explorer in Lower Egypt has disinterred a basalt effigy, bearing certain hieroglyphics on its plinth, indicating " beyond doubt that the features are those of Potiphar's wife."

A great granddaughter of Mrs. Siddons has made her debut on the stage at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham, under the auspices of Mr. Walter Montgomery.

Shibola Hiengumo Kani, the Japanese Ambassador, has taken his conges at Paris, and is about to come with his coadjutors and suites to England.

The furniture of Stephens, the escaped Fenian, was sold by auction in Dublin last week. It is said to have been "stylish and magnificent."

A breach of promise case was tried in Dublin. The parties were distantly related to each other, and the defendant was a magistrate in the county of Limerick. The only excuse for breaking off the match was the lady £1,000 damages.

Colonel Nelson, Deputy Adjutant General, who presided at the trial of Mr. Cordon, and Colonel Hill, 2d West India Reg. ont, have just arrived in England. We may therelore, look for fuller and more trustworthy accounts of the late outbreak than have yet appeared.

Sir Charles Wood has almost entirely recovered from his recent accident, and expects soon to return to town in his accustomed health.

We hear from Berlin that the marriage of the Princess Alexandrine with the res doubtable Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, did not run off smoothly. It seems that no places had been provided for the English and French Ambassadors at the table of the King, so the diplomatists, with their wives and attaches, went off in a huff. Happily we have not learnt that the Funds anywhere have gone down in consequence.

SUICIDE-A man named Meredith O'Brien recently committed suicide in the What Yours, &c., Jas. A. Mahood.

A CRASH .- Some years ago, when there was a rush for cattle and produce from this city in the direction of Victoria, to supply he trade of Cariboo, Messrs. Couch & Flans ders constructed gates at their wharf by which to herd stock for shipment, and many hundreds of head were taken on board steams ers at that dock. Those stirring times have been nearly forgotten, and those gates have hung up until dusty with cobwebs, and we think we should not have had occasion to refer to them again only for an event which happened on the wharf yesterday, just as the steamer Senator was landing on her return from Oregon City. A four story wagon, as Captain Couch is pleased to term it, in ordin nary parlance a regular prairie schooner, belonging to one of the wholesale butcher es-tablishments of this city, had been driven down to the wharf with a load of fresh meat for the Alert. After discharging the cargo from this "schooner," she was steered for Front street, but in passing under the gates, which had rested so long without use imme-diately overhead, the "fourth story" of the wagon came in contact with one of them, and tearing it to pieces, the pickets and braces fell with a fearful crash, for the gate was heavy and cost \$100, and many supposed the upper dock was falling through. The team attached to the wagon attempted to run, but passing abreast one of the strong posts of the dock, were held firm to the works .- Oregonian.

MAXIMILIAN'S LATE DECREE -A despatch says : Late Mexican papers publish protests of soldiers of the Belgian Legion in Maximilian's service, made prisoners by the Republicans against Maximilian's orders, dee nouncing the execution of all Republican prisoners, and particularly against one case of its barbarous enforcement by Col. Bendez, one of the Imperial officers who caused to be shot a number of Republicans, whom he captured. One of the protests is addressed to Maximilian, and the other to the Representatives of the Belgian Nation. The protests say they did not come to Mexico to

delicious I have ever tasted in my life. They cess of their country. any 15-action is bow nor the whorefore, referring observation, and reforming the discharged in addies of Treasurer, in addi- with lower officers to do justice to the mark in white of a fairs " will take place in the three of a discharge of the server officers to do justice to the mark in wherefore. We discharge of the own officers to the reforming the constraints of reforming the discharge of the own officers to the resonance at a do justice to the mark in where one of the server officers to the mark in addi- with lower officers to do justice to the mark in where one of the server of the server of the server of the take place in addies of the own officers to the resonance at a do justice to the mark in the server of the take place in the server of the server of the take place in a do justice the revenue at and the server of the front of the server of the server of the take place in a do justice the revenue at and protect the revenue at and protect the revenue at and protect the revenue at and the server of the



they have any respect for themselves and the people of British Columbia ? If they

nature.

bottle of alcohol and preserve him as a lusus

possible to give your consent. I care very with anarchy! The deplorable state of things little, sir, for the ostensible measure; but which now existed in the neighboring colony what is there behind? What are the honor-

able gentleman's future schemes ? If we pass port an excessive Civil List. He paid a high In sober language, we would ask Messrs! this bill, what fresh concessions may he not compliment to the status of the officials in require? What further degradation is he plan-this colony, but we could not afford to pay ning for his country ? (Hear.) Talk of evil and such high salaries. Aigh taxation was keeping population away, and if persisted in

for this establishment was carried with very little discussion. Auditor-General's Department-The appro

year in repairing these worthless buildings. Hon. Mr. Holbrook spoke on the same priation for this department elicited no disside. He thought the convenience of the cussion whatever. public ought to be considered, as well as that Chief Commissioner, &c .- The various

of the officials, and the Camp was certainly items of this department were discussed and not the proper place for the public offices. passed with little opposition.

Mr. McClure said the House would discussion of this question only have hash of all the arguments brought for last session when the union and tariff tion was being discussed. No one d the benefits that would result from the with union of the colonies, but it wo

see any dignity or usefulness in an occupation that is rendered entirely nugatory by the overwhelming official element of the Legislative Council. They can have no excuse about the motives or the determination of the Executive. They saw that the officials on every money scheme voted as one man ; that, in fact, the whole programme was cut and dried before it was introduced into the Council at all. Now if these men-these officers of Government-were only responsible to the people no person could object to their partizanship and unanimity. If their measures, under such circumstances, were good and economical, they would of course be supported by the inhabitants, and if bad, they would, along with the officials themselves, be discarded. But there is no responsibility at all. The "Crown " is too far away and too much interested in more important matters to exercise the necessary supervision over the ruling powers in British Columbia. The consequence is we have an oligarchy of the worst possible character. We again, therefore, ask the non-official members what is their peculiar business in the Council ? What do they propose to do? What schemes do they intend to carry out ? The only answer is "nothing." They must know by this time they can do nothing that a mere recommendation to the Executive from outside parties cannot effect-that, in fact, they are all placed in a false and undignified position. They are sent to the Council to carry out the people's views-to insist on a much greater economy in the administration of public affair than has been carried on,and on the first attempt to make a reduction in the enormous salaries they are coolly told by the men who receive those salaries that they cannot touch such items of expenditure because the appointments are Crown appointments. When they apply themselves to the reduction of other items, the Executive in its legislative capacity warns them to keep their hands off, and refrain from interfering in matters that do not concern them. In brief the people of British Columbia are called upon to contribute this year for the Governa they are given clearly and unmistakably to minds of the people [vermin]; so rank and understand that the amount must be paid -that they shall have nothing to say in the

venience, sir ! look to other countriesstudy other aggregations and societies of men, would drive away what little we have. and then see whether the laws of this coun-The hon. Mr. Cornwall spoke against the try demand a remedy, or deserve a panegyric. resolution, which was lost, Messrs. Homer, Was the honorable gentleman (let me ask Holbrook, Walkem and Smith only voting him) always of this way of thinking? Do I for it. not remember when he was the advocate in The items for clerks were passed; some this house of very opposite opinions? I not

objection to the items for messengers were only quarrel with his present sentiments, sir, raised, but the item passed without a divisbut I declare very frankly I do not like the ion. party with which he acts [The Club]. If his PRINTING BRANCH-Upon the item \$4,268 for salaries of printers being put to

own motives were as pure as possible, they \$4,268 for salaries of printers being put to cannot but suffer contamination from those the House, hon. Mr. Walkem rose and enwith whom he is politically associated. This quired whether the Government had taken measure may be a boon to the constitution ; any steps to ascertain whether the printing but I will accept no favor to the constitution could be done for less by private enterprise. from such hands (loud cries of hear, hear). The hon. the acting Colouial Secretary re-I profess myself, sir, an honest and upright plied that judging from the amount paid in member of the British Parliament, and I am the neighboring colony, the printing was benot afraid to profess myself an enemy to all ing done very much cheaper here:

change and all innovation. I am satisfied Hon. Mr. Holbrook said it was time for with things as they are; and it will be my the elected members to speak out upon this pride and pleasure to hand down this counsubject. He did not believe in a Governtry to my children as I received it from those ment entering into competition with private who preceded me (loud cheers). The hon. enterprise. He supposed we should next gentleman pretends to justify the severity hear of the Government opening a store in with which he has attacked the [members of the Big Bend country to supply the miners the Government]. But I say such attacks are | with beans. pregnant with mischief to government itself.

Hon. Mr. Smith also spoke in favor of Oppose the [executive], you oppose govern- throwing the Government printing open to ment ; disgrace the [executive], you disgrace | legitimate competition. It was their duty to government; bring the [executive] into con. encourage private enterprise in the colony, tempt, you bring government into contempt; rather than crush it. We have only one and anarchy and civil war are the conser paper in the colony now, and if that were to quences. Besides, sir, the measure is upbe discontinued we should be left without a necessary. Nobody complains of disorder in that shape in which it is the aim of your measure to propose a remedy to it. The

business is one of the greatest importance; Hon. Mr. Cornwall spoke in favor of there is need of the greatest caution and maintaining the Government printing eseircumspection. Do not let us be precipitate, tablishment. He said the same objections sir; it is impossible to foresee all consehad been raised last year, when the Colonial quences. Everything should be gradual; Secretary placed statistical information bethe example of a neighboring nation should fore the House, proving that the printing for this colony was done for very much less than taxed me with illiberality, sir. I deny the charge. I hate innovation, but I love im-er than it the neighboring colony, and much cheaper than it could be done by private enterprovement [hear]. I am an enemy to the prise. corruption of government, but I defend its

Hon. Mr. Homer said he did not see how influence [hear]. I dread reform, but I dread it was possible for the Government to do the it only when it is intemperate. I consider work as economically as it could be done by the liberty of the press as the great palladium private parties. The item was carried by of the constitution ; but at the same time, I the usual majority.

hold the licentiousness of the press in the Treasurer's Department-Hon. Mr. Homer greatest abhorrence [cheers]. Nobody is more conscious than I am of the splendid moved the following resolution : "That the Secretary of State for the Colonies be recomabilities of the hon. mover, but I tell him at mended to amalgamate the office of Treasonce, his seneme is too good to be practicable. urer with that of Collector of Customs." It savor ... Utopia. It looks well in theory, The hon. member made some indistinct rebut it won's do in practice. It will not do, marks which our reporter could not catch. I repeat, sir, in practice ; and so the advo-Hon, Mr. Walkem seconded the resolucates of the measure will find, if, unfortuntion; he said he was sure it was the feeling ately, it should find its way through Parliaof every member, official as well as unoffiment (cheers). The source of that corruption ment of the colony the sum of \$600,000, and to which the hon. member alludes is in the without the slightest detriment to the public extensive is that corruption, that no political interests.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook followed on the same reform can have any effect in removing it. side, alluding to the fact that an hon. mem-[They would sap its very roots.] Instead of ber of the House had for a lengthened period supply-neither the how nor the wherefore. reforming others-instead of reforming the discharged the duties of Treasurer, in addi-with fewer officers to do justice to the miners We put it to the four popular members—the state, the constitution, and everything that is tion to those of his own office, and had given and protect the revenue along the frontier.

Customs Department-The appropriation for this deparement passed without opposition. Registrar General's Department-The item passed without disoussion.

Harbormaster's Department - Hon. Mr. Holbrook asked whether the duties of this office could not be discharged by the Revenue Officer.

The hon. Attorney-General strongly opposed any such amalgamation. The extraordinary services rendered by the Harbormaster last year in superintending the Light Ship, &c., would have cost more than his year's salary ; and now that the duties of the office had been rendered more important by placing the light vessel at the sand-head, i was no time to talk about dispensing with the services of that efficient officer. passed.

Post Office Department-Hon. Mr. Walkem moved that the office of Postmaster-General and that of Registrar General be amalgamated. He was well assured that the very efficient Registrar-General could easily fill both offfices. The motion was lost and the item carried upon the usual division-No, we are wrong, Mr. Cornwall voted this once with the retrenchers !!

Some discussion arose upon the item \$970 for Deputy Postmaster on Williams Creek, when it was explained by the hon. Acting Colonial Secretary that it was for half salary to that officer who was going to England on leave. Here ended part first of the annual farce

entitled " VOTING THE SUPPLIES."

The House adjourned till Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

The curtain rose at 2 o'clock (the actors the same as en the previous day) when the second part of the farce was enacted, commencing with the judicial establishments. Supreme Court - Items passed without division.

Attorney-General's Department - Items passed without dissent. High Sheriff-Items passed without dis-

cussion. Police, including gaols, - New Westminster establishment-The items were passed without a division.

Douglas-Hon. Mr. Holbrook alluded to the salary of the Constable and Toll Collector being lower than that of the same officers at other stations, and moved that it be increased to \$1164.

The hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary explained that it had been raised from \$950 to \$1080. Items passed.

Columbia and Kootenay District-Hon. Mr. Walkem objected to the allowances, and also to the appointment of three Gold Comfor a new district before enough was known about the mines to warrant it.

The hon- the Acting Colonial Secretary

Hon. Attorney General agreed with hon. members as to the desirability of concentrating the offices; but as we had these buildings it might be as well to use them a while Ouger.

The hon, the Acting Colonial Secretary said he agreed with much that had been said, but he thought it would be better not to attempt the erection of public buildings until we are in a position to erect good ones. Item passed.

All the remaining items in the Estimates were passed, none of them causing any discussion excepting the one of \$1000 for repairs and improvements to streets in New Westminster.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15th. 1866. Council met at 2:30 p.m. Present-the Hon. Colonial Secretary (presiding), the Hon. Attorney-General, and Hons. Messrs. Rhodes and Fraser.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole upon a bill relating to the law of evidence, Hon. Mr. Rhodes in the chair. The bill was reported as complete, and is entitled the " Native Evidence Act."

INDIAN LIQUOR BILL.

A bill to amend the Indian Liquor Act, 1860, was also committed, the Hon. Mr. Rhodes in the chair.

This bill is somewhat similar to the present Act, but more stringent in its character. Committed reported progress, and the

Council adjourned.

Friday, February 16th, 1866.

Council met at 2:30, p. m. Present-The Hon. Colonial Secretary, (President); the Hons. Attorney General and Treasurer, and the Hons. H. Rhodes and Donald Fraser.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

The bill to amend the law of evidence, was committed, the Hon. H. Rhodes in the chair, and passed the third reading. entitled " The Native Evidence Act, 1866."

INDIAN LIQUOR BILL.

The Council went into Committee on the bill to amend the Indian Liquor Act of 1860, the Hon. H. Rhodes in the chair.

The bill authorises flogging as a punishment for the violation of some of its provisions. Certain amendments were made to the original bill, and the committee reported t as complete. It is entitled " The Indian iquor Law Amendment Act. 1866."

The Council adjourned to meet on Tuesday next, at 1, p. m.

VOLUNTEER BENEFIT .- The Concert and Dramatic performance in aid of the funds of the Volunteer Band fund will take place in the theatre on Thursday, the 28th instant. The first rehearsal of "High Life Below Stairs" will take place in the theatre on Wednesday afternoon.

impolitic just now to make an most cal change in the fiscal policy of the try [hear] and this applied with equa to the proposition of his hon, colleague Powell) to interfere with the system of

mits. Dr. Dickson moved that the bill be this day six months.

Mr. DeCosmos agreed with his hon league (Mr. McClure) in making a changes in the machinery of governme possible. What the interests of the co salled for was the abolition of those posts that were peculiarly obnoxious. The Chairman said if the motion the House be carried without leave

again the House would be dissolve there would be no Committee of Ways Means.

Dr. Dickson obtained leave to with his motion.

Several clauses of the bill were then sidered and thrown out, and on motio Dr. Powell the committee reported prop

REAL ESTATE TAX.

Mr. DeCosmos' scheme for raising a enue was then considered.

Dr. Powell said as an amendment t motion to abolish the real estate would move the abolition of the Harbor Act. His reasons for bringing forward amendment was that he considered the estate tax as a most necessary sour revenue, and he did not think the hon. s member for the city could find a prece anywhere for doing away with this which would simply be the means of bling gentlemen to walk about and sp late in real estate. There was no object to the principle of the tax by the majo of the tax payers. After entering upo few statistics on the items of revenue moved that the Harbor Dues Act be a ished instead of the real estate tax.

Mr. M.Clure said no one attempted to the principle of taxing real estate; what framers of the proposition had in view wa divide the Island into municipalities and m the land pay for the local improvement This would reduce the expenses of the g eral Government if properly managed \$50,000 at the outside, and it would be only means of making the unimproving | speculator pay his proper quota. So fa the motion of his hon. colleague (Dr. Pow was concerned, it was clearly a blunde suppose that it would give anything like relief which the abolition of the tax on estate would afford. The former was indi and scarcely felt by the inhabitants while latter was the most obnoxious tax in country, whether in the manner of assess or collecting. It would lead to endless gation and confusion. Dr. Powell objected to anticipating mut

cipal taxes, although he had seen too mu of the working of municipal institutions

object to them when they came up. Dr. Tolmie also thought that the Ho should deal with what was before it. ondemned the abolition of the real esti tax, which he looked upon as a very nec

ers. Homer and Holbrook ther premature to appoint ioners to that district; for unlimited confidence in ese mines, yet they were of Commissioners would be

all spoke in favor of the

Acting Colonial Secretary y and very eloquently in ointment, telling the House essary retrenchment might ginning at the wrong end to of Gold Commissioners. inent fellow at our elbow inent fellow at our eloow ion. gentleman would have in, seeing he had so stoutly y fought against retrench-else.] He alluded to the would have both as regard-e of law and the protection

r objected to the allowthe estimates. He thought mple without any allow-that they be strnck ont: on the usual division. tems passed without dis-

Hon. Mr. Walkem moved Gold Commissioner be vas entirely uncalled for. g there chiefly traders and by appointing a respect-ct as magistrate, and hav-nissioner for Cariboo East telmouth periodically, the istrict would be met. ok supported the motion. hrough to Williams creek nd Quesnelmouth would an a mere wayside stop-

cting Colonial Secretary he resolution. The disimportant one, in which en committed, and public r most materially by the

by General and Mr. Smith solution. mer enquired how it was ant a district had man-nonths without a magislost and original item

suggested that it would be estimates in a lump, vision was utterly futile. tton District-Hon. Mr. o abolishing the Lytton plbrook objecting to the ale, as he thought there tables in the list to do as overruled and items

sed without opposition. ich evoked any discus-was that of \$3500 for t buildings here and in the hon. Mr. Homer nt that inasmuch as the mpelled to pay for the pp, the best course was they would bring, and in the city. It was away large sums every e worthless buildings. k spoke on the same ne convenience of the nsidered, as well as that nsidered, as well as that ne Camp was certainly or the public offices. neral agreed with hon. sirability of concentra-as we had these build-

Weekly	British	Colonist.	
uesday. F	every re Dr. H		

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The

THURSDAY, February 15 House met at 1:15 p.m.—The Speaker in the Chair. Members present—Messrs. De-Cosmos, Powell, M'Clure, Trimble, Tolmie, Denore Denores

PASSPORTS.

Mr. Duncan's motion of an address to His Excellency for a return of passports granted in 1865 was passed. His impression was that the monies re-

ceived under this head belonged to the general revenue.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE. Mr. Dennes rose to a question of privilege ; he held in his hand a copy of the daily was put down at \$4000, but she was en- word figuratively, and not in the sense im-Chronicle containing a statement that he was gaged in other service and would never earn plied, although there were some " vermin" a bankrupt legislator; he denied the imputa-it. He expected to find many less vessels in the country who sapped the roots of its tion in toto, and he called upon the House to coming here. [Dissent from Dr. Tolmie,] tion in toto, and he called upon the House to support its dignity. The papers had been for a long time permitted to state things con-cerning this House that were perfectly un-true, and it was time it should be stopped; he moved that David W. Higgins and Thos. To put down the proportion charged to Brit-ish Columbia for lighthouse service as cer-tain was erroneous; the matter had been referred to the Secretary of State and might never be paid into this Exchequer. Trading H. Long be required to attend before the bar of this House on Friday next at three o'clock for a gross breach of privilege.

Dr. Powell moved that it be referred to a

was a gross breach of privilege on a member on. The mail service would at least cost of the House. Dr. Dickson seconded Dr. Powell's motion, revenue would be less while the expenditure

being seconded. CLERK OF WRITS AND REGISTRAR. Mr. Dennes gave notice that he should on

Monday next move for copy of the appoint-ment of Richard Woods as Clerk of Writs and copy of appointment, if any, of said Richard Wocds as Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court, with amount of salary received by him for said duties.

WAYS AND MEANS. The House went into Committee, Dr.

Trimble in the chair.

TAX ON PACKAGES.

for a tax of 25 cents on imported packages.

Mr. Duncan said the motion was intended that he thought the present system of legisthat the Committee should not discuss the lation most ruinous to the colony. If comman must rise. He made a long speech in nothing, and if every restriction was not re- merrily along into the country. On returnsupport of the scheme as a simple indirect means of providing for a deficit in the reve-were in competition with us, and those who nue, and but a slight trespass on the free voted for such a state of things were political take "fresh airs," and shied at the reflection of the sum on some rocks that were treated the wants of the colony and must be abolished

Mr. McClure said the House would in the speaker for his remarks, recalling to his mind discussion of this question only have a re-hash of all the arguments brought forward last session when the union and tariff ques- the people outside-when he stood up in his

tion was being discussed. No one doubted place in the House and called the people most impolitic just now to make any radia people ceased to pay any attention to his cal change in the fiscal policy of the coun-try [hear] and this applied with equal force ing and upholding the items of revenue set schooner Premier. There was no later news

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST. sary means of revenue, and considered it most advisable just now to do away with every restriction on commerce. Dr. Helmcken also objected to the real estate tax being done away with, and would ask the hon continuent in the ministerial ask the hon. gentleman in the ministerial not for the sake of a paltry saving of \$30,000 met several members of the House Assembly benches opposite (Mr. DeCosmos) to think of real estate taxes to ruin the best interests juncture that commerce should be unshack-

licenses would also fall short. The expenses put down by the hon. gentleman were also far too little. The amount to be paid to discharged officials would amount to \$3000, and others which was carried ; Mr. Dennes' motion not put down would be more ; and this House Real Estate Tax. He supposed the ministerial benches had determined upon it and it would be done; but they had shown no grounds that it was unjust, and why then repeal it? It was exceedingly unfair to refer to municipal affairs that were not before the advisable to repeal any tax to do good to the country, repeal the Harbor Dues Act (no, no!).

generally object to the payment of the real up country. estate tax. The effect of the direct steamer to the Fraser River might be the means of Mr. Duncan introduced his bill providing or a tax of 25 cents on imported packages. It ansacted direct with New Westminster. A SPILL-Yesterday a well-known auc-transacted direct with New Westminster.

proposed as direct, expensive, insufficient and dangerous, and exerted all his eloquence to the interests of the country? Were drain, and the preponderating weight of the in pointing out the fallacy of maintaining they not the men who like the Speaker the free port until union be accomplished of that House in 1863 voted against union when it was so self-evident to all thinking men that the free port was not adapted to the wants of the colony and must be abole who were the real traiters of Baal—these false priests who were the real traiters to the real traiters to the -who were the real traitors to the country.

He proceeded to castigate the previous

the advantages which it held out to settle-

Juncture that commerce should be unshack-led. The Government estimate of the rev-feelingly and earnestly on this subject be City and the District members were to have enue of the colony he considered far too high. cause he felt a deep interest in it, and he Port dues, permits, &c., were put down at would entreat the Committee to consider \$35,000. He did not think they would amount to anything like that amount. It suicidal policy. The hon. gentleman then was madness to impose taxes on goods com-ing into the colony and to remove other necessary taxes. The liquor licenses were

far too high, as were also the fees of court. of having called the people "vermin." He Towing vessels by the Sir James Douglas denied the charge in toto, having used the prosperity.

WELKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Feb. 16. DEPARTURE OF THE LABOUCHERE .--- This steamer left the harbor yesterday morning at half-past 9 o'clock with about 40 passengers by Mr. Moss, Customs Officer at Bella and nearly 90 tons of freight. Among those Coola. committee of privilege. Mr. Dennes opposed the amendment; this whom the House could not discharge were still retained and their salaries were going dents, including Mr. John T. Little and his families and their salaries were going family, the Rev. Father Bouchard, Captain \$30,000. It would be found, then, that the Stamp, Mr. W. H. Oliver, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Hardy Gillard, Mr. W. H. Parsons and others. A large number of persons collected was not, therefore, in a position to repeal the on the Company's wharf, and three cheers LIST were given as she moved off from the wharf.

> BRITISH COLUMBIA-The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster, with 28 passengers, among whom were House. The real estate taxes to be collected the Hon. Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Landvoigt, and this year will not reach \$50,000. If it was Mr. F. Laumeister. A good deal of ice was coming down the river when the Enterprise He was quite certain that the people did not left. There had been no fresh arrivals from

Saturday, Feb. 17.

Conle The half per cent. tax would pay the freight of one of the morning papers went out for Cotm to New Westminster. He would say boldly an airing in a buggy. The day was fine, the Coher streets and roads were crisp and dry from Denn measure, but it was out of order as the Chair- merce were ruined real estate would be worth the night frosts, and the vehicle tripped Dreve

> of the sun on some rocks that were frosted Garre "knight of the hammer " destroyed its equi-Henle

Jerom FROM NANAIMO-The Sir James Douglas

arrived from Nanaimo last evening at eight. Leask, Amongst her passengers we observed Thos. Cunningham, M. L. A., Cart. Franklyn, McDor Messrs. Alexander, Meyer, and others. She Morrison, G tion was being discussed. No one doubled place in the House and carled the people the benefits that would result from the tariff with union of the colonies, but it would be himself so frequently a false prophet that the to Hutchinson & Co. ard Messrs. Reynolds Millard, C T McFadden, C & Botterill. She also towed down the McDonald, A G

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. - On Saturday | These, or other first-class steamers, will run on in relation to the half per cent, landing permits, and the Cattle and Stock Act, both of which they wanted repealed, and the auctioneers' license, which they wanted relike to know what else there was to attract a population here but commerce. He spoke feelingly and earnestly on this subject be been present, but the only representatives from the Assembly were Messrs. Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, and M'Clure. After a conference of about an hour the meeting separated.

> ARRIVALS FROM THE NORTH-The schooner Langley and the sloop Native arrived yesterday from the North West Coast of British Columbia with cargoes of furs, having been absent about four months. They bring no later news from the north.

> GOING BACK-The five Kittimat Indians brought down from the north by H. M. S. Clio and left at New Westminster have

> FOR ADELAIDE .- The ship Southern Cross will not leave for Australia for several days.

MAINING	LAIMED LETTERS RE- IN THE POST OFFICE TO THE 17th FEBRU-
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Batts, H	Bentley, W
Cal I I C	
Conley, J S Cotman, Mr Cohen, H M	Coupland, J Cowling, Mr
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Dennes, G E Drever, W	Decoux, Mrs Dempster, A
	E
Edwards, J	Eberhardt, G
a b	G
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may which the second	H
Henley, Mr, 2 Hickin, G	Harris, F
	.J
Jerome, Miss	
the second second	L
Leask, Mrs	Lohse, W
	M
McDonald, J Morrison G	Meyer & Co

Mann, J

Marks, J & Co

McTiernan, Mr

this route regularly, and will connect at Victoria with swift River steamers carrying passengers to Yale, a distance of 175 miles. From Yale to Savana Ferry, a distance of 133 miles, there is a splendid Government Wagon Read and Comfortable way-side Houses every few miles ; over this road travellers can easily walk, or they can ride in Barnard's Fast Four-horse Stages. From Savana Ferry the Hudson Bay Co.'s new and swift Steamer Marten will run to Ogden City, upper end of Shuswap Lake, a distance of 111 miles. From Ogden City to the Columbia River, a distance of 34 miles, there is an excellent Government Pack Trail.

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Miners Going to the Rich Mines of BRIDGE RIVER -OR-CARIBOO

can do so by the Government Wagon Road from Yale, over which it is easy to walk, or travellers can ride in fast Stages.

The Steamers running from San Francisco for the conveyance of passengers, by way of Victoria and the Fraser River, being under contract to the British Colonial Governments, the Rates of Fare charged are very low, and passengers are expeditionsly, comfortably and cheaply conveyed from Victoria to the mines.

Miners going from San Francisco to the British Columbia Gold Mines will derive another great advantage by visiting the FREE PORT OF VICTORIA. In Victoria, Miners can supply themselves with every article they require, free of duty, and 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than they can buy similar goods in California or Oregon.

Distance from Victoria, Vrncouver Island, to Big Bend, 473 Miles Distance f.om Astoria via Portland to Big Bend, 752 Miles TABULAR STATEMENT OF DIS. TANCES, COMPILED FROM OFFI-CIAL AUTHORITIES. From Victoria, Vancouver Island. To New Westminster, by steamer 80 Thence to Yale, by steamer 95 Thence to Savana's Ferry, by stages. 133 Thence to head of Shuswap Lake, by steamer.111 Thenee to Columbia River, at a point 30 miles above the supposed head of naviga-

tion, by Government Trail...... 34

McLean, Archibald Thence to Gold Creek, by boats 20

I to use them a while

ng Colonial Secretary not that had been said, ould be better not to of public buildings tion to erect good ones.

ems in the Estimates nem causing any disone of \$1000 for reits to streets in New

E COUNCIL.

DAY, Feb. 15th, 1866. 0 p.m. Present-the y (presiding), the Hon. Hons. Messrs. Rhodes

VIDENCE.

nto Committee of the elating to the law of odes in the chair. d as complete, and is idence Act." UOR BILL.

Indian Liquor Act, itted, the Hon. Mr.

similar to the present t in its character. progress, and the

, February 16th, 1866.

p. m. Colonial Secretary, s. Attorney General Hons. H. Rhodes and

VIDENCE.

the law of evidence, on. H. Rhodes in the third reading. It is Evidence Act, 1866" OR BILL.

o Committee on the ian Liquor Act of les in the chair. ogging as a punish-of some of its proiments were made to e committee reported ntitled " The Indian t Act, 1866." d to meet on Tues-

.-The Concert and aid of the funds of d will take place in y, the 28th instant. "High Life Below in the theatre on

16

to the proposition of his hon, colleague (Dr. forth in his resolutions, for the accuracy of of importance from the Settlements. Powell) to interfere with the system of per- which he had had good authority. mits.

Dr. Tolmie thought that however desirable Dr. Dickson moved that the bill be read it might be to raise taxes on real estate for yesterday by the Lord Bishop to an assem- Picket this day six months. municipal purposes, it must be conceded

Mr. DeCosmos agreed with his hon. colthat a portion should go into the general releague (Mr. McClure) in making as few venue, and it was useless to discuss what changes in the machinery of government as possible. What the interests of the country Committee to abolish the half per cent tax The text was taken from Isaiah, chap. xxv., Smith, posts that were peculiarly obnoxious. permits as it had a most prejudicial effect

The Chairman said if the motion before on commerce, which it should be the aim of the House be carried without leave to sit the Legislature to leave as unrestricted as again the House would be dissolved, as possible. He spoke of the effect of the tax there would be no Committee of Ways and on shipments made to different parts of British Columbia, and advised the Committee if Means. Dr. Dickson obtained leave to withdraw

his motion. Several clauses of the bill were then con-

sidered and thrown out, and on motion of Dr. Powell the committee reported progress. tra.

REAL ESTATE TAX.

Dr. Dickson made a humorous allusion to Mr. DeCosmos' scheme for raising a revthe hon. speaker's sleepless nights and bottled tears. His pathetic and touching appeal enue was then considered.

Dr. Powell said as an amendment to the still exhibited the profound and overwhelmmotion to abolish the real estate tax he ing sorrow which filled his bosom with grief would move the abolition of the Harbor Dues and his eyes with tears. He was still weep-Act. His reasons for bringing forward the ing for the terrible calamity about to befall amendment was that he considered the real this colony, and felt bound to rush to rescue

estate tax as a most necessary source of the ship of state from a disastrous shipwreck, revenue, and he did not think the hon. senior for he saw her drifting in close proximity to an member for the city could find a precedent ice-berg whose overtowering mass threatened anywhere for doing away with this tax, instant destruction. He (Dr. D.) felt relieved now that the hon. gentleman had unburdened which would simply be the means of enabling gentlemen to walk about and specu- his mind and disclosed the real cause of his late in real estate. There was no objection troubles, viz : the abolition of the tax on to the principle of the tax by the majority Real Estate. The hon. gentleman had not of the tax payers. After entering upon a shown himself a true prophet on commercial

few statistics on the items of revenue, he matters. He, Dr. Dickson, had no doubt moved that the Harbor Dues Act be abol- of the material wealth of the colony and of ished instead of the real estate tax. Mr. M. Clure said no one attempted to decry ment and the investment of capital, he saw

the principle of taxing real estate ; what the none of the dreaded dangers to be anticipaframers of the proposition had in view was to ted by abolishing the real estate tax, prodivide the Island into municipalities and make perty being taxed too high. He concluded the land pay for the local improvements. by expressing great faith in the future of the This would reduce the expenses of the gencountry. eral Government if properly managed to

Dr. To mie twitted the last speaker for his \$50,000 at the outside, and it would be the inconsistency; at the last session he was the only means of making the unimproving land first to jump on his legs and cry out that the speculator pay his proper quota. So far as free port was in danger. Anybody could see the motion of his hon. colleague (Dr. Powell) that this was a direct blow at the free port was concerned, it was clearly a blunder to and although he was free to say that when suppose that it would give anything like the union was accomplished the free port was relief which the abolition of the tax on real doomed and must die, the House was pledgestate would afford. The former was indirect ed not to interfere with the free port until and scarcely felt by the inhabitants while the then. It was only wise to shape our policy latter was the most obnoxious tax in the according to the necessities of the colony, country, whether in the manner of assessing and it was most essential to leave comor collecting. It would lead to endless liti- merce unfettered so that we might compete gation and confusion. with others.

Dr. Powell objected to anticipating muni - Dr. Dickson retorted on the last speaker cipal taxes, although he had seen too much and asked where was the direct blow aimed of the working of municipal institutions to biset to them when they came up. at the free port by proposing to abolish the real estate tax? He really feared that there Dr. Tolmie also thought that the House must be something wrong with the hon. br. Toimle also thought that the gentleman or that he could not understand in the Queen Saloon fracas, was brought beondemned the abolition of the real estate English.

tax, which he looked upon as a very necess Dr. Helmcken admitted all that the hon. appearance to-day.

THE FIRST LENT LECTURE was delivered blage of Communicants and others (about 80 in number) in the Boys' Collegiate School, Ross, I was not before the House. He urged the subject "The Privileges of Communicants." levied on imported goods in the shape of v. 6 to the end, and chap. vi., v. 1 to 4.

> Trefry, FOR ADELAIDE-The ship Southern Cross bound to Adelaide, anchored yesterday in Taylor, Royal Roads, and will proceed at once to her destination, taking passengers at very fair Westw Wilson

Woods Monday, Feb. 19. A SERMON ON GOLD .- A most interesting

and instructive sermon, partaking largely of the form of a lecture, we selivered last even-iog at the Presbyterian church by the Rev. Thos. Somerville. The text was Job. xxviii chap. and 1 v. "There is a vein for the silver, and a place for the gold where they fine it." The rev. gentleman touched at some length on the Creation ; on the geological formation of the world; on the early condition and habits of man; on the gradual and increasing desire evinced for the precious metals; on the means by which Providence led men to leave the homes of their childhood to fill up and develop distant regions, at a time when the older countries Bri were becoming too populous; on the remark able and highly useful discoveries which were made in search after the mythical Philosopher's stone, and in the chase after the equally preposterous object, perpetual motion. The rev. gentleman also touched on the gold mines-how the antiferous character of Chean California was first discovered; on the re-Mines markable changes which had been wrought in the condition of affairs since then; and on the geological formation of gold fields ;

and lastly he exhorted in the most tervid manner all those who mined or sought for gold to beware of falling into the danger of making themselves subject to gold instead of gold subject to them, and to steel themselves against the numerous and ruinous temptations that generally beset a miner's life. The sermen was listened to with the most profound attention.

from the Princess Royal. The accused ex- minster direct :--

plained to the Court the circumstances under which they had trespassed on their leave, and The Hudson Bay Co.'s Stmr. Labou as the Captain gave them both good characters they were discharged and sent on board. Edward Gilbert, one of the witnesses

fore the Magistrate and held to bail for his

N.		
Neilson, A		473
P		From Actoria - to D
Pickett & Co	dan sere	From Astoria, via Portland.
R		MILES
Ross, L C		To Portland
S	e a sull importancia	Thence to the Dalles
Smith, W S	cobie, J	Thence to Walla Walla
т	1	Thence to a point where the Trail from
Trefry, J Tr	rounce, T	Shuswap Lake strikes the Columbia
	rickey, C N	River
w	,,	Thence to Gold Creek 216
Westwood, WJ W	atson, Mr	752
	elch, G	Showing that the distance to the Big Bond Min
	ren, Miss J	18 279 MILES LESS BY WAY OF VICTORIA
		than by way of Portland.
HENRY	WOOTTON.	
and the second second	Postmaster.	The fellowing Statist
als is addition of the first	L'OSTEMASTEI.	The following Statistics, respecting the proba-
		ble Time and Expense of Travelling from VIC-
DIGT		TORIA TO BIG BEND, have been compiled by
BIG F	BEND	Mr. F. J. Barnard, the well known British Colum-
DIG T	лычы	bian Express Agent and Stage Proprietor :
and sound 2 wet and an and a		CLASS 1-By Stage over the Wagon Road, c mo including Meals and Beds through.
GOLD N	INDO	Dist. Time. Rates. Mieale
GOLD N	IIIIES,	Victoria to Yale17524 hrs\$4\$ Yale to Kamloops
-	and the states of the states o	Lake
British Co	oluml ia	Head of Lake to Col-
The manufactor of the Xeating of		umbia River 3518 hrs 9
	The Contract Party and	Total number of hours travelling, 81.
	0. See 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Total cost, \$78.
The Safest, the S	hortest and the	Crass 2 On Fred for -
		CLASS 2-On Foot from Yale to Lake Kamloops, taking Meals and Beds at Wayside Houses.
Cheapest Route to	these rich Placer	
Mines is by way of		Dist. Time. Rate. Meals Victoria to Yale17524 hrs\$4\$6
Victoria Vanco	ITTOT Taland	Tale to Mamiloops
Victoria, Vanco	uver island,	Lake
Passengers going this	way have not to	C Lake
cross the dangerous Colum		umbia River 352 days 9
the distance is over One		Total time, 9 days.
the distance is over One	- 1 MIFa-or 279	Total cost, \$53.

Miles-Shorter by way of Victoria than by way of Portland.

The Governments of Vancouver Island and POLICE COURT. -- Two seamen named British Columbia have subsidised the follow-Matthews and Bird were charged in the ing powerful steamers to carry miners from Police Court on Saturday with deserting San Francisco to Victoria and New West-

chere, Capt. Mouat.

The Cal. S. N. Co.'s Stmr. Active, Capt. Thorn.

ay 10 4 ys 9 al time, 9 days. Total cost, \$53. CLASS 3-Men furnishing own Food on Steamers. Travelling on Foot from Yale to Bake Kam-loops, and buying their own Provisions on the way or packing it with them.

Victoria to Yale 175 24 hrs \$4 Yale to Kamloops Lake 133..... 5 days.... -.... 5 Over Lake 120....1 day 10.. 1 50 Head of Lake to Columbia River 35.....2 days.... -.... Total time, 9 days. Total cost. \$26 50. Victoria, Vancouver Island, 1866. fel5

Published by authority of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce

they were desirous of seeing the country rates. prosper to get rid of it at once. Motion was here made by Dr. Powell to report progress which resulted in a tie vote and the Chairman gave his casting vote con-

WEŁKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

Che Weekly British Calonist

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Tuesday, February 20, 1866. A SPEECH ON REFORM. their heads, have really suffered by the change? I hold that as the people grow in wisdom, independence and intelligence there must be a gradual transfer of power."

Mr. Bright has been recently affording the Mr. Bright tells us that there are 5,000,000 newspaper press of Eng and an infinity of heads of families in England unrepresented editorial subjects. In Blackburn, Birming--1,000,000, or rather more of whom are ham and other towns in the manufacturing paupers, and another 1,000,000 just above districts, the great orator has been holding paupers, but liable at any time to become forth to immense audiences. It is in these centres of industry where his influence is these people" says the orator, " to their pov- ny with several American and Hawaiian most felt. There may be more clever deba- erty, to their suffering, to their utter hopelessters in the House of Commons than Mr. ness of any good. Why, in the United States, Bright, more able financiers, and more clas- even in the Southern States, during the reign sic speakers, but no man in the Commons or of slavery, every negro had an idea that there time to save from death through starvation out of it can appeal like him to the promis- was a day of jubilee for him ; but to these cuous assemblage. His voice at Birmingham people, to this class of the lowest strata in travels over the length and breadth of Eng- this country, I am here to state that there is land, and vibrates in every cottage and in neither the belief of anything better, nor every attisan's home. Whether for good or ill, scarcely an aspiration after it." The last therefore, the utterances of Mr. Bright exact part of Mr. Bright's speech we cannot do the most attentive consideration ; for it is better than give in its entirety. It is about by such men that the political views of the finest specimen of public oratory with the great mass of the people are formed. which the English papers have been filled for It is to him that the working class of the many a day. " Compare," says Mr. Bright, British public look for a larger share of the in alluding to the five million families, "comprivileges and comforts of life. When he pare this great toiling nation with the section tells them of the extension of the suffrage he who may be considered the governing classes ; does not lead them simply to the result of look at its wealth, look at its ostentation, being able to assist some one into the House look at its luxury, behold its weariness, for of Commons, but to the nobler and, more there is weariness among them, but it is the substantial object of teaching the ignorant, weariness of satiety ; and see how they rush utilizing the labor which is now lying idle from place to place, as it were, to discover or wasted, and making poverty less degrading some new pleasure. But that great nation and less universal. Speaking of the class of whom I have spoken, that great nation who of people who oppose the extension of have built up the power of this country, this the franchise he says: "If I were to tell unenfranchised people, without whom Engthese gentlemen certain things they would land would be nothing but a Power which a not be so ready to give you a vote. If I division of the continental army might subtold them that in this civilized and Christian due and annex-that great nation of 5,000country a man would be sent to prison for 000 families is excluded from any share of quiring us to return to another island, which, the sake of preserving, and to a great excess, political power, and the small section, cona sport that is absurd in this thickly popu- taining vast numbers of excellent persons, is lated country, they would not be disposed to potentially the governing power in this realm. give you a vote if they thought that you Now, let me put to you before I sit down a would provide a remedy for this state of simple proposition; and putting it to you things. Neither would they be if I were to through these gentlemen who sit below me ninety degrees. We all, however, enjoyed tell them that in the great manufacturing (thereporters), to whom freedom in this country exsellent health and the time passed pleasdistricts the working-man has no regular is so greatly and so constantly indebted, it is antly. education, and that half the children are put through them to all the people of this growing up without anything at all that is kingdom. If of the five millions who are called instruction, and I should say that if now shut out one million were admittedthe people had the franchise they would you will mark the extreme, or, as some will remedy all this, and there would be no say, the blameable moderation of that sugdanger if you did anything of the sort. gestion-but if only one million were ad-Foolishly underrating and not comprehend - mitted, would not the cry of the toil-laden ing you, even then they would refuse to give and the suffering, which even now ascends you the vote lest you should do so great a to Heaven, reach further and be heard even on the floor of Parliament ; for do not forget good to your people."

that the ear of the Supreme is nearer even Alluding to one of the effects of the exto the lowliest of us than is that of our rulers ; tension of political privileges in America he says-" I have just seen the report of a but, if that voice were heard in Parliament. would it not, perchance, do something to still speech delivered last night by Mr. Watkin, who has recently returned from the United the roar of faction, and to bind the powers of States. Speaking of education he says that, statesmanship to the high and holy purposes of taking the nine Northern States to contain humanity and justice? I speak not the 10,500,000 of people, he found there were language of party. I feel myself above the

of its authority ; does anybody believe that | LETTER FRON THE REV. MR. HALL the aristocratic families of this country, or The following letter, from the Rev. Mr. Hall to a friend in this colony, will be read with interest by our readers :

The bark Tyra, for Sydney, Sept. 19, 1865. I write on the deck of an oil trader bound for Sydney, in which port, after a favorable voyage, we hope to drop anchor in a few days.] sailed from the Sandwich Islands, where I passed three months pleasantly, about the middle of July, in the missionary schooner Morning Star, and reached the Micronesian paupers. "Look to the abject condition of Islands towards the end of August, in compamissionaries.

About twenty days after we had sailed we touched a small guano island which lies a few miles north of the equator, fortunately in some thirty men who had subsisted on grass, as they said, for several days, but in reality on a small shrub which, being an astringent, produced scurvy. When better food was brought within reach it was amusing to see how speedily the pots were emptied of the parboiled esculent. The pork and poi we brought were eagerly seized by the Lungry Kanakas, who commenced to devour them in their uncooked state, and pronouncing them excellent promised with a laugh to make a light meal. The party had been employed in loading guano for an American companythe proprietors of the island-who, to keep away aggressors, had landed half a dozen old cannon and twice as many muskets. When discovered the island was not inhabited, and like other guano islets on the equator it is quite isolated. The manager-an American -was so indignant on account of ill-treatment, that he offered possession of the island with all its appurtenances to any person who would pay his passage and convey him and his party to Honolulu. He boarded our vessel in a state of wild excitement and appeared resolved to hand to the master of the vessel a formal requisition to remove him to a more hospitable region. But after a little food and few drinks he became elevated above his fears, and on seeing a large quantity of food landed he let us depart in peace without reowing to strong equatorial currents, might have retarded us on our voyage several weeks.

We sailed along the line for a fortnight. and when becalmed felt the climate rather sultry, but not so hot as I had supposed. The

In the Gilbert Islands, which we next visited, we had a hearty welcome from Hawaiian missionaries, and the kings of the respective islands paid us, after their own primitive fashion, regal honor. This group is thickly populated, as it has been comparatively free from the diseases which accompany the white man. The inhabitants resemble the red Indian in complexion and feature, while not a few of their social customs are similar. Their houses are large and so are their cances. I measured one of the latter nearly seventy feet in length and ten in depth. Their food consists chiefly of fish and toddy, or the juice of the cocoa-nut tree. Their clothing is an apron of leaves or a narrow mat, which is frequently laid aside. The thin soil of their low coral islands is not capable of producing either esculent roots or or Victoria. On arrival here the steamers corn of any kind, but only the cocoa-nut and banana trees, on the produce of which the people appear to be well fed and in fair con-dition. With the exception of cats and dogs Yale Barnard's splendid stage-coaches will 40,000 schools, and an average attendance level of party. I speak as I have ever en-of 2.133.000 children, the total cost of their deavored to speak—on behalf of the unen-of 2.133.000 children, the total cost of their deavored to speak—on behalf of the unencasual observer there are no landmarks; but 24 hours, fare \$40. Of course those to proprietors must know their own trees, as whom money is an object can walk, and theft and adultery are capital offences, and will find excellent way-side houses all the even intoxicating drinks are forbidden under way. On reaching Savana's Ferry the pain of death. As I was the guest of an old steamer will be in readiness to convey them trader who has spent over twenty years in to the head of Shuswap Lake, distance 110 the group, I had a favorable opportunity of miles, time 12 to 15 hours, fare \$10. Upon becoming acquainted with the manners of the Government trail from the head of Shuthis savage people. The trader's wife is a swap Lake to the Columbia River there will native of royal lineage; she has several be a saddle train for the accommodation of slaves and a few of portly dimensions-one those who may wish to ride; distance 341/2 of them, a large fat female who waited on miles, time 12 hours, fare \$10. Once at the table, went about almost naked, and Columbia River, there will be an abundant seemed to relish tea and toast, bacon and supply of canoes and boats to convey paseggs, with enviable appetite, although having sengers to Gold Creek, the centre of the minbreakfasted an hour before with her fellow ing region; distance 201/2, miles probable slaves on conger eel and cocoa-nut. But fare, \$2-1 robable time 12 hours.

land. Farms range in that extensive district THE OREGON ROUTE TO BIG BEND. from 50 to 500 acres. Beel, mutton, hay and We condense the following on the trial

notatoes are the most remunerative products. As Auckland contains, 20,000 inhabitants trip of the '49 from the Dalles Mountaineer : large supplies are needed. The Waikato, "The steamer started up the river from Colwhich lies ten miles further west, is said to be one of the finest districts in the colony : ville Landing on the 9th of December. The it is now open to military settlers, who receive season was so far advanced that no time 50 acres and a town lot besides two shillings could be spared to procure a proper supply and sixpence a day. As the war is over in of dry wood, and Captain White determined that quarter the grants of land will be obto take the chances of gathering his fuel tained on easy terms. I hope to visit the settlement in a month-in the meantime I along the banks of the river. The first day have to do duty in this city. With a change the boat tied up after running eight miles. of ministry here people become hopeful; On the 10th the ascent of the Little Dalles natives now are arrayed against natives and was made. It had been feared that this he war may soon be terminated. Reports of it only reach us here just as you may hear point in the river was impassable, but the occasionally of a brush occurring at Bute boat went up without difficulty. This night Inlet. Without entering upon particulars my was spent a short distance below the 49th impression is that the natives have been parallel. The next day, the 11th, the boat treated with more indulgence than they ran up a few miles to Fort Shepherd, which is would have received at the hands of Governor a Hudson Bay Company's post of twenty Seymour or of Sir James Douglas. The war houses, on the west bank of the Columbia. has been prosecuted feebly and want of about a mile above the International Bounpolicy has been unfortunately ascribed by dary Line. Here Captain White made the fanatical natives to the want of military necessary arrangements with the Colonial Custom House officials, and spent the day power. Prisoners of war have expressed surprise on finding so many people in Auckwith the British, who were delighted with the land on their arrival, having been led to success of the enterprise: On the 12th the believe by clever schemers that the colonists boat passed the rapids at Little Rock Island. had all fled or fallen before the victorious seven miles above Fort Shepherd, but was Maories. The sketch in the Illustrated Lonforced to take out a tow-line to help her over, Five miles above this point she was helped don News is a fancy picture and that Capt. over another riffle, and ran up to the mouth Levi might have saved Volkner is the opinion of many well informed people. Natives of the Kootenai. The first thing to be done on the morning of the 13th was to pull up have confessed that a missionary of another persuasion assured them that the esteemed another riffle, which is the last until the head and lamented Volkner was an informer and of Upper Arrow Lake is reached. The hills enemy. It is the old story of Dr. Whitman throughout the entire distance rise almost and the Oregon Indians as narrated by some from the margin of the river, and the difficulwriters. The new fanaticism-a mixture of ties of navigation are very similar to those on Judaism and Mormonism-was designed as a Snake river, above Palouse rapids, except set-off or antidote against the influence of that the stream is not impeded with the big Christianity, and the whole may be traced to boulders and rocky masses which make the jealousy of chiefs who frequently con-Snake river so dangerous. At the mouth of fessed that their power was almost gone the Kootenai river the Columbia gradually before they came into collision with the late becomes less rapid, and for eight miles up Governor, who having purchased 600 acres Lower Arrow Lake the navigation is all that from a chief took up arms to maintain possescould be asked. The river gradually widens out to near two miles-the hills rising more sion of the property when his title to it had been disputed by another chief. In consegradually; the edges of the lake are lined with vast piles of dry drift-wood, and the waters are protected from the action of the quence of a league between chiefs entered into a little before, and by which they bound themselves not to dispose of any more land winds by the forest, which everywhere comes down to its margin. It was near the head of to colonists; the right to sell, even to the crown, without consent of the superior chief, this lake that the '49 met the fields of ice was denied and is still disputed vi et armis. coming down. There were a number of miners aboard, with large supplies of pro-A similar difficulty presented itself in the Sandwich Islands but was happily adjusted visions, and these were put ashore, to spend the winter amid the snows and hyperborean without strife; and as the native becomes more intelligent and chary of his chiefish frosts at 50 deg. 30 min. north. From this rights the colonists of British Columbia may point the boat ran back to Fort Shepherd on the 15th, and on the 16th returned to Colville yet have to consider the question for them. Landing. From the head of Lower Arrow selves. Lake it is fifteen miles to Upper Arrow Lake

The new gold fields are said to be rich and and the arm of the river connecting the two extensive. There is a rush from Australia, and reports vary. 20,000 ounces of gold lakes is known to have a sluggish current. arrived by steamers last week. The mines Upper Arrow Lake has the same general are on the middle island, and as I may visit peculiarities as the lower lake, and is sixty them in a few months I shall be able to immiles in length. From thence it is forty part more accurate information in my next. miles to the Dalles de Mort, or Death Rapids, I am faithfully yours, where even the climbing capacity of the '49 JOHN HALL. will prove insufficient to ascend further. The

CHEAP FARE TO BIG BEND .- The Colum nan of Saturday says :- The steamer Active, subsidized by the Government, will bring passengers direct to this port at the same rate of fare as will be charged to Portland. will be in waiting to carry them forward to Yale, fare one dollar, time 15 hours. At

The Weekly British Tuesday, February 20

THE MARKS OF PR

If there is anything which more than another the progre it is the growing desire for simplicity. We see this in th the fashions, in the language, and customs, and, in fact, i whether pertaining to taste or ut and ceremonies, in so far as th able from the useful, are fast los of the human mind. We are value things not according to show, but for their intrinsic trappings in which power wa clothed, and which were looked superstitious multitudes as the of authority itself, are gradually in the old clothes repository. which used to be looked upon b people as sacred as Magna Cha now become the subject of news and heraldic devices and emb old were esteemed the badges greatness, are about as important public as the inscription on a mu As we emerge gradually out of civilization of the past, we leav stitions behind us, and bring th of reason to test the purity and things as they present themsel way, as we have endeavored to mer issues, we approach with trembling even Government it nude it of its expensive, cumbr less appendages. Nothing, in sublunary character is too hig for the daring spirit of innovation a few weeks ago that the whole of an old European monarchy was that Sweden abolished her for of Government, and substitute branch in its stead. There we as there are here, indignant n appealed to the past, and to th grasping with vigorous hands fabric of a Government, but t effete in opposition as they were the reform was carried ont. It which the exigencies of every country demand-to make utilit object, and to be deterred from that will give a greater degree.c to the country and a larger share to the people. This is the true we can have the same work whi ernments of this and the neighbo require \$1,000,000 to effect, p less than half the figure, reason it should be done, no matter what o may fall in the reduction. The age is, as we have said, against ela against surplusage of any and all In some countries, it is true, th ceptions, where simplicity has less, indeed, it is the simplicity o who pay dearly for the gingerments with which the Governm rounded. In these countries c everything and utility nothing. might be excused for plunging into a devastating and purposele let him ignore a form at Court comes a fallen man, with neither prospects. As a laughable inst extent to which the ceremonia sometimes carried, we give in t the London Spectator a descrip contretemps which occurred lat marriage of Princess Alexandrin to Prince Frederick William of M Schwerin. * They are both unimpor uals, but as the bride is a king's ni ceremonial dinner was performed. handing the scup and another t The Envoys of France and Englan seats at the Royal table, but as of the absolute first rank of full A -we have only two, one in Con and one in Paris-the claim was Lord Napier and M. Bendetti, wives, went home. The probal the Prussian Chamberlain, who h enough about transparencies and bewilder a herald, and who has be ceremonial silliness all his life, business, and is in the right. Ad we do not know that the Hohen quette is much worse than that duchesses standing like parlor-m the Queen at the opera, and will Bright if he takes office to make h as like a footman as he can mana pose the Prussian Eavoy were t right to dress like a gentleman where would the Constitution be? It may do in such countries as sacrifice the substance of prosper shadow of empty ceremonial, but do on Vancouver Island, What here is good legislation and very ernment. What our authorities give us, however, is no legislat. excess of government. What the is no laws to retain people in the attract people to it, but plenty of functions-plenty of commands an officers to carry them out, In th backed up by the powerful supp

education being nine million dollars. In the franchised, the almost noiseless million of 6,100,000, there are 37,000 schools, and an scholars, at a cost of \$125,000,000. Then, in a population of 16,000,000, there are 77,-000 schools, to which every poor child can go at a total cost of £3,000,000 a year. He thought this highly to the credit of our American cousins, and I perfectly agree with him on that point; but I venture to say that if the franchise in the United Kingdom were as wide as it is in these Northern and free States, within five years there would

be established in this country a system of education as universal as that which produces such admirable results among our cousins across the broad Atlantic." It is by such contrasts as this that the mind of not only the working classes but of the earnest, philanthropic thinkers, both in Parliament and out of it, is opened to the necessity of a more liberal and more humane kind Reynold's Miscellany, to the scholarly and of legislation. Mr. Bright, however, thinks profound articles of Blackwood and the Corathere will be no material change in the legislation of the country until the parties who healthy tone which in the main characterises are most interested in the reforms shall have the productions is a welcome indication of a voice in public affairs. He points to Ireland the rapid strides which modern thoughts have as an illustration of the danger of refusing concessions to the people. That country, he says, rived by the last mail the magazine published has been in continual insurrection, or has under the title of "Good Words" stands out been the continual scene of attempts at re- conspicuously as an admirable illustration bellion during the lifetime of the oldest person living. "With regard to the man, Dr. Norman McLeod, and notwithland, there have been two hundred acts standing the small price at which it is issued, passed in favor of the landlord and the contributions are of rare literary merit, to find farmers complaining of the times not one in favor of the tenant." The Irish and the illustrations are designed by the first Church establishment he condemns as one of artists of the day. The editor very wisely land looks parched, the cattle poor, the crops the greatest curses of the country. "So long authors, and the subjects are selected with the considerable transfer of power. The Monarchy for a time was in great danger. James in oue the succeeding monarch had his power very in contemporary literature. The work is ing the causeway from which it is kept back much limited by the action of Parliament. Drofusely illustrated by Millais, Keene, Du Only by the constant interruption of coach and Maurin, and the foremost artists in Great wagon I spent last Sunday in one of the tells of a boot establishment at San Francisco Does any one believe that the Monarchy has Britain. We know of no periodical conducted most fertile and thickly populated plains in that employs about one hundred men, who been worse off, or that the people have not with equal ability that is so well adapted to the colony and was favorably impressed each earn from eighteen to thirty dollars per been better ? In 1832 the aristocracy of the the perusal of the family circle, and we cor- with the aspect of things in general. The untry, the territorial aristocracy which found on the counters of Messrs. Hibben & though times have been rather dull farmers of new boots, eight dozen ladies' boots, and caritom 1688 to 1832, was shorn of some Carswell of Yates street.

four Western States, with a population of my countrymen; if their claim is just, and is constitutional, it will be heard-it cannot average attendance of nearly 1.500,000 be rejected. To the outward eye monarchs and Parliaments seem to rule with an absolute and unquestioned sway; but-and I quote the words which one of our old Puiltan poets has left us,

"There is on earth a yet auguster thing, Veiled though it be, than Parliament or King.' That auguster thing is the tribunal which God has set up in the consciences of men; it is before that tribunal that I am now permitted humbly to plead, and there is something in my heart, a small but an excellent voice, which tells me that I shall not plead in vain."

" GOOD WORDS"-The avidity with which the reading public devour the periodical literature of the day is a significant fact. The appetite for the monthly budget of magazines seems to be insatiable. From the sensational pages of the London Journal and hill, the appearance of the magazines is taken in elevating the tastes of the people. Amongst the batch of periodicals which arof this change. Although of a religious the country fifty miles, in two directions, and tones down the special sectarianism of the inferior, and business in the inland towns

enough at present as to their social customs. After remaining a week on a small isletthe highest point of which is not more than six feet above high water mark-I again put | editor of this journal, which has with unusu-

to sea in an oil trader bound for Sydney, and ally rapid strides become an influential after touching the New Hebrides we have had a pleasant and prosperous voyage and are now sailing within sight of the Australian coast.

tributors the most prominent modern litera- it. Auckland, Oct. 26, 1865. teurs. The selection of the brilliant author I purposed to have closed and mailed this of "Singleton Fontenoy" to fill the editorial communication in Sydney, and am sorry to chair is a politic appointment. As a scholar find it still among my papers. We arrived of rare attainments, a polished writer, and in Sydney on the 21st ult., and after waiting original thinker, Mr. Hannay is admirably for steamer three weeks I sailed again on the adapted to the position. An acute critic 14th of the present month and arrived in with a well balanced judgment and a valued New Zealand on the 20th.

Sydney is a fine city, containing over 90,whilom editor of one of the most popular 000 inhabitants. Its harbor is one of the daily papers in Scotland, as well as having floest in the world, and people in general been for years one of the most vigorous lead speak in high terms of the situation, salubri- er writers on the Metropolitan, it would be ous climate and substantial appearance of difficult to point out a more able or judicious the city and suburbs. I went by railway into director of a comparatively new literary enterprise. while agreeably surprised by the extensive

NOT ASHAMED OF THEIR PRADES .- The orange groves and imposing country seats following was published in the Oregon Times frequently presenting themselves, I was sorry September 30th, 1854 : " Hon W. W. Pepper, after five dry seasons in succession. The one of the Circuit Judges of leanessee, was lormerly a blacksmith, and ' for the fun of rather dull. The children of the old colonists it,' he lately made with his own hands an as that Church exists" he says, "there never view of furnishing all classes of readers with begin to move towards the more fertile plains iron shovel which he presented to the Governor will be, there never can be in the vature of varied information conveyed in an attractive far back in the interior. Judging from what Hon. Andrew Johnson. In return Governor will be, there never can be in the value of the human mind, there never ought to be like Charles Kingsley, Dr. Guthrie, Anthony other colony I have been in. It is much with his own hands, a coat and presented it content and tranquillity in Ireland. "Speaking Trollope, Dean Alford, Alexander Smith, more like Ireland-green, fertile, hilly, well to the Judge. The correspondence which of the gradual enlargement of the people's Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Mulock (the authoress of watered ; with hill and dale, the smooth and passed between these distinguished and prizileges, he says: "In 1668 there was a that glorious work of fiction "John Halifax, the rugged, agreeably interspersed. How worthy American mechanics is published in Gentleman"), Geo. Macdonald, and a host of pleasing even at the antipodes again to behold the Tennessee papers." Such men not only others, pour forth their intellectual riches thorn hedgerows and long golden lines of add lustre to their official positions, but set the desperadoes. The murderers were caught journal, it may be conceived that blooming furze neatly trimmed, and to see an example which Young America would do II. either ran away or was driven away, and "Good Words" takes an exceptional stand verdure clothing broad fields and even fring- well to practically imitate.

ask from thirty to fifty pounds per acre for ten dozen misses' and children's shoes.

Total 270 These distances are suppositions, but are probably nearly correct .- Oregonian. PUBLIC MEETING AT ESQUIMALT

last forty miles is said to have a swift current,

MILES.

75

80

60

but there are no serious obstacles to navigas

tion. The distances are as follows :----

From Colville Landing to the mouth

of Kootenai.... From thence to the head of Lower

Through the arm between the two

lakes Through the Upper Arrow Lake

From thence to Dalles de Mort

Arrow Lake

[COMMUNICATED.] A public meeting was held at Esquimalt on Tuesday evening last to discuss the merits of the Road Tax and the action of the Road Commissioners in relation thereto, and to take such action thereon as the people might deem expedient.

The key of the school house having been refused to the parties who applied for it, the meeting was held in Mr. Rothwell's storehouse, PALL MALL GAZETTE-From our exchanges kindly lent for the purpose.

we learn that Mr. James Hannay is the The school house was built by public subscription, has always been considered public property and used for public meetings as organ of public opinion with educated Engwell as for a school, until the key came into lishmen, and now numbers amongst its conthe possession of the person who now holds

> At half-past eight o'clock, Col. Foster was called to the chair, and Mr. R. Green was appointed secretary.

The merits and demerits of the Road Act. as well as the action of the present Commissioners were freely discussed by Col. Foster, Messrs. Thompson, Williams, Fisher, Green, contributor to the Quarterly Review, and Wilby and others, after which the following resolutions were passed :

Proposed by Mr. Thompson and seconded by Mr. Fisher :- That a committee be formed to consider the Road Act, and if necessary draft a memorial to the House of Assembly praying for the repeal of said Act. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Fisher, and seconded by Mr. Howard :- That the committee consist of Mr. Wilby, Mr. Rothwell and Mr. C. F. Green. Carried.

The meeting, which was large and orderly, passed a vote of thanks to the chairman and adjourned, subject to the call of the committee when their labors shall have been concluded.

LYNCHED-The Salt Lake Vedette of the 8th January says that the Montana vigilantes a few days before captured and hanged five more of the Port Neuf stage robbers, includ. and executed near Denver City, Colorado.

STRICTLY HONEST-A little girl, after returning home from church, where she saw a collection taken up for the first time, related what took place : and, among other things, she said, with all her childish innocence, that a "man passed around a plate that had money on it, but I didn't take any."

contemporary, who rehashes all that has been enunciated about th of the colony tying itself down to

ROUTE TO BIG BEND.

the following on the trial n the Dalles Mountaineer : rted up the river from Colthe 9th of December. The advanced that no time to procure a proper supply Captain White determined nces of gathering his fuel of the river. The first day after running eight miles. ascent of the Little Dalles ad been feared that this er was impassable, but the hout difficulty. This night rt distance below the 49th at day, the 11th, the boat to Fort Shepherd, which is Company's post of twenty est bank of the Columbia, e the International Boun-Captain White made the fficials, and spent the day ho were delighted with the terprise: On the 12th the pids at Little Rock Island. Fort Shepherd, but was a tow-line to help her over, this point she was helped , and ran up to the mouth The first thing to be done f the 13th was to pull up ch is the last until the head take is reached. The hills ntire distance rise almost the river, and the difficulare very similar to those on e Palouse rapids, except not impeded with the big ky masses which make ngerous. At the mouth of er the Columbia gradually and for eight miles up e the navigation is all that The river gradually widens iles-the hills rising more ges of the lake are lined dry drift-wood, and the ed from the action of the which everywhere comes ¹ It was near the head of ²49 met the fields of ice here were a number of ith large supplies of prowere put ashore, to spend se snows and hyperborean 30 min. north. From this back to Fort Shepherd on he 16th returned to Colville he head of Lower Arrow niles to Upper Arrow Lake river connecting the two have a sluggish current. te has the same general lower lake, and is sixty From thence it is forty de Mort, or Death Rapids, mbing capacity of the '49 ent to ascend further. The aid to have a swift current, erious obstacles to navigas es are as follows :---MILES.

ding to the mouth 75 he head of Lower 80 between the two r Arrow Lake.... 60 les de Mort..... 40 are suppositions, but are



now become the subject of newspaper satire,

Tuesday, February 20, 1866. THE MARKS OF PROGRESS.

If there is anything which distinguishes habitants we shall have the consolation of more than another the progress of the age knowing that our officials are well fed and having been put down without meeting the structed by Mr. Seabright Green, moved on it is the growing desire for plainness and highly respectable." Such is really the sub- bed rock. Fifteen dollars to the hand were simplicity. We see this in the manners, in stance of the language used by the hangers obtained by Carnes and his companions from Columbia, trustees, and W. S. Sebright the fashions, in the language, in the habits on of Government, in the press and out of it- the loose gravel. Chapron & Co. washed Green, a lessee, for a decree that the inand customs, and, in fact, in everything When we say it is positively sickening from \$40 a day. Smith & Co. got four bits to the Junction restraining the defendents Thos. Harris, W. B. Smith, James Jeffery, James whether pertaining to taste or utility. Forms its disgraceful pandering to one of the least pan in loose gravel and calculated the dirt to Fell, James Thorne, J. W. Carey, William and ceremonies, in so far as they are separs tolerable of the Executive's assumptions, we turn out from two to three ounces a day to Hebbard, and Wm. Leigh from pulling down, able from the useful, are fast losing their hold can safely state that we are expressing the the hand. On McCulloch's Creek, another cutting, defacing or destroying certain buildof the human mind. We are beginning to opinion of nineteen out of every twenty people tributary of Gold Creek, the companies were the land described in the Island. The colony wants to be making from two to three opness a day to value things not according to their outward on the Island. The colony wants to be making from two to three ounces a day to 1864, (being the Church Reserve,) be made show, but for their intrinsic worth. The saddled by no permanent officials-it wants the hand. Thirty-five ounces were obtained perpetual. trappings in which power was wont to be to be allowed to conduct its Government as from the high bed-rock. On the top of the clothed, and which were looked upon by the a sensible person not affected by a plethora hill four bits to the pan were obtained in the fendants, several of whom were present; but superstitious multitudes as the very essence of cash desires to conduct his household, in loose gravel. We have here only enumerated Mr. Courtney was not allowed as this was a of authority itself, are gradually disappearing the cheapest and simplest manner possible. in the old clothes repository. Ceremonials

which used to be looked upon by the English TO THE MINERS OF CALIFORNIA people as sacred as Magna Charta itself have

The steamer Labouchere starts this morned and heraldic devices and emblems which of ing for San Francisco, subsidized by the old were esteemed the badges of honor and Vancouver Island Government to carry mails greatness, are about as important to the general and passengers direct from that port to Vicpublic as the inscription on a mummy's coffin. toria. What with the Active running to As we emerge gradually out of the imperfect New Westminster via this city three times civilization of the past, we leave our superin two months and the Labouchere making name of being " poor men's aiggings" these stitions behind us, and bring the touchstone similar if not more frequent trips, the people of Big Bend are entitled to the nomenclaof reason to test the purity and usefulness of of Vancouver Island will have the benefit of ture, To the thousands who are toiling things as they present themselves. In this at least a three-times a month direct comway, as we have endeavored to show in formunication with California. This is not all mer issues, we approach without fear or however; the Hudson's Bay Company's and energy to forego. There is gold and trembling even Government itself, and desteamer is bound by contract not to exceed nude it of its expensive, cumbrous and use-\$15 in the fare. The Active or any other less appendages. Nothing, indeed, of a steamer running in opposition must necessublunary character is too high or too low sarily adopt as low a scale; so that we shall for the daring spirit of innovation. It is only have not only the benefit of direct, regular, a few weeks ago that the whole constitution and frequent communication, but the pasof an old European monarchy was changed,sage will be fixed at rates low enough to that Sweden abolished her four Chambers meet the circumstances of the poorest class of Government, and substituted a single of miners. Indeed we would not be at branch in its stead. There were of course, all surprised to find, if the demand justias there are here, indignant nobodies who fies the competition of another boat, as appealed to the past, and to the danger of is likely to be the case, the rates of passage grasping with vigorous hands the sacred reduced to a merely nominal figure. Taking, fabric of a Government, but they were as however, the maximum amount \$15, the effete in opposition as they were in mind, and California miner will be enabled to reach the the reform was carried ont. It is this spirit Big Bend at a total cost from San Francisco which the exigencies of every progressive of \$41 50. This includes meals both on country demand-to make utility the great steamers and along the road. The quickest object, and to be deterred from no change travelling time from San Francisco to the that will give a greater degree of prosperity mines is put down at about eight days ; the to the country and a larger share of happiness slowest, and the method which the great to the people. This is the true reform. If bulk of the miners will adopt, will cover 12 we can have the same work which the Govdays. So far then we have given, as near ernments of this and the neighboring colony as the most reliable authority can give require \$1,000,000 to effect, performed for the cost and time of reaching the new gold less than half the figure, reason tells us that fields of British Columbia. The other desiit should be done, no matter what outward show deratum, and which is of much more importmay fall in the reduction. The spirit of the ance to the miner, is the advantages which damage had been done in the settleage is, as we have said, against elaboratenessare offered when he reaches his destination. against surplusage of any and all descriptions, And here we tread on delicate ground ; for In some countries, it is true, there are exwell we know how usual and how natural it ceptions, where simplicity has no part, unless, indeed, it is the simplicity of the people and how disastrous are the consequences which sometimes flow from the exaggerations. We can, however, safely say that the newspaper press of both colonies has rather upderrated than overrated the auriferous character of Big Bend. Nothing, so far as we are concerned, has been stated that cannot be substantiated by numbers of eye-witnesses. In December last we had the statements of nearly all the miners who came from the new diggings, and they corresponded in a degree never we believe known in a mining country before. At that time, and after carefully analysing every report from Big Bend we said, " So far as is yet known the gold region extends over a hundred miles : the sinking is shallow; the ground rich and the mines comparatively easily reached. From all the accounts we have received, and they are almost strangely unanimous, there is but one conclusion to come to, and that is that the greatest gold mining region in any country on the Pacific has been discovered. This is no idle assertion. If we take the statements of those men who have had practical mining experience at Big Bend, we find that the average yield of the gold fields when opened is computed at from half an ounce to four ounces a day per hand. It is needless to say that no gold mining country in the world can equal this. California nor Australia, nor Montana nor Idaho, cannot pretend to a comparison." What we have since learned has led us to entertain even more glowing ideas of the new Eldorado. We find that the miners were not only badly supplied with food, but almost destitute of proper mining appliances-that they, in many instances, only got their claims opened as winter was setting in-that in fact they were the most ill provided and hardly dealt open up a mining region. And yet, despite

Che Weekly British Culomist. of officials, whether the exigencies of the is coarse, and it would appear to be widely country demand a change or not. "Per- disseminated, for on the creek being manency," shout these oracles,- " let us prospected fifteen miles farther up similar make every office a fixture, and although we rich prospects were obtained. On Carnes' may perchance run out of money in the Creek which is a tributary of the Co-Treasury and empty the pockets of the in- lumbia much further south than French the creeks that are so far best known ; but motion in Chancery to address the Court. it is a remarkable fact that wherever other creeks were tried with any degree of fairness they yielded invariably good pay. The

extent of the mines can be better inferred defendants. from the statements that Gold Creek itself therefore, all the essential qualities of atworked. If indeed mines ever deserved the structed to appear. wearily in the California mines for little more than a bare pittance, they present attractions that would argue a sad want of enterprise plenty of it at Big Bend-all the machinery and the capital required to take it out are the stout heart and willing hands of the industrious miner.

LETTER FROM COWICHAN.

SOMENOS, COWICHAN. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST, SIR,-A very heavy fall of rain upon three second deluge was at hand. The indian from the list of defendants. camp at Somenos was entirely flooded, and at Quamichan and Clemclemalats a number of Creight on an ex parte motion, and could not houses were carried quite away. Nearly all the bridges between Somenos and Cowichan bars have been carried away; one known as the long bridge, it being about 250 feet in length, has been borne off whole, and consequently precludes all intercourse in the shape of traffic between the outlying districts and the Bay: The worst feature of this last misfortune is that the evil cannot be remedied until the water shall have fallen sufficiently to admit of the bridge being rebuilt, which will not be for some months to come In the meantime Maple Bay will be the only outlet available for the trade of the interior Three days after the rain had ceased, thinkng that the water must have subsided. I started, in company with a neighbor, to inspect the bridges and find out what ment, and discovered, to my surprise, that although the water had fallen three feet from high-water mark there

was still a stream rushing along the road at and Smith, through their Attorney, Mr. Bishop, is for newspapers to fall into hyperbole in several places that took us sometimes nearly consented to the decree; that Messrs. Fell, describing the character of new diggings, up to our waist as we forded it. A settler Carey and Leigh, who appeared in person about half-a-mile from the river who also now consented to the injunction being has his cabin floor raised two feet from the ground, had it come into his house and put his fire out, and one family had to have a cance sent to get it out of its waterlogged tenement. A short distance of the Victoria road presented an appearance (as I came along to-day) of a dried up creek bottom, and here and there it is still standing in pools. The storm, however, seems to have settled the weather which is now as fine as possible. Since the appointment of our Cowichan magistrate we have been kept quite in a fermont with the numerous law affairs that have kept the J.P.'s hands full, and supplied the settlement with an abundance of food for gossip and scandal. Happily that storm seems also to have passed and left our social atmosphere clearer and purer than it was. There is one thing, however, in connection with one of the late cases to which I would like to draw attention. When the policeman came to arrest Mr. Caldwell he took with him five fullblooded Indians, armed with staves, to make the arrest. Mr. C. was at home, quietly waiting for and expecting the arrival of the policeman. He had been arrested for the Chamber of Commerce deserve the thanks same affair before and discharged, and he of the community generally for their active would have given himself up if the magistrafe had allowed him. He is known to be a quiet young fellow, and would have followed the policeman at the beck of bis finger. What need, then. was there for all this display of brute force? Why should a white on the Labouchere, will carry with him a man be unnecessarily subjected to the degra- large number of Government maps showing dation of being taken into custody in the the exact distances and line of travel by both name of the law by armed savages ? Why routes, so that miners may judge of the adshould a white man be obliged to submit to vantages of the Fraser river line from actual the authoritative insolence of an Indian? If observation, and he will, moreover, have in the policeman was afraid or from any other his possession a number of posters and hand cause wanted assistance, was there not a white bills, which he will circulate in San Fran man to be got in the settlement to accompany cisco, Sacramento, Marysville and elsewhere. him? Can it be that policemen systemali- Besides this the Committee, we understand, cally try to hurt men's feelings and heap up- will cause advertisements to be inserted in merited indignities upon them? If so, I the principal California journals, with small trust that our magistrate will endeavor in lithographs of the route. Mons. Defis of this future to do without a "bobby" from town city has translated the notice into the French and confine himself to the assistance of a con- language for one of the French papers in stable from among the settlers, who has pluck San Francisco. enough to make the arrest of a quiet, gentlemanly man without having at his back a crowd of armed Siwash retainers. Sporborg & Rueff, W. SMYTHE THEATBICAL-We learn from an exchange COMMISSION MERCHANTS. that Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, well known to the play-going public in this city, are announced **Importers and WholesaleDealers** as having been engaged to re-appear in Salt Lake City Miss Lotta was performing with much success at Buffalo, N. Y. CAMBRIDGE House, This house, the town Groceries, Provisions, residence of the late Premier, has been taken on lease by the Naval and Military Club, Boots and Shoes. who will remove thither from Brook street, the rent being fixed at £3,000 a year, which WHARF STREET......VICTORIA, V.I

IN CHANCERY.

The Church Reserve Injunction

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM.]

Kennedy et al vs. Harris et al .- Mr. Mcbehalf of the Governor of the colony, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of

Mr. Courtney watched the case for the de-Mr. Fell, one of the defendants, with the leave of the Court, asked for a postponement owing to the absence, through illness, of Mr. Ring, who was instructed to appear for the

Mr. McCreight stated that the word " inis one hundred miles long. We have here, therefore all the control of the structed " was comprehensive; Mr. Ring might be instructed in one sense and not in tractive mines. We have them rich, large filed, and he understood from Mr. Green that another, but no answer or affidavits had been in extent, shallow and therefore easily Mr. Ring had told him that he was not in-

> Mr. Fell and Mr. Courtney both maintained that Mr. Ring was instructed to appear, and that the answer had been prepared and engrossed. It was Mr. Ring's expressed desire that a postponement should be asked for as he was too ill to attend. Mr. McCreight said if Mr. Ring was really

too ill to attend it was another thing, but he understood differently. His Honor said if it was shown to the

Court that Mr. Ring was properly instructed and was too ill to apper he must grant a postponement, but it was not satisfactorily shown, and Mr. McCreight must therefore proceed with his motion.

Mr. Fell said the injunction was granted against a former Mayor and Corporation, feet of snow had so raised the creeks and there had since been an election and he was rivers in the valley of Cowichan a few days no longer a member of the Corporation, he ago that men almost began to think that a therefore applied to have his name erased

His Honor said he was hearing Mr. Mcentertain such an application, as proper notice must first be given to the opposite side.

Mr. Jeffery also applied to have his same removed as he had never consented to the Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness proceedings from the first. His Honor said it was a wrong time to ap-

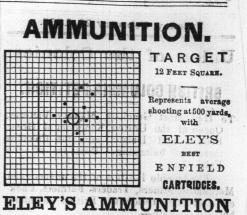
oly, and the same objection extended to Mr. effery's application as to Mr. Fell's. Mr. McCreight said that Thos. Harris and

W. B. Smith disclaimed having any interest in the matter. His Lordship said the parties were charged

with a wrong and they could not now disclaim having an interest in that wrong. Mr. McCreight replied that they might disclaim any desire to perpetuate an alleged wrong, and they were now willing that the injunction should be made perpetual as against them.

His Honor-What you mean is that they consent to the decree as against them.

Mr. McCreight said that Messrs. Harris



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NG AT ESQUIMALT

MUNICATED. g was held at Esquimalt last to discuss the merits d the action of the Road relation thereto, and to ereon as the people might

school house having been ies who applied for it, the Mr. Rothwell's storehouse, ourpose. was built by public sub-

s been considered public for public meetings as until the key came into he person who now holds

t o'clock, Col. Foster was and Mr. R. Green was

emerits of the Road Act discussed by Col. Foster, Williams, Fisher, Green, fter which the following ssed : Thompson and seconded

hat a committee be formed oad Act, and if necessary the House of Assembly, al of said Act. Carried

Fisher, and seconded by t the committee consist of tothwell and Mr. C. F.

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alt Lake Vedette of the at the Montana vigilantes plured and hanged five euf stage robbers, includ. the most notorious of all e murderers were caught enver City, Colorado.

-A little girl, after rehurch, where she saw a for the first time, related nd, among other things, er childish innocence, round a plate that had lo't take any."

who pay dearly for the ginger-bread ornaments with which the Government is surrounded. In these countries ceremony is everything and utility nothing. A Minister might be excused for plunging the nation into a devastating and purposeless war, but let him ignore a form at Court and he becomes a fallen man, with neither place nor prospects. As a laughable instance of the extent to which the ceremonial mania is sometimes carried, we give in the words of the London Spectator a description of the contretemps which occurred lately at the marriage of Princess Alexandrine of Prussia to Prince Frederick William of Mecklinburg-Schwerin. ' They are both unimportant individ uals, but as the bride is a king's niece, a grand ceremonial dinner was performed, one prince handing the scup and another the madeira. The Envoys of France and England demanded seats at the Royal table, but as they are not of the absolute first rank of full Ambassadors -we have only two, one in Constantinople, and one in Paris-the claim was refused, and Lord Napier and M, Bendetti, with their wives, went home. The probability is that the Prussian Chamberlain, who has to learn enough about transparencies and serenities to bewilder a herald, and who has been studying ceremonial silliness all his life, knows his business, and is in the right. And, after all, we do, not know that the Hohenzollern etiquette is much worse than that which keeps duchesses standing like parlor-maids behind the Queen at the opera, and will compel Mr. Bright if he takes office to make himself look as like a footman as he can manage.24 Suppose the Prussian Eavoy were to claim the right to dress like a gentleman at Court, where would the Constitution be?".

It may do in such countries as Prussia to sacrifice the substance of prosperity for the with body of men that ever undertook to shadow of empty ceremonial. but it will not do on Vancouver Island. What is wanted all these difficulties, we find on hill claim here is good legislation and very little gov- known as Dupuy's taking out \$2,500 in ernment. What our anthorities want to eight days-two men having, in one of the give us, however, is no legislation and an days, obtained as much as \$800. The Disexcess of government. What they demand covery claim, of four men, took out sixtyis no laws to retain people in the colony and four ounces in one day-the claim averaging attract people to it, but plenty of Executive throughout from two to four ounces to the functions-plenty of commands and plenty of band. Shep. Bailey's Co. took out in a officers to carry them out, In this they are very little time \$1,600, and got as high as backed up by the powerful support of our twelve ounces to the pan. These were on contemporary, who rehashes all the stuff French Creek, a tributary of Gold Creek, that has been enunciated about the necessity which flows into the Columbia, the sinking on is an annual increase of £1,000 on the sum of the colony tying itself down to one class former runs from six to fifteen feet. The gold longs to Sir John Sutton, Bart.

made perpetual as against them, provided they were not pressed for costs.

His Lordship-Very well, that nearly ex-hausts the list Mr. McCreight. Then there remain now only James Thorne and Wm. Hebbard.

Mr. McCreight was proceeding to move as against the two remaining defendants when Mr. Courtney intimated that he also cousented to the same terms on their behalf.

His Honor-It is surprising when the wedge is once put in how soon the tree splits (laughter). The list of defendants being now quite exhausted the decree must be made accordingly.

INFORMATION CONCERNING BIG BEND .- We would draw the especial attention of miners and others to the advertisement appearing elsewhere, affording all the requisite information as to the distances and charges necess sary for reaching the recently discovered rich placer diggings on the Columbia. The and laudable efforts to disseminate the information calculated to induce immigration from California and the intervening territories. Mr. W. H. Oliver, who leaves this morning

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8	WEŁKI	Y BRITISH CO	DLONIST.	- <u>a</u>	17 2
the Weekly British Calonist.	their mutual dependencies on each other, they cannot but believe that protracted	John Byrne do Williams Creek	Henry Jones do Australian claim	Aaron Johnson stage proprietor Fort Yale	IIIIII
	separation will militate against the best interests of both and weaken British influence	Jas Sethbridge do do	James Strain do Angus Lamont do Mountain claim	Moody & Co lumber manufacturers New Westminster	
Tuesday, February 20, 1866.	in this portion of the empire.	Peter Sangster do do Richard Doyle do do	G A Cuber do Barkerville George Ruder do do	Dodge & Co merchants packers &c Port Douglas	IT ALLE
Inion of the Colonies.	Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your most gracious Majesty may be	Samuel Cahn Merchant Vanwinkle Simon Davis Baker do	John Stephenson do do M G Sullivan do do	Capt Irving steamboat proprietor New	7 A 02 50
-TRANS AND ALL TO THE TAXABLE AND ALL TAXABLE AN	pleased to take such steps as are necessary for an immediate reduction of the expenditure	Thos McCormick Miner Caradoc claim Bas- ford creek	W Sterling do do	R T Smith (examember Legislating Corneil)	VOL. 7.
BRITISH COLUMBIA PETITION.	for this colony, and for an early Union of	Patrick Gannon Butcher Richfield	John Bruce do Conklins gulch Joseph Schmidt do Swift river	merchant New westminster and up-river	
Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria,	British Columbia and Vancouver Island un- der one government.	George Mills Miner Auldin co Robert Vermaut do Vanwinkle	Albert Oergaut do Antler creek Edward Mearer do Lowhee	DEATH OF CAPT. WM. C. PEASE- The New	THE BRITISH
Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies	And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.	George McLeod do Barnes creek Stephen E Edwards Hotelkeeper Vanwinkle	Joseph Park barrister at law Richfield	York papers announce the death, at Charles- ton, of Capt. Wm. C. Pease of the U. S.	PUBLIS
thereunto belonging, Defender of the	David Oppenheimer Merchant Barkerville	Wm Vance Blacksmith do	J G Marshall do do	Revenue Steamer Kewanee. For many	EVERY M.
Faith, &c. The humble Petition of the undersigned	Williams Creek F Laumeister Merchant Richfield do	Patrick Kelløy Miner Campbell claim Edward Johnn do Black Jack co	B P Anderson do do J S Murfie do do	years he commanded the Revenue Cutter	Sindays La
erchants, Miners, Traders, Farmers, Pack- , and others resident in British Columbia,	J H Todd Merchant Barkerville	John Rees do do Watkin C Price do Williams creek	H W Williams do do J Lambert do Richfield	Marcy at San Francisco, and subsequently the Joe Lane on the Puget Sound station.	anokes of destant - the
mbly showeth—	W Hardy Miner Camerontown H Edwards Merchant Barkerville	Rosser Edwards do Deadbroke claim	Francois Lallier merchant do	When last on the Sound, he was captain of the Cutter Shubrick, when, through the in-	One Buar, (in advance,).
That your Petitioners, having expended a y large amount of capital and labor in	J W Davis Brewer Barkerville Geo Murdock Miner Barkerville	Thos Drulane do Blackpool co Michael Keefe do do	Henry Lamon do do Charles Florence clerk do	fluence of a higher Government officer, he was removed and ordered to report at Washa	Six Months, do Three Months, do Single Copies,
ploring and developing the resources of the	Alex Jacob Miner Camerontown	Samuel French Sawyer Williams creek Henry H Anderson Miner do	Cheophille Morrell miner do Manning Victor do do	Sington. The Government gave him its con	Subscribers in Victoria carriers for 25 cents a weel
ony, are deeply interested in its welfare d success ;	Frank Perrett Miner Camerontown Victor Jones Merchant Vanwinkle	J B Webster Millwright do Wm M'Innes Farmer and Trader 59-mile h'se	L Gayet do Grouse creek	fidence and continued him in the Revenue Service on several important stations—Paci-	一、其中的事件的目的目的中心中的中国的事件的
That in the absence of any reasonable pectations of a commensurate increase in	Robert Beaven Free Miner Lowhee Creek	John Saul do do	David Eynon do Reid claim A Wap do Richfield	ne itioune.	THE WEEKL
population or in the wealth of the country justify new burdens, they view with alarm	Charles Moorson Free Miner do James Watson Free Miner Williams Oreek	James Rogers Miner Curry co Samuel Wasley Farmer Clinton	A Ende do do Baptiste Delaitang barber do	Row IN THE CAMP.—We understand that on Thursday last there was a considerable	Published every Tu
great increase in the amount of taxation	Martin Toomy Free Miner do	L J Linfield Cook and Miner 59-mile house Thos F Walters Hotelkeeper 93-mile house	Lewis DeCastro miner do	breeze in the British Columbian Council con-	Six Months do
posed to be raised this year; That your Petitioners estimate the resi-	Robert McNab Free Miner Camerontown F Wilcox Free Miner do	H S Booth do do	Thos Guthrie do	sequent on the advocates for retrenchment	Single copies,
at population of British Columbia during winter months—exclusive of the Chinese	Wm H Jones Free Miner Australian claim David Edwards Free Miner Dixie claim	S N Nelson Hotelkeeper and Farmer 100- mile house	Michael M Haggarty clerk Quesnelle mouth Wm Ferron miner Davis co	desiring to record their protest against the previous proceedings. At the earnest solicity	AGE
I Indian, who contribute in a very small	Wm H Lighthall Free Miner Canadian co	Archibald McKinlay Farmer Lake LaHache E Dumont do do	Robert C Arte do Grouse creek R L Shaw farmer Cottonwood	ation of the Acting Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Walkem consented to withhold the	Discission & Gas, 4.5
portion to the general revenue—at about r thousand persons, and the summer popu-	J Martin Free Miner Grouse Creek Robert Burrell Manager Bank B N A Bar-	T Jiard do do	Benj Boake miner Grouse creek	protest for 24 hours to allow that official :-	Barnard & Empless + m C
ion, leaving the Kootenay district out of culation, regarding which they have no	kerville John Buie Merchant Barkerville	Sam Murphy Farmer 141-mile house Ben Murphy do do John Parr Miner Adams claim	George Glisky farmer Cottonwood John Emetts carpenter Barkerville	the meantime to ascertain whether the Es- timates should be reconsidered or not.	The second of the second
surate information, at about seven thou-	Aaron VanVleck Merchant do	Lewis Walker do and Joiner 141-mile house	David Williams blacksmith Richfield Alex Anderson miner Lowhee	PROHIBITED-The Washington Territory	
ad persons, and by averaging these figures y arrive at five thousand five hundred as	James Burdock Free Miner Stouts Gulch Andrew Swain Free Miner Sheepskin claim	John McGules do 150-mile house Cornelius White Laborer do	T Smith do Petersen creek	Legislature have rassed an act prohibiting	L.P.Fisher,
mean population of the country. In making any calculation of revenue or	John Boyle Free Miner Boyle claim Lowhee Samuel Mitchell Blacksmith Camerontown	David Douglas do do	A Smith do do R Ruddell carpenter Williams creek	marriages without the consent of parents	G. Street.
pulation they are led to look upon the spects of Kootenay as too problematical	Thomas O'Brien Free Miner do H Gilmore Blacksmith and Free Miner	Thos Marris do do John Duncan Packer and Free Miner Keithe	J Saunders farmer Quesnelle month	unless the parties are of proper age. This puts a stop to the run which has been made	alderlewith and Minister
be taken into consideration in allotting the	Stouts Gulch	ley's crack Hugh Jones Miner North Wales co	Thos Emery do do P Kelly do Reid claim	for the last four years to Vanccuver from	THE LEGAL
erage share of the general revenue which Il be required from each individual resi-	L G Coombs Sawmill Stouts Gulch David Watkins Free Miner Australian claim	David Williams do St David claim Jeremiah Griffiths do Williams creek	George Preston carpenter Antler creek	Oregon-Dem. Review.	There are incidents of day life which lead u
at in the older districts. There may be a week or two 3000 or 4000 persons at	O Wolsey Miner Excelsior claim F Rose Miner do	Wm A Watson Merchant do	Chas Oppenheimer merchant Yale R H Young bank clerk Quesnelle mouth	CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Sat-	that with all our boast
se mines, and there may not be as many	Solomon Jones Miner Australian claim	Aaron Johnson Stage agent Mouth of Ques- nelle	G Hassell farmer do D Stracheimher merchant do	urday, Feb. 10, 1866: Duties, \$2065 52; Harbor dues, \$130 71; Headmoney, \$58 20;	many cases, wrapt up
ndieds a few weeks later. Again, the ense fees and duties collected at the boun	Thos Bessozi Merchant Barkerville John Bassett Miner do	Samuel Scott Miner Burnes claim Thos Smalley Hotelkeeper Vanwinkle	D D Duhig liquor merchant do	Tonnage dues, \$30 92. Total. \$2285 35.	as ignorant and just as which mark so distinct
ry line may give a handsome surplus or by may not exceed the expenses incurred	John Humphreys Miner do T Bowes Trader do	T J Menefie Farmer Williams Lake	A D Fraser miner Grouse creek Joshua Price do Baldhead claim	Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 60-Columbian.	period of the middle ag
collection. That the revenue of British Columbia	Fred Hertlein Brewer do Lewis Williams Free Miner Australian claim	Wm Gunnell Butcher Vanwinkle H Schorling Merchant do	B C Hemphil do Antler creek M Nicholas clerk Quesnelle		atlude to the superstitution of the supersti
m ordinary sources is estimated at £153,-	Henry Hines Free Miner Never Sweat co	Henry Davis Miner Davis creek R Hughs Merchant Lowhee creek	L Cohen merchant do A Hoffmeister trader do	RRIDGE RIVER MINES-The Government of British Columbia purpose expending \$6000	attached to persons h
5 or £27 18s. 6d. per head, as against $10,877$ in 1863, when the mean population	Nicholas Curry Barkerville Charles Millet Free Miner Marysville claim	Leopold Ruhn do Williams creek	J Jaretecher miner do	on the r ad to these promising mines. The	remarkable virtues in
ald not have been less than 6,500 persons. The number of license fees issued to free	Jesse Pierce Free Miner Hit or Miss claim Wm Miller Baker Barkerville	John Smith Miner Conklins gulch James Munro do Camerontown	T R Buie merchant Lytton John McIntyre miner do	work is to be proceeded with as early as possible in the spring.	in fortune-telling, and fancies equally ignora
ners in that year being 4.066, consequently	Arthur Riviere Miner do	G W Boardman do Williams creek Henry Heilbrowser Merchant Cunningham	John Boyle do do T DeNouvion merchant do	possible in the spring.	Iboast of even more that
proportion of taxation falling upon each lividual did not exceed £17 12s.	Godfrey Morton Miner Australian co Richard Drew do Bank co	creek D G Smith Miner Cunningham creek	J Tornt clerk do	COMMERCIAL	tion, and who are no
The total receipts for the present year in of revenue, including balance of loan for	William Reed do Aurora claim F Dibben do Hart co	S Cannell do Williams creek	G Frauenthal merchant do G Schmidt shoemaker do	PASSENGERS.	of the twenty-four hou
king roads, bridges and streets, are esti- ted at £230,255, and the expenditure for	John Lewis do Grier claim Daniel B Lewis do Baldhead claim	Joseph A Croger do do Isaac Hodson do do	L B Romano merchant do G Quaglioth do do	Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from	ber of the Colonist W
5 is estimated at £240,525 or £43 149.	George Elson do Marysville claim	Duncan McMartin do do G Pontaime Trader do	Joseph Goodwin saloon keeper Lytton	Puget Sound.—Capt. Bline and sister, Stone, Steward, Grabin, Morman, Richardson, May-	specimen of this class Smith's celebrated sat
d per head, while that of 1863 was only 47,598 and allowing for the more numer-	John Bryant do Barkerville Wm Rankin do Rankin claim	HA Lecuyer do do	Chas Joseph Bocher do do R B Simpson merchant do	nard, Nolen, Street, Chamberlain, Cantain	form. "Noodle," as h
population, was only at the rate of $\pounds 22$ 3. 13/4 d. per head, or slightly more than	Thos Murphy do Raby claim Wm Carmen do Barkerville	C Strouves Merchant Barkerville P E Devine Miner Williams creek	H S Kirkpatrick farmer and trader Spences bridge Lytton district	Barrington.	is a worshipper of the the present—an "energy
e-half.	Wm W Dodd do do	E A Waddam Secretary W C B R Flume J C Brunn Trader Williams creek	Samuel McLellan clerk Lytton Nat Morgan packer do	IMPORTS.	all innovation." " Are
Tha' this great increase in the burdens of young country already heavily taxed and	H Trenholm do Artesian claim L H Glover do St Andrews claim	R Dazeet Butcher Richtield Adam Prentice Miner Barkerville	Thos Lyttle carpenter do	Per sloop LETITIA, from Port Townsend-16 M feet lumber, 100 bus potatoes, 1½ tons hay- Consigned to W E Stronach. Value \$368.	i pesterday," he asks,
th a reduced population must necessarily l injuriously on the miner, who has to labor	Joseph Devlin do Aurora claim Jeremiah W Woods do Camerontown	James Phillips do Williams creek	S P Brown faimer do L Hautier hotel keeper do	Per schr SPRAY, from Port Angelog, 200 have	the wisdom of centu
the most inhospitable region of the colony.	James Hart do Welsh co	Patrick Guilford do Brown claim J S Bramley Trader Richfield	L Allard do do J E Pemmy do do	doz eggs, 20 lbs butter—Consigned to Lenerus &	- The Manneed Shine Mith DRogan
rther, the climate of Cariboo is such that neral mining operations are confined to	Wm Nellis do Aurora claim J McIntyre do Barkerville	James Roberts Shoemaker do S A Smith Saloonkeeper do	P Shuman teamster do	Per str ELIZA ANDERSON from Puret	be my pride and pleas country to my childre
out four months in a year, and it is only in the profits of this short season that the	Malcolm McInnes do Calavarians co R G McLoughby do Raccoon claim	M Whearly Miner Abbott claim Samuel Merritt do Enterprise co	Wm McWha do do	Sound.—193 sheep, 59 head cattle, 25 boxes apples, 7 sks oysters.	those who preceded m
ner can accumulate the means of living ring the winter, and providing funds to	S Piercy do Raby claim Stephen McDonald do Barkerville	F Cestaniere Housekeeper Richfield	John McCully blacksmith do D Reynolds do do	the second second second second second second second	character-the languag
et the demands which the government	Francis McKenny do Williams Ureek	J S Weston Miner California co Thos W Keegan do do	S A Arnold do do J Moore packer do	MARINE INTELLIGENCE.	ments are to be found e The Noodle family is
akes upon him in the forms of a tariff, read lls, license, recording and other fees, and a	J McNesham Builder Barkerville Robert Smith Miner Great Ophir mining co	John Lowe do do Peter Fudenski do Richfield	C Della do do	Feb. 12Slp Thornton, Middleton, Salt	means insignificant clas

lis, license, recording and heavy tax upon his gold.

That while your petitioners are fully aware of their obligation to contribute towards the support of the government which affords them protection and which they have hitherto done without complaint, they cannot help expressing their conviction that so large an increase of expenditure as is contemplated this year under the head of Civil List, &c., is out of all proportion to the number of the producing population. The total amount of salaries, &c., voted in 1865 being £42,317 against £28,590 in 1863, and with the further sum of £4,825 for traveling expenses, the total for this year is over £47,000.

That your petitioners believe that there are gold fields of vast wealth within the boundaries of British Columbia undiscovered, and which will employ a large population in their development, but these will require energy, industry and enterprise to bring to light, and your petitioners believe that when added to the natural difficulties there are fresh unnecessary and vexatious taxes imposed upon the miners, who are the mainstay of the country, this industrious class will become discouraged and turn their steps to the neighboring gold fields of Washington Terriory. Oregon and California.

That your petitioners are fully convinced of the necessity of Legislative Union between British Columbia and Vancouver Island on fair and equitable terms. That the accomplishment of this event, as soon as practicable, is an indispensable requisite for the progress and prosperity of both.

The following are some of the reasons which have led your petitioners to take this view of the relative position of the two colo-

The mean population of the colony of Vancouver Island cannot be computed at less than 7.500 persons, and this number added to that of British Columbia gives 13,000 as the united population of the two colonies. If the ordinary revenue of each were added together and the taxation allotted fairly amongst the inhabitants of both colonies it would so far equalise the weight of the present burdens as to reduce the share of the miners of British Columbia by at least £10

a year. There would be nothing unjust in such a restribution of the burdens of the state, as the people of Vancouver Island partake of the prosperity of the miners of Cariboo quite as much as the inhabitants of British Columbia. The union of the two colonies would also reduce the Civil Lists, which are now bearing heavily on both countries, the staff of officials will be lessened and only one central govern ment would be required.

The people of Vancouver Island have expressed their willingness to unite with the sister colony, and when your petitioners con-sider the proximity of the two countries and Charles Yelland do

W. M. Bearby, Agent top Cancouver Island.

James Williams do Barkerville Thos McWaters do Camerontown Thos Thistlewaite do Barkerville Wm T Witten do J B Thistlewaite do do Terence McGee do Camerontown J H Lawrence do Grouse Creek J F Guerin do Williams Creek J J Coke Liquor Merchant Barkerville James Horner Miner do George Pontyre do Isaac Lipsett do Ophir co James Prim do Barkerville James Walsh do Abbot claim John E Martin Liquor Merchant Barkerville John Lucas Miner Barkerville Austen Ward do Forest Hill claim W Herns do Grouse Creek Josiah Mitchell Bridge proprietor North Fork Quesnelle R G Bombeno Miner Canal Lake Owsime Briere Bridge proprietor North Fork Quesnelle John J Barry Clerk Forks Quesnelle city Delaporte Desire Restaurant do John R Adam Lumber dealer Williams C'k J B Webster do Thos Swinnerton Miner Barkerville C Booth do Williams Creek J Frime do do Wm O Palmer Butcher do L J Tower Miner do A Stenhouse do do J Wootton do Burnes Creek Wm Barker do do E C Fitton do Williams Creek Jas Kelsoe do do H N Steele do do Chas Gallagher do do G W Robiuson do do Robert R Munro Merchant do Fred Pearkes Miner W S Fenton do Benj Springer do Antler Creek D Kurtz do Williams Cre do Williams Creek P O Kelley do Barkerville Samuel Gross do do do R Johnston do Robert T Swyer do do John W Collins do do E J Canavan M D Marysville Wm Rattler Barkerville N Cardell Miner Richfield G Carpenter do Barkerville Humphrey Jones do North Wales co Wm Owen do do John Evans do do Robert Pritchard do do James Carrol do Australian co John F Friggins do do John Wilkinson do do Jacob Holmes do do Thos J Fowley do do do do George Taylor Joseph Bell do do

Peter Fudenski do Richfield Charles Karst do do Johan Leuimein do Albert co Joe Thompson do Grouse creek FAAbbott do Barkerville John Cranston do do Francis Thomas carpenter Williams Creek Alexander Coleman miner do James James do do Jose Sloope do Cornish co George Isaac do Washburne claim J H Nicholson clerk Barkerville Jacob Neele baker do Dan Robertson miner Grouse Creek J S Pearson carpenter Barkerville Julius Ferys miner Morning Star co John Munro do do Malcolm McCraig miner Morning Star co Samuel Whear clerk Barkerville L B Mason miner Welsh claim H Prager storekeeper Camerontown Fred N Pridden miner Last Chance claim Andrew Kelly baker Barkerville Robert Patterson baker do O M Parsons merc' ant do Henry Maddock miner Tinker claim J D Loring do Sheepskin claim Edward Morris do Barkerville W Burmskill do Australian co John L Muir do Vaughan & Sweeney Lowhee Thomas Lowry do Barkerville George Reece do Lloyd Tunnel David co Wm Borman do Hugh McLeod Willow River do P Ambea do Van Winkle Williams Creek Jas G Man do Nathaniel Orchard do do Edward Alison do Old Dominion discovery claim J G Woodward do Great Ophir co M J Blackman do do do Lloyd co George Kenney H H Margeson do Sawmill co Wm Bilsland do Marysville co John Drummond do Hood's claim Fred Littler butcher Vanwinkle John Williams miner Grouse creek P Kelley do Reid claim **Chas Carpenter musician Barkerville** Philip Cocking miner Camerontown John Dempsey do do Peter Williamson do Barkerville Robert Bottomley do Black Douglas claim John Tregonin do Wake up-Jake claim Wm Dodd do Barkerville Thos Vivian do do Henry J Elliott do do Francisco Montife do David Leach do Deadbroke claim W C Price do Barkerville Thos Owens do Deadbroke claim W D Moses barber Barkerville Daniel Cary miner do Andrew Paul do Camerontown Robert Brown do do Edward Jones do Barkerville

P Kilroy butcher do Vincent Petit farmer do L Lemeur ferryman do F Ordenger farmer do Siska flat Robert Irving hostler do Wm Simmons packer do Cesore Barbieri do do Jean Ferrerez do Canoe creek Michele Macaray do Lytton Byron Earnshaw ferryman do George Gadd miner do Wm Dietz packer do Jacinto Pasor do do Jas W Timon do do Jacob Culler miner do Michael Rielly packer do W F Stewart miner do Stephen J McDonald trader Vanwinkle Richard Goldsworthy miner Williams creek Abraham Hocking farmer Robert Smith, M L C, contractor Lytton Jose M Cresierre packer Peter Roach do do David Leech miner Williams creek J M Warner farmer Boston Bar H Hawes packer Lytton Peter Fraser carpenter do Thos G Eare farmer do David Nolen packer do H B Dart do Bonaparte Jas Black commission merchant and forwarder Yale R McWha miner Lytton Chas Levi packer Thos Beloriol do do De La Torre do Yale M De La Torre do do Wm Anderson farmer and trader Lake LaHache Wm McBeth packer Lytton Samuel Bigham farmer North Thompson G Heball clerk Cooks ferry Wm Fraser farmer Bonaparte John Taylor miner Thompson river Samuel J Brasons carpenter Lytton **B** B Read teamster do W A Jones miner do J Hewitt carpenter John Henderson miner do L D Loring packer do W J Sanders miner do Joseph Duane miner Cariboo Jas V Knoupp packer Lytton John O Haskell teamster do Neil McArthur farmer Bonaparte river Jas Burke teamster Lytton S Knoux do S S C Brown miller and farmer Dog creek Henry Banmann packer Lillooet Edward Stamp lumber manufacturer Burrard Inlet Ernst Picht distiller and merchant New Westminster W H Woodcock flour mill and distiller New Fort Yale

of the colony tying itself down to one class former ruce from six to fifteen feet. The gold longs to Sic

12.—Slp Thornton, Middleton, Salt Spring Island Sch Goldstream, Hewett, New Westminster Slp Letitia, Adams, Port Angelos Sch Matilda, Meldrum, Sooke Sch Meg Merrilies, Pamphlet, Nanaimo Sch Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo Sch Spray, Crosby, Port Angelos Str Active, Thorn, San Francisco Str Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Feb 13-Slp Lady Franklyn, Pritchard, San Juan Slp Northern Light, Mountford, Port Angelos Str Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelos Sch Thorndike, Thorton, San Juan Feb. 14 .- Sch Sweepstake, Keffier New Westminster Sch Indian Maid, McIntosh, Nanaimo Feb 15-Stmr Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo Scur Discovery, Rudlin, San Juan Diana, Coffin, New Westminster Feb 16-Slp Hamley, Vaughan, Orcas sland Str Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Sch J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan CLEARED. Feb 12-Sch Industry, Carleton, Nanaimo Str Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Str Diana, Coffin, New Westminster Feb 13-Slp Northern Light, Mountford, Port Angelos Sch Meg Merrilles, Pamphlett, Clayoquot Sound Sch Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan Sch Gazelle, Golacer, San Juan Sch Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo Feb. 14.-Sch Eliza, Middleton, Saanich Slp Thornton, Warren, Burrard Inlet Slp Ringleader, Harper, Nanaimo Str. Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelog Str Labouchere, Mouat, San Francisco Feb 15-Slp Letitia, Adams, Port Angelos Sch Discovery, Rudlin, Saltspring Island Stm Diana, Hall, New Westminster Feb 16-Str Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Schr Spray, Crosby, Por Angelos MARRIED. On the 13th inst., at St. Andrew's Church, by the Right Reverend Bishop Demers, Mr. William Farron to Miss Anastasia Murray, both of this In Olympia, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Harper, J. C. Goff to Miss Mary Helena Shotwell.

At St. Mary's Church, Sapperton, New West-amster, on Saturday, the 10th of February, 1866, by the Rev. Percival Jenns, Henry, eldest son of Mark Rushton, Esq., of Spring Gardens, London, to Eva de Berkeley, fourth daughter of the Rev. Henry Good. L.L.B., Priest-Vicar of Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire.

DIED.

Westminster Uriah Nelson & Co merchants and packers Fort Vale Hudson's Bay Company. son counciated about the necos

" Thi , the sty very day a living ment of life we have it well rep the church, at the bar, in the the Houses of Legislature. At time its most forcible representa ably to be found in the Legisla of Vancouver Island. The g that body who are emulators of of Sydney Smith are actuated b worthy desire of keeping things We cannot say, inasmuch as the s come up for discussion, whether ually opposed to the steam engin manual labor ; but, from their ar erally, we are led to presume th on the subject are very similar to stitions which are still entertain norant against steam power, sew and every description of ma economises labor. They are op readers have perceived by the re bill to amalgamate the function and barrister, to one man bein two men's work, just as " Swi posed to a plough because it em men than a spade, and to a cause it employed fewer men Talk to them of making the by doing away with the engaging two lawyers where answer every purpose, and they in eloquent tones that it is m trap "-that there would be no the expense by the saving of one and that the status of the profe seems in their eyes to outweigh interest, would suffer hopelessly novation.

We wonder our medical fri follow the example of the barris the sake of the dignity of the pro on having a subordinate doctor patient's head, and receive the Some strange oversight has ev made in English legislation of have had to record in the career such cases as " Dr. Bolus instru Blister, set the leg of the patient well as can be expected." An barber-a profession no more treated than that of lawyer-wh have the knight of the razor instr squire of the soap and brush? derogatory to the profession and