

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, April 7 1868.

Legislative Council.

MONDAY, March 30th.

The debates of day were about the duller than we have had during the Session. Although it was generally known in the morning that the Governor's message on the great Capital question would be sent in, certainly, but a small number attended to hear it, inasmuch as people had generally made up their minds that it could not contain anything favorable to New Westminster.

In the notice of motion the only thing possessing a prospective interest to you even was that of Dr. Helmecken, wherein he recommends the establishment of a town site some where on the Northwest coast, with a view to open Free Trade again; because of course, this was generally interpreted, rightly or wrongly, I know not, as meaning the initiatory step towards regaining Free Trade in Victoria. The motion of hon. Robson to open a road from New Westminster to St. Mary's Mission first, and thence finally to the head of navigation on the Lower Fraser, is evidently a judicious step, for certainly no place in the world requires that communication in winter time more than New Westminster, and now that she loses the Capital it would be good policy apart from the question of convenience to the travelling community at all times, an important element in every country to give her a helping hand.

The message from His Excellency in reference to the Capital was received without the least manifestation of feeling from either side, and quietly set aside for the first time until Thursday. The discourse was voluminous, but being familiar to the public, they were not even read to the Council. All ordered to be printed, was that which I telegraphed last night.

On the hon. Robson's Fence Bill there seemed to be some diversity of opinion. It seems to be liberal in its provisions, and passed the first reading quietly, whether it will fare so well when next it comes up, I think is doubtful. As soon as printed I will send it down.

The hon. DeCosmos motion asking the production of all correspondence respecting the admission of this Colony into the Dominion, was carried without comment. It was seconded by hon. Helmecken.

The separate Bills of Weights and Measures, Naval and Victualling stores, and Intestate Estates all passed through the Committee without anything occurring worth reporting, and will all be finally disposed of to-morrow.

Hon. Crease's Mortgage Bill, however, elicited some strong reflections from the hon. Attorney General Wood, but he speaks so very low, it is impossible to report either with accuracy or to any extent. For the life of me I cannot understand why grown up educated men are continually doing what they would box a boy on the ears for doing. Besides, what can be so ridiculous or provoking as to see a man get up to ventilate an important measure like this and speak so that scarcely a word could be heard. All I could clearly understand the gentleman to say positively, was that the bill was purely a Mortgage Bill, an opinion very generally entertained by the public.

Although it passed the second reading by 6 to 4, I think it will be strenuously opposed in Committee to-morrow; and that it, with the Supreme Courts Bill, will be the bright features of the entire session, so far as debating goes.

TUESDAY, March 31st.

In answer to the motion of hon. DeCosmos respecting the waters of the Gulf of Georgia north of 49th parallel and Johnson's Straits being exclusively British waters, the hon. Attorney General answered in reply, that he could not give the information desired. It was a matter purely of international law, and even if he had the whole of the papers relating to the question, he should doubt the propriety of giving the information asked for. The best plan to adopt was to address the Governor personally upon the matter.

Limitation Bill was taken by clause in committee. Hon. Helmecken desired to have a more liberal bill.

Hon. Robson would rather take this bill in its present form than have more. If this bill did not help the colony would have none at all.

Hon. Helmecken—The old bill would be in force, would it not?

Hon. Robson—If so, he would vote against the present bill.

Hon. Attorney General—The old bill would not be in force.

Hon. DeCosmos did not wish to import a foreign law, for it would keep people embarrassed in this country who had been unfortunate elsewhere. An important point in this description had been overlooked—that of a party having gone away from the country where he was indebted, say three or five years. On returning to that country after such a length the Limitation Act of that country would recompense with his return. Thus his absence would be of no avail. He again desired to let each country provide for the collection of its debts. He wanted a bill more simple, but more effective in its provision.

Hon. Robson reiterated his former position—that of this bill keeping population from our shores. He wished it, however, to go into committee, and then introduce whatever might be wanting to render the bill efficient.

The House went into committee and asked leave to report progress.

Mortgage Bill. The House went into committee on this bill by a majority of 7 to 3.

Hon. Helmecken—Before going further, may I ask whether this is an Executive Bill?

Hon. Attorney General—No, it is not.

Hon. Helmecken—I thought so.

First clause was carried by 6 to 4; second clause struck out.

Hon. Wood—The bill stated one thing, its provisions another. It simply pretends to insert the powers in its provisions which it is itself to insert in such bills; but it inserts things that are quite unusual, and which are entirely in favor of the mortgagee. In the first four clauses there was such that might be useful, but to all the others he strongly dissented and should oppose. The bill must be changed or lost.

Commercial interests of the colony in and around the Capital, purchasers of town lots at Langley may transfer, etc. Thus, every conceivable means was used for the purpose of inspiring confidence in, and imparting a complexion of permanency to the Capital, and yet, notwithstanding all this, what do we now find? Why, sir, we find His Majesty's Government, to which we have all been so long accustomed to look with affection, in the face of every personification of all that is high and noble and honorable, proposing, by an arbitrary exercise of its power—for the Imperial Government cannot evade the responsibility of the act by shifting it on to the shoulders of our Governor, and he, in turn, seeking to share it with this Council—to deprive the property of that very value in consideration of which they paid their money, and have subsequently expended so much labor! Is not such an act as this calculated to weaken the hold which British institutions have ever had upon this people, and cause them to regard with feelings of bitter disappointment and distrust a Government to which they have ever given a uniformly loyal support? The Duke of Buckingham tells us that "the establishment of New Westminster as the Capital of British Columbia" did not involve any pledge on the part of the Government that the site of that Capital should never be moved. His Grace might have saved himself the trouble, as any school-boy could have told us that. But, sir, I claim this, that such a change cannot fairly be made now, as the act of the Government.

That this Council, having been requested by His Excellency the Governor to assist him with their advice in coming to a decision as to the selection of a Seat of Government for the United Colony of British Columbia, is of opinion, after careful consideration of His Excellency's Message and its enclosures on the subject, that Victoria is the place most suitable for the Seat of Government of the United Colony.

The hon. Robson thought it his duty, as representative of New Westminster, to introduce an amendment. He said:

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And whereas the frequent removal of the Seat of Government involves great expense and inconvenience, and exerts a most injurious influence upon the public mind by keeping up a continual agitation upon the subject and destroying confidence;

And whereas the constitution of this Council is not of that representative character which should entitle it to deal with such a question as the removal of the Seat of Government from where it has been established by law;

And whereas there is every reason to believe that a dissolution of the Council and a direct appeal to the country would demonstrate that a large majority of the bona fide colonists are averse to the removal of the Seat of Government to Victoria;

And whereas to remove the Seat of Government from where it is at present established would inflict serious injury upon an important community of British subjects, without securing any compensating advantages to the colony at large;

Resolved—That this Council is of opinion that it would be inexpedient to remove the Seat of Government, at least until the colony shall possess such full powers of self Government as will render its Legislature competent to deal with the question, and such a fixity of population and permanent interests as may indicate with some degree of clearness a site which would prove to be permanently suitable to the colony.

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Mr. President—I rise under a profound sense of responsibility resting on me as the representative of the town and district so directly and so deeply interested in the question now before the House, and should I, in the heat of debate, so far forget myself as to employ language unbecoming the dignity of this honorable House, and calculated to wound the feelings of any honorable member of it, I beg that the fault may be attributed to the earnestness of my desire to faithfully discharge a sacred duty to those who did me the honor to place me here, and not to any intention to offer offence. Truly has it been said with regard to this subject, that argument has been exhausted; yet, although I do not hope even to make one honorable member waver in his already fixed purpose, it would ill become me, sitting for New Westminster, to cast a silent vote upon the resolution now under consideration. I would therefore bespeak the indulgence of the House while I endeavor to present a few of those points which, although they may not be altogether fresh, should, I think, place me here, and not to any intention to offer offence. Truly has it been said with regard to this subject, that argument has been exhausted; yet, although I do not hope even to make one honorable member waver in his already fixed purpose, it would ill become me, sitting for New Westminster, to cast a silent vote upon the resolution now under consideration. I would therefore bespeak the indulgence of the House while I endeavor to present a few of those points which, although they may not be altogether fresh, should, I think, place me here, and not to any intention to offer offence.

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Whereas it is highly probable that this colony will very shortly form a part of the New Dominion of Canada;

And whereas, under Confederation, the Seat of Government will naturally gravitate towards the centre of the population on the Mainland;

And whereas a considerable expenditure of revenue would be involved in the removal of the Seat of Government to Victoria;

And whereas a reaction has already set in on the Mainland against the removal of the Seat of Government to Victoria;

And whereas it is probable that, were the Seat of Government now removed to Victoria, the people on the Mainland would be found in less than twelve months petitioning for its restoration to the Mainland;

And whereas the frequent removal of the Seat of Government involves great expense and inconvenience, and exerts a most injurious influence upon the public mind by keeping up a continual agitation upon the subject and destroying confidence;

And whereas the constitution of this Council is not of that representative character which should entitle it to deal with such a question as the removal of the Seat of Government from where it has been established by law;

And whereas there is every reason to believe that a dissolution of the Council and a direct appeal to the country would demonstrate that a large majority of the bona fide colonists are averse to the removal of the Seat of Government to Victoria

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, April 7 1868.

Hon. Mr. Barnard wished to know if he was to be deprived of a mere technicality of his privilege as a member?

Hon. President, after some desultory talk different members, ruled in favor of the right of the hon. member in speaking on the main question.

The hon. Mr. Barnard then made the following speech:—To a certain extent, on the question of Capital, argument has been exhausted; but there is one feature of the question on which little has been said, and that is the justice or injustice of the removal.

As a community we are proud of being British; and our pride in this respect has arisen from the fact that the nations of the earth look up to her as the arbiter of their destinies, and it is because she is ever recognized as the friend of the oppressed.

So fully are the eyes of other nations turned on her, and such is her prestige for honesty and integrity of purpose that she never commits an injustice on a smaller or less powerful nation; and even in dealing with her more populous colonies she is careful that no act of injustice is done, or if committed she speedily repairs the injury; not so, however, in her dealing with her younger or more sparsely populated colonies, such as this.

Here, I am sorry to own, she has followed a course contrary to that which she would have followed with regard to the colonies of Australia or Canada. Now, sir, to my mind, a palpable act of injustice, if not of downright dishonesty, is about being perpetrated on a small and helpless class of our colonists.

Whether this act is one of omission or one of commission time will tell. It may be from want of thought on the matter, or it may be from utter apathy, as is too frequently the case, on the part of the Colonial Office, yet the effect on the community will be precisely the same.

I contend, sir, that this question of location of Capital, which was to all intents and purposes finally settled on the 24th of Governor Douglas's proclamation making Queenborough the Capital, ought never to have arisen, for it now resolves itself into a question of unsettling rather than otherwise under any circumstances it ought to have remained quiet at Downing Street. Not so, however, it is thrown from Downing Street on to the Governor of this Colony, and by him thrown (in all probability by instructions privately conveyed) on to the Council.

This of itself is a wrong, knowing, as the authorities do, that the Council did not fully represent the people, and knowing also that most hon. gentlemen had private interests to serve, which interests would have their weight even with the most conscientious. And now, sir, with your permission and the permission of this hon. Council, we will look into this transaction from its inception to the present day.

different constituencies lately, they would have found that a change had come over the spirit of the people, and that there would to-day be a large majority cast in favor of non-removal and of public faith and honor as against possible expediency.

As far as the constituency I represent is concerned, I know that they are justified in looking on the removal of the Capital with suspicion. They fear that let Victorians have the power, a power which must follow the removal of the Capital in the event of the construction of an overland road, their property would be completely cut off by the adoption of the Bute Inlet route.

They remember full well the position taken by hon. members from Victoria against the abolishing of road tolls. They know also that the whole power of Victoria press has been brought to bear against Fraser River, and that it has succeeded in damning it so completely that not a ship can be got to pass the heads.

As far as hon. members who have no particular interest in either place are concerned, and especially those holding official positions, I would in all earnestness say, cast your vote on the side of public faith and honor.

[The vote was here taken and resulted in favor of Victoria by a majority of 9, as reported by telegraph.]

Hon. Attorney General thought it his duty to deplore the sentiments of the hon. member for Westminster, wherein he recommended a mark to be put on every vote cast. No personal feeling like this should exist or be permitted in a Legislative Assembly.

He trusted the hon. member would be satisfied with the consciousness of having done his duty to his constituents and leave others the right to judge for themselves. To mark the vote of every member could do no good, and might do much harm.

He trusted no such sentiments would be encouraged in this Council. He should regret to introduce the sorrow and weight that filled himself at the vote as it must go, but with its record he buried all personal feeling towards other members.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—The California brought us a very small mail, and as for newspapers, we were put on short allowance. We got the Bulletin up to the date of the 10th of March, and Colowier up to the 15th. Your correspondent wishes to return his thanks to T. J. Barnes, of your city, for a large file of Colonists and other interesting papers which he sent him.

Letter from Alaska Territory.

SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY, March 25th, 1868.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—The California brought us a very small mail, and as for newspapers, we were put on short allowance. We got the Bulletin up to the date of the 10th of March, and Colowier up to the 15th.

Your correspondent wishes to return his thanks to T. J. Barnes, of your city, for a large file of Colonists and other interesting papers which he sent him.

Since you heard from here by the Fideliter, but very little has been found out as to the mineral resources of this Territory. The prospecting parties went out, were absent about three weeks and returned without finding the color.

This is as I predicted from the first day we landed here, on this island, I am convinced there is no gold, nor will any be found in paying quantities until you go to Kodiak, on the mainland, immediately adjacent to Cook's Inlet. Gold will be found there in paying quantities.

Besides, there are coal seams close by Kodiak which, if properly worked, will pay, judging from accounts I have received.

Business in Sitka is very dull. There is little demand for labour, and will be less from now on, as the Quartermaster has orders to discharge all his hands, whose places are to be filled by soldiers. Some of the men discharged leave to-day on the steamer for below.

The time has not yet arrived when it would be safe or even prudent for adventurers to turn their attention towards Alaska. I speak from what I know.

The Squadron Regatta.

Thursday proved the most delightful day of the season. The sun shone brightly and all nature seemed to smile upon the doers of the gentlemen connected with Her Majesty's Squadron on this station.

In every respect the Regatta was an undoubted success—in the favoring state of the weather, in the kind manner in which Rear Admiral Hastings and his gallant officers received and entertained their guests and in the interesting and exciting aquatic contests which came off.

Not a circumstance occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. From an early hour in the morning Esquimaux harbor was dotted with boats of every size and shape, filled with spectators anxious to witness the sport.

The vessels comprising H. M.'s Squadron, were gaily decked with flags and streamers, and every bit of bunting on shore was thrown to the breeze.

On the flagship were assembled the ladies and gentlemen guests of the officers, who watched with absorbing interest the lively scenes passing around them, or, impelled by the seductive strains of the Zealons band, mingled in the merry dance.

Boats of every class and model, towed by crews grotesquely attired, darted hither and thither over the surface of the water. An amateur negro minstrel band favored the spectators with an occasional melody.

Old Neptune and Mrs. Neptune were represented by two sailors, one of whom held in his hand the identical trident that once possessed so many terrors for novices when making their initial trip "across the line."

On all sides reigned mirth and joviality. "Dull care" was thrown to the winds, and all seemed to be as happy as possible themselves and to make everybody around them equally happy.

DEPARTURE OF THE CALIFORNIA.

The mail steamer California sailed for San Francisco at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, having on board 78 passengers and a full freight of coals, furniture and merchandises.

Q. B. Buckley and Mr. Chappell, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Rev. Dr. Evans, Mrs. Evans and daughter, C. C. Pandergast, J. H. Turner, Mr. Lawson, H. Fowler, A. T. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Piddell, John Glassy, Mrs. Erskine, J. S. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Brodick and Mrs. Zelter, were among the passengers.

The number of people that assembled on the wharf to say good bye to friends was large, and the scene animated and affecting.

ARRIVAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The American brig Hallie Jackson, Captain Poole, arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco. She has a full cargo of goods, and is on a trading voyage to the Asiatic coast, for which territory she sails in a day or two.

We are under obligations to Captain Poole for a full file of late papers. The vessel is consigned to Millard & Beedy.

A PAPER HUNT, under the auspices of officers of the Squadron, has been arranged for to-day. The hare—Flag-Lieutenant Brooks and Mr. K. McKennie, jr.—will start from the Naval Clubhouse at 1 1/2 o'clock p. m.

It is hoped there will be a full attendance from the city.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Among her passengers were Chief Justice Needham, Rev. E. White, J. Palmer, R. Holloway and a large number of miners bound for Cariboo.

TREASURY SHIPMENT.—Wells, Fargo & Co., yesterday shipped \$147,179 in treasure, as follows: Bank of British Columbia, \$60,746; Bank of British North America, \$7,432; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$29,000.

BARNEY ORAGAN.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Legislative Council

The Seat of Government

The Governor lays before the Legislative Council a despatch with enclosures from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, directing him to come to a decision as to the selection of a Seat of Government for the United Colony of British Columbia.

Sir, I have to acknowledge your despatch No. 87, of the 13th of July last, from which I learn that you are not yet prepared to recommend the adoption either of Victoria or of New Westminster as the Capital of British Columbia.

My Lord Duke—I have perused with care the papers forwarded for my consideration in your Grace's despatch No. 67, of the 1st October, 1867, respecting the selection of a Seat of Government for the United Colony of British Columbia.

Message received from the Governor on the 14th inst. in relation to the above subject.

Hon Helmecken—that the progress of the country would be promoted were a portion of land, conveniently situated upon the extremity of the Northwest Coast, marked off, dedicated and devoted to the prosecution of free trade in the certain articles required by and suited to the nature of the commerce of that section of the Colony.

Hon Helmecken—that in the opinion of this Council the extension of the Vancouver Island Road Act to the districts immediately surrounding New Westminster would be advantageous.

Hon Helmecken—that a complete survey may be made during the ensuing summer in order to ascertain the best route for the extension of the Pitt river road on the north side of the Fraser river as far as St. Mary's Mission, with a view to its extension ultimately to the head of navigation on the Lower Fraser, and that as soon as a final survey has been made, the road shall be laid off in sections of one mile each and given out to contract, the payment

for the same to be made one-third in money and one-third in land scrip to be issued by the Government.

Hon De Cosmos, seconded by hon Helmecken, calling for all correspondence, if any, respecting the admission of this colony into the Canadian Dominion, be laid on the table; carried.

Weights and Measures Bill passed through committee without amendment; third reading to-morrow.

Naval and Victualling Stores Bill passed through committee without amendment; third reading to-morrow.

Mortgage Bill—second reading carried by 6 to 4, and after opposition from several members passed, to be committed to-morrow.

Intestate Estates Bill passed through committee amended in clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5; a new clause added, and the clause respecting fees struck out; second reading to-morrow.

Council adjourned till 3 to-morrow.

New Westminster, Tuesday, March 31.—Council met at 3 p.m. Minutes read and confirmed. Members present, 12.

Hon Barnard gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move a humble address to His Excellency the Governor, inquiring whether it is the intention of the Government, pursuant to a resolution passed by the Council during last session, to abolish the road tolls either entirely or in part during the present year.

Hon De Cosmos motion relating to the waters of the Gulf of Georgia north of the 49th parallel and Johnson straits being exclusively British or not, was carried.

Limitation of Actions Bill was taken up in Committee and after some discussion and alterations, passed. Third reading to-morrow.

Weights and Measures Bill and Naval and Victualling Stores Bills passed third reading and are now laws of the land.

Mortgage Bill went into Committee by 7 to 3, but, as predicted, excited quite a debate, and was killed at the second clause.

House adjourned till 11 a.m. on Thursday.

Europe.

London, March 27.—In the House of Commons last evening Lord Stanley gave notice that he would offer a resolution on Monday next that the consideration of reform in the Irish Church establishment be left to the next Parliament.

London, March 27.—A strike has occurred among the operatives in the coal mines of Charlevoix, Belgium. The mine-owners assembled in a body and became riotous.

London, March 27.—Government is actively endeavoring to suppress brigandage. A large body of troops will commence operations immediately in the province of Naples.

London, March 27.—Dispatches from the British expedition to Abyssinia report that nearly the entire force has just left Zela and commenced the march for the highlands.

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more last night passed the bill abolishing Church rates.

London, March 28.—The Irish Church Bill, introduced to the House of Commons, is the subject of a conference with the signers of the treaty of 1815 and urges them to unite in a remonstrance against the absorption of the kingdom of Poland by Russia, in violation of the terms of those treaties.

London, March 30.—(Midnight).—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Malmsbury disclaimed any intention upon the part of the English Government to interfere in the affairs of Paraguay.

London, March 30.—(Midnight).—In the House of Commons the petitions in favor and against the Irish Church establishment were read.

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Port Gamble; bark Leonora; Port Blakeley; bark Entine, Victor, Teekale.

Sailed, March 28.—Bark Chris. Mitchell, Port Madras.

Sailed, March 28.—Bark Oakland, steamer Golden City sailed for Panama this morning carrying 500 passengers.

Arrived, March 30.—Bark Oakland, Port Ludlow; bark Buena Vista, from Port Gambel.

Cleared.—Steamer Constantine, for Victoria.

Sailed, March 30.—Brig. North Star, Portland.

Canada.

New York, March 31.—A Montreal special says the garrisons are under arms. The Volunteers all over the country have received orders to be ready.

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THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of maintaining health is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasure.

The first irregularity of any function should be checked, and not by appropriate doses of medicine, but by thorough cleansing the blood from all impurities.

They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disease, and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints.

This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the praise elicited by its use are so numerous, as to astonish every one.

It is pre-eminence as a remedy for biliousness and liver complaints, and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt.

In these diseases the best effect of Holloway's Pills is to remove the cause of the disease, and to restore the system to its normal and natural power.

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is unknown. As the Government has been known to the authorities, measures will be taken to this species of fraud.

STOL'S

parilla

THE BOTTLES.

the circulation of the blood, and the direct action of the brain, the winter months in this food cleanses every portion of the body daily.

DRINK

to wish to prevent sickness, and the original preparation for

PLAINT CURE

AND CONFIRMED CASE

Evil, Old Sores, Boils

Bleaches, Ulcers

and Scabious eruptions, and reliable remedy for

Form, Tetter, Scald Head,

and Neuralgic Affections, Nervousness, Loss of Sleep,

Diarrhoea, and all Affections of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, and all other

and Jaundice.

Powerful Preparation

FRAS SANSAPARILLA

is the only medicine

BLE CURE FOR SPYLLS,

its worst forms.

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By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Capital Question Decided!

VICTORIA CHOSEN BY THE COUNCIL!

A Majority of Nine Votes in Her Favor

The following report came to hand last evening from New Westminster. The Council, it will be seen, decided in favor of Victoria as the Capital by a majority of 9 votes out of 19 members present. The debate was moderate. The Governor, supported by a majority so large, will have no difficulty in arriving at a decision in the matter: New Westminster, Thursday, April 2 Council met at 11 a.m. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed. Members present, nineteen: Hon. Spalding took the oath. Order of the day—consideration of his Excellency's Message on the Seat of Government.

The following resolution was moved by Hon. Walkem, seconded by Hon. Stamp: The Council having been requested by his Excellency the Governor to assist him with their advice, in coming to a decision as to the selection of a Seat of Government for the United Colony of British Columbia, is of opinion, after careful consideration of his Excellency's Message and Enclosures on the subject, that Victoria is the place most suitable for the Seat of Government for the United Colony.

Hon. Robson moved an amendment, seconded by Hon. Barnard. (The amendment is so long that we can only give the last clause by telegraph.) Be it therefore resolved, That this Council is of opinion that it would be inexpedient to remove the Seat of Government, at least until the Colony shall possess such full powers of self-government as will render its Legislature competent to deal with the question, and such fixity of population and permanent interests as may indicate with some degree of clearness a site which would prove to be permanently suitable.

After a long speech from the hon. mover, the amendment was lost by 14 to 5. For the amendment—Crease, Hamley, Barnard, Robson and Ball. For original resolution—Trutch, O'Reilly, Cox, Pemberton, DeCosmos, Helmcken, McDonald, Stamp, Walkem, Wood, Ker, Blythe, Spaulding and Smith.

Both votes the same; on which Victoria became the Capital by a majority of 9.

New Westminster, April 2.—Hon. Helmcken's motion for a Court of Appeal, postponed.

Petition for an increase of duty on imported fruits, carried.

Second reading of the Supreme Court Bill, Committee appointed to amend—Hons. Walkem, Woods, DeCosmos, Robson and Ball.

Third reading of the Limitation of Actions Bill, recommended by 9 to 4.

Hon. DeCosmos' motion to change the Constitution of the Council, making it two thirds elective, again postponed.

Hon. Helmcken's motion on the Cowichan road, carried.

Hon. Helmcken's motion extending the Vancouver Island Road Act to Westminster and its neighborhood, carried.

Hon. Robson's motion for the location of a road by Pitt river as far as St. Marys, on the North side of the Fraser, carried unanimously.

Hon. Barnard's motion on the Road tolls, postponed.

New Westminster, Friday, April 3.—Council met at two o'clock. Members present, 18.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. DeCosmos on Monday next will ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled an Ordinance to encourage the establishment of Investment, Saving and Loan Societies.

Hon. McDonald will ask the hon. Colonial Secretary on Monday next whether the contracts for carrying the mails from New Westminster to the upper country have been given out, and if so, to whom and for what term and on what conditions.

Hon. Smith gives notice that on Monday next he will ask the Colonial Secretary if any provision has been made for the transmission of regular mails between Victoria and the Kootenay and Columbia Districts, and if none, to ask that a sum not less than \$3000 be placed on the estimates for that purpose.

Limitations of Actions Bill postponed until Wednesday.

Howe Sound Copper Company. Petition from the Company praying for more liberal terms and conditions than the Government had given them. The House went into committee, and after a lengthy discussion, in which most members joined, finally adopted the following resolution: Moved by Hon. Helmcken, seconded by the hon. Young, that this Council is of opinion that some general

law regulating the acquisition of mineral lands is urgently required, and that the petition of the Howe Sound Copper Company be referred to the Executive with a recommendation that the Company be permitted to purchase at the upset price of \$1 per acre, a tract of land suited to their purposes. House adjourned till 3 on Monday.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, April 1st.—The impeachment Court was occupied yesterday and to-day in examining witnesses and determining powers of the Chief Justice.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Arrived March 31, bark Buena Vista from Port Discovery. Cleared, bark Chris Mitchell, Port Discovery April 1st, steamer John L Stephens, Astoria; ship Somerset, Victoria; brig Manilla, Emma Harbor. Sailed 31st, steamer Constantine, Victoria.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Mr. Stansbury argued against attempt of managers to prove a conspiracy between Gen. Thomas and the President. Butler replied at length showing President guilty of conspiracy.

Mr. Burleigh testified that on the evening of February 21st, he had an interview with Gen. Thomas, who said he should take possession of office at 10 o'clock next morning. He also stated that he would use force to take possession if refused. Gen. Thomas said that if Secretary Stanton barred the doors he would break them down.

A question was put, whether witness had heard Gen. Thomas make an address to a number of clerks in the War Office about a week or ten days prior to February 21st, in which he said he would relax the harsh rules of his predecessor and treat clerks as gentlemen.

General Thomas subsequently told witness that if he had not been arrested on the morning of February 23d, he would have broken down the doors and taken possession of the War Office.

Several other witnesses testified to similar language on the part of Gen. Thomas, and the Court adjourned.

New York, April 2.—The Tribune editorially states:—"We have assurance from Washington that Grant finds it not inconsistent with his duty as a soldier to announce his opinion that the only hope for peace in the country is the success of the impeachment. He feels that the national security demands the removal of the President."

New York, April 3.—The emigration to California will be immense. The Pacific Mail steamer of the 1st of April was obliged to refuse over 1,200 passengers.

Europe.

LONDON, April 1st.—Dispatches from the Continent say that rumors have broken out in Grenoble, France. It is supposed they are occasioned by the enforcement of the new army law. No particulars are received.

Negotiations between Prussia and Denmark in regard to the disputed territory in Schleswig-Holstein continue. It is reported that the Danish Commissioner recently asked the cession to Denmark of the Island of Als in the Baltic and the fortress of Duppel on the mainland. The latest telegrams say that Prussia has decidedly refused the demand of Denmark.

The House of Commons spent the entire day and evening debating on the Irish Church question.

FLORENCE, April 1st.—Victor Emmanuel is seriously ill. A dispatch from Rome says the Pope is also sick. The nature of his attack is not stated.

VIENNA, April 1.—The Reichsrath passed the bill providing for general education by a system of public schools.

The flag of the North German Confederation was hoisted yesterday by all the German vessels in port, in accordance with the notice by the King of Prussia. Royal salutes were fired and the day was observed by a general celebration.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hunt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, asked leave to bring in a Bill for the purchase by the Government of all the telegraph lines in the Kingdom. He explained that the bill provided for arbitrators, who are to decide what prices are to be paid.

The revenue returns of the first quarter show a deficiency of five millions sterling.

BERLIN, April 2.—The Naturalization Treaty just concluded with the United States has been finally ratified by the North German Parliament. All the speakers praised it with one voice. It was almost unanimously approved. Bismarck stated that the compact was clear at all points, and hereafter no native of Germany, naturalized in the United States, will be molested on account of his obligations to the parent country.

LONDON, April 2.—The Commons are debating the Irish question at midnight. There is a prospect of a very late session.

LONDON, April 3.—A division takes place to-night in the House of Commons on the Irish question. The liberals are sanguine that the Government will be

beaten. The course of Ministry is yet uncertain; however, they have the option of resigning or appealing to the people by the dissolution of Parliament. The position of the new Ministry was as uncertain on coming into power.

Lisbon, April 2.—The mail steamer brings Rio Janeiro advices to the 11th. The allied forces have taken Ascension, the capital, and are pressing to the rear of Humaita. The allies have 40,000 men, four iron clads and twenty wooden vessels.

Lopez is reported to have only 12,000 men. The news from Montevideo and Uruguay is to the effect that President Flores has been murdered by some confederate of his son Fortinato.

Col. Horrezo, the Minister of War has been elected in his place.

Lisbon, April 2.—The mail steamer brings Rio Janeiro dates to the 11th of March. The allies stormed Humaita after a desperate resistance, capturing fifteen large guns, and a large quantity of stores and ammunition. While the land forces were engaged, the Brazilian fleet forced a passage up the river and reached the city of Ascension. It had been evacuated, however, by Paraguayan troops, and deserted by the citizens.

Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The news from Japan per steamer China is important. The Tycoon has been defeated in a battle between Oosaka and Kiota by the allied Damios who were in rebellion, and had to leave on board one of his men of war for Yeddo. The Damios have secured the person of the young Mikado, a child twelve years of age. They issue orders in his name. The Foreign Legations were all forced at once to leave Oosaka and make the best of their way to Kioke, which place was immediately placed under the protection of the foreign forces.

An American and a Frenchman were attacked and wounded by a body of Japanese roops. The foreigners instantly turned out and drove the Japanese out of Kioke, placed the settlement under martial law and placed five ships belonging to the Damios under the guns of our vessels. A high functionary from the Mikado or Emperor himself arrived and requested an interview, which led to the end of the state of siege and the acquiescence of foreigners in the altered state of affairs. The foreign settlements would be placed under the officers of the Damios, who would replace those of the Tycoon. The losses of foreigners would be paid. Each Japanese official, who was the means of the outbreak will be decapitated.

The Abyssinian War.

The New York Herald's dispatch says the Abyssinian expedition arrived at Lake Asega on March 6th. The difficulties of the expedition increase as it proceeds. The natives are hostile, the country barren and the roads very bad. King Theodore has despoiled the country far and wide.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Legal Tenders 72@72 1/2.

New York quotations—Gold opened at 138 1/2 and closed at 137 1/2.

The Panama steamer Sacramento arrived at 4 o'clock p.m.

The steamer Active sails for Portland on Saturday, to take her place probably in the new line between that city and Victoria as a link between Portland and Sitka.

The steamer Moses Taylor, for San Juan, will sail on Saturday, and the Golden Age, for Panama, on Monday.

Arrived—Ship Isaac Jeans, from Nanaimo. Sailed March 2.—Swedish brig Sodow, for Burrard Inlet; ship Elizabeth Kimball, Teakaleit.

1868.

BARNARD'S STAGES.

CARRYING MAILS, EXPRESS AND PASSENGERS.

WILL LEAVE YALE EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at 6, and connect every THURSDAY EVENING with

"ENTERPRISE" for Soda Creek, for Quenelle, reaching Barkerville on Saturday evenings.

Freight contracted for at reasonable rates.

Passengers by this Line must leave Victoria by FRIDAY'S Steamer to make the connection.

Office, next door to Wells, Fargo & Co., Yates street, April 1st. F. J. BARNARD.

IN RE ARTESIAN COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO those shareholders who have not paid the calls, made by order of Mr Justice Begbie, that proceedings will be taken against them if the amount due by them is not paid in ten days from date.

Victoria, March 30, 1868.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED. March 30.—Stm Enterprise, Swanson, N Westminster. Stm Kuma, Holmes, Burrard Inlet. Stm Annie, Rivin, San Juan. Slip Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan. March 31.—Stm Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend. April 2.—Sp Ringmaster, Bradley, Spanish. Slip Miss, Swift, San Juan. Stm Eliza, Middleton, Spanish. Stm California, Windsor, Sitka. Stm Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. March 30.—Ship Oosaka, Queen, San Juan. Stm Annie, Rivin, Spanish. March 31.—Stm Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend. Stm Pioneer, Baranovich, Sitka. April 2.—Sp Miss, Swift, San Juan. Stm California, Windsor, San Francisco. Stm Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

ENTERED. March 26.—Brig Ormes, coastwise. March 30.—Ship Dublin, coastwise. Br Bark Rhoda, coastwise, loads at Port Gamble, Valparaiso. Italian Bark Quiseppe, coastwise, loads at Ussulaty, Callao. Bark Vernon, Honolulu, loads at Port Gamble. Bark Toront, coastwise. Stm Gen Harvey, Victoria. Slip Mystery, Victoria. CLEARED. March 23.—Ship David Headley, Shanghai. March 30.—Sch Louisa Downs, Sitka with 14 miners and mining implements and provisions. March 31.—Sch Pioneer, Baranovich, Sitka via Victoria. Br Bark Kodak, loads at Port Gamble, Australia. Italian bark Sedova, Callao.

PASSENGERS.

Per Stm ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—10 West, Waters, Blake, Davis, Yeager, Butler, Fletcher, McKee, Allen, Petro, Usher, West, Crosby, Wenhams, Hamilton, Cook, Laddens, Walls, Devere, Robinson, Coppeland.

IMPORTS.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—10 bix apples, 8 bix oysters, 28 hd cattle, 70 sheep, 17 bix onions, 49 carcasses mutton, 18 ca goods.

MARRIED.

In this city March 30, by the Rev. A. Browning, Mr John Jessop to Miss Margaret Faussett, both of Victoria.

DIED.

At the Royal Hospital, April 2nd, John Dowdy, aged 40 years, a native of the United States of America. In this city, on the 30th ult., Walter Stuart, only son of T. J. Baker, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The funeral of the late William Black, a native of Ireland, will take place today (Tuesday) at two o'clock, p.m., from St. Andrew's Church, Broughton street. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

On Monday, the 30th inst., Alice Heathcote Hutchinson, widow of James Hutchinson, and grand-daughter of the late Admiral Heathcote.

GRELLEY & FITZGERALD.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FINE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN Liquors, Champagnes, CALIFORNIA WINES, CLARETS & BRANDIES.

Wharf Street.

A Large Stock of Bonded Wines and Brandies always on hand. To Dealers purchasing in large quantities a Liberal Discount will be made for Cash. All Orders will receive prompt attention.

Brandies.

IN BULK AND CASE.

HENNESSY, MARTELL, MAZELAC, J. ROBIN, ARZAC-SEIGNEITE, OTARD DUFUY, RENAULT, &c.

Whiskies.

SCOTCH, IRISH, BOURBON.

Claret Wines.

G. PRELLER & CO., ST. JULIEN, CHATEAU PERGANSON, CHATEAU MARGAUX, ST. EMILION, CHATEAU De Portets Lognon, St. LAUBES, LAROSE, &c.

Champagne Wines.

NAPOLEON'S CABINET, BOUCHE, E. CLICQUOT, GRAPE LEAF, JULES MUMM, MOSELLE, MUSCATEL MOSELLE, JACKETAS, Etc., Etc.

White Wines.

HAUT SAUTERNES, RODESHEIME, SCHARLAGERBERGER, HCKELMER.

Ciders.

OREGON and BANCROFT.

Porter.

BLOOD, WOLFE & CO., BASS.

Liqueurs.

CUBACOA, MARASCHINO, CASSIS, ANNISETTE, CHERRY CORDIAL, ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Fancy Bottles.

Jamaica Ginger and Peppermint.

Rums.

JAMAICA, DEMARARA, NEW ENGLAND, APPLE JACK.

Gins.

S. E. & Co. OLD TOM, in Bulk and Case. PURE SCHIEDAM HOLLAND GIN, J. K. Z. in Bulk and Case.

Sherry & Port Wines.

IN BULK AND CASE. Bitters.

BOKER'S, HOSTETTER, ORANGE, COCKTAIL, STOUGHTON.

Absinthe.

PERNOD, BERGER, SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS.

AGENCY OF Sainsevain's Wine and Wine Bitters, Hostetter's Bitters, Boker's Bitters, Bancroft's Cider.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPOLEON'S CABINET CHAMPAGNE. BOUCHE Do. PRELLER CLARET.

AGENTS OF BOUCHE, FILS & Co. OF MARENI L-SUR AY. CHAMPAGNE, FRANCE.

ap 2 2m D & W

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and label of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worces- ters; Groves & Blackwell, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen generally.

AMERICA: San Francisco—Janson, Green & Rhodes, 124 1/2 yls w

Colonial Hotel at Yale FOR SALE.

ON ACCOUNT OF MY ILL HEALTH it is my intention to leave the Colony, before which I offer for sale one-half interest in the Colonial Hotel, consisting of the hot water privilege, the building, restaurant, bedroom and bar furniture, &c., &c. The situation of the Hotel is well known to the travelling public of the Upper Country.

Any party or parties wishing to buy my interest can have the privilege of the whole.

For further particulars, apply to PERKINS & LATHEMOULIER, mat of

Reduction of Freight.

From Soda Creek to Quenellemouth.

During the coming season WILL BE CARRIED ON THE Steamer Enterprise

AT 12 CENTS PER POUND.

The vessel will not be responsible for leakage of Coal Oil or any liquids shipped in tin.

Victoria, March 19, 1868.

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Victoria, March 19, 1868.

THE

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For One Month

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