







Clippings from the Blue Book, 1867.

COPY OF A DESPATCH from the Officer administering the Government of British Columbia to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

New Westminster, July 14, 1866. Sir, - Your Despatch No. 23, of the 30th April, directs me to reduce the expenditure of the present year to such an amount as may be covered by a revenue calculated on the actual average receipts of the last two years.

2. During the past nine months I have made reductions under this head, amounting to nearly £8,000; and I am of opinion that considerable reductions may still be made without impairing the efficiency of the public service, but before doing so I should wish to receive instructions, as the chief appointments I propose to abolish are held by gentlemen appointed by the Secretary of State; I mean the Treasurer, the Postmaster General, and the Harbour Master.

3. I propose to abolish the Treasury Department, increasing the staff of the Collector of Customs by one clerk, and entrusting upon the head of that Department the light duties now performed by the Treasurer. The postal service of the Colony is in no way justified by the appointment of a Postmaster General. The Registrar General is perfectly capable of undertaking the supervision of the postal department without any extra assistance or remuneration.

4. I may add that, should you direct me to make these reductions, there is no possible opening for the employment of these gentlemen in this Colony.

(Signed) ARTHUR N. BIRCH, The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. &c.

COPY OF A DESPATCH from Governor Seymour to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon.

New Westminster, Nov 20, 1866. My Lord - I have the honour to report that I landed in Victoria on the 7th instant. Governor Kennedy had left the Colony, and the administration of the Government was in the hands of Mr. Young, the Colonial Secretary. I was received with great cordiality, but I regretted to observe a look of extreme depression upon the town and its inhabitants.

2. On the following day I received the addresses from the Mayor and Corporation and from the fire brigade, copies of which I have the honour to enclose, together with copies of my replies.

3. As I could take no share in the administration of the affairs of the Colony until the union of the Colonies had been effected, I proceeded to New Westminster on the 10th instant to resume the duties of my office. I met with a most loyal and gratifying reception.

4. I enclose copies of Addresses interchanged with the City Council and Hyack Fire Brigade.

(Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR, The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c.

COPY OF A DESPATCH from Governor Seymour to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon.

New Westminster, Nov. 21, 1866. My Lord - I have the honour to state that on the 19th instant, at noon, I proclaimed the Imperial Act 29 & 30 Victoria, chapter 67, simultaneously in Victoria and New Westminster, and thus effected the union of the Colonies.

2. There was no enthusiasm or excitement shown in either town. Yet I believe that it is such the prevalent opinion is that a wise measure has been taken by the Imperial Government.

3. I enclose certified copies of the proclamation.

(Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR, The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c.

COPY OF A DESPATCH from Governor Seymour to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon.

Victoria, 21st December 1866. My Lord - I have the honour to receive your Lordship's Despatch No. 15, of the 31st October, placing on record some of the motives by which Her Majesty's Government were actuated in effecting the complete union of Vancouver Island with British Columbia.

2. I have forwarded a copy of your Lordship's Despatch of the 14th September to the House of Assembly, and have caused it to be inserted in the Gazette. I consider it calculated to effect much good in allaying local irritation. Vancouver Island is now in a state of great depression, but I believe that most persons are sanguine as to the future of the united Colony.

(Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR, The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c.

COPY OF A DESPATCH from Governor Seymour to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon.

New Westminster, January 11, 1867. My Lord - I informed your Lordship in my Despatch No. 1, of 20th November, that I had been received with great cordiality in Victoria, with considerable warmth in New Westminster.

2. I considered it advisable to return, shortly after union has been effected, to the former town, and endeavour to remove the suspicion with which my assumption of the Government of the island was evidently received. Duties, too, of a very important and far from pleasant nature, required my presence in the capital of the late Colony of

Vancouver Island. I had to prepare measures for the amalgamation of the laws of the two sections of the community, to fuse into one two distinct staffs of public officers, and to provide without legislative assistance for many difficult details which it would have been impossible for your Lordship to have foreseen. No Appropriation Act had been passed. The conflict of some of the laws of the two sections of the Colony rendered it necessary for me, in more than one instance, to take very extraordinary powers into my hands. These questions will form the subjects of distinct reports. The Despatch which I am now writing has for its object only to inform you of the improved relations now subsisting between the inhabitants of Vancouver Island and myself.

3. I have the honour to forward - 1stly. An address presented to me by the new Mayor of Victoria, and my reply.

2ndly. One from the Minister and manager representing St. Andrew's Church in Victoria, and my reply.

3rdly. One from the settlers and property holders in the Cowichan Valley; and

4thly. An Address from the people of Nanaimo.

This last, it will be seen from my letter to the chairman of the public meeting, I could not, under peculiar circumstances, receive in person.

4. Various deputations waited on me in reference to matters of importance, and I hope that the replies I gave were generally satisfactory. Victoria presents every aspect of adversity, yet I think a feeling generally prevails that better days are before us.

5. The British Columbia Customs Act has been extended over Vancouver Island without embarrassment. I have established, in obedience to the instructions of your Lordship's predecessor, a most liberal system of bonding.

6. It may seem perhaps a trifling matter to mention officials, but I would beg leave to state that during my month's stay in Victoria I gave three balls, which were very numerous attended. I do not believe that a single person invited declined to come for political reasons.

7. The Island Press has become moderate in its tone. The Evening Telegraph, which excelled all other periodicals in invective, has ceased to exist.

8. I enclose, as a sample of the distrust which prevailed in regard to my administration, a memorial respecting the removal of certain public offices, together with my reply.

(Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR, The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c.

EXTRACT FROM A DESPATCH from Governor Seymour to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, dated New Westminster, January 11, 1867.

"I consider the whole Government staff of Vancouver Island abolished by the proclamation incorporating that island with British Columbia.

It seemed somewhat hard, however, urgently as the Legislature had prayed for the extinction of the separate existence of the Island as a Colony, that all the public servants should at once be thrown out of employment. Some were more competent to fill the particular situations they held than those of corresponding designations on the mainland.

Under these circumstances I have considered your Lordship's Despatch of the 14th September 1866, (addressed to me in London), which authorizes me to effect, subject to your Lordship's sanction, such reductions in the Civil establishment of British Columbia as our financial difficulties may require, as a sufficient authority for me to lessen somewhat the severity of the effect of union upon the Government officers of Vancouver Island. I am selecting the most competent from among the two establishments, and will submit their names for your Lordship's consideration. Many gentlemen, I fear, must lose their offices.

I enclose copy of a circular which I caused to be issued to the public officers of Vancouver Island.

I am proceeding gradually, but firmly, in the difficult task of reducing the public expenditure, and it is probable that every officer of the Government, myself included, will have to make heavy sacrifices in order to relieve the financial embarrassments of our position. It was indeed time that the Colonies were united. On the mainland the Customs receipts alone have fallen upwards of £20,000 below the estimate, and the Island was in such a position as to be unable to meet its liabilities without a change in the system of taxation or a decided revival of prosperity. I shall submit to your Lordship a return showing the financial position of each section of the Colony on the 15th of November, when the union was effected."

(Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR, The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c.

COPY OF A DESPATCH from Governor Seymour to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon.

New Westminster, January 21, 1867. My Lord - I have the honour to state that I opened the first Session of the Legislature of the United Colony of British Columbia, on the 24th instant by Address, copy of which I beg to enclose.

2. I forward likewise copy of the reply made by the Council, and

3. Considering the state of antagonism which has so long existed between the two sections of the present Colony, I may say that the work of the Session is progressing satisfactorily.

(Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR, The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c.

COPY OF A DESPATCH from Governor Seymour to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon.

New Westminster, Jan. 17, 1867. My Lord - I have the honour to report that I have constituted a Legislative Council for the United Colony of British Columbia, as follows:

2. In obedience to Her Majesty's commands, I have reappointed the Colonial Secretary (Mr Birch), the Attorney General (Mr Croese), the Surveyor General (Mr French), and the Collector of Customs (Mr Hamley). The office of Treasurer is in abeyance on account of my having been compelled, under circumstances detailed in another Despatch,

to relinquish the services of Mr Franks. On that gentleman's departure from the Colony, I propose as a temporary arrangement to place Mr Young, late Colonial Secretary of Vancouver Island, in the office of Treasurer, in order that I may make use of his local knowledge and experience in the Executive and Legislative Councils.

3. I have further appointed on my own responsibility nine gentlemen, whose names are on the commission of the peace, to be members of the Council, 1st, Mr Wood, late Acting Attorney General of Vancouver Island, to act as Solicitor General during the legislative session, at a rate of salary equal to that which he drew when holding his late appointment. I think his services will be valuable in the amalgamation of the laws of the two sections of the Colony with which I am now proceeding.

2nd, Mr Henry Ball is one of our ablest magistrates and acted successfully as Colonial Secretary during Mr Birch's temporary administration of the Government.

3rd, Mr Charles Brew is the policy magistrate of New Westminster. He possesses fully the confidence of the people, and has frequently been mentioned in terms of commendation by Sir James Douglas and myself.

4th, In the appointment of Mr Clement Cornwall I sought to represent the agricultural interests and to secure for the Colony the intelligent but unassisted assistance of an English barrister and gentleman of large stake in the country. Mr Cornwall represented the Yale-Lytton District in the late Council. I regret to say that a pressure of private business will prevent his attendance in Council during the present session. I hardly know yet whether I shall have to fill up his place. Mr Cornwall is an upright justice of the peace.

5th, Mr William Cox represents the mining district of Cariboo.

6th, Mr William Macdonald is the Mayor of Victoria. I have placed him in the position of an independent Member of Council as a mark of the interest I feel in the welfare of our principal town.

7th, Mr Charles Nicol also comes in as an independent magistrate. He is the manager of the Nanaimo Coal Company, and will, with Honorable Mr Southgate, the popular Member, represent the second town in Vancouver Island and one of our most important branches of trade.

8th, Mr Peter O'Reilly is the Chief Gold Commissioner of the Colony, and one of the best of our public officers.

9th, Mr Edward Sanders is the stipendiary magistrate of the Yale-Lytton District, an efficient and respected public officer.

4. Appointed nine seats to be filled on the recommendation of the people. In this way; five to the mainland, four to the island. The mode of selection was the same as that previously existing in each section of the Colony. On the island the old franchise was retained and the voters stood on the electoral roll. On the mainland, the selections took place previous to my return to the Colony, and were made by universal male suffrage of the inhabitants assembled at public meetings, Indians and Chinese, however, not being allowed to vote. The following is a list of the gentlemen selected and appointed.

1st, Mr John Sebastian Helmreich is the late Speaker of the extinct House of Assembly of Vancouver Island. Although a somewhat vehement politician, and disposed to consider principally the interests of the town of Victoria, I view his return to the Council with satisfaction.

2nd, Mr John Robson is the president of the Municipal Council of New Westminster, and ardently devoted to the interests of the town he represents. He is editor of the British Columbia, a journal of considerable local influence.

3rd, Mr Joseph Despard Pemberton, late Surveyor General of Vancouver Island, represents Victoria district.

4th, Mr Joseph Southgate has been selected by the people of Nanaimo. He is a respectable and intelligent merchant of Victoria.

5th, Mr George Anthony Walker, a barrister, represents for the 3rd time the mining district of Cariboo.

6th, Mr Robert Thompson Smith, one of our most enterprising traders, has been selected by the inhabitants of the gold districts of the Kootenay and Big Bend of the Columbia.

7th, Mr Edward Stamp, manager of an English Saw Mill company, has been chosen by the people of Lillooet.

8th, Mr Amor de Cosmos, one of the most active of the Victoria politicians, has been selected as second Member for that town.

9th, For Yale and Lytton, Mr George Wallace, a newspaper editor, was selected. He resigned, and on a new writ being issued, Mr Francis J. Bernard was selected. I know nothing about Mr Bernard except that he is the energetic Government contractor for the conveyance of the mails between New Westminster and the Upper Country.

5. It is allowed by general consent that such good elements for the constitution of a Legislative body have never before been collected in these Colonies, and I beg to commend the Councilors generally for your Lordship's confirmation.

6. I have made the appointments for two years.

7. It is not to be expected that all will pass over quietly in the first session of the combined Legislature of two Colonies whose rivalry has disturbed this coast for many years; yet I have myself to hope, that no serious obstacles will be placed in the way of the transaction of public business.

(Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR, The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c.

COPY OF A DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to the Officer administering the Government of British Columbia.

Downing Street, April 30, 1866. Sir, - In connection with the Appropriation Ordinances passed by the Legislature of British Columbia, No. 18 of 1864, and No. 9 of 1865, upon which I have in another despatch of this day's date signified to you Her Majesty's decision, I have the honour to forward to you herewith a copy of a letter which has been received from the Board of Treasury. This letter enters fully into the financial condition of the Colony for the years 1864 and 1865, and adverts generally to the financial policy pursued by the local government.

In the observations of their Lordships I must express my entire concurrence, and I beg that the future proceedings of your Government in its financial arrangements may be regulated in accordance with the view which their Lordships define.

I observe from the returns which accompanied your Despatches No. 11 of the 12th of February last, that the debt due by the Government of the Colony to the Bank of British Columbia was on the 1st of January last £23,675, whereas in January 1865 it was £27,209. I call your attention to this fact, as it is evident that the expenditure of the Colony has been continued throughout 1865 at a rate out of all proportion with the resources at its disposal. It is apparent also that, notwithstanding the experience of previous years, the error has been again committed by the Colonial authorities of over-estimating the revenue of 1865.

I have, therefore, to instruct you that the expenditure of this year must be reduced to such amount as may be covered by a revenue calculated on the actual average receipts of the last two years, and that any further large expenditure on new roads and works of that nature must be postponed until the resources of the Colony will admit of their being undertaken with less pressure on its finances.

I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL, To the Officer administering the Government of British Columbia. (Enclosure in No. 1.)

TREASURY CHAMBERS, April 19, 1866.

Sir, - The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had under their consideration your letter of the 15th November last, enclosing with other papers the report of the Auditor General of British Columbia on the accounts of that Colony for the year 1864.

Their Lordships have also had before them the Colonial Office letter of the 20th ult., forwarding certain enclosures which should have accompanied your letter of 30th September last, transmitting for the approval of this Board an Ordinance, No. 9 of 1865, to apply the sum of £225,946 12s. 8d. to the general service of the Colony for that year.

My Lords desire me to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, that they will not further defer their assent either to the Ordinance No. 18 of 1864, or to the Ordinance No. 9 of 1865; but they think it necessary to add that they give this assent more because of the inconvenience of withholding their sanction from an expenditure already incurred, than because they are satisfied that the expenditure has been prudently undertaken.

My Lords observe, from the report of the Auditor General, that though the Revenue Ordinances, No. 3 and 18 of 1864, appropriated £196,716 to the service of that year, the actual expenditure was £180,350, leaving a deficiency of £16,366 to be met, according to the statement of the Auditor General, out of the loan of £100,000 authorized to be raised under Ordinance No. 7 of 1864.

This loan was not raised till April 1865, and then produced less than £94,000; and, in consequence of the late period at which it was raised, the expenditure of the years 1864 and 1865, which was mainly regulated by that loan, has become in some degree mixed up.

Their Lordships apprehend that it may be ultimately found that some portion of the deficiency of 1864 may have been met by balances on the loan of 1863; but they have not sufficient information before them to enable them to come to any clear understanding on that point.

Accepting, therefore, the statement of the Auditor General, that the whole of the deficiency of that year had to be met from the loan raised in 1865, it seems to my Lords, that if, of the liabilities of the Colony at the close of 1864, as set forth in the statement which accompanied the report of the Auditor General, those are taken which it was necessary to meet in 1865, and some of which are directly provided for in the estimates of that year, an approximate notion may be formed of the probable financial condition of the Colony at the close of 1865, supposing that the actual expenditure, within the Colony, of the different Departments for that year, is actually incurred.

The liabilities appear to be as follows, viz: - Redemption of bonds, 6,400; Bills on agents in anticipation of loan raised in 1865, 26,300; Debt due to Bank of British Columbia, 27,210; Interest due to Bank, 559; Drawbacks and refunds, 550; Balance due to agents on 31st December 1864, 2,350; Approximate expenditure of 1864 not brought to account until 1865, 22,000.

Total, 85,369. But these liabilities must be added (the amount falling due within the year 1865 as interest and sinking fund on the loans of 1862, 1863, and 1865).

Making total liability of, 107,369.

to be met in 1865, irrespective of the actual departmental expenditure within the Colony.

My Lords turn now to the estimated of revenue and expenditure transmitted for the year 1865, and they find that the revenue was estimated to produce £153,615.

From the fallacious nature of the estimate for 1864, my Lords would have been disinclined to admit the prudence of an estimate, which calculated on a rise from £104,865 the actual receipts of 1864, to £153,615 in 1865.

They observe, however, in the Return of Receipts and Disbursements of the Colony which accompanied the Colonial Office letter of 11th January last, that the Return of the regular revenue from taxes and duties for the second quarter of the year was £39,511. It is possible, therefore, that although the return for the previous quarter appeared to be so unfavorable, the expectations as regards the revenue may in that year have been fulfilled; and if such should be the case, my Lords readily admit that it would be the best and most satisfactory justification for the loan policy which has been sanctioned as regards this Colony.

Admitting, therefore, though with considerable doubt, the correctness of the estimate of revenue, the amount applicable to the charges of the year 1865 will consist of -

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Revenue, 153,615; Loan of April 1865, 93,921; Due by Her Majesty's Government on account of regimental pay account, 2,937; Advances unaccounted for, 11,772; Total, 262,265.

On referring to the abstract of the estimated expenditure for the year, it appears that the amount to be expended by the departments within the Colony, as per items 1 to 12 inclusive, and item No. 15, is in round numbers £160,000; and if to this be added the liabilities as stated above, it will appear that the charges for the year will be £267,369 as against resources amounting, under the most favorable circumstances, to only £262,265.

My Lords are aware that the estimates of the year were framed previous to any intimation of the actual produce of the loan of April 1865; and they hope, from the time of the Governor's despatch of 16th May 1865, that some portion of the estimated expenditure on roads, &c., will at least have been postponed until information was received as to the produce of the loan.

At all events, that loan is now exhausted, and the financial affairs of the Colony will, during the current year, have to be conducted without the extraordinary assistance which has of late years been received, and there will be in consequence a better opportunity of judging what its financial condition now is.

With the interest and sinking fund of the colonial debt, amounting already to over £20,000 a year, my Lords would hesitate before they could sanction for the present any further extension of the loan system; and they think that the Governor should be instructed that the expenditure of this year must not be based on the supposition that he is again at liberty to incur a portion of it on the prospect of any new loan; and he should be warned as strongly as possible against that hasty and sometimes ill-considered expenditure which a loan policy is apt to encourage, but the continuance of which on the cessation of such policy is seldom prevented without more than ordinary care.

My Lords prefer to deal thus generally with the expenditure of British Columbia during the two years in question, partly on account of its being at this time a matter of the past, and partly because they expect that that of the current year will afford better material for an opinion as to the financial condition of the Colony. Their Lordships, however, request that they may receive as early as possible a full statement from the Governor of the actual receipts and disbursements within the year 1865, together with a full account of the liabilities of the Colony at the close of that period.

I am, &c. (Signed) HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, Sir F. Rogers, Bart.

A WEDDING STORY. - An English paper tells this story: - A year or two ago, there was a most extraordinary scene at a wedding breakfast. It should be said that the officiating clergyman was an intimate friend of all the parties, which may, perhaps, extenuate his want of caution and compliance with the law, although the oversight committed by several persons at the same time was most singular. The incident was sufficiently remarkable, and we freely make it over to the use of Miss Braddon, and that great unknown Mr Babbington White. At the breakfast one of the bridesmaids asked the clergyman if he happened to have with him the marriage license, as she had a great desire to behold with her bodily eyes, that sacred and mystic document. All at once the thought flashed across the mind of the unhappy man that he had performed the marriage without a license. He at once explained the unaccountable oversight which he and the bridegroom had committed. A scene of terror and confusion ensued. The parents caught up the young lady from the embrace of a pseudo-groom, and carried her off to a place of safety. A license was promptly procured, and the parties were married fresh next morning; but the unhappy clergyman was made miserable by the threat of a criminal prosecution on the part of the dissenting interest in the parish.

Tuesday, January

A few days ago we an article taken from Times based upon the Honduras railway, which connects the Atlantic with the Ocean, thus saving hundred miles of travel and reducing by five or six times the amount now consumed in mail from San Francisco.

The loan when put on money market met with success. The application amount, and the interest, under whose first surveys of this route were initiated, was incorporated, but the wishes of the road were transferred to an English Government, for consideration, until the English claims in Honduras when there was a change, and the success looked golden upon which no longer had value to Great Britain.

In 1860, the company until the indomitable minister at Paris from succeeded in bringing favorably before Europe and a loan has been put by the new company above stated. Upon of this road the Austro-Zealand line of steamers send their passengers across the Isthmus to transfer their business route, and new steamers will be formed to continue now in existence lines carrying trade.

the Honduras railway the next steps in the struggle for the trade, and although it will least before the road there will be then two between the oceans, a very important communication will be of great benefit to the Pacific, and especially California. The sailing steamer travel from New York will be of importance in this trade and commerce late time and space.

The able and exacting Ordinance regulating Courts of this Colony yesterday, is worthy of the attention of the members of the approaching session, shows that the Ordinance contradictory and cumulative respect somewhat.

The absurdity in the Ordinance was so much of five Imperial statutes as this Colony shall appear at a glance professional mind; which places it at the Stipendiary Magistrate have looked with grant or refuse an anxious, and likely injury upon unfortunate that is required for short Act, complete comprehensive as to consequences as to consequences is a legal answer the request, and should amended as soon as the first sitting of the

Tax Enterprise you away a few passenger city of freight for Bu

We telegraphed evening for mining stage had not arrived

CENTRAL SCHOOL Wednesday with 53 boys.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, January 28 1868.

A few days ago we gave room to an article taken from the London Times based upon the projected Honduras railway, which is intended to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, thus saving some eleven hundred miles of travel by water, and reducing by five days the time now consumed in making the trip from San Francisco to the East.

The loan when put on the London money market met with remarkable success. The applications exceeded the amount, and the lists were filled up in two days. The original company, under whose supervision the first surveys of this route across Honduras were initiated, was an American incorporation, but the rights and franchises of the road were subsequently transferred to an English company, which was strongly backed by the English Government, for political considerations, until the failure of the English claims in Honduras, in 1859 when there was a change in the Ministry, and the succeeding Cabinet looked coldly upon an enterprise which no longer had any political value to Great Britain.

Accordingly, in 1860, the company went into liquidation, and the project was abandoned until the indomitable Alvarado, Minister at Paris from Honduras, has succeeded in bringing the matter favorably before European capitalists, and a loan has been put on the market by the new company with the result above stated. Upon the completion of this road the Australian and New Zealand line of steamers, which now send their passengers and freight across the Isthmus of Darien, will transfer their business to the Honduras route, and new steamship companies will be formed to compete with the lines now in existence for the California carrying trade.

The building of the Honduras railway will be one of the next steps in the international struggle for the trade of the Far East, and although it will be five years at least before the road can be built, and there will be then two other railroads between the oceans, it will still be a very important commercial route, and will be of great benefit to the trade of the Pacific, and especially to that of California. The saving of five days' steamer travel from San Francisco and New York will be a matter of vast importance in this hurrying age, when trade and commerce seek to annihilate time and space.

The able and exhaustive letter upon the Ordinance regulating the County Courts of this Colony, which appeared yesterday, is worthy the consideration of the members of the Council at the approaching session. The writer shows that the Ordinance is both contradictory and cumbersome—in the latter respect somewhat resembling its author. The absurdity of the clause in the Ordinance which provides that so much of five tremendously long Imperial statutes as are applicable to this Colony shall apply here, must be apparent at a glance to even an unprofessional mind; and the clause which places it at the discretion of a Stipendiary Magistrate, who may never have looked within a Statute-book before receiving his appointment, to grant or refuse an appeal, is monstrous, and likely to inflict great injury upon unfortunate litigants.

All that is required for this Colony is a short Act, complete in itself, and so comprehensive as to convey its full meaning at a glance. The present Ordinance is a legal abortion. It does not answer the requirements in any respect, and should be repealed or amended as soon as possible after the first sitting of the Council.

LATER FROM ALASKA.—The schooner Alert, Capt. McKay, from New Archangel on the 6th of January, arrived yesterday morning. The Alert touched at Fort Rupert and found Capt. Mount and family well. The Resaca and Jamestown, (U. S. men of war) the bark Milan, to sail for Port Townsend on the 12th inst., the bark Buena Vista, discharging stores, and three Russian vessels lying at anchor in the harbor. The weather had been cold and clear, and there had been no gales since November last. The officers and soldiers of the garrison and the citizens were all in good health. The Indians were quiet. The market is well supplied by the natives with venison, ducks and geese. A public market has been established by the Corporation, where all game must be brought for sale. The Alert took up a cargo of vegetables. The steamer Emma, of Victoria, arrived on the 5th January, after a passage of 18 days. The captain reported foggy weather. The schooner Growler, of Victoria, had also arrived at New Archangel.

SUPREME COURT.—At the Supreme Court today the matter of Isaac Humphreys, a deceased intestate, will be argued. The Attorney General has been notified of this important case, which involves many thousand dollars and in which the Crown has a heavy interest, but for some unassigned reason he declines to appear and conduct the case in an Island Court. We do not say that the case for the Crown will be jeopardized by the absence of the learned Attorney General—in fact, we believe his chances are better without than with him—but we do think it a great hardship that our tax-ridden Colony should be called on to pay the salary of an official who employs another gentleman at an additional expense to the Government to perform the duty he was appointed to do. These are not the times for 'putting on airs,' and officials have got to work as well as other people for their bread or they should have their supplies stopped.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—Through an omission in the Government Gazette we were prevented from stating on Monday last that incoming letters and papers will in future pay no postage after arrival in this Colony. The custom that has obtained here was to charge five cents on each letter and two cents on each paper coming into the Colony. The abolition of these charges will be an additional advantage to our citizens. All matter mailed within the Colony must be prepaid at former rates.

MASONIC INSIGNIA.—At London House have just been received beautifully wrought Royal Arch aprons and badges, and sets of jewels pertaining to the Order, of exquisite workmanship and finish. A Royal Arch Chapter having just been established here, the Brethren will, no doubt, avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered to procure the appropriate emblems.

POLICE COURT.—Yesterday Wm. Struthers, lately from Fort Hope, Fraser River, was brought before Mr. Pemberton upon a charge of having assaulted a Fort Yale Indian woman with whom he had cohabited. Struthers' gave bail to appear again in one week, and the case was remanded.

CHINESE NEW YEAR.—The Chinese New Year dawned to-day, and the Johns are making preparations to receive and entertain guests. The festivities will be kept up for several days amid the snapping of fire-crackers and the discharge of small arms.

MACHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—A spacious box has been placed at the foot of the stairs of the Mechanics' Institute building for the reception of prize writings. On the Society of Beason Hill, and for the original conundrum. An unknown man divided the contents of his pockets among some boys who were playing at the foot of Vallejo street, San Francisco, on the 6th inst., filled his pockets with stones, and, wading into the water beyond his depth, was drowned.

HARRIS' POND.—A fire-engine flooded the ice at Harris' pond last night, and grand skating is anticipated to-day. Thomas of the Bee Hive will be on hand as usual, and Noe will be lacking to insure a pleasant time.

COL. F. MCGARRY, of San Francisco, committed suicide at the Occidental Hotel in city on the 9th inst. by thrusting a dagger to the hilt in his neck. The unfortunate man was found lying dead on the floor of his room on the following morning.

CALEDONIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION DINNER.—The annual dinner of the Caledonian Benevolent Association will be given at the St. George Hotel this evening. The attendance of 'Scotia's Sons' will be large.

A TELEGRAM to this effect last evening from Portland states that Columbia River is blocked with ice from the mouth to Vancouver. The Portland mails are sent overlaid between Vancouver and Monticello.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due Col. Bulkley, of the W. U. Telegraph Company, and Captain Maraden, of the clipper ship Nightingale, for files of late San Francisco papers.

THE SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, from Nansimo, arrived yesterday afternoon at half-past four. The cold spell continues on the East Coast.

China and Japan.

(FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO ALTA.) By the P. M. S. S. Company's steamer China we have Shanghai dates to November 27th and Yokohama dates to December 6th. The news from Japan is meagre, and will be found in our Kanagawa correspondence. Nagasaki is to be the rendezvous of the British squadron. The rumor of Stobaski's resignation as Tyeon or Sogoon is denied.

OHINA. The Hongkong papers congratulate their readers on the fact that news had been received at that place in 18 days from London, having been sent from the latter place to Calcutta by telegraph and thence carried by steamer to Hongkong in sixteen days. The Press says it is the best time ever made; mail time is thirty-six days from London.

The Yellow River had burst its banks again and was creating great devastation in the province of Shaantung. The population of the province of Take were in a famine condition, and the Government supplies of rice, it was feared, would be cut off by the closing of navigation, as ice was forming in the principal rivers. The U. S. Consul at Foochow died October 28th.

The Shanghai News Letter of the 27th November says that a band of robbers climbed over the city wall a short time ago, and during the night looted some jewelry and pawn shops and got away all clear, much to the discomfiture of Ying, Taotais.

The East India Telegraph Company have, it is said, on the way out from England the cable for a submarine line between Hongkong and Shanghai, and in the course of another six months operations will commence. The News Letter learns with regret that Wells, Fargo & Co. have decided to close up their business in China. The necessity for an American banking and express house in Shanghai is said to be increasing.

At Hankow, on Wednesday, Nov. 20th, at 10 a. m., three tremendous sheets were let, caused by explosions of gunpowder on the opposite side of the river. Windows, lamps and crockery is almost all the foreign houses on the Bund were damaged or smashed to pieces; and the consternation of everyone was inconceivable. The scene of disaster proved to be Wuchang, and beyond Shay Shan, or 'Serpent Ridge.' For some distance around the powder factory, named Pao-keah, or 'Rest-securing Depot,' and the magazine called Yung-Gan Koo, or 'Eternal Rest Store,' the streets were impassable, and dead bodies of hundreds of Chinese were seen lying about among the ruins of the houses. It is impossible to conjecture the loss of life and destruction of property. The Viceroy was on the spot early, giving all the relief in his power, and the mandarins, as in duty bound, were helping him to relieve the wounded and houseless.

The Shanghai News Letter of the 27th of November says: We are advised that the United States squadron will rendezvous at Nagasaki within the coming month, to make preparations to proceed, in connection with the English and French fleets, to Onocca and Nagata, the new treaty ports guaranteed to be opened by the Japanese on the 1st of Jan. 1868.

The News Letter has the following in regard to an alleged discovery of gold in Russian Asia: We are informed by a gentleman now in town, and lately from Pasielt, that extensive gold mines have been discovered on Termita Island, about twenty miles from Port May in Russian Siberia. Our informant has seen specimens of the ore, and pronounces the whole country particularly rich in gold. The Russians, however, are very jealous, and had driven away a party of some 600 Chinamen who were mining there. The gold is said to be found in rotten quartz, and also surface diggings.

Phrenology in the Montreal Post Office

A CURIOUS STORY. (From the Montreal Telegraph, December 12th.) The Post Office is not a place that would be suspected as a source of fun, far less as the field for the acting of a serio-comic drama. It appears that phrenological qualification is now necessary to retain a position in that office. For some time past the Postmaster was not satisfied that all was right, and being a firm believer in the development of certain bumps, the significance of which is explained by a class of men distinguished as phrenologists, he had the heads of the clerks of the establishment examined, and the result was most unsatisfactory in the case of three of those employed in the office. The moral and intellectual bumps were found deficient, so much so that it was impossible to retain these gentlemen any longer as public servants. The interests of the public must all times be protected, and it will be a delightful satisfaction that a science so much abused by some, can be applied with such conclusive results. It is not known whether the same experiment will be made in the other branches of the public service.

A correspondent of the Freeman states that there are at present only three Irishmen in the Pontifical service—Lieutenant Darcy, Lieutenant Delahoyde, and Dr O'Flynn, of the Zouaves; while there are upwards of twenty Englishmen in the Papal army.

A colored barrister, Mr Rainy, of Sierra Leone, appeared as one of the counsel in a case before the Court of Queen's Bench, recently. The learned gentleman, whose appearance excited some interest at the bar, stated the case with considerable ability.

We hear that a strict Baptist preacher went into a hall in Camberwell the other Sunday evening where Divine service is held, and was horrified to hear a hymn character sung to the tune of that well known song, 'Am I not fondly thine own?'

CROMLECH.—M. de Clomadenc has discovered, writes the New York Tribune, in a small desert island in the Bay of Morbihan, France, a very fine Cromlech, containing more than sixty obelisks of granite, forming a regular circle of 180 metres in circumference. A curious fact is that only one-half of this Cromlech, which is supposed to have been a Druidical altar, is now on dry land, owing to the encroachment of the sea. M. de Clomadenc has made large excavations in the neighborhood, and discovered an enormous quantity of pottery, similar to that found in Celtic monuments; several hundred flints worked by man, as well as a large number of stone hatchets.

A VERY important movement has been initiated by the Rev. F. C. Simmons, rector of the High School of Otago, who petitioned the House of Representatives to take steps to institute scholarships, "to be open to all young men resident within the colony of New Zealand, to be obtained by public competition, and tenable during good conduct, at one of the universities of the United Kingdom." The movement has been warmly taken up in Dunedin, and a public meeting was held, at which it was proposed to take steps to found a college in New Zealand, the proposed scholarships to be regarded only as an interim measure; and, from the increasing interest taken in the subject by all classes, there is every probability of this course being adopted.

The "Fat Contributor" on Farm Life.

Being invited recently to deliver an agricultural address before a Harvest Home Association in Central New York, on the occasion of their annual festival, the "Fat Contributor" consented. We make the following eloquent extract from his address:—

"Although fortune (or perhaps the want of it) cast my lot amid the struggling multitude of a great city, where you wouldn't see a farm in a walk of several squares, where there are no meadows with their waving potato tops, or wheat fields ripe for the woodman's axe, yet I have always felt a deep interest in the farming classes, and I flatter myself that I know something of the noble pursuit you follow. I will say here that it has been the ambition of my whole life to be an honest old farmer—to earn my bread by the sweat of a hired man's brow. How delightful life on a farm must be. I can imagine what vigor is imparted to the frame, and what strength to the muscles, by reclining in the shade and watching the mowers as they gaily swing their threshing machines; and then what an appetite one must acquire for the noon-tide lunch by observing the merry reapers at work digging their wheat, and their falling apples. How often, in imagination, I have followed you, as you went forth of a summer's morning when the dew was on the grass, seated, neatly attired in white linen suits with patent leather boots, with your corn shellers swung lightly over your shoulders to cut your winter's wood. I have seemed to hear your merry songs sweeping up from the meadows, as you gathered your water melons and turnips into your corn houses, while mingled with the busy hum of your sorghum evaporators, came the musical bleating of your cattle, and the lowing of your sheep and poultry. I can imagine no greater delight than to gather around the blazing fire-place, regardless of the fascinations of the storm without, and amuse yourselves with apple paring, knitting, base ball, seven up, and other athletic games.

PARIS, Jan 20.—The Patrie, in an editorial on the Eastern question, comments on certain mischievous articles on Russian journals. It declares that it is done to create discord and rupture of friendly relations between Prussia and France.

The Epique says the Emperor is preparing a manifesto assuring Europe of the desire and policy of the French Government to maintain peace.

BERLIN, Jan 20.—The American Minister is negotiating for the establishment of a new commercial treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation.

LONDON, Jan 20.—Information with regard to Dr Livingston is believed to confirm previous accounts of his safety. Advice from Japan announces that the new ruler will maintain the stipulation of the commercial treaties made by his predecessor.

CORINTHIA, Jan 20.—The bill for the ratification of the transfer of St Thomas is now before the Popular Branch of the Danish Parliament.

LONDON, Jan 20.—The press correspondent at Paris says a feeling of uneasiness exists in political financial circles, owing to the great activity, in the arsenals and dockyards. This activity, together with the pressure brought to bear on the Corps Legislatif for the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the army, impairs confidence in the stability of peace.

FLORENCE, Jan 15.—A large class of the Catholic population who have heretofore refused to recognize Victor Emmanuel's Government by voting, have resolved to take an active part in the next Parliamentary election.

LONDON, Jan 17.—A violent hurricane recently prevailed at Tenerife and vicinity. Ships were driven to sea, houses blown down and unroofed, and the damage was very great generally. No mention is made of loss of life.

LONDON, January 18.—Immediately upon the arrival of the steamer Scotia at Queens-

town the police came aboard and quietly arrested George Francis Train, Grinnell and Gee, three passengers, charged with being active members of the American wing of the Fenian organization. These proceedings caused considerable excitement.

CORK, Jan 19.—Strict search of the person and baggage of George Francis Train disclosed no proof of his complicity in the Fenian movement justifying his arrest. Train formally protested through the American Consul against his detention.

PARIS, Jan 18.—The Duke De Persigny objects to the bill for the Government press. He thinks the press should not be allowed too much latitude in assailing public and private characters, but favors a bill giving more freedom to the press. Parliament was opened yesterday. The King, in his opening speech, favored a formation of all the male population into militia organizations, and the purchase of the most improved arms for the army.

BERLIN, Jan 18.—The Diet has passed a bill for a railroad loan of forty million thalers.

FLORENCE, Jan 18.—The Party of the Left, has been defeated in the Italian Parliament, on a motion to adjourn the debate on the Budget.

LINCOLN, Jan 19.—The police seized the arms and ammunition found in the shops of this city to keep them from the Fenians.

VIENNA, Jan 19.—Kall has been appointed Minister of War.

The remains of Maximilian arrived from Trieste in charge of a military escort.

Eastern States.

New York, January 8th.—The Herald's Washington special has the best authority for the statement that the decision of the majority of the Supreme Court in the cases of Mississippi and Georgia testing the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Act, will be adverse thereto, and that it is likely that the minority of the Court will be smaller than has been supposed. It is even hinted that the Chief Justice may not care to place a dissenting opinion on record. Such a decision will strike down all reconstruction work thus far done, and leave the decision of the next Presidential election in the hands of the North.

Mr. Ward, in the House, presented a communication calling attention to the Fenians, representing that they had been unjustly arrested while visiting Ireland. Mr. Ward thought it time to take up this subject earnestly, and offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the matter. Adopted.

New York, Jan 8th.—The Santiago de Cuba, of the Opposition California line, arrived to-day.

New York, Jan. 20.—Washington specials say the State Department will demand the instant surrender of Train and all American citizens who have not absolutely violated citizens law. It is believed that the English Government will make immediate reparation. Negotiations for a lease of the Bay of Samana are completed, and will be laid before the Senate.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that the British Legation has positive information that Train went to Ireland for the purpose of being arrested, to make a test question as to the right of England to arrest citizens of the United States for language not used on English soil.

BOSTON, Jan 16.—Four hundred inmates of the Deek Island Correctional Institution were suddenly taken ill from the effects of poison, supposed to be arsenic, administered by unknown parties in the food or water. It is believed that all will recover except one inmate.

WOODVILLE, (Miss.) Jan 16.—The Republican says there is neither meat nor breadstuffs in Wilkinson County to feed whites or blacks for three months longer, nor money to buy more.

WASHINGTON, Jan 20.—The Senate has ratified the commercial treaties with Madagascar and Venezuela. The Sandwich Islands treaty is not yet taken up.

AGUVERA, Ga. Dec 28.—A negro who raped a white girl on the public road near Louisville, Jefferson County, Saturday last, was arrested on Monday, tied to a stake and burned, by a mixed crowd of whites and blacks.

New York, Jan 10.—The British war steamer has arrived, with the British Minister and suite as passengers.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Jan 19.—Jamaica advices of the 11th state that the Government has been notified by the British Colonial Office that the responsible offices of the island should be filled by the appointment of persons from England, so as to avoid political prejudice and party influence.

Canada.

MONTREAL, Jan 3d.—Several heavy failures of Canadian houses have been reported within a few days, in this and other cities.

Toronto, Jan 20.—Attempts have been made to blow up the magazine at the garrison here. The sentries have been doubled.

A curious illustration of the fondness of old Yorkshiremen for cruel field sports is remembered at Leeds. A West Riding miner had a bull pup, which he was training to bait balls and badgers. Going down to see his son the duty of teaching the pup some baiting accomplishment. The boy was diligent in his vocation, and when his father came up in the evening, exclaimed with triumph, 'Noe, feyther, you just go doon on your hands and knees in front of 't' pup, and snarl and say, Blatherum, blatherum, blatherum, and see what 't' pup'll do.' The man obeyed, and in an instant the pup flew at him and fastened on his nose. He quivered with agony, when the boy shouted out, 'Doon! make him let go, feyther! it'll be 't' making of 't' pup.'

A converted burglar is preaching sensational sermons at Wilton, in Wiltshire.

COMMODORE J. T. WALKER, a veteran mail steam-ship captain, and well known on this coast, was killed near Nagasaki, Japan, by falling down the hold of his own steamer.

55, irrespective of the total expenditure within now to the estimated of... Disbursements of the... 153,418... 93,921... 2,937... 11,772... 262,255... to the abstract of the... amount to be expended by... within the Colony, as per... £160,000; and if to... the liabilities as stated... £267,369 as against... only £262,255... aware that the estimates... framed previous to any... actual produce of the... 65; and they hope, from... Governor's despatch of... that some portion of the... future on roads, &c., will... postponed until infor... as to the produce of... that loan is now ex... financial affairs of the... during the current year... without the extra... which has of late years... and there will be in conse... opportunity of judging... condition now is... great and sinking fund of... amounting already to... year, my Lords would... they could sanction for the... other extension of the loan... they think that the Governor... the expenditure... not be based on the sup... in again at liberty to in... it on the prospect of any... he should be warned as... able against that hasty and... considered expenditure which... apt to encourage, but the... which on the cessation of... seldom prevented without... nary care... refer to deal thus generally... diture of British Columbia... years in question, partly... its being at this time a... past, and partly because... at that of the current year... ter material for an opinion... tial condition of the Colony... tips, however, request that... ire as early as possible as... from the Governor of the... and disbursements within... 65, together with a full ac... abilities of the Colony at... at that period.

The Weekly British Columbia and Chronicle.

Tuesday, January 28, 1868

In the course of a long half-and-half article on the subject of Reciprocity, the British Columbian of Saturday last attempts to prove that a treaty which would be beneficial to Canada might prove ruinous to British Columbia, by admitting free of duty into this Colony certain articles of American production which would compete with and deprive of a local market the products of our own soil.

The above paragraph is entirely incorrect. It contains not a sentence that is not a blunder. In the first place Canada has both lumber and coal 'demanding admittance into the United States' markets, and the Eastern States do not 'possess extensive pines and coal-beds.'

NOVEL FEATURE OF ENTERTAINMENT FROM THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—In our advertising columns we notice the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute have offered a prize of Twenty Dollars for the best literary production 'on the beauties of the scenery as surveyed from Beacon Hill.'

Notes and Observations on 'The County Court Ordinance, 1867.' EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—By section 2 of the "County Court Ordinance, 1867," so much of the following enactments of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, viz.:

trate, a retired officer, before whom the case was tried. This amount was only the small sum of \$1,500, about \$50 more than is required for an appeal from the Supreme Court of British Columbia to Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The genius who presides in the halls of the Government of Westminster, and supplies for that delectable machine read one of Dr. Adonis' letters to the New York Herald, is seized of inflation which threatens to the instrument.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, January 28 1868.

The genius who presides at the... of the Government organ at New Westminster, and supplies the wind for that delectable machine, having read one of Dr. Adonis' letters to the New York Herald, is seized with a fit of inflation which threatens destruction to the instrument. In plain language, the "honorable editor" (so called but not meant) is angry because Adonis sent a good deal of chaff and a little wheat concerning this country to the Herald, and, in order to make the most of the imaginative correspondent's impression, the "honorable editor" nearly fills one side of the Columbian with a fierce diatribe against the people of Vancouver Island; whom he charges with disloyalty. Were this slander confined to the Colony its refutation would scarcely be necessary here, where the character of the sheet that promulgates it is so well known; but as the article was doubtless officially inspired, and is intended to make "capital" for New Westminster, by giving the Colonial Office authorities to understand that the safety of Her Majesty's representative would be imperilled among such a nest of traitors as Victoria is charged with harboring, we deem it necessary to not only refute the slander, but to show that the first "traitor" was the man who utters although he did not pen the libel we complain of; that he advocated the sale of a portion of this Colony to the Americans and the subversion of Her Majesty's authority therein, with the object of so surrounding and hemming in the remainder of the Colony as to render its continuance as a dependency of Great Britain a matter of extreme difficulty in time of peace, and of utter impossibility in the event of war. It is not denied that a few persons, both on the mainland and the island, have joined with the "honorable editor" in advising the annexation of the Colony to the United States. A few colonists in the (now) Dominion before Union did the same, and when we look back and call to mind the wanton insults that have been offered to Vancouver Islanders—the slanders that have been heaped upon them by paid tools like the Columbian—the unconstitutional manner in which they were divested of political liberty—the blame that has been falsely cast upon them, of being the only persons dissatisfied with the form of Government with which they are afflicted—and, lastly, the chilling indifference with which the demands and petitions of the people have been treated—we confess we do not feel surprised that some should have talked of annexation to the United States, believing, as they naturally did, from the neglect and indifference of the Home Government, that they cared little whether the Colony "went into business on its own account," or joined the American Union. We are only surprised that, under the circumstances, the number of annexationists should have been so few. The people of this Colony are loyal—loyal to their Queen, their country, their flag, and to themselves. Had they not been true and loyal men, the insults and wrongs they have endured would have driven them to the adoption of extreme measures on more than one occasion. To complain of the evils which Union entailed is not a proof of disloyalty. The fact that those evils have been borne patiently and only constitutional means adopted to procure redress, is the strongest and brightest evidence of the loyalty of British Columbians to the institutions and traditions of the mother country. Having said this much in defence of the foully maligned people of the Island, we pass on to a malignant statement of the Columbian with regard to ourselves. We are charged with having favored annexation last spring, and declared that "nine out of ten men were in favor of Annexation to the United States." We distinctly and positively declare this charge to be unqualifiedly and deliberately false. We challenge our cotem-

porary to produce the article from which he affects to make the extract or stand convicted before the Colony as a wicked and malignant traducer. And now for the proof of the Columbian's "disloyalty" and treason. In the issue of that precious paper of the 24th of July last appeared an article headed, "How to raise the wind," in which after expending a column and a half in the production of his usual insipid platitudes, the "honorable editor" comes to the point in the following unmistakable language:

"The means, then, by which we propose to raise the money is by the sale of Vancouver to the United States Government. The scheme will doubtless appear novel, if not Utopian, at the first blush; but we are disposed to think that the more it is considered the more practicable it will appear and the more it will recommend itself to our fellow colonists. The price would, of course, form the subject of negotiation; but we may, for the purpose of the present discussion, name twenty million dollars as the probable value of the Island. It will thus be seen that the liquidation of the present debt of the Colony would by no means constitute the sole object of the proposed sale. We may as well state at once that we would propose that the residue of the price of Vancouver Island should be employed in making a first class seaport, and in constructing the continental railroad thence eastward as far as the remaining funds would carry it. We may take occasion on a series of articles to point out the benefits likely to result from such a scheme, and to explain why we would consent to dispose of so considerable a dependency to a foreign power like the United States."

Here, then, we find this super-loyal gentleman who, like the mad bull at the sight of a red cloth, charges furiously down upon an entire community because a few of its members have advised annexation to the United States—this paid supporter of the Government and member of the Legislative Council of the Colony—not only advising the sale of the wealthiest and most important portion of the Colony, (without which the mainland must be practically abandoned as a British Colony) to a foreign power, not only fixing the price to be paid for the territory, but conjuring up a bright vision of what he would do with the "wind" when he had "raised" it. What better proof is needed of disloyalty than this? It is needless to add that the "series of articles" never appeared, although written. A note from Government House reminded the traitorously inclined "honorable editor" that the supply of Government pamphlets upon which he was being fed would be withdrawn if he continued his treasonable practices and writings, and the subject was accordingly dropped. So, after the lapse of six months, when he fancied that his indiscreet article had passed from men's minds, we find this miserable man, like the flying criminal, seeking to evade pursuit and involve innocent parties by crying "stop thief!" at the top of his voice. But the "dodge" will not "work." The record which he has himself supplied rises up in judgment against him; and we shall take very good care, if the reputation of the people of Vancouver Island for loyalty be at stake at the Colonial Office, that it shall not suffer at the hands of a writer so notoriously disloyal as he of the Columbian has proved himself to be.

Tuesday, Jan 21.

MALICIOUS INJURY.—On the 12th instant a marine named John Connolly and a seaman named Joseph Abbott, both belonging to H B M's S Chanticleer, were arrested on a charge of malicious mischief in forcibly entering some private residences on Nuuanu Avenue. The case was heard on Tuesday last before the Police Magistrate, John Montgomery, Esq, and on the trial it appeared to be one of peculiar aggravation, on account of the obscene language used in the presence of ladies by Connolly, the principal actor in the affair. At the hearing of the case, Captain Bridges and H B M's Consul General and Commissioner were present. The two men having been found guilty, were sentenced, Connolly to six months' imprisonment at hard labor, and Abbott as accessories, to four months, whereupon the Sergeant of Marines came forward as a signal from the Captain, and ordering Connolly to take off his uniform jacket, proceeded to cut from it the buttons and facings—a public degradation from the honorable position of a British soldier. The example is a good one, and thus supported by the British Commissioner and the Captain of the ship, will have the effect to teach seamen of all nationalities that they cannot violate the laws with impunity in Honolulu more than elsewhere.—Hawaiian Gazette.

THE ISABEL arrived yesterday afternoon at half-past four o'clock from Burrard Inlet.

NAVAL.—The Honolulu Advertiser of the 18th December, says:—"H B M's S Camerleon, Com' Annesley, arrived at this port on Tuesday evening. On entering the harbor it was quite dark, and she ran into the ship Magnolia, carrying away one of her own boats, and damaging rigging, &c. The Camerleon sailed from Plymouth, England, June 22d, and touching at Madeira July 4th, and Rio August 22d, arrived at Valparaiso Nov. 1st. From the latter port to Honolulu she was 46 days. Her tonnage is 952 tons, horse power 200, and she has 7 guns. She is a sister vessel to the Chanticleer, of the same size and armament. After spending a month here, she will proceed to Victoria, V I. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, W H Annesley; Lieutenants, A B C Booth and G C Young; Navigating Lieutenant, James Fisher; Surgeon, W J Baird, M D; Paymaster, H M Bernard; Chief Engineer, R Hodge; Paymaster, W A Barniston; Sub-Lieutenant, J Godfrey; Engineer, Messrs. Tottenham, Green and Irvine; Midshipmen, Messrs. Murdoch, Handford, Stuart, Holmes, Hastings, Gillow and Tillard; Gunner, J W Rees; Boatswain, R Tucker; Carpenter, Westford.

INTERESTING TO BANK DEPOSITORS.—A case of considerable importance to credit societies and bankers has just been decided; writes the Morning Star, by the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine. M Maquet, a merchant, having an account-current with the Societe Generale, claimed to have in the hands of company a sum of 26,007 francs, as appeared by his pass-book, the deposit entries in which were all regularly initialed by the cashier. The Societe Generale contested that amount, their books showing deposits to the extent of only 20,007 francs; and they allege that the entry of 6,000 francs, only attested by the signature of their officer, was a double one of the same deposit. The question then was, whether the attested pass-book of the depositor or the books of the company should prevail as proof. The court held that the defendants were bound by the signature of their own officer; otherwise depositors would be entirely at the mercy of their bankers. Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiff, with costs against the defendants.

EDITORIAL IMPUDENCE.—A leading article in the British Columbian of Saturday commences in the following highfalutin style:—"It will be seen that our old and valued correspondent, [Argus] whose nom de plume stands at the head of this article, has again taken up his pen, after a prolonged silence, and is pitching into the Lands and Works department with his wonted 'fury.'"—"The old and valued correspondent" of our contemporary will be the better appreciated when we state that he is no less a distinguished personage than the editor of the Columbian himself, who, to cause it to appear that the public of British Columbia are in favor of Mr. Trutch's removal, writes over the signature of 'Argus' in one part of his paper, and backs up his bogus correspondence in the leading column. The correspondent is 'old and valued,' but only by the editor, whose impudence in thus lauding his own production is overpowering.

THE LECTURE.—Unfortunately, as before, the late glorious weather broke immediately before the time appointed, but still the audience was such as any man might be proud to draw. Of the address there is only one opinion in the city: At the close Mr. Harrett was loudly applauded, and as he came from the stage all indiscriminately congratulated him on his success. He spoke this time to the public mind and public heart, and carried both. At times stern and at times impassioned, he spared nothing and omitted nothing that could instruct and please. We shall endeavor to give a report as early as possible, and, in the meantime, heartily join in the public wish to have both lectures published in pamphlet form.

LEECH RIVER.—We are glad to learn that a subscription paper taken around by J. H. Turner, Esq, last week, realized the sum of \$100, and that Page & Co. will resume work at their tunnel in the hope of reaching the back channel shortly. Hydraulics will probably be introduced by another company of miners.

SKATING.—A large number of persons were out on Harris' Pond on Sunday, and yesterday the skating still continued good, notwithstanding the warm weather. Thomas, of the Bee Hive, was on hand as usual.

FORT RAPERT VS. HYDAH.—Charley, a Hydah, was yesterday fined \$20 for assaulting a Fort Rapert Indian woman; and Jim, a Fort Rapert Indian, was fined \$15 for assaulting a Hydah.

DESERTION.—John Millen was yesterday brought before the police court, as a deserter from H M S Sparrowhawk, and was given up to the naval authorities.

THE BOATS.—The gunboat Forward, with Harbor-master Cooper on board, will sail early this morning in search of the Fraser River boats.

THAW.—A partial thaw commenced yesterday and it is to be hoped that soft weather will set in earnestly to-day.

GENERAL FREE SCHOOL.—This institution will be reopened, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

THE ENTERPRISE.—Perhaps this steamer will sail on Thursday for Burrard Inlet.

COUNTY COURT.—The Stipendiary Magistrate will hold a County Court at 11 o'clock this morning.

GOLD NEWS.—(From the Belleville Intelligencer, Nov. 13.)

The news from the gold district within the last few days has produced a very favorable effect on gold stocks, and every one interested in mining operations begins to feel very much encouraged. The tests already made have not been on such an extensive scale as was desirable by many. It would have been better had a larger quantity of quartz been crushed before submitting the results to the public. We have had assays of five, ten, and twenty pounds of rock without number, but the quantity was altogether insufficient to afford a correct idea of the value of the quartz, and many think that one ton was insufficient; that to afford a fair criterion of the value of the rock, from five to ten, and even twenty tons should be crushed. With regard to the rumors respecting the quartz crushed from the Richardson Mining Company, we believe the yield is in the highest degree satisfactory; but we understand it is the intention of the directors to have a large quantity of different qualities of the ore crushed previous to making a report. The work of crushing is now going on, and as soon as completed, an official report will be given to the public of the result. We have no doubt, that the operation of the crushing mills will show that gold exists not only in the vicinity of the Richardson mine, but in Elzevir, and in the other back townships, and that the Hastings gold district will turn out to be one of the richest gold producing districts in the Dominion.

The Madoc Mercury has published an extra, giving details of the news published in our special telegram from Madoc yesterday, which we subjoin: Dr. Eimar, who is well known, is interested to a considerable extent in gold mining operations in this locality, has just returned from El Dorado, whither he went to-day, anxious to learn the result of the crushing of the ore from the El Dorado and Madoc Gold Mining Company of Toronto's shafts—especially the latter—as the report in Monday's Leader that Professor Chapman had, after several assays, been able to obtain a yield of only six dollars to the ton from the ore of the latter company, while according to other assays the return had been as high as \$270 dollars to the ton—had excited some very unpleasant sensations as to the future prospects and prosperity of the Madoc gold region. He has come back quite relieved from all unfavorable doubts, bringing the following statement of facts: He has seen the ingot produced from the Richardson mine ore, which is worth between \$50 and \$60; but is not at liberty to state from what quantity of rock it was obtained. He is, however, authorized to say that it is the richest thing in the world.

He also saw the gold, as it was taken from the report, from one ton of the El Dorado mine ore, which is estimated to be worth from \$51 to \$53.

In the residue of the rock (about 20 lbs.) which remained uncrushed by the stamps when the bulk of the ore from the Madoc Gold Mining Company of Toronto's shaft had been crushed, there was some \$15 worth of coarse gold; several pieces being of the size of grains of wheat and one as large as a pea. The remainder of the ore was in process of amalgamation, and the result will not be known until to-morrow.

There was much excitement and gratification at El Dorado, where, for several days past, the Gold and Silver Reduction Works have been the centre of attraction. Colonel Campbell, Gold Inspector, and other gentlemen were there to-day.

An Official Spectacle in Bavaria.

It is the practice that when a train is going to start, notice shall be given of the event to the assemblage laboring hard at the consumption of sausage and beer in the restaurant, in order that all concerned may know the fact. In other places the notice is given by an ordinary porter looking functionary without ceremony. In Bavaria, instead of a mere intimation, it may be counted a mere intimation made by a man in long blue proclamation, made by a man in long blue and white robes, standing under the shadow of a vast and gorgeous cocked hat, and holding in his hand a long pole with a silver coronet on its top, something like a gigantic cane stretched out to the length of some eight or ten feet. I don't know where anything else so sublime is to be seen unless perhaps it may be among the satellites of the Lord Mayor of London. Having long looked at it with respectful awe, it was my good fortune on my last trip to have an opportunity of seeing it getting up in a sort of incidental peep behind the scenes. I was speaking to a shabbyish and insignificant-looking porter. Hearing the sound of wheels he started, and as if seized with sudden mania, tore off his jacket and pitched away his cap. Then he arrayed himself in the solemn robe of blue and white, mounted the brilliant cocked hat, took into his hand the wondrous staff of office, and walked into the restaurant with solemn stride to make proclamation.—Blackwood's Magazine.

An excellent bon mot is going the rounds of the West-End Clubs; it is attributed to the right reverend prelate who for eloquence cannot be excelled in or out of the pulpit, and whose witty sayings vie with those of Lord North, Sidney Smith, Alvanley and other jocular celebrities. Some one asked the bishop how it was that a noble lord, whose arduous faculties are unhappily deficient, should have been put on the Ritual inquiry. 'Why,' responded his lordship, 'you see that the Government in appointing the commission, must needs put something def-in-it.' This reminds one of Charles Matthews' joke.—'Why, it's as plain as A B C.' 'Yes,' responds the other, 'but I am D E F.'

A SOCIAL NUISANCE.—A certain newspaper in this city used to extort "black mail" as the conditions of suppressing unpleasant personalities. Married physical castigation of the editor only tended to aggravate the evil and gain him the sort of notoriety he wanted.—The ability to maintain a more respectable style of journalism, together with the influence of public opinion, finally put an end to the nuisance. We have again in this city a journal which seems to be seeking the same kind of notoriety by another species of personalities none the less annoying to its helpless victims. We refer to the paper which, once circulating among respectable families, has lately taken the habit of publishing the names of well known ladies and gentlemen in our society who are, or are thought to be, "engaged." A more wanton and culpable invasion of the sanctities of private life has never been attempted in a civilized country. In one instance the offense was especially aggravated. The names of a lady and a gentleman said to be betrothed were published at the same time that the marriage of the gentleman to another lady was announced in the papers. Imagine the feelings of the lady reported to be "engaged." No one can estimate the annoyances that might well arise from the premature or incorrect publication of these impudent "announcements."—New York Post.

CAPTAIN HALL'S ARCTIC SEARCH.—Late intelligence has been received at St. John's, N. F., from Captain Hall, who is searching the Arctic regions for traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition. He had determined upon prosecuting his enterprise the coming winter, and made every arrangement for the purpose, depositing supplies of provisions at easy stages along the proposed route. From some hostile Esquimaux he learned that at about the time of the loss of Sir John Franklin's vessel some white men carried a dead body on shore and built a brick vault, in which they carefully oiled, and in which they deposited the corpse, afterwards covering the vault with heavy stone flags. This body Mr Hall believes to be the remains of Sir John, and his intention is to visit the locality and satisfy himself upon the point, if possible. He has secured many valuable articles formerly owned by Sir John's party.—Boston Journal, Nov. 10.

The German magazine, Unsere Zeit, describes a curious invention made by a Russian officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Weyde. It consists of an apparatus for throwing light on objects under water, for the use of divers, etc. The machine is said to be very inexpensive, and experiments made with it by the Russian and Prussian Governments in the sea near Cronstadt and the river Spree, have produced very satisfactory results. A very important use of this invention is that it enables the officers of a ship of war to discover any submarine mines or torpedoes sunk under by the enemy. It must, of course, greatly facilitate the recovery of sunken ships and other objects at the bottom of the sea.

At a meeting of the established Presbytery of Dumfries, lately the clerk read a circular from the Sabbath Alliance of Scotland, calling the attention of the Presbytery to the vast amount of Sabbath desecration which went on, and requesting that the first Sabbath of December be appointed as a day on which ministers should preach on the observance of the Sabbath-day. Mr. Hogg: 'We are always preaching on the observance of the Sabbath.' 'The Clerk: 'I think it my duty to read every document that is sent to me to be communicated to the Presbytery; but I suppose this circular may be put in the fire.' Mr. Wilson: 'The best place for it.'

During the removal of articles from the Exhibition, in the Italian section, a workman called on one of his comrades to assist him in lifting an immense cheese, which had stood against a wall, into a packing case; the men stooped and put out all their strength, but what was their surprise to find that the article was as light as a drum. A family of rats had installed themselves in it, and nothing but a mere shell remained.

A resident in Paris in Chaise, Paris, ordered previous to his death that a copy of La Patrie should be placed on his tombstone every morning. This eccentric bequest is duly carried out, and there on the grave can be seen a heap of musty old papers. Some wag has thrown amongst the heap copies of La Soleil and La Lune, to give some light on the subject.

Le Journal du Bas Rhin says that the last season at Baden Baden has been the best in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There were fifty-three thousand stragglers there, and no adventure—not a suicide, not a scandal!

A teacher said to a little girl at school: 'If a naughty girl should hurt you, you like a good girl you would forgive her, wouldn't you?' 'Yes, marm,' she replied, 'if I couldn't catch her.'

The last number of Blackwood's Magazine, in an article on novels, speaks of a class of popular romances whose heroines "pant for indiscriminate kisses and go mad after unattainable men."

Recently a villager was drowned in the Tagus. The Mayor ordered a search for the body, and described the deceased as follows: Dark complexion; tall; marked impediment in his speech.

It was an apt answer of a young lady, who, being asked where was her native place, replied, 'I have none; I am the daughter of a Methodist minister.'

It is said that the gross takings of the Paris Exposition amount to eleven and a half millions of francs, nearly half a million sterling.

officer, before whom the... This amount was only \$1,500, about \$50 more for an appeal from the... of British Columbia to... rvy Council. Now, in re... of the County Court... Ordinance does not refer... of salary the County... British Columbia are to... that to assert that they... salary of £1,200 per... authority of 19 and 20... repugnant to the Ordina... of the clerk or regis... Court is that he must... At first the registrars...; but since 19 and 20... e paid by salaries, which... to the number of plaints... ion 12 of the Ordinance... Clerk of the Court shall... the County Court Judge... me one appointed by him... igh, Act requires that... gistrar should be an attor... ber of the Judge to ap... clerk unless such person... that the instructions of... e, that an ordinance, when... complete in itself, without... fish Statutes. But whether... ve facts show, that the... mple County Court Ord... on reference to which... (if any) made thereunder... professional person may see... to pursue to obtain his... nty Courts of this Colony... ce would be not only of... public, but to the Stipend... themselves, the majority of... even, we understand, in... very Imperial Statutes... are almost every day called... and lastly in order, if possi... piece of blustering legisla... would call the attention of... absurdity of the application... of these five long and... Statutes below left entirely... of our non-professional... almost imagine that it... pen for the express purpose... edness amount of litigation... of this Colony, and to that... e could not be better adapted... LEX.

ool Husband. A sensible married man in... is a soldier, and was re... been killed, but was only... returned home to find... d turned over a new leaf... service, and that another... his seat in the chimney... go to work slaughtering... and new husband? Not... ked in and said: 'Well... things? 'Daddy, you're... ble married woman, not... really. 'Which do you... or the new love? 'She... instant, and then said: '... hurt your feelings, but... it right out. 'Don't... s not the other chap's? 'I... you come down a little... nly. 'Count on me being... n't cut up rusty if you... on me. 'I'm glad you're... Bill, and I acknowledge... y present husband beat... should happen to him, I... I would sooner join for... gain, as you... 'That's... I'll now bid you good... at no accident will happen... low, and that he will 'live... your delightful society... and the careless husband... h his knapsack on his back... eery clear tone. 'The girl...

n old lady of the writer's... possessed as pets a num... which she kept in some... her garden, and had tam... in the following man... ould catch and imprison... intended making a pet of... er-pot, and then liberally... d different kinds of food... delight in, particularly bread... in the absence of the old... ger greedily devoured. I... However, lose its habitual... on lifting up the flower-pot... first eat in her presence... edly, from her hand the... d. As soon as this stage... process was reached the old... out the captive into the... per loads among the rock... day during the warmer... year, did she approach, the... ets, when they would come... hid, places, and eger... ater she threw to them... learned to distinguish her... the gravel walk from all... and came fearlessly out of... greet her.—One result of... atment was that these rep... come torpid for some weeks... kindred had disappeared... People's Magazine.

ho has travelled in the West... has been struck with the... modations provided on the... nd with the excessively low... charged; forty miles for 6d... on, and when the competition... for that distance has been as

