

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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**THE BRITISH COLONIST**  
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**THE WEEKLY COLONIST.**  
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**THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.**

Socrates, speaking of public men and matters affecting the public welfare of nations, said, and with considerable truth, that "the happiest mortals were those whose own affairs kept them fully occupied, and who could get through life without being called upon to intermeddle in affairs of state, but that those who took upon themselves the burden of legislation or some other public work, deserved well of their fellow-citizens." We are not prepared to go quite so far as the Grecian philosopher, for in these modern times it seems to be not impossible for men, who would not come within the above category, to be worthy of the esteem and praise of their neighbors. In colonies, however, it must be acknowledged that those who voluntarily take a part in building up the general prosperity of their country and lead their aid to frame laws for the maintenance of order and the preservation of good government in the land, are the men whose names in future history will be connected with the colony in which they live, and whose influence those who are induced to leave the comforts of private life to take a part in the active strife and turmoil of politics. Some seek, alone, the good of their fellow-citizens, and sacrifice their own leisure and ease with the sole aim of assisting to establish and promote commercial prosperity of their country, influenced by the voice of their friends, who, sensible of the qualities which have proved successful in private affairs, invite them to take part in public affairs. Some of the best men in all ages have entered into political life without, at the outset, any ambition beyond that of doing good. Others there are who, in whatever station their lot may be cast, are never free from the promptings of ambition to distinguish themselves, and whatever they are called upon to do, must be done in the front ranks. Such men usually make good soldiers, but are not always able tacticians, and their success in politics will mainly depend upon the course which they adopt at the outset of their public career. Few men who have taken up politics to satisfy the cravings of ambition, can take an unbiased view of public affairs. A party spirit is infused into all their actions, which influences their whole life, and it mainly depends upon the party to which they attach themselves, whether or not the course of their public life shall be beneficial to the country. Some few there are who enter into public life as an adjunct to their private business, and with a view to their own aggrandizement. It is not a necessary consequence that these "adventurers in political science" should make bad law-givers. The identity of their own interests with those of the country in which they live, will in general keep them from going very far from general; but their views are frequently cramped and confined. The public weal, if not in their own opinion, subservient to their own private interest, is so intimately connected with it, that they will not readily acknowledge the soundness of any political views which seem to their narrow imagination to militate against their own individual interests.

In all young colonies, those who are connected in business with the country of their adoption, and who have sufficient interest in its prosperity, to make the public welfare of as much consequence, to them as is the commercial prosperity of England to those whose lives have been associated with her public affairs since the commencement of their political career, are those who should be sought out by their fellow-citizens to watch over their interests in the affairs of State, and in legislating for the good government of the country. Men who have some stake in the country and some property, which identifies them with the land on which they are resident, are

the proper persons to undertake the direction of public affairs. Great orators do not always make great statesmen, and in colonial parliaments practical men of business, who can express their views clearly and unhesitatingly, are of more use in carrying on the business of the country than men of brilliant talent. We require in our legislators much plodding industry and a quick perception of ideas, rather than ambitious political views. At present, with only a small number of public men proportionate to our population, we are happily not divided into any great sectional divisions of parties. There can be no doubt that those who represent the people in the House of Assembly are all guided by the endeavor to do that which is best for the best for the public good. It is, nevertheless, very important that the public should take care that, so far as it is possible for them to arrange it, the best men shall make their laws. We have three gentlemen at present before us, the electors of Victoria study well their addresses, and their antecedents; two of them are tried public servants, judging them by the popular standard we will not presume to say that either of them deserve otherwise than well of their fellow-citizens. In the present House of Assembly the presence of a Liberal member of decided and known opinions, and who boldly expresses his views is much to be desired—no vacillation on main questions can be tolerated. The Liberal party have a good candidate before them, and we doubt not that the electors will show him their appreciation of his views, and of his conduct as a member of the first municipal Council when the polling day arrives.

**ORCHARDING.**  
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir:—If one may judge by the large quantity of fruit that is brought into this market from Washington Territory, California, and other places, and the ready sale it meets with at fair prices, orcharding offers one of the best and most certain investments that can engage the attention of either the landholder or farmer of this or the neighboring colony. Our soil and climate are the native home of many of the choicest fruits. The apple, pear, plum and cherry, flourish most luxuriantly, both here and in the sister colony, and under a judicious system of planting there can be no doubt as good returns can be obtained from orchards in this island and British Columbia as from any part of the neighboring territory, where they are known to bring

But the above named fruits are not the only ones that flourish here. The apricot in some situations bears, even as a standard, and when planted against the rocks in well chosen situations it will prove, like the peach, highly prolific. The hardy kinds of grapes will answer also planted on the lower parts of the south side of the rocks, but care should be taken to keep the canes fastened down close to the face of the rocks and open to the sun's direct rays. The Lawton blackberry is famous with our American friends as an excellent and profitable fruit, producing extraordinary large crops of fine-sized berries, and continuing to bear for several weeks, intervening between the raspberry and the currant and larger fruits. The general prolificness and superior quality of the fruits cultivated in these colonies render them eminently suited for making preserves. The chief difficulty that the intending orchardist has to guard against is the purchasing of inferior varieties of trees. Unfortunately, at present, we have no established nurseries for him to procure reliable stock from. Quantities of the imported trees are unreliable, both as to name and quality, and in some instances they are but seedlings or improperly grafted kinds, the fruit of such generally will prove scarcely better than the wild stock, or crab. The taxation, together with the loss of time and money resulting to the buyer of such plants can be guarded against by purchasing only from men of known skill and integrity. The thanks of all lovers of fruits are due to that excellent connoisseur, Mr. Pritchard, for importing last season so fine and choice a collection of fruit trees into this colony.

J. CLARKE.  
James Bay Nursery.

**THE CANDIDATES AND THE ALLEN QUESTION.**

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir:—I am very sorry it has so happened that we are obliged to go through all the excitement of another election, but as we have no choice in the matter, we had as well roll up our sleeves and pitch in. We have three candidates in the field. Mr. Franklin is quite sound on the subject of our free port, he will also support liberal mining laws, he is strongly in favor of upholding the Mayor and Council; the next good thing he intends to do for us is to support a very liberal school system; listen I hope he does not intend to support it in the way he did during the term in which he speaks of having served us faithfully. Mr. Seabury undertakes to do a great many good things for us if we will return him. I have no doubt but that Mr. Seabury would make a good worker if he should be returned. Mr. Welch, the active wily Mr. Welch, who moves about like a man of business—he too will do as much as the next, or any other man, if returned. Now, Mr. Editor, it would be thought, after so much has been said with regard to aliens within the last six weeks, both in Parliament and through the newspapers, that these gentlemen would have said something (if for no other purpose than a bid for votes) about us poor devils who have been so unfortunate as to be born in a foreign land, for which cause our rights are to be limited. Now let me ask, do these gentlemen, under the circumstances, think it would be dearly in us to support them? Let them declare themselves openly on this subject.  
AN ALIEN.  
Victoria, January 16th.

**OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.**—The aspirants to the vacant seat for the city, determined not to let the grass grow under their feet in the race for the prize. Mr. Selim Franklin, as will be seen in another part of our columns, fires the first shot, and so far has the advantage, being the first in the field. Mr. Franklin alludes to his three years previous services in the House, as to the nature of which he refers the electors, not to the reports of the day, but to the records of the House (rather difficult of access to the majority of the electors). He pledges himself to address the continuance of the Free Port, liberal mining laws, a new Incorporation Act, a liberal school system, and last, but not least, the encouragement of female immigration—a point on which his advocacy of it would certainly have more weight, did he enforce his views by practical example. He concludes by taking an independent stand, irrespective of party. Mr. Seabury also announces his intention of offering himself, and has sent us in his address for publication, but unfortunately, so late for this day's issue, it will appear to-morrow morning. Several other gentlemen are spoken of as likely to stand, but have not as yet publicly declared their intentions. Mr. W. J. McDonald has been solicited by his friends to come forward, but declines. Mr. Yates, who has also been spoken of, is not likely to offer himself. Mr. Troncoso's name has likewise appeared as a probable candidate, but we understand he has no intention of running. There will probably be four or five in the field, and the election is consequently likely to be rather an exciting one.

**REVISION OF THE VOTERS' LIST.**  
VICTORIA, V. I., JANUARY 18th, 1864.  
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir:—From remarks in to-day's issue of both our leading journals it would seem that there is considerable doubt as to whether or not electors, who have this year for the first time registered their claims to vote, will be allowed to exercise their franchise at the coming election. In a country like this, where there is little if any such thing as party feeling, and where, it is to be hoped, corruption has not as yet been introduced or is likely to be, to secure the return of members to the Legislature of the colony, there is no temptation to register bogus voters. But even if a few parties may have done so, would it be at all just to forbid a large number of properly qualified voters the exercise of their privileges on that account? In countries much older than this and whose population is much greater, it is not considered necessary that those who have a

business the elections they may have been challenged at the polls or their names struck out of the returns on the production of conclusive evidence of their disqualification. Cannot the same be done here? I am, Sir, a Knowing, Mr. Editor, that you are an advocate for liberal measures, I take the liberty of requesting that you will find a corner for this in your valuable paper.  
A VOTER.

**War Between England and the United States.**  
Our country safe.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir:—Some people seem to think that, if war should ever occur, Jonathan would try to annex Victoria to his dominions. Let us investigate the matter, and see whether there is any probability of his doing any such thing. Jonathan has a very peculiar hobby of his own for making money, and we don't often find him engaged in any speculation unless he can make something out of it. He don't often cut his own nose off to spite his face; besides, he has now all the best land there is on this coast, and why should he want "a pig and end" as it is called? Why he would be deemed a real hog for his pains, and the parties who did it would be shunned by all true Americans as a disgrace to their country. Then again—Jonathan raises more produce on the neighboring coast than he wants; and here he has a ready market for the surplus. But let him join Victoria to the States and away would go our free port, our commerce would dwindle to a mere trifle, and we would want none of his produce; that he would have to keep to look at; for he would have no other market to go to, because he would have killed the goose which laid him the golden eggs. Hence it seems to my mind a very unprofitable speculation for him, and it appears very unlikely to take place.  
J. BISSELL.

**THE ALIEN QUESTION.**—It is a noticeable fact that the three gentlemen who have so far notified the suffrages of the voters at the coming election, have carefully abstained in their addresses from any allusion to the alien question. Why, may we enquire, this reticence on a subject of such importance, and which will so materially affect the position of the candidates at the poll? We regard this as a test question which will, in great measure, govern the election, and it would have saved much trouble and exhibited a greater degree of ingenuity, had the aspirants to legislative honors, while expounding their views on some of the leading questions of the day, stated fairly and candidly their convictions on this head instead of allowing doubts to arise and their opinions to be publicly challenged. We know nothing of the sentiments entertained by the other two gentlemen, but of Mr. Seabury we believe we are warranted in stating that he is undoubtedly in favor of the principle of all aliens after a certain term of residence being admitted, upon taking the oath of allegiance, to equal rights and privileges with British-born subjects. Of the period of residence which should qualify foreign residents, we must leave Mr. Seabury himself to speak.

**COMMITTEE ON CROWN LANDS.**  
FRIDAY, JAN. 16th.

Committee met at 11:30 a.m. Members present—The Chairman and Messrs. DeCosmos and Duncan.  
George McKenzie, farmer, Esquimalt district, examined:—By Mr. Duncan—Had been on this island fifteen years; had applied for land at the Land Office five years ago; got Mr. Homfray to survey 100 acres of land for me; applied at the Land Office for the land; Mr. Pemberton told me to wait till the land was cheaper; I went several times for this land with the money to pay for it; at last he told me I could not get it as it was sold; the land was not sold when I first applied; when I went the third time, he told me it was sold; he told me he would pick out a corner piece somewhere else for me when I could pay for it; I had a large family; I don't know Mr. Pemberton's object in thus putting me off; I did not see the map on which this land was laid down; the land I wanted is sold now; I do not know the owner; I am positive Mr. Pemberton told me the land was not sold when I first applied; it is a good piece of land; felt disappointed at not getting the land; I have no idea who was the purchaser of the land; I have not made any other similar application.  
By Mr. DeCosmos—Mr. Homfray surveyed the land for me about five years ago—in '58 or '59.  
By the Chair—I saw the map in the Land Office when I first applied for the land; the word "sold" was not marked on the map on the land I wanted; Mr. Homfray was down surveying in Esquimalt district at the time, and living at the mills with me; Mr. Homfray surveyed the section; I did not pay him; I came to Mr. Pemberton for the money, and pointing to the section I wanted on the map, asked him if it were sold; he told me it was not; I asked him why I could not get the land; he told me I had better wait; I offered to pay the full price of the land, down, at £1 per acre, and also offered to pay it by regular instalments, but he would not receive either; I applied three or four different times; the last time, he told me the land was sold; I have no idea who bought the land; I then took the piece of land I now occupy; it is about a mile from the land I first wanted; I do not know the number of the section I first asked for; I had it at the time, and showed it on the map to Mr. Pemberton; it then it was part of the land of which Mr. Dallas afterwards became the purchaser; I do not know of any person having purchased lots adjoining the one I wanted.  
Committee adjourned till Monday next.

**SUPREME COURT.**  
SIR JOHN JARVIS, C.J.

The case of *Bank of British Columbia v. The Bank Note Question*.  
The following petition (although it is hardly drawn up in that form) was read in the House of Assembly yesterday by Mr. Burnaby, President of the Chamber:—  
The humble petition of the undersigned, members of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce, sheweth that the Bank of British Columbia, by its unauthorized issue of bank notes, has thereby created a dangerous and illegal issue of bank notes, and that your petitioners regarding the question now before your honorable House relate to the proper regulation and restriction of the issue of paper money by houses purporting to be banking establishments, and of vital importance to the welfare of the colony, would beg respectfully to submit the following for the consideration of your honorable body:—  
That their opinion it must be inexpedient in the present state of this colony to make a statute definitely managing the banking business.  
That it should be compulsory upon all persons or companies desirous of issuing bank notes or paper money in this colony, to first obtain a charter from the Imperial or Colonial Legislature granting such privilege, upon such terms and conditions and under such guards and restrictions as the Legislature may from time to time prescribe.  
That in order to protect the public against any illegal or dangerous issue of bank notes or paper money by unauthorized persons or companies, your honorable body is respectfully requested to pass immediately a bill forbidding under heavy penalties such issue, except by banks having such privilege under an Imperial or colonial charter.  
And your petitioners will ever pray.  
ROBERT BRUNSBY, Pres. C. C., and 24 others.

**THE ESTIMATES.**  
The Estimates for the service of the year ending the 31st December, 1864 were yesterday transmitted to the House of Assembly, and we are enabled to lay them before our readers this morning. The monthly abstracts of receipts and expenditure have not yet been prepared, but the detailed estimates now given to the House will give the reader a tolerably correct idea of what will be required to meet the civil list of the ensuing year. The estimates have of course been framed from the experience of past years, and there is no great novelty in the list to which we shall call attention. Under the heads of the Secretary, the Treasury, and the Land Office, we find the heaviest items in the civil departments, but we cannot see that any retrenchment could be fairly expected with a due regard to the efficiency of the public service. We do not find that the estimates for the judicial department is based on the suggestion given by the Duke of Newcastle for the Colonial Civil List, are we to suppose from this that there is to be no change in the judicial establishment? The estimate for the officers of the Supreme Court is not in our opinion high enough; \$2,500 will not provide a sufficient staff to carry on the work without causing great delay and consequent inconvenience to the public, and when we see that items seven and eight in the abstract of heads of revenue, and which consist of fines, forfeitures and fees of office, amount to \$13,000, it gives rise to the idea that the officials in the judicial department of the public service where the fees amount to more than in any other separate department, might be fairly remunerated more in proportion to the fees collected in their office. A large item occurs under the head of administration of justice, for the expense of prosecutions, which are set down at \$1,250; this fully bears out the presentment of the Grand Jury with reference to the expense entailed upon the colony by reason of numerous cases being sent up for trial by the stipendiary magistrates which might be decided by him. The revenue is in a decidedly satisfactory state, and as compared with previous years, the increase is steady although moderate.

**MESSAGE WITH THE ESTIMATES.**  
Below we give the message of His Excellency to the House of Assembly, sending down the estimates for 1864:—  
To the Honble. the Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—  
GENTLEMEN,  
I have the honor to lay before you, here-

with, the Estimates for the service of the year ending the 31st of December, 1864.  
2. The usual abstracts of the accounts of the receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1863, are now in active preparation and will be submitted to you in the course of a few days, but as I am called away for a short period to the neighboring colony of British Columbia, I now forward the detailed estimates of receipts and expenditure alone, and I have instructed the Colonial Secretary to present such abstracts to the House so soon as they may be completed, which arrangement I trust will be satisfactory to the House, and serve to avoid any unnecessary delay in the consideration of the proposed services for the current year.  
I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
JAMES DOUGLAS.

**THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE BANK NOTE QUESTION.**

The following petition (although it is hardly drawn up in that form) was read in the House of Assembly yesterday by Mr. Burnaby, President of the Chamber:—  
The humble petition of the undersigned, members of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce, sheweth that the Bank of British Columbia, by its unauthorized issue of bank notes, has thereby created a dangerous and illegal issue of bank notes, and that your petitioners regarding the question now before your honorable House relate to the proper regulation and restriction of the issue of paper money by houses purporting to be banking establishments, and of vital importance to the welfare of the colony, would beg respectfully to submit the following for the consideration of your honorable body:—  
That their opinion it must be inexpedient in the present state of this colony to make a statute definitely managing the banking business.  
That it should be compulsory upon all persons or companies desirous of issuing bank notes or paper money in this colony, to first obtain a charter from the Imperial or Colonial Legislature granting such privilege, upon such terms and conditions and under such guards and restrictions as the Legislature may from time to time prescribe.  
That in order to protect the public against any illegal or dangerous issue of bank notes or paper money by unauthorized persons or companies, your honorable body is respectfully requested to pass immediately a bill forbidding under heavy penalties such issue, except by banks having such privilege under an Imperial or colonial charter.  
And your petitioners will ever pray.  
ROBERT BRUNSBY, Pres. C. C., and 24 others.

The British Government has just published a "Blue Book" with the title "Statistical Tables relating to Foreign Countries," from which some interesting figures may be gleaned. It appears that Belgium has the densest population, 383 persons to the square mile. England, without Wales, has 377; Wurtemberg, 373; Holland, 280; Russia has but 100 persons to the square mile, and stands at the bottom of the list. If we follow the list up, we find that Norway has 12 persons to the square mile; Sweden, 22; Greece, 56; Spain, 89; Poland, 91; Moldavia, 100; Portugal, 104; Denmark, 119; Switzerland, 161; Prussia, 165; France, 176; and Brunswick, 194.  
In Prussia the marriages in a year are 1 in every 108 of the population, and the births 1 in 24. In Russia the marriages are 1 in 111, and the births 1 in 25. In Austria the marriages are 1 in 117, and the births 1 in 24. In France the marriages are 1 in 122, and the births only 1 in 28. In England the proportion of marriages is 1 in 123, and of births 1 in 28—greatly different from France. In Norway the proportion of marriages is 1 in 124; in Hanover, 1 in 128; in Holland and Denmark, 1 in 129; in Sweden, 1 in 135; in Spain, 1 in 141; in Bavaria, 1 in 160; and in Greece, only 1 in 174.  
The Poles appear to be the most prolific people in Europe, the births there being 1 to every 23 of the population. In Wurtemberg the births are as 1 in 26; 1 in 29 in Spain and Bavaria; 1 in 30 in Belgium, Holland and Norway; 1 in 32 in Sweden; 1 in 33 in Hanover, the Hesse Towns and Denmark; 1 in 34 in Greece.

**ERS. LEAP.**  
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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS  
FOR THE  
WEEK ENDING SATURDAY 18th JANUARY 1864.  
FOR THE  
1864.  
MANUFACTURERS,  
SALE.  
HOWSON'S  
REY STREET.  
ERCHAN'S  
ISLAND  
NEW PRINTED  
1864.





Tuesday, January 19, 1864.  
JURISDICTION TO JUSTICES IN CIVIL SUITS.

The Bill that was read a second time on Wednesday last will, if passed in its present shape, import into our colonial system of jurisprudence several novelties at present unknown to the English law. In the first place, giving a civil jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace (although not without precedent in the colonies) is entirely opposed to the practice now prevailing in England; and to the tenor of legislation, in respect to recovery of debts of any amount, great or small, with the simple exception of claims for wages, and the institution of a system of arrest on *mesne* process for a debt of \$50 is entirely repugnant to all modern legislation, as also the power intended to be given to Constables, by clause 35, which authorizes them to commit a debtor to jail. Indeed it is a power that was never recognized or given by the English law, even in the most rigorous days of imprisonment for debt.

We perfectly concur with the sentiment expressed in the second clause of the preamble. There can be no doubt whatever that the accumulation of business in the courts held in Victoria causes great delay in the collection of small debts, but if anyone can hold the opinion that the transfer of the jurisdiction in summary suits from the Chief Justice to the Police Magistrate in Victoria, would facilitate the despatch of business, let him attend at the Police Court on the trial of any wages suit, and he will speedily learn that the justices of the peace have no magic power of disposing of the cases that come before them with a rapidity that does not appertain to civil judges.

This bill, however, can hardly be taken to apply to Victoria at all, for it does not repeal the present jurisdiction of the Inferior Court of Civil Justice of Vancouver Island as established under Orders in Council of 1856, and only proposes to give to a single Justice of the Peace, concurrent jurisdiction with the Chief Justice over claims of less than \$100, and to two Justices the same concurrent jurisdiction in cases up to \$250.

Will this, we ask, be an effectual remedy against the evils enumerated in the preamble so far as the inhabitants of this city are concerned? Will it in point of fact put an end to the delay at present existing in the courts, or prevent debtors leaving the colony without paying their debts? For we cannot see that any other evils are therein pointed out which affect debtors or creditors who reside in this city. By giving a concurrent jurisdiction over sums of similar value it is more likely to create confusion, and would necessitate, in order to give any effect at all to its provisions, the constant attendance of a second stipendiary magistrate in the city. It would be very well to pass a short Act, giving the magistrates in all the districts named in the second clause of the bill, except the first, which is designated Victoria District, and comprises Victoria city and district, Esquimaux, Saanich, Metchoin, Highland and Sooke, the same jurisdiction which the judge of the Inferior Court of Victoria can exercise within his district. It is essential to the speedy recovery of debts and claims that some new arrangement should be made for the Small Debts Courts, but we trust that the House of Assembly will bear the bill which is to be introduced by the member for Salt Spring road, before agreeing to the first clause of "The Magistrate's Court Act." The latter would be found ineffectual for Victoria District without a supplemental act defining the right of the judge of the present Inferior Court to adjudicate in cases brought before him, and which, in spite of the Justices Act, would still be brought before him, and it will be labor and trouble thrown away to discuss the merits of an Act which does not provide one specific remedy in all summary suits. What a glorious state of confusion would arise if Jones were to summon Smith in the Magistrate's Court for \$250 for goods sold, and Smith in preference to filing his set-off for the same amount for work and labor, brings a cross action in the Summary Court for the same amount. There is nothing to prevent both parties getting a judgment.

It is not our intention on the present occasion to go *seriatim* through the clauses of this bill. We shall take an opportunity of doing so hereafter, if the Committee of the Whole House ever go so far as to pass the first and second clauses. We must, however, draw attention to a few of the clauses, which strike us as excessively move first. In the 1st place clause 4th, which provides that "Justices shall have no power to sue executors or administrators," would place any Justice of the Peace in this colony in a very peculiar position, if he happened to have a claim against the executor or administrator of a deceased party. This statute would prevent his recovering it.

The principle of arrest on *mesne* process or *capias* for small amounts, we do not approve of, and we are glad to find that the bill does not give any power to a Magistrate to order the arrest of any debtor on a *capias ad respondendum*; although, from many of the clauses in the act referring to the issuing of the writ of *capias*, and from the schedule containing some forms with reference to writs of *capias*, we should suppose that the framers of the Bill had either intended to give the power, or had supposed it to be inherent in all Justices of the Peace. If such a power had existed, or had been given by any previous clause of

the Act, the 9th clause would have provided ample time for the defendant to make arrangements for the payment of his debt, or for leaving the district as he might think proper, as it compels the Constable to serve a copy of the *capias* on the defendant at least five days before the return day thereof.

An Act for the establishment and regulation of any court of justice requires very careful framing, and few but practical lawyers can hope to succeed in drawing even a passable Bill. In the present instance we cannot trace any evidence of legislation in the clauses of the Bill. Those who really wish the small debt courts to remain as they are, could not do better than support the Justices' Act as it is, as its passage would hardly affect the present system at all.

A MINISTERIAL COUNCIL.

In a new and small colony like this, where the Legislature is necessarily few in numbers, and there are no political parties of sufficient strength and importance to whom might be entrusted the carrying on of the Government, it may be desirable to strengthen the hands of the Executive, and facilitate the transaction of public business by some other means. The notice of a motion for the appointment of a Ministerial Council for initiating and carrying on the public business in the Legislature, seems to have been brought forward with this intention. The notice was given by Mr. Burnaby three months ago, but for some unexplained reason it has been allowed to remain inert until Wednesday last, when the Speaker announced that the subject would be brought before the House to-day. The honorable member proposes to address the Governor requesting him to address the Council, doubtless following the system as in force in Jamaica and some of the other West India Islands. In these colonies the "Administrative Committee," as it is there called, consists of from three to five members chosen by the Governor, from the Legislative Council and Assembly, and presided over by him. Their duties are to introduce and support all Government measures. In Prince Edward's Island a somewhat similar body exists, with this important difference, however, that the members are elected by the people for a term of years, from regular electoral districts, and do not hold seats in either of the other branches of the legislature. The utility of something of the kind contemplated by this motion seems apparent. By means of the proposed Council, government measures may be brought forward in a more complete and satisfactory form than has frequently been the case, and much time and labor saved in the Legislature. A strong Government party will also thus be formed in the House, capable of exerting a powerful influence on the measures introduced either by themselves or by private members, and this fact leads us to consider the propriety of making the Council responsible to the popular branch of the Legislature. Unless this be done, the evils of irresponsible government will be only augmented, by thus strengthening the Government without adding a corresponding check in the Legislature. Possibly the hon. mover of the measure may contemplate the introduction in his motion of a provision to that effect, but at any rate we are satisfied a majority of the members will be unwilling to vote in the formation of such a party in the House unless a sufficient check is at the same time guaranteed. Meanwhile the debate on the subject will be looked for with much interest.

Colony of Vancouver Island.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1864.  
Abstract of the Probable Revenue of the Colonial Government of Vancouver Island for the Year 1864.

Table with 2 columns: HEADS OF REVENUE, ESTIMATE, 1864. Items include Real Estate Tax, Trade Licenses, Land Revenue, etc.

Abstract of the Sums required to defray the Expenses of the Colonial Government of Vancouver Island for the Year 1864.

Table with 2 columns: HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, ESTIMATE, 1864. Items include Establishments, Administration of Justice, Charitable Allowances, etc.

Establishments Detailed.

Table with 2 columns: CIVIL, THE GOVERNOR, COLONIAL SECRETARY, etc. Lists salaries and office contingencies.

Police and Gaols, exclusive of Establishments.

Table with 2 columns: POLICE, GAOLS. Lists expenses for fuel, water, light, transport, etc.

Revenue Services Detailed.

Table with 2 columns: Expenses connected with the Assessment of Real Estate, Printing, etc. Lists various revenue-related costs.

Light-Houses Detailed.

Table with 2 columns: SALARIES. Lists salaries for two Commissioners, Clerks, etc.

Education, Exclusive of Establishments.

Table with 2 columns: Victoria District, Craigflower, Nanaimo, etc. Lists educational expenses.

Table with 2 columns: TREASURER, CLERK, AUDITOR. Lists salaries and contingencies.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Table with 2 columns: Surveyor General, Assistant, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

ASSESSOR.

Table with 2 columns: Assessor, Assistant, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

HARBORMASTER.

Table with 2 columns: Harbormaster, Clerk, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

POSTMASTER.

Table with 2 columns: Postmaster, Clerk, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

II.—JUDICIAL.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Table with 2 columns: Chief Justice, Registrar, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Table with 2 columns: Attorney General, Clerk, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

SHERIFF.

Table with 2 columns: Sheriff, Extra Constables, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Table with 2 columns: Registrar General, Advance on Registrar General's Salary, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Table with 2 columns: Commissioner of Police, Superintendent, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

GOVERNOR OF GAOL.

Table with 2 columns: Governor of Gaol, One Gaoler, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

MAGISTRATE AND HARBORMASTER.

Table with 2 columns: Magistrate and Harbormaster, Constable, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Table with 2 columns: Clerk, Contingencies, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Table with 2 columns: Clerk, Occasional Assistance, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

Recapitulation of Foregoing Establishments.

Table with 2 columns: The Governor, Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, etc. Lists total salaries and contingencies.

Administration of Justice, exclusive of Establishments.

Table with 2 columns: ATTORNEY GENERAL, SHERIFF, QUARTER SESSIONS, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

Charitable Allowances.

Table with 2 columns: Victoria Hospital, Female Hospital, etc. Lists charitable expenses.

Police and Gaols, exclusive of Establishments.

Table with 2 columns: POLICE, GAOLS. Lists salaries and contingencies.

Revenue Services Detailed.

Table with 2 columns: Expenses connected with the Assessment of Real Estate, Printing, etc. Lists various revenue-related costs.

Light-Houses Detailed.

Table with 2 columns: SALARIES. Lists salaries for two Commissioners, Clerks, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Conveyance of Mails. Lists expenses for mail services.

Works and Buildings.

Table with 2 columns: SURVEYOR GENERAL, SALARIES, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

HARBORMASTER.

Table with 2 columns: Harbormaster, Clerk, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

POSTMASTER.

Table with 2 columns: Postmaster, Clerk, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

II.—JUDICIAL.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Table with 2 columns: Chief Justice, Registrar, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Table with 2 columns: Attorney General, Clerk, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

SHERIFF.

Table with 2 columns: Sheriff, Extra Constables, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Table with 2 columns: Registrar General, Advance on Registrar General's Salary, etc. Lists salaries and contingencies.

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Table with 2 columns: POLICE, GAOLS. Lists salaries and contingencies.

Revenue Services Detailed.

Table with 2 columns: Expenses connected with the Assessment of Real Estate, Printing, etc. Lists various revenue-related costs.

Light-Houses Detailed.

Table with 2 columns: SALARIES. Lists salaries for two Commissioners, Clerks, etc.

SUMMARY COURT.

THURSDAY, 14th January.

Donaldson v. Ewing.—Denies for Plaintiff Defendant in person. This case was part heard. Defendant had paid into court \$15, and deputed his liability to pay the balance claimed which was for wages. His Honor said that plaintiff had failed to make out his case and must be non-suited with leave to take out the amount paid into court.

Marino v. Rodonich.—Bishop for Plaintiff Ring for Defendant. The action was brought for \$53, balance of wages for taking charge of a mule in Cariboo. The plaintiff could only speak Solovonian and a smattering of French and it was with some difficulty that his evidence could be interpreted, defendant had been the receiver in chancery suit, and as such had employed the plaintiff. It was admitted at length by defendant that he had paid plaintiff \$112, and taken a receipt for \$170. The learned counsel for the defence on hearing this admission at once abandoned the defence, and a verdict was given for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Dougherty v. Parde & Parde v. Dougherty. Bishop for Plaintiff in first action, Green for Defendant. The first was an action for board and lodging. The cross action was for labor done on a claim which the parties held jointly on Lightning Creek, and which had been worked by Parde & Parde.

Mitling v. Cameron.—Mr. Drake for Plaintiff and Mr. Bishop for Defendant. This was a case for the recovery of the value of a cow. Several witnesses were examined on both sides—the cow was in attendance outside of the Court House, but it was too late to inspect her when the Court rose, so the case was adjourned that the Judge might have an opportunity of seeing her. The cow has been shaven that the brands may be seen the more plainly.

The Court sat till a very late hour and adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow (Friday), when jury cases will be taken up.

(BEFORE HIS HONOR CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON AND A JURY.)  
The following gentlemen were sworn in as a jury:  
Mr. Bunting Foreman, Messrs. Heistermann, Thain, Meredith, and Wriglesworth.

Dearbourn v. Chielovich.—Park instructed by Denes for Plaintiff, Ring instructed by Drake for Defendant. This was an action for \$242 damages for an alleged assault. It appeared that the plaintiff was the keeper of a oyster stand in the Occidental saloon or would have been but for Chielovich, the proprietor, of the saloon turning him out. An agreement had been entered into between Chielovich and Jacoby with regard to the letting of this oyster stand. There was a dispute as to the payment for the stand, and Chielovich objected to the plaintiff or Jacoby coming into the premises until the rent was paid. The alleged assault was committed by the defendant in preventing the plaintiff from going behind the counter. For the defendant it was alleged that the plaintiff was in the premises without leave and that the defendant used no unnecessary violence in ejecting the plaintiff.

Mr. Ring in addressing the jury, drew attention to the weakness of the evidence with regard to the assault, and made a long speech to the jury, to which Park replied, and wound up by saying that if the jury did not give a verdict for substantial damages, he hoped they might suffer the same penalties as his client and have a doctor's bill to pay.

The judge summed up and the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Wadson v. Lyons.—Park instructed by Denes for plaintiff Bishop for defendant. This was an action for \$242, for damages sustained by reason of the defendant having ridden over the plaintiff on Beacon Hill. The plaintiff was examined and called a witness to support his case; he also called Dr. Davis, but the Doctor's evidence proved adverse to the plaintiff. The defence was that the accident was entirely accidental, and that the plaintiff was playing the old soldier by a pretended injury. Verdict for defendant.

The case of White and others v. Christian & Zadecky was postponed till Monday next at half past 2.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CARIBOO.  
The Cariboo Express which arrived yesterday from New Westminster via Burrard's Inlet, by the whaleboat specially despatched by Messrs. Dietz & Nelson, brings Cariboo dates to the 22d ult., which, however, contains nothing additional from the mines of interest.

RICHFIELD, Cariboo, B. C. Dec. 22, 1863.  
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]  
You must overlook the brevity of my communication this time, as I have literally nothing to add since I last wrote. In the present state of quiet and inactivity it is a difficult thing to rake up anything which would prove interesting to your readers, and unless the few companies now at work or some of the prospecting parties on the neighboring creeks make a strike, you may expect to hear but little from this quarter for some time to come.

Only five or six claims continue at work. The Cariboo yielding the best pay. The Beargard Company have been compelled to stop work from water in their shaft. Previsions are abundant. Prices without change. Business generally dull.

The weather has not been so severe as it was expected to be.  
The next express will leave on or about the 9th proximo, when I hope to be able to send you something more worthy of notice.  
James McCormick, a native of New York, died at the Mouth of Quesnelle of consumption on the 23d ult.

THE CANDIDATES.—The friends of the three candidates are busily canvassing the city, and there is every appearance of a warmly-contested election. We would remind the supporters of Mr. Seary that there is danger in being too sanguine of the return of his candidate. Many a battle has been lost from too much self-reliance and under-estimating the strength of the opposing force. Let them be up and stirring; with a large and influential committee and good working sub-committees, the return of the man of their choice will then be placed beyond a doubt.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN EXPENDITURE.

It was once remarked by a more respected than the public writer of the present time because they did not know the depth of the public ignorance, he said, gave their readers things they did not know therefore much too allusively, not ask a paper where Hon. they know that, what use is that Honolulu is open to attacks of weakness of even experience when they have the arrangement. They have detected it once so often that they fancy can ascertain the truth, and the blunders are very frequent by those who have the direction, and having been on pass are blindly preserved in, impression that the public will the details, and if they do, we stand them. It is not unfrequently the duty of public journalists such mistakes, and to guard them against their recurrence so far as there are matters within the read and observe the ordinary events, which nevertheless cover in silence by public work their laying themselves open to which they cannot but occasionally, any branches of the nery or public service have become corrupt, or fallen will be the duty, however, task, of the writer who desires to give faithful and correct reports, to reflect with the abuses of the age, to unfold views, as far as it is possible, correction in the system of government, under which it may be. There are few communities, their public debts to compare false positions to regret. All of the public service cannot be in a state of perfection. In most colonies, public matters, more care for them in the rule. Many and great under which since the first colonization took place, we through. Many and various elements that with the country will require overhauling, place we can hardly reconceive list with which this colony and population of the do not say. Government are too highly it. No Government can expect served who pays below the average of the country. No men but essentially idle prefer government unnecessary to multiply offices of promotion and advancement service that there is in private what we feel inclined to deprecate pursued in this colony, is offices in a small community, unnecessary to multiply offices of promotion and advancement service that there is in private what we feel inclined to deprecate pursued in this colony, is

It is to be hoped that the members of the House of Assembly attracted to the state of the when the estimates come before have no doubt whatever that they will be the slightest criticized by some of our politicians. It is possible, however, for them even further than this, and we the present state of affairs, it able for them well to consider by any means, and if so, how effect retrenchment without injuring the public service.

THE INFLUENCE OF FASHION. useless to deny or attempt to the lot of mortals to be influenced or less degree by Fashion, some the fair sex will not be we say that they are quick to adopt the slightest changes of fashionable world. At this sensation and remarkable effect produced by the introduction embroidery on ladies' and children's dress, etc. This, when works a tiresome and tedious job, and they will thank us, we know, them that it is performed with rapidity by the Grover & Be which combines this with mar able features. The work of the little indefatigable worker, re- vely, and performed with an accuracy almost incredible. Pioneer Hat Store, Yates street, Victoria.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 19, 1864.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

It was once remarked by one of those pen more respected than that of any other public writer of the present century, that journalists as a class wasted half their influence because they did not comprehend the depth of the public ignorance. They always, he said, gave their readers credit for knowing things they did not know, and wrote therefore much too allusively. "People cannot ask a paper where Honolulu is, and they know that, what use is there in saying that Honolulu is open to attack. The converse of that blunder seems to be the especial weakness of even experienced politicians, when they have the arrangement of public affairs. They have detected the public ignorance so often that they fancy outsiders never can ascertain the truth, and the most palpable blunders are very frequently committed by those who have the direction of public things, and having been once suffered to pass are blindly preserved in, under the vain impression that the public will not go into the details, and if they do, will not understand them. It is not unfrequently becomes the duty of public journalists to point out such mistakes, and to guard the public mind against their recurrence so far as possible. There are matters within the ken of all who read and observe the ordinary current of events, which nevertheless cannot be passed over in silence by public writers, without their laying themselves open to the accusation of blind acquiescence in malpractices which they cannot but condemn. If, for instance, any branches of the state machinery or public service have through any cause become corrupt, or fallen into error, it will be the duty, however unpleasant the task, of the writer who desires in addition to giving faithful and correct record of current events, to reflect with truth upon the abuses of the age, to unfold and expose to view, as far as it is possible, all that wants correction in the system of public government, under which it may be his lot to live. There are few communities that have not their public evils to complain of, and some false positions to regret. All the departments of the public service cannot be expected to be in a state of perfection. In the oldest and best regulated forms of government and in most colonies, public matters are, as a rule, more cared for than in the mother country. Our own island is not an exception to this rule. Many and great are the evils under which since the first increase in our civilization took place, we have gone through. Many and various are the departments that with the advent of a new governor will require overhauling. In the first place we can hardly reconcile the heavy civil list with which this colony is saddled with the comparatively small revenue and population of the colony. We do not say that the employers of Government are too highly paid; far from it. No Government can expect to be well served who pays below the average salaries of the country. No men but those who are essentially idle prefer government service to any other permanent and regular employment. There is not as a rule half the chance of promotion and advancement in the public service that there is in private business. But what we feel inclined to deprecate in the system pursued in this colony, is the division of offices in a small community. Surely it is unnecessary to multiply offices. Better far would it be to pay the individual members of the civil service better, and to curtail their number. A glance at the heads of departments in our own city will convince the most liberal amongst us that there is some discrepancy between the income and expenditure of the state. Some eight or ten heads of departments are surely not the reverse of extravagant for a city of such magnitude as Victoria. We cannot but think that some retrenchment might be made in this respect with advantage. Fewer heads, with an efficient staff of clerks—not young gentlemen who are sent out to the colonies to vegetate upon what they themselves would call "a wretched government appointment"—but steady, quiet-going men of another calibre—at moderate salaries, who have some idea of work and how to perform it.

It is to be hoped that the notice of the members of the House of Assembly will be attracted to the state of the public offices when the estimates come before them. We have no doubt whatever that the civil list will be closely inspected and narrowly scrutinized by some of our political economists. It is possible, however, for the House to go even further than this, and who can say in the present state of affairs, it is not desirable for them well to consider whether it is by any means, and if so, how possible, to effect retrenchment without in any way injuring the public service.

THE INFLUENCE OF FASHION.—It would be useless to deny or attempt to deny that it is the lot of mortals to be influenced in a greater or less degree by fashion, and we presume the fair sex will not be displeased if we say that they are quick to discern and adopt the slightest changes occurring in the fashionable world. At this time a decided sensation and remarkable effects are being produced by the introduction of beautiful embroidery on ladies' and children's cloaks, dresses, etc. This, when worked by hand, is a tiresome and tedious job, and our fair readers will thank us, we know, for informing them that it is performed with marvellous rapidity by the Grover & Baker Machine, which combines this with many other valuable features. The work of days is, by this little indefatigable worker, reduced to minutes, and performed with a neatness and accuracy almost incredible. R. H. Adams, Pioneer Hat Store, Yates street, Agent for Victoria.

THE CANDIDATES.—The addresses of the three gentlemen who, we presume, will be the only candidates in the field for the vacant seat in our Legislature are now before our readers. Owing to the unusual pressure of business in our columns to-day we are unable to enter at length into the merits of the candidates; we would however state our attention to afford Mr. Seabury our cordial support in the coming contest. We advocate this gentleman's return solely on political grounds, believing him to be the best man for the people, and we hope that the people will show their appreciation of him as a candidate by returning him at the head of the poll.

THE NEW LIST OF VOTERS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

The claims for votes registered this year will have a considerable influence upon the present list of voters for the city of Victoria, if they are allowed to stand as they are at present, and inasmuch as any member elected now will be elected for a period of nearly two years and a-half, it would be very desirable, if it were possible, to give all new electors an opportunity of voting for the return of a member for the city. The importance of the trust which will be placed in the hands of the member chosen to represent the city of Victoria at the present time is so great, that all who have any right to vote ought to be allowed the privilege of exercising the franchise. It is all important to the interests of the colony that the member who is to be elected to fill the vacancy in the House, should be a man of sound and ascertained views; one in point of fact who will plainly tell the citizens what his views are, and who will hold fast to a decided line of policy without vacillation. We do not desire to see our members pledged on all questions; no member is worth a vote if he does not take his seat quite unfettered, and free to vote on each particular question as it arises, according to his own opinion, but no public man can carry any esteem with him unless he has fixed principles, and decided opinions, upon all main questions of political economy. There can be no doubt that from the present state of party feeling in the city, taking last year's list of voters as a basis on which to ground our opinions, no candidate expressing other than liberal views will have any chance of election; we do not suppose that the revised list would affect this position materially, and if we take into consideration the time that must elapse before the new lists will be ready, we cannot say that the advantage to be gained by admitting the new electors to vote at the coming election would in any way compensate for the delay that would be occasioned thereby.

The new claims having been now sent in, the Sheriff is required to make up the lists, and publish them for fourteen days; another period of fourteen days is allowed for objections, and then the list of voters and list of elections has to be submitted to the Revisor, so that a month must necessarily elapse in giving notices, and the Sheriff is not compelled to publish the list for fourteen days after the last day for sending in claims; and as there is no small labor in preparing the lists, it can hardly be expected with the greatest diligence that the new lists can be completed before the end of February. There could be no good end served by postponing the election for so long a period, but nevertheless it is of great importance that the electors should scrutinize well the list of voters when published, more especially the new claims. Many names annually re-appear on the list which have no right there, and it is by no means improbable that many of the new claims sent in will not bear scrutiny. The present election will, we have no doubt, be a sharply contested one. Every elector must be ready for the campaign next week, but we would earnestly caution every citizen against pledging himself to any party or individual before a public meeting has been held, at which each candidate may have an opportunity of expressing his opinions and views.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—There is a mystery about the proceedings of this body which tends to some extent to invest its doings with more or less interest, especially where a measure of more than usual public importance is under their consideration. Occasional glimpses of what is passing in review before these "potent, grave and reverend signiors" are afforded to the public, and have the effect of increasing the desire to know a little more of the operations thus quietly carried on. For instance, it is rumored about town that the bill to enable colonial barristers and attorneys to practice in our law courts is not unlikely to be shelved, through the persevering and determined efforts of a prominent legal member of the Council. Perhaps no measure has yet been brought before the House of Assembly, which received a more cordial and general support than this bill, nor one which was more acceptable to the community at large, and should the Council throw it out, they may expect to hear murmurs loud and deep from both Assembly and people. It is just possible that Dame Rumor may be astray in this matter; the old lady adds, however, that the gentlemen of the Honorable the Council are not famous for their punctuality or regularity of attendance, and that much delay and inconvenience to the public business is thus occasioned. A little more publicity given to their proceedings would probably have a beneficial effect in this particular, and would also enlighten the community as to the individual views entertained on measures in which they are deeply interested.

THE "HAM-PAT MAN."—John Thompson who was apprehended some weeks ago on suspicion of stealing a fat Christmas ham, was yesterday discharged. Thompson carried off the porcine delicacy in triumph.

DISCHARGED.—O'Brien, who has appeared several times on remand before the Police Magistrate charged with assisting men to desert from H. M. service, was yesterday discharged for want of proof.

THE GALE.—A strong sou'wester prevailed all day yesterday, and its effects will be in all probability be soon visible in the arrival of the fleet of vessels now due from England, San Francisco and elsewhere.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

THE CORONER STOPPING A FUNERAL CORTAGE.—We are requested by the Coroner to correct a statement which appeared in the columns of our contemporary of yesterday morning, headed "Inquest." From it the Coroner's action would appear to exhibit a great want of prudence and humanity whereas, the contrary is the case when the whole story is told. We are informed that as soon as the death of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen's child was reported, Superintendent Smith dispatched an officer to acquaint them that an inquest would be held at one o'clock the same day. The officer then summoned a jury. Notwithstanding all this, the authority of the officer was disregarded, and they proceeded to the city with the body. The Coroner, on his way to hold the inquest, 40 his great surprise met the funeral, and instead of directing the body to be taken back to the place where, by warrant, legally issued, the inquest should have been held; and where, at that very time, the jurors were assembled, awaiting the inquest, he kindly consented to have it brought into the first house, so that the procession might not be detained. We believe that in all accidents which result in death within a year, the act under which Coroners hold inquests, provides that inquests shall be held upon the bodies. It is to be regretted, therefore, under these circumstances that the body of the poor child should have been removed without compliance with the Coroner's instructions. The act referred to requires inquests to be held by the Coroner, in the following cases, viz: All casualties by which death occurs; all sudden deaths; all violent deaths; persons found dead; persons dying in prison; lunatics who die by suicide, and felons, of themselves. This is a general exposition of the law, as regards the duty of the Coroner.

COWICHAN AND COMOX REPRESENTATION BILL.—We understand that the bill granting a representative to the three new electoral districts of Cowichan, Comox, and Alberni, has passed the Legislative Council. As soon, therefore, as these districts express their willingness to bear their share of the taxes, they will be entitled to a voice in the affairs of the country. Comox, by the petition of the majority of the inhabitants, has already expressed its desire to be represented, and doubtless Cowichan will soon follow suit. As to Alberni, it is questionable whether Messrs. Anderson & Co. (there are no settlers there to be enfranchised) will consider the honor worth the price.

COAL AT COWICHAN.—His Worship the Mayor, Mr. J. G. McKay and Mr. Samuel Harris have formed themselves into a company and secured the right of working a coal seam which has been discovered at Cowichan. The proprietors believe this to be one of the finest mining speculations which has been originated of late. The ground has been surveyed by a government surveyor. The outcroppings, which are traceable for a long distance, are pronounced by competent judges to be of the most promising description. An engineer and two men were sent up on the Emily Harris to commence opening the seam.

SEAVING A COW.—Considerable amusement was occasioned yesterday from its having been found necessary, owing to the nature of the evidence in the case of *Millington vs. Cameron*, pending in the Supreme Court, to ascertain beyond doubt whether a cow in dispute had been branded or not. Two professional barbers were accordingly fetched, and for the charge of \$2 00, the cow underwent the tonsorial process. His Honor last evening reserved judgment in the case in order that he might himself examine the shaven part by light of day.

DOCTORS DIFFER.—Assays have to-day been made by Molitor & Co., of the sample of quartz from the Sangster Mining Company's ground, showing it to contain no larger proportion of gold than \$40 to the ton. Rather different from \$1,350 to the ton, as per assay by Gumbinner & Co! The next test, by the New Westminster assay office, may result in the answer, rather stereotyped to be sure, of "No gold, no silver."

CARIBOO EXPRESS.—The whale boat despatched by Messrs. Dietz & Nelson to Burrard's Inlet, to fetch the Express from New Westminster returned safely on Thursday morning. Barnard had got down with the Express, having been five days on the way from Yale, traveling partly on the ice and partly in canoes. Dates are to the 21st ultimo.

LENACY ON THE INDEMNITY.—Yesterday two fresh patients were admitted on medical certificates of lunacy to the Police Barracks. This swells the number of inmates similarly admitted to six. The "Monarch of the World" has been placed under restriction; poor King Henry's way is now reduced to the narrowest possible limits. He may with justice exclaim, that he is "monarch of all his surveys."

LICENSING COURT.—BEFORE THOS. HARRIS AND A. F. PEMBERTON, ESQUIRES, J. P.—Leave was granted for the transfer of the license of the California House, Johnson street, from Perkins & Avons to Bayley & Goldworthy.

THE "HAM-PAT MAN."—John Thompson who was apprehended some weeks ago on suspicion of stealing a fat Christmas ham, was yesterday discharged. Thompson carried off the porcine delicacy in triumph.

DISCHARGED.—O'Brien, who has appeared several times on remand before the Police Magistrate charged with assisting men to desert from H. M. service, was yesterday discharged for want of proof.

THE GALE.—A strong sou'wester prevailed all day yesterday, and its effects will be in all probability be soon visible in the arrival of the fleet of vessels now due from England, San Francisco and elsewhere.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

STABBING AFFRAY.—The cowardly, unmanly, and inhuman practice of resorting to the use of the knife when incensed, is not, we regret to say, confined to Port Ludlow and places of that ilk in the neighboring territory, where mob law to some extent overrules justice. Yesterday we had a painful illustration that our community is not exempt from the degradation which the presence of characters who can indulge in such practices entails. A dispute arose during the forenoon on St. On's wharf between an Irishman named Dougherty and a colored man named Hobbs, both draymen, relative to the carriage of some produce landed from the bark *Architect*. The former called the latter by an opprobrious epithet, and Hobbs threatened violence if the expression were repeated. Dougherty again used the same words, and Hobbs attacked him with his fist. During the scuffle which ensued Dougherty drew a long clasp knife, and although Hobbs grasped him closely to prevent his using it, he succeeded in plunging the weapon into Hobbs' groin, inflicting a serious, though we understand not a dangerous wound. Hobbs immediately released his grasp, and bleeding profusely, rushed into an adjoining store, where the injuries he had sustained were examined. So far Hobbs had not in any way disgraced himself, and the entire sympathy of those who witnessed the affray was in his favor, but he forfeited it all by suddenly appearing behind his antagonist, while the latter was being soundly rated by some bystanders for his cowardly conduct, and with one blow on the head from a dray stationer falling him to the ground. Dougherty, who soon recovered, was apprehended and conveyed to jail, while Hobbs was taken to the hospital. Dr. Trimble, who examined Hobbs' injuries, pronounced his wound a serious one, from which it will take some time to recover. Had the blade entered transversely, it would undoubtedly have severed the femoral artery. Dougherty is also found to have been badly injured, and has one or two cuts on his body, which he probably inflicted on himself in the struggle.

THE DEATH OF MEIGS DOUBTED.—Capt Montfort of the Northern Light, who arrived yesterday from ports on the Sound, informs us that no authentic information had been received of the death of Mr. Meigs at Port Madison, and it was hoped that the report was unfounded. A sailor positively asserts that he had seen Meigs on the wharf after the occurrence is said to have taken place, quite well.

SOCIAL PARTY.—The ladies of the Roman Catholic Church announce their intention of giving a social reunion in the Colonial Hall on Thursday evening. From what we hear of the programme, and from the well-known fact that the ladies always succeed in every thing they undertake, the public may anticipate a delightful party.

A BROKEN LEG.—On Sunday morning, about 1 o'clock, a man named Thomas Fogg, who has served his time in the Royal Engineers, fell or was thrown, while in a state of intoxication, from the sidewalk on Humboldt street, and broke his left leg above the knee joint. He was quickly picked up by the police and conveyed to the hospital, where he now lies. Dr. Dickson set the fractured limb yesterday.

NATIVE COPPER.—The manager of the Sooke Copper Mining Company arrived in town on Saturday with some very promising looking specimens of pure copper, taken from the company's mine. The metal is in a flattened form, and appears to become more massive the further they go down. It is expected that a solid vein of copper will ultimately be reached.

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REV. LACHLIN TAYLOR.—This worthy and esteemed gentleman having accomplished the great work for which he visited these shores by establishing branches of the British and Foreign Bible Society in this and the sister colony, is now about to take his departure. Some of the reverend gentleman's warmest friends and admirers have proposed to invite him to a breakfast, and the subject was on Saturday evening mooted at a special meeting of the committee held at Messrs. Franklin's office. Mr. Taylor however, who was present, expressed an earnest desire that the committee should not carry out the proposition. He spoke in the most feeling terms of

the good fellowship and personal kindness which had been manifested towards him by his brother ministers and the laity of both Colonies since his arrival amongst them, and he should ever treasure with the liveliest and most pleasurable feelings the recollection of his visit to Vancouver Island and British Columbia, not forgetting rugged Cariboo, which was not without its attractions. In taking an affectionate farewell, he should feel equally grateful to his friends if the proposed demonstration did not take place, and he advanced several reasons why he wished the committee to let the proposition slumber. After some discussion the committee decided upon shewing a deference to the expressed wish of the reverend gentleman. It certainly does strike us that there are other and more appropriate ways which the friends of Mr. Taylor might adopt for marking their esteem of the worthy gentleman, and ways in which a large portion of the community might be enabled, as we are sure they gladly would, join.

LITERARY INSTITUTE.

VICTORIA, JANUARY 14th, 1864.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—SIR:—On glancing over your valuable paper some time ago, I noticed a letter on the subject of a Literary Institute, signed "Australian Miner," and as I happen to be acquainted with that individual, I took the liberty to ask him how he would carry his suggestions into practice, and this is his answer: "I would, as I stated in my letter, petition His Excellency the Governor, through our city members, for a grant of the site in Government streets, and in the event of the prayer of the petition being granted, call upon the architects for designs, and after making my choice and ascertaining the estimated cost call a public meeting through the Mayor, and there and then appoint a collector for each city ward, to go round to every house and receive what they can afford to contribute towards the erection of the building. Now, on the supposition that in Victoria we have 5,000 inhabitants, and each individual contributes one dollar—which I consider a low estimate for such an object, especially when we recollect that we have some very liberal, open-hearted gentlemen among us, and who can well afford, and who would probably give, some a hundred dollars, others fifty dollars, twenty, etc., I would again apply to the Government to make up the remainder. And if they study their own interests and the welfare of the Colony they will readily accede to such a request, and for this reason; it will be the means of retaining a greater number of miners and other individuals in the city during the winter and as a matter of course, their money also. I have frequently heard men curse the place, simply because they have no place to which they can go to spend a leisure hour in rational enjoyment, and it is impossible for any one to know, much less describe, the dreadful monotony those persons feel who are obliged to walk the streets day after day, and which too often causes men to go far from themselves as to lose that self-respect and self-control which they otherwise would have, under more favorable circumstances; for they are actually, by force of these circumstances, driven into vice and vicious associations against their better judgment. But I must now revert to the building. We have been supposing that \$5000 has been contributed by the people, and another \$5000 by the Government—that makes \$10,000; and I should think that would build a good substantial brick building, of two stories, sufficiently spacious for the lower one to contain the library, reading-room and museum, and the upper one as the committee may devise either as a lecture-room or subdivided into offices and let out at such a rent as would pay the librarian and perhaps supply, in addition, the library with newspapers and periodicals. Then there is the library. Well, you remember, Joe, when I was connected with the Sunday school on Bendigo, that I proposed to the committee that I should have a library in connection with the school, and they objected, on the ground that they had no funds for the purpose, but I told them I could devise a plan so as to raise a library, and that was to go round amongst the people and receive what they were willing to give; and I and another did so, and some gave us money and others gave books, so that we had a very good library within a month; and I would say to the Committee of the Literary Institute: "Go, and do thou likewise." PRO BONO PUBLICO.

MONDAY, JAN. 18.

SOCIAL PARTY.—The ladies of the Roman Catholic Church announce their intention of giving a social reunion in the Colonial Hall on Thursday evening. From what we hear of the programme, and from the well-known fact that the ladies always succeed in every thing they undertake, the public may anticipate a delightful party.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 16th JANUARY, 1864.

Table with columns: DATE, TIME, WIND, TEMPERATURE, etc. for the week ending Saturday, Jan 16, 1864.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—For bad legs, bad breasts and scrofulous eruptions, this is a genuine specific. The grateful and earnest testimony of thousands who have experienced the unrivaled power of these compounds, and who have been raised from prostrate helplessness and a condition of wretchedness to health and vigor, renders it quite unnecessary to enlarge in this place upon its extraordinary virtues. The ointment should be rubbed with lukewarm water, and when the pores are thereby opened the Ointment should be rubbed in at least twice a day all around the diseased part. It then penetrates to the seat of the disorder, and effects a thorough and permanent cure. These preparations are composed of rare balsams, as mild as they are efficacious.

Tuesday, January 19, 1864.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Jan. 11, 1864.

House met at 3 15 p. m. Members present, Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Ridge, Powell, Tolmie, Trimble, Duncan, Street, Bayley, Foster, Dennes.

Mr. DeCosmos asked if the names of the members were taken down on the vote on the Legalization bill.

The Speaker said they were not.

Mr. DeCosmos would like the names to be taken down; he would also state that he intended to vote for the first reading of the bill, but owing to a misapprehension, he had remained silent.

THIRD READINGS.

The bills for the relief of John Copland and for the incorporation of the Chamber of Commerce, passed a third reading.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE MOTION TO COLLECT THE TAXES.

Mr. Duncan said that he had found that his notice of a motion requesting His Excellency to appoint commissioners to collect certain taxes, &c., was not properly drawn up, and therefore he would ask leave of the House to withdraw it. Leave granted.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Col. Foster said that he must call the attention of the House to a breach of the privileges of the House. He was aware that this was a matter that was nearly out of date in the present day, but as reports had been published in a certain paper that were incorrect, he thought that it should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. He did not lay any stress on casual mistakes, but he would ask this House whether the reports should be allowed to be intentionally falsified and given forth to the world as truthful. The Colonist of the 9th ult. published reports of the proceedings of this House that were totally incorrect, and it was accompanied with a general tone throughout the paper holding up the hon. members who had voted against the Legalization Bill, to the edification of one hon. gentleman. This was a matter that concerned the whole House, and he thought it incumbent on some member to take up the matter. He thought no member had a right to tax loyal and gentlemanly members with improper conduct, and he denied the right of any hon. member to make such unfounded accusations against his colleagues and to attribute to them improper motives. The hon. member proceeded to intimate that the second member for Victoria had made use of the Colonist to make false reports and convey wrong impressions in regard to his (Col. Foster's) remarks in the House.

Mr. DeCosmos—Mr. Speaker, I must call the hon. gentleman to order. He thought no member had a right to tax loyal and gentlemanly members with improper conduct, and he denied the right of any hon. member to make such unfounded accusations against his colleagues and to attribute to them improper motives. The hon. member proceeded to intimate that the second member for Victoria had made use of the Colonist to make false reports and convey wrong impressions in regard to his (Col. Foster's) remarks in the House.

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Col. Foster—I am alluding to the misrepresentation made in this paper of the 9th inst. (holding up a Colonist of that date). He found in this paper that the second member for Victoria had made use of the Colonist to make false reports and convey wrong impressions in regard to his (Col. Foster's) remarks in the House.

Mr. DeCosmos said the hon. member for Esquimaux had charged him with committing incorrect reports to be made. Dr. Tolmie was Mr. Duncan rose to a question of order.

The Speaker—The hon. gentleman is quite in order; it is a question of privilege.

Mr. DeCosmos—The whole of the hon. member for Esquimaux's accusations are confined down to a trivial mistake of Dr. Tolmie's name instead of Dr. Trimble's. By looking at the vote on this bill as reported by the Colonist, any one could see that Dr. Tolmie's name was correctly placed as a supporter of the bill; the mistake was, he had no doubt, simply a clerical error, and worthy of no member's attention. Doubtless the press were quite capable of defending themselves in this matter; but the hon. gentleman had made a cloak of this affair to insinuate unfounded charges against him (Mr. DeCosmos).

The Speaker said as he supposed the House was now satisfied on this matter they would proceed to business.

HARBOR DEFENCES.

The House went into committee of the whole on the defences.

Dr. Tolmie said that it was very necessary to have the harbor of Esquimaux and Victoria put in a proper state of defence, also a few obstructions in the shape of Armstrong guns to defend our coasts. This measure was the most necessary now, on account of the great changes on this continent. The Americans were fortifying their coasts in all directions—at Canada, at San Francisco, and spending \$40,000 at the mouth of Columbia River. For the same reason that the mother country increased her armaments to keep pace with her neighbors, so ought we. The best state of preparedness for war was the surest guarantee of peace. He thought this a very opportune time to apply for aid. In addition to the menacing state of affairs in America, we find the mother country in such a prosperous state and more able to afford aid. The present feeling in England towards the Colonies was of the most kindly and maternal nature. He urged the renewal of the volunteer movement.

Mr. DeCosmos—Where will we get officers? (laughter.)

Dr. Tolmie—Oh! we'll manage that. Some say the policy at home was that the Colonies should support themselves, but we must turn a deaf ear to such statements.

Col. Foster spoke on the motion, and it was understood to support the measure, but it was impossible to hear half of what he said. He did not think we were in any great danger; he believed the measure would receive the general support of the House, so he would say no more.

Mr. Duncan said no doubt it would be very fine to defend our coasts with a dozen ironclads, but he would rather see a dozen of four mills.

Mr. DeCosmos believed, with Mr. Duncan, in four mills, and also lumber mills (laughter), but he would be also very glad to see, as happily remarked by the honorable member for Victoria district, a few obstructions, but of a different kind from those lately exhibited in the House. He would suggest an ironclad Monitor and a regiment of the line (hear,

hear). He thought the main protection we had was our poverty—the small amount of wealth an enemy could carry away. He however would not heartily support the motion. He was also in favor of volunteers; this movement had been once started here, but the chief officer of the company had found cause, from some reason or other, to leave the country shortly after securing his appointment. As one who had been drilled as a school boy every Saturday in youth, he (Mr. DeC) would gladly join the volunteer movement.

Mr. Street said it was of great importance to have some defence in case of war; he did not think our poverty would be a very sure defence. He had nothing further to say on the subject; he could not pass over, however, these repeated personalities introduced in debate to-day; he objected to be styled as an "obstructor." Some honorable members could not speak of Armstrong guns without alluding as "obstructors" to those who differed from them in this House. As to the bill just rejected by the House, he had voted on it according to his conscience.

Mr. Young would be most happy to support the hon. member for Victoria district in this matter. It was necessary, however, to go somewhat further than the hon. member had done; it must be considered either in committee of the whole or in select committee. He would say that the Imperial Government had some idea of defending this colony some years ago, as they had instructed Sir Thos. Maitland to land some cannon here, and he had landed two 68-pounders, but unfortunately he was ordered to return to the ship to this day without either carriage, powder or shot. (Laughter.) In answer to a former movement as to volunteers, 1,000 rifles had been sent out here by the home government, but he was sorry to say they had not been in the hands of any one as yet.

Dr. Tolmie said the hon. member for Lake the watery district (laughter) seemed in favor of flour mills naturally enough, and doubtless was also in favor of saw mills; this was all very good, but defences for the country were also necessary; so far as poverty being our defence, we must remember that peace or war did not rest with us.

Dr. Helmecken said he heartily supported the motion. He thought, however, that it would be necessary to take steps to defend the ships themselves as well as the harbors. An iron-clad monitor was now at San Francisco; at least she was at the bottom of the water now, but would doubtless soon be up, and in case of war might pay a visit, and we must be prepared for her. The best guarantee of peace, however, were commercial treaties, telegraph lines, steamboats and such like.

The hon. gentleman took occasion to allude to the introduction of military exercises in our schools as very advantageous. He saw no reason why the bill should not pass, but he would give more for a reciprocity treaty and a telegraph line than for a dozen ironclads. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Street asked if these things would aid us in a war with Great Britain and the United States.

Dr. Helmecken asked if it were not their commercial relations that prevent a war now? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ridge said it appeared to him that we were taking up the question of military exercises at the time for making defences was long before they were actually wanted. He thought it was a duty that the Home Government should defend us at their own cost; at our own cost it was a very different thing. The hon. gentleman had advanced a volunteer movement, which could get up a magnificent company here now, and defend ourselves on land at least.

Dr. Tolmie's motion was then put— "That this Committee deems it of the utmost importance that defences be provided for Victoria and Esquimaux harbors, and that steps be taken for the purpose of bringing the subject to the notice of Her Majesty's Government." Carried nem con.

The committee reported progress.

To-morrow the House would take up the subject of Direct Steam Communication with Panama.

Mr. DeCosmos asked about the Petition of Good Templars.

The Speaker said it had not been reported by the Committee on Private Bills.

The House adjourned till to-morrow (Tuesday).

TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1864.

House met at 3 15 p. m. Members present, Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Tolmie, Foster, Street, Duncan, Bayley, Dennes.

The Speaker read a communication from the Governor in relation to the conveyance to the Church of England of the Church Reserve.

CHURCH RESERVE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the above question, Mr. Bayley in the Chair.

The Chairman read the correspondence on the subject from His Excellency and the B. N. A. Association on the subject, the substance of which we have already laid before our readers.

Dr. Helmecken said it appeared to him that the whole question resolved itself into this—whether we were prepared to pay \$25,000 per annum for such a purpose. Of course this meant for the two colonies, but he thought we were not prepared to pay even our proportion of this amount. Even if we were we had better attend to the establishment of the necessary communication along our own coast. He felt sure if this latter subject had been attended to, a much larger number of inhabitants would now be in our settlements. The mere fact of living in back settlements was unpleasant enough of itself, and it was the duty of the Government to ameliorate as much as possible their condition. So far as direct steam communication was concerned, he thought we had been very liberally dealt with by our American neighbors—as he had often said before, far more than by Her Majesty's Government. He really did not believe these colonies were prepared to pay this large sum, but as it was to be paid by the two colonies, it would be well to see if British Columbia were prepared to do her share. Of course a new line would confer some benefit, but he believed that a small number of immigrants by such a line would find their way to this colony. The steamship company would of course spread favorable information in regard to this country, and endeavor to induce a large immigration for their own benefit; but he thought such an immigration would do far more harm than good. This colony could

not absorb a large number of people, and it was better not to have them here than to go away penniless and disgusted. He believed that at present we could easily find all the people we want to do the required labour in the colony; and, if we did want more, we could easily find them, without expending \$25,000 a-year. This is one side of the question; on the other side, if by this means a suitable population could be brought here, it is possible that the colony might be greatly benefited. As it is, however, he thought it better to let things take their own course; when the colony became larger and richer it would be time enough to move in the matter. The hon. gentleman spoke strongly in favor of cultivating the most intimate relations with the neighbouring States; it seemed to him that an American line of steamers held out far greater advantages to us than an English line. (Oh! oh!) In that it would be a saving of \$25,000 a-year.

Mr. Street was happy to take up the other side of the question. He had left important business to come to give his vote on this question to the House, but he would not do so until he had travelled several times over the American lines, and must say that for families especially they were simply terrible. As to immigration, he was not so much afraid of it as the honorable Speaker seemed to be. Even among the poorer classes who would be induced to come over, there would be many who would have capital to invest, and would thus be the means of affording employment to the others. The honorable Speaker seemed anxious to cultivate closer relations with the United States. He (Mr. S.) had a great regard for the States, as neighbors and business men, but he wished to see this essentially a British colony (hear, hear). He feared if we gave the cold shoulder to this proposal, it would be a long time before we would have another similar opportunity.

Col. Foster begged to offer his support to a scheme which would join the colony with Britain. He thought it would be of great benefit to all classes of the population. He agreed, however, with the honorable member for Melchoban as to the large amount asked as a subsidy, and he would like to know what proportion British Columbia would bear of the sum. In regard to our own colony, he thought little had been done to open it up, and he attributed this to the want of immigration. He thought that any reasonable amount of immigration might be employed in mining operations. He believed from his own knowledge that we might occupy easily three times the amount of labor now have with our present resources. As to the Home Government giving us aid, he believed that rested entirely in the hands of the colony itself; if we did nothing for ourselves we could expect nothing from them. He believed we would never get the English Government to aid us, unless we showed them very good reasons, either commercially or geographically for so doing, and he would advocate this colony taking some steps to do a little more, to gather more knowledge of our resources and capabilities than we now possess.

Mr. Young said that it was well known that several applications had been made to the Home Government for a direct line of steamers, but had received for answer that the Home Government was not disposed to extend her subsidies to any colony. These applications the colony had offered to do nothing themselves, and till we did what we could, be it much or little, we could expect no aid. It was not necessary that this colony should pay the \$25,000 herself. The question was what proportion of the necessary amount are we prepared to pay. He understood from London merchants interested in this colony, that when we raised as much as we could the Home Government would make up the balance required. He believed that the colony would be benefited by such an enterprise. It was well known that the charges on goods via the Isthmus of Panama were so enormous as to prevent the shipment of goods in large quantities. If we could get a certain kind of light vessels the English goods here quickly and cheaply, we could do a large trade in them with our southern neighbors, and so increase the commerce of the mother country. As to British Columbia he believed that she would only pay her proportion of a subsidy by the steamers running to the return trips of the steamers. With regard to voting facilities for vessels sufficiently large to pay, to get up to New Westminster. As to immigration, he did not believe a single instance could be found where a man capable and willing to work, had to go away from this colony for want of employment. As to a steam communication along the coast, parties who had proposed to put on a line had asked the large subsidy of \$1,200 per annum. He understood, however, that a steamer was now on the way from England, which would be sent to a coast trade, and which would probably be so employed. As to a steam communication along the coast, parties who had proposed to put on a line had asked the large subsidy of \$1,200 per annum. He understood, however, that a steamer was now on the way from England, which would be sent to a coast trade, and which would probably be so employed.

Mr. DeCosmos said that the hon. speaker had laid down opinions calculated to deter immigration to this colony. He (Mr. DeC) believed that this colony had the capacity to support a very large and thrifty population. In common with many hon. members, he had a great objection to the colonies, and he must say that these colonies possess all the requirements to build up national greatness. The Pacific coast had been the first to make manual labour honorable; in older countries the pick, the pan, and the shovel, were deemed unworthy of men of education; it remained

for this coast to dignify labour by making these lowly implements honorable. The hon. member advocated the establishment of a steam-ship line, but said that, from a conversation he had had with a gentleman who had come here for the purpose of looking into this matter, he thought that direct line from Panama, without calling at San Francisco, would not pay. He would emphatically state that he was in favor of a British line of steamers, but he did not think that calling at San Francisco would have the effect of preventing passengers who had set out for this port from continuing their journey. As to coast routes, he thought that subsidizing steamers might do temporarily, but the only permanent way was to construct trunk roads through the island. In regard to this country not being fitted to receive immigrants, he believed it to be as well fitted as Canada or Australia. As to the motion of the hon. Colonial Secretary, before he (Mr. DeCosmos) would vote for a subsidy of \$2000 a year, he would like to know from the hon. gentleman if the country could afford it. As to British Columbia, if the matter be left with one section of the country, they will probably vote for direct steam communication to New Westminster at any cost; it remains to be seen whether the other sections would not be disposed to adopt more liberal views.

Dr. Helmecken said that, as the estimates would in all probability be laid before the House in a very few days, it would probably be well to defer the consideration of this subject till after this time was done.

Mr. Young said he would withdraw his resolution till the estimates were laid before the House, which would be in two or three days. His object in naming a sum was simply that we might go to British Columbia and say what we would give. The estimates had been ready for some months, and had only been delayed till the close of the financial year.

The committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The Speaker announced that to-morrow (Wednesday) the House would take up Mr. DeCosmos' Bill to grant civil jurisdiction to justices of the peace, &c., also Mr. Dennes' small debts bill and Mr. Duncan's bank note bill.

A MINISTERIAL COUNCIL.

The Speaker said that on Friday the House would take up Mr. Burnaby's motion praying His Excellency to appoint a ministerial council for initiating and carrying on the public business in the House.

The House adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday).

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1864.

House met at 3 15 p. m. Members present, Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Powell, Street, Trimble, Duncan, Osawell, Bayley, Dennes.

SMALL DEBTS BILL.

Mr. Dennes brought in the bill for the more easy discovery of small debts and demands. He proposed the appointment of a barrister as County Judge, who might relieve the Chief Justice of part of the work which now devolved upon him.

Mr. DeCosmos said he had read the abstract of the bill and thought it his duty to oppose it as it now stood.

Mr. Duncan would support the introduction of the bill.

Leave granted to introduce the bill.

CIVIL JURISDICTION TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

This bill came up for a second reading. Mr. DeCosmos, in moving the second reading of the bill, said that the proper time for discussing the bill was in committee, when any amendments or alterations could be made.

Mr. Bayley would support the bill as it is unless some other bill should be offered which would better meet the circumstances of the case.

Dr. Trimble briefly supported the bill.

Mr. Street said that there were probably some few objectionable clauses in this bill, but as a whole he must say he liked it very much. He would have much pleasure in supporting the bill. Read a second time nem con and committed.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bayley in the chair.

BANK NOTE BILL.

Mr. Duncan brought up his bill to restrain the unauthorized issue of bank notes and paper currency. It was the province of the Government to have an entire command over the paper currency of the country. This end was attained by the system of chartered banks. He thought that every party with a right to issue paper money should give to the Government proper guarantees as his ability to redeem his paper for cash at any moment. This was absolutely necessary for the safety of the community.

Mr. DeCosmos would ask the hon. mover whether he intended to make any amendment to the bill to enable any parties to establish banks of issue by giving the proper guarantees?

Mr. Duncan had not contemplated making any such amendment. Parties had peculiar views as to banking, and could get special acts passed through the House to suit their requirements.

Dr. Trimble would ask what the hon. mover proposed to do with the bank notes already issued?

Mr. Duncan said that the banks of British Columbia and British North America were the only recognized banks in the colony [None! from all parts of the house]. Mr. Duncan—the only banks recognized by Her Majesty's Government were these two.

Dr. Helmecken said the question was simply as to the notes issued by McDonald & Co. If this bill passed, these notes would be made spurious. He thought paper money just as good as any other, provided the issuer were solvent. (Laughter.) This was a very important subject, and should be dealt with cautiously.

Mr. Street thought that it was very necessary to treat this measure with the greatest caution; he found, however, that this bill would be doing injustice to a certain individual. He was in favor of a general banking act which would allow all parties who could give proper securities to issue paper money. As to chartered banks, he thought that they did not give the security here they do at home, because, although they may have a large paid-up capital, there is not much security that their managers in the colonies would not issue paper money themselves beyond the capital of the banks. He thought this bill would be giving a monopoly to

the two chartered banks now in existence. He did not see how we could pass this bill under the present circumstances.

Dr. Helmecken thought that a bill enabling parties to issue paper money under sufficient guarantees might be introduced. He did not know but even government bills might be issued, and used with advantage in paying taxes.

Mr. DeCosmos—And everything else.

Dr. Helmecken—Yes, and everything else: Dr. Powell thought a general banking act ought to have preceded this compelling banks to give dollar for dollar security. He looked on this bill rather in the light of creating a monopoly. The bills of the bank, the issue of which this bill proposed to stop, were circulating freely all through the upper country. It had been said by certain parties that a banking act was premature also. He would be glad to support a bill which would compel issuers of paper money to give proper security.

Mr. Street would not see this bill thrown out entirely. (Hear, hear.) He thought a clause might be introduced causing banks to show a sufficient amount of specie reserves to protect their bills in circulation, and that no paper money should be issued in excess of that amount in reserve. He thought it a most unwise thing to allow any banks to issue as just as much paper money as the people would choose to take. He had seen the evils caused by "wild-act" banks in the United States, and would earnestly wish to guard against such an evil here.

Mr. DeCosmos said he concurred with the spirit of this bill, but not fully with its details. He regarded this as one of the most important measures which had come before the country. The thing, above all others, we should strive for was to encourage capital to flow into this country. In all countries paper money based on Government securities, or a metallic reserve, had worked beneficially. If, by the introduction of paper money, the rate of interest could be reduced from 18 per cent to 12 per cent, the benefits would be obvious. He could adduce instances of paper issues having such an effect. He was not disposed to interfere with the working of chartered banks in this colony. Everything done to encourage the introduction of capital into this country was advancing the welfare of the colony; but he was not disposed to set up a bar to free trade in banking. (Hear, hear.) It was simply a commercial operation, and on commerce the well-being of the country depends. He would suggest the addition to the bill before the House, of a provision enabling parties who could certify that they were in possession of a certain amount of capital, to issue a corresponding amount of paper money. In any case time ought to be afforded to allow any parties who did not wish to comply with the Act to redeem their bills which were in circulation.

Mr. Young would ask the honorable mover if the bill were not a copy of a Canadian act of the same name.

Mr. Young said, in Australia, banking establishments must have a separate act to give them the necessary power. The case in Canada was analogous to ours, in regard to the facilities for the escape of defaulting debtors. Notes might be issued in Carbon and exchanged for gold dust, and the dust might come down here, be sold and the party leave the country long before the notes came down (hear, hear). The point had been raised that managers of chartered banks might issue any amount of notes, but it might as well be said that the managers might pocket all the funds and bolt with them. He could not see that this bill was setting up any monopoly. He was not sure of the expediency of a general banking act at present. He thought the case might be met, as proposed by the bill, by the passing of a special act for every bank proposed to be established. He looked on banking, like his honorable colleague for the city, as a commercial transaction, but he deprecated the present state of the law by which any one may issue notes without limit. As the name of a certain banking house had been mentioned, he must say that he had seen their notes and they were of a very poor description, only a lithograph, and not offering proper security against fraud.

The committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

POWER OF ORIGINATING MONEY BILLS.

Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that he would ask the House to appoint a day to discuss the undoubted right of this House to originate money bills, with or without the consent of the Executive.

The Speaker said it would have to be taken up in committee.

RESIGNATION OF MR. RIDGE.

The Speaker read a letter from J. C. Ridge, Esq., M.P., tendering his resignation of his seat in the House of Assembly.

The House adjourned till to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 p.m.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

The hon. member for Esquimaux professes to feel aggrieved at us for not reporting faithfully his remarks in the late discussion on the Legalization Bill. The honorable gentleman expects us to perform impossibilities—for any one who has tried to catch the dulcet tones of Col. Foster in the House, must be well aware that it is quite impossible to hear more than one word in every twenty he utters! But the hon. and gallant gentleman goes further, and accuses us of giving "intentionally falsified reports." If the opinions expressed by the honorable gentleman in his place in the House were so weighty as to be likely to have any influence with the public, there might be some inducement for us to put words in his mouth, but the most ardent admirer of the honorable gentleman will hardly aver that this could be the case.

Mr. P. P. however, totally failed to substantiate the charges of incorrectness which he so rashly brought against us, and when closely pressed to state his grounds for complaint, could only say that we had given Dr. Tolmie's name as seceder of a motion, incorrectly, instead of Mr. Trimble's! The truth is, the honorable gentleman felt that he had no reason whatever to complain of our reports, but simply made use of them as a stalking horse to cover his personal attack upon another hon. member. We would request the hon. and gallant member for Esquimaux, should he ever feel disposed to bring a similar complaint before the House, to have some grievance, however slight, to advance, and also, if he wishes the public to have the full benefit of his senatorial wisdom, to utter his remarks in an audible voice.

WEE CORPORATI

High Legal Authority de  
validity!

In common with the great thinking, common-sense men of our day, we have all long maintained the legality of the city corporation, and the few whom we have in some measure blinds, undeniable facts of the case, can have been by one opinion, among those who have devoured most eury attention to the most that we place before them, one of the most able counsel in our country, the Hon. Mr. Justice, in his opinion of a barrister of 12 years' experience, which we feel convinced is sufficient to remove any doubts, be entertained by any citizen who has a reasonable opinion.

Below our readers will find the opinion of a barrister of 12 years' experience, which we feel convinced is sufficient to remove any doubts, be entertained by any citizen who has a reasonable opinion.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, January 19, 1864.

THE CORPORATION.

High Legal Authority declares its validity!

In common with the great majority of thinking, common-sense men in this community, we have all along maintained the perfect legality of the city corporation, and of the Mayor and Council. Induced with the exception of a well-known writer in a morning journal, and the few whom his sophisms have in some measure blinded to the plain undeniable facts of the case, there has and can have been but one opinion on the matter, among those who have devoted even the most cursory attention to the question. And now that we place before them the opinion of one of the most able counsel in the city, pronouncing in most unequivocal terms in favor of the validity of the Incorporation Act, we cannot imagine that even these few will for one moment place beside this weighty opinion the mere unsupportedipse dixit of a writer whose antecedents forbid that he should be possessed of sufficient legal lore to hazard more than a conjecture on a question of such importance.

Below our readers will find the written opinion of a barrister of 12 years' experience, which we feel convinced will amply suffice to remove any doubts that may still be entertained by any citizen who has "come to his reason."

EDWARD BRITISH COLONIST. SIR.—Having entertained some doubts as to whether could legally sit as a member of the Victoria City Council, I have deemed it prudent to ask the opinion of Counsel on the matter, and accordingly I have consulted Mr. McCreight, whose written opinion I now forward to you should you wish to make it public. My intention was to have read it before the Council this evening, had there been a full board present. I am, &c.

RICHARD LEWIS. VICTORIA, Jan. 11, 1864.

QUESTIONS.

Two questions are proposed. 1. Is there a Corporation for the City of Victoria? 2. Is there a Mayor and Council?

I think the "Victoria Incorporation Act, 1862," did establish a Corporation for the City of Victoria, and that there is a Mayor and Council; assuming, as of course I do, that the requirements of the statutes as to their election, have been complied with. I do not see how any doubt can be entertained on these points.

In construing the Act, the usual rule must be applied: To give an effect to every clause, section, and word, if an effect can be given to it. "Dunn vs. Statutes, p. 574."

Now, assuming that there could be no doubt as to the meaning of the word "incorporated" in the first section if it stood alone. I think there can be none whatever when we observe the expression "Corporation" used in its ordinary sense in many parts of the Act.

The Act in clear language directs that there shall be a Mayor and Council elected in a certain manner, with certain powers and duties attached to their offices when elected. All that is required of these gentlemen, is to perform their duties accordingly, and not to exceed their powers.

I did not understand the judgment of the Chief Justice to lay down that there was no Corporation. All he was called upon to decide was the very different question whether they had power to raise money in the manner proposed by their by-law.

Certainly there seems abundant ground to sustain his decision without straining the Act for the purpose of making nonsense of it. I may observe that the Council are precluded from incurring any personal responsibility by the 22nd section.

I may further observe, that the Corporation as such, have been recognised by the Legislature in the "Victoria Incorporation Decree Act, 1863," and by the "Provisional Act for the Election of Mayor and Councilors, 1863, but I do not think it at all necessary for that body to resort to this argument in favor of their existence.

J. F. McCREIGHT. JAN. 11th, 1864.

GOV. PICKERING'S MESSAGE.

We are indebted to Governor Pickering of Washington Territory, through the courtesy of Allan Francis, Esq., U.S. Consul, for a copy of the message delivered to the Council and House of Representatives, on the 23rd ultimo.

The message is an able exposition of the affairs of that territory. After advertizing to the unhappy war still waging in the East, and commenting on the immunities which the people of his territory enjoy from the evils attending the rebellion, owing to their remoteness from the scenes of actual conflict, he enumerates the various blessings for which his people have to be thankful to the Great Disposer of events, and then proceeds to enlarge upon the following measures, viz., "Military Protection to Emigrants—Legislative Appropriations—Pacific Railroad and Telegraph—District Courts—Indian Treaty—Police Lands—Fortifications—Embargo—Divorce—Wagon Road—Agricultural College—Insane Hospital—Mail Routes—and Gold Mines."

Under the head of Fortifications, we find the following:— "By act of Congress of February 20th, 1862, one hundred thousand dollars were appropriated for defenses at the mouth of the Columbia river, the work has been commenced but I am not advised of the progress made. No provision has yet been made for the defence of Puget Sound, the great artery of ocean navigation into the central part of the Northern portion of the Territory. I am informed by Gen. Alford that he has urged upon the Government the importance of sending iron clad vessels for the defence of Columbia river and Puget Sound. In addition to vessels of war, there should also be land fortifications on the Sound.

This important subject of national defenses, necessary for the protection of Admiralty Inlet and Puget Sound, should at once be brought to the attention of Congress.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY, JAN. 11.

Present—His Worship the Mayor and Councillors Lewis, Stronach, Wallace, and McDonald.

ASSISTANT FIRE WARDENS. Mr. McDonald's By-law empowering the Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department to assume the duties of Fire Wardens, under certain restrictions as delineated in the following By-law, passed the first reading.

SUPPLEMENTARY BY-LAW. For the better protection of the city against fire.

We the Mayor and Council, &c. And whereas it is expedient for the better protection of the City of Victoria against fire.

That from and after the passage of this By-law the Chief Engineer and First Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department of the City of Victoria may and are hereby authorized to enter any building or tenement within the limits of the said city, individually or together, to inspect any furnaces, chimneys, stoves, pipes, furnaces, ranges, fire-places, or other vessel in which fire is kept; and in his or their opinion the same is constructed, erected or placed contrary to the provisions of By-law No. 1, for the protection of the city against fire, he or they shall give notice to the person or persons who shall have failed to comply with the provisions of the said By-law, and all persons failing as aforesaid shall be liable to the penalty expressed in the said By-law.

STREET TENDERS. Tenders were opened and read for the construction of sidewalk on the east side of State street from Lorimer and Thompson, and were referred to the Committee on Contracts.

This being all the business before the meeting, the Council adjourned to Monday next, at the usual hour.

SUMMARY COURT.

(BEFORE HIS HONOR CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.)

MONDAY, 11th January.

Wadson vs. Lyons.—Mr. Park, instructed by Mr. Dennes, for plaintiff, Mr. Bishop for defendant. This was an action brought to recover \$242.50 damages claimed by plaintiff, by reason of defendant riding over him at Beacon Hill. Mr. Bishop applied for a commission to take evidence in California from two witnesses there. Mr. Park opposed on the grounds that the Court had no power to issue a commission, and that since suit had been issued the defendant had met the plaintiff and offered him \$100 compensation, stating he was about to leave the colony. His Honor refused the application and ordered a trial by jury on Friday next.

Summerton vs. Ewing.—Mr. Dennes for plaintiff; defendant appeared in person. This was an action to recover \$75 balance due for 19 1/2 days' work, as carpenter. The plaintiff was examined, also witness on his behalf; further hearing was adjourned till Monday next.

McCormack vs. Allen.—Mr. Dennes for plaintiff; Mr. Bishop for defendant. Action to recover \$64 for work done on defendant's house in Fort Street. After hearing evidence on both sides, his honor non-suited plaintiff, considering case not made out.

LATER FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

By the arrival of the ship Torrent, Capt. Carlon, at Port Angeles, from Shanghai, after a splendid run, we have news to the 6th December last.

We have been favored by a gentleman who was a passenger on board with files of the Friend of China, from which we extract the following:

THE CHINESE REBELLION.—BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.—SINGAPORE BARRIERS.

The Friend of China, of November 30th mentions that the Imperial forces under command of the British officer, Major Gordon, were besieging the city of Soochow, which was stoutly defended by the Taipings. Several bloody engagements had been fought with doubtful results. A number of English officers were killed, amongst whom were captains Gibb, Uphoff, Whye, and Knight; Major Kirkham and Lieut. Hodson badly wounded, Capt. Wadwell missing. The stocks defending the city were taken and retaken several times.

The Taiping General wrote the following unique epistle to Major Gordon: "My lamp has burnt with but flickering ray lately, Major Gordon. Perhaps you think my oil is gone? Not so! Let your next victory be recorded."

The following was the latest despatch:—Gordon determined to take the stockade made another attack yesterday, and again got inside, but at a frightful cost, viz., 180 killed and wounded, 18 being officers; amongst the killed being Jones and King, parties pretty well known in Shanghai. Major Kirkham's wound is said to be mortal.

General Burgwines had fallen into the hands of the Imperialists, badly wounded. To escape the consequences of a trial, he consented to leave the country, and had accordingly been shipped off to Japan. It was believed, however, that, as soon as he was sufficiently recovered from his wounds, he would return to the scene of his former exploits.

THE ALABAMA AND GEORGIA IN THE CHINA SEAS.

The Singapore Free Press of 20th Oct. says: The Str. Moss, which arrived here on the 6th inst., reported having spoken the U. S. War steamer Decatur in the Indian Sea in search of the Alabama and Georgia. The Vanderbilt is also on the same errand, and the Wyoming is cruising off the entrance to the Straits of Sunda, to try to intercept these scourges of the Federal trade.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The bark Havensham, from Puget Sound, arrived at Shanghai Nov. 29th. The steamer Antelope blew up on the 29th, and became a complete wreck. Chief Engineer Groves was killed and Asst. Boyce badly wounded.

BRITISH MEN OF WAR IN CHINA AND JAPAN WATERS.

Euryalus, Encounter, Pegasus, Pearl, Cen-

sur, Leopard, Raccoon, Coquette, and about 30 gunboats.

JAPAN NEWS.

ADMIRAL KUPER'S ULTIMATUM. The Japan Commercial News of Nov. 19th, says: To-morrow, we understand, the day appointed for the payment of the indemnity of \$100,000 by the Prince of Satsuma. It remains to be seen whether he will keep up to the letter of the agreement, and come up to time better than the Tycoon's Government did in June last. If not, it is ten to one but he will see Admiral Kuper before Kagosima very soon again, and to this Satsuma has the most cogent reasons for objecting.

Affairs generally in Japan were in an unsettled and unsatisfactory state. Satsuma and the Government were still at variance. The French and American representatives were invited to a conference, to the exclusion of the British representative. They, however, declined the interview, unless the latter officer were present.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND.—The following is the certified list of passengers arrived per "Napoleon III," from London, with the nature of their profession, occupation, or calling:—John E. Gibson, single, baker; William Sampson, single, gentleman; William Peach, single, seaman; Hannah Ward, single; Frederick and John Ward, single, no occupation; Joseph Warner, married, basket-maker; Mrs. Matilda Warner; George Davis, single; Mary Jane Martin, single, no occupation; Maria Lillias, Martin, single; Sarah Webb, single; David, Josiah, and Caroline Webb, single, no occupation; William Raybold, miner; Mrs. Phoebe Raybold, married; Eliza Jane Shakespeare, married; and infant. In the cabin—William Earl, single, builder; Joseph Cox, single, military store keeper; James King Lockhart, single, engineer; Charles Howard, single, clerk; Herbert Edward, single, civil service. Of the above, 22 are English, one Scotch, and one Irish, making 12 adults, 8 children between the age of 1 and 12, and two infants.

CRUISE OF CRUSOE.—A man named Robert Henry was charged yesterday in the Police Court with stabbing and inflicting a serious wound on the person of Charles Bantim on the Esquimalt Road. The prisoner was evidently out of his senses, as he vowed that he was "Monarch of the Whole World." The case was remanded on the application of the Superintendent of Police to allow of a medical certificate being furnished of the condition of the injured man. The knife found upon the prisoner's person with which he inflicted the wound was a most formidable looking weapon.

LOCOMOTIVE AT NANAIMO.—We understand that this valuable addition to the Company's plant at Nanaimo, is in full working order, and may be seen taking its diurnal "puff," attended by a "train" of followers. The engine performs its work admirably, though we believe it has a tendency to take an airing in the country, and has already been off the line for that purpose. The stokers and drivers are, however, well paid to keep it within prescribed limits.

Sporborg & Rueff,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

Groceries, Provisions,

Boots and Shoes.

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

ABRAHAM'S

PIONEER

CAP STORE!

JOHNSON STREET, between Waddington and Oriental Ales.

ABRAHAM BEGS TO NOTIFY

the public that the above establishment, and would be pleased to have purchasers call and examine his stock, being manufactured expressly for this market. Copy of description may be found in his stock, such as:

Navy and Military, JOCKEY AND HUNTING, CHILDREN'S AND YOUTH'S, &c. &c.

All orders promptly executed. The trade is requested to call and examine. A good assortment of Hats constantly on hand.

Wholesale and Retail. Remember direction. D. ABRAHAM, deo 1m 493 Johnson street.

CHRISTMAS

AND

New Year's Gifts.

MISS FLORENCE WILSON

HAS NOW ON SALE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Goods

Suitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

—COMPRISING—

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, DRESSING AND

WRITING CASES, BOOKS, ETC., ETC.

A variety of goods expected to arrive per "Sea Snake," "Napoleon III," and "Speedwell." Always on hand every description of Account Books, Stationery, &c. deo 2m

Vaughan & Robertson,

Photographic Artists,

VICTORIA THEATRE, V. I. deo 1m

MUNICIPAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED to take notice that the next meeting of the Court of Revision on the one-eighth of one per cent. Municipal Tax will be held at the City Council Chambers, Broad street, at 2 o'clock on MONDAY NEXT, January 18th, 1864.

WILLIAM LEIGH, City Assessor.

City Assessor's Office, Broad street, January 12th, 1864.

Municipal By-Law,

FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF A TAX ON REAL ESTATE.

WE, THE MAYOR AND COUNCILORS, in Council convened by virtue of the power and authority vested in us, by an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the City of Victoria," passed the second day of August, A. D. 1863, in the twenty-sixth year of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria; and whereas it is expedient for the good Government of the City to enact as follows:

1st. There shall be raised, levied and collected upon all Real Estate within the limits of the City of Victoria, Vancouver Island, from and after the first passage of this By-Law, a Tax of One Half of One per Cent. per annum on the market value thereof for the current year, and to be paid for the use of the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Victoria.

2nd. Provided always that the Real Estate Tax now due under this By-Law shall be for the year terminating on the 31st day of December, 1863; and the amount of Real Estate Tax so levied under this By-Law for 1863 shall be at the rate of \$2000 of one per cent, and payable on or before the 1st day of October, 1864.

3rd. Provided always, that the Assessments on Real Estate upon which the said Tax shall be levied and collected shall be on the same valuation as assessed under the provisions of the Real Estate Tax Amendment Act, 1862.

4th. A certified copy of the Government Assessment Roll shall be deposited at the City Council Chambers, with the Clerk of the Council; and in the said Roll, in a separate column, and opposite to the name and amount of the Government Assessment shall be inserted the amount of the Municipal Tax.

5th. All monies due under the provisions of this By-Law shall be paid at the City Council Chambers to the Clerk of the Council.

6th. If the amount assessed in respect of any real estate, be not paid at the City Council Chambers to the Clerk of the Council, within seven days after the final passage of this By-Law, the person in default shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum due for the said assessment, and an amount equivalent to five per centum upon such amount.

Town Clerk's Office, City Council Chambers, } December 19th, 1863. deo 3

A. F. MAIN,

Land Agent,

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,

—AND—

ACCOUNTANT.

OFFICE ON GOVERNMENT STREET, Opposite

Broughton street, } August 12th, 1863. deo 1m

Pharmacie Francaise.

A. DECOUGIS,

PHARMACIEN & CHIMISTE,

Member of the College Imperial of Paris.

DR. A. DECOUGIS HAS THE HONOR to inform his friends and the inhabitants of Victoria that he has opened a French Apothecary Shop in Oriental Alley, where he has on hand all the necessary remedies for the cure of all kinds of sicknesses of the last, and has ordered the Doctor has practised during five years under the celebrated Professor Brouard in the Hospital de Midi, Paris.

Rheumatism: This cruel sickness is cured in a few days.

DYSENTERY. The most chronic is stopped in 48 hours.

VICTORIA

BOOK-BINDERY!

Government st., in rear of Mr. Davis, Surgeon.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG to inform the inhabitants of Vancouver Island and British Columbia that they have on hand a large stock of all kinds of Stationery, and are now prepared to execute all kinds of business connected with the printing and bookbinding trade, with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms. OTTO & MOSENFELDER, deo 2m

CAUTION.

A ROBBERY OF NOTES OF the Bank of British North America has been committed on my premises, the numbers of which are known to me and for the recovery whereof a Reward has been offered, I therefore warn all persons from taking any such Notes, as I shall take legal proceedings for the protection of my rights. deo 2m

L. D. LOVENSBERG.

T. ALLSOP,

Land and Mining Agent,

Government Street, near Broughton.

LOTS FOR SALE AND TO LEASE, in various parts of the City and Suburbs.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE, Or to Let.

MINING AND OTHER SHARES, Bought and Sold.

MORTGAGES EFFECTED.

LONDON AGENTS, Messrs. ALLSOP & CO., deo 1m

Mr. William Oakley,

Architect and Surveyor,

GOVERNMENT STREET,

VICTORIA, V. I. deo 1m

ALL CURES MADE EASY!!!

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wounds, sores or ulcers can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicine is applied. Sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and diligently attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obstacles to the cure are removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. It is to be used in the manner described in the printed directions. A paragraph will bring under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subside and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fermentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than below, and which should be promoted, perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, and to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat; this course will at once remove inflammation and irritation. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs, Chloasma, Flatulency, Scrofulous Swelling, Ulcers, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsical Swelling, Pains in the Joints, Stomachic Disorders, Indigestion, Headaches, Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.

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