

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864. NO. 51.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

EVERY MORNING.
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Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

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NOTICE.

L. F. FISHER is the only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

John Mackin, Victoria, B. C.
Clarkson & Co., New Westminster.
W. E. Barrage, San Francisco.
F. Fisher, San Francisco.
E. Aiger, San Francisco.
G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN POLITICS.

Small as the interests seem to us which centre in the representative element in the Government of British Columbia, they are nevertheless interests which should not be entirely ignored by the people of Vancouver Island. For good or ill we are always, to some extent, affected by the action of our neighbors. Every vigorous effort made by the authorities at New Westminster to open up the agricultural, mineral or lumbering resources of the colony as the main land gives an increased vitality to our own progress, and every oversight, neglect or incompetency evinced by the same power reacts in its turn to our disadvantages. So much does this sympathetic law pervade the relations of both colonies, that even the political condition of British Columbia is a thing we cannot afford to treat with indifference. We cannot at least, as British subjects, and as men desiring the speedy inauguration of responsible Government in either a united or separate colony, allow the recent "elections" or "selections" of our neighbors to pass by unnoticed. We cannot remain quiescent spectators of a political contest in a British colony in which the principal electoral element was foreign. If it were determined to make the Legislative Council drink the dregs of humiliation to the uttermost—if it were designed to insult the Home Government, by turning its reputedly conferred boon of "one-third representative Government" into a really genuine burlesque, however much we might blame the inhabitants, we could not get over the fact that the action was but natural to men who had enjoyed all the political privileges of British subjects before they ever sighted the British Columbian shores, and who, therefore, felt themselves insulted by a nominee colony. But we believe, so far as the people were concerned, with the exception of New Westminster—which went through something like a formal British election—there was no peculiar determination, no deeply-drawn design. There appeared nothing, in fact, but an indiscriminate scramble among all nationalities. From Hope to Cariboo, the elections of representatives to the Legislative Council have been of a character never before witnessed in a British colony. Foreigners of all classes, men of all nations, exercised the electoral privilege of British subjects. A more significant commentary on the character of the political institutions of the country could not well be written. If the Legislative Council intended by its culpable neglect in not providing a franchise for the people, to injure the cause of representative Government in the eyes of the Home authorities, it will, no doubt, succeed; but it will at the same time reduce the Legislative body to a position of contempt that will preclude the possibility of any man of spirit or responsibility taking part in its discussions. The only remedy for this disgraceful state of things lies with the British portion of the population. If they are fit, in the slightest degree, for the privileges which they solicit—representative Government—they will have to show more spirit in public matters. At present it would appear that their public men are too much tickled with the ludicrous title of "honorable," to think of bestowing any attention on the political requirements of the country, and movements which were set on foot in the early part of the year to secure a popular description of Government, have been quietly buried by men pretending to political leadership. Better a thousand times that union, in its most repulsive form, should be accepted by the inhabitants of New Westminster than that public opinion should come down to an ebb that ceases

to control the action of would-be oligarchs. We are interested in obtaining union, but much as we wish for such a consummation, we desire political manliness in our neighbors still more. We wish to see them with all the vigor of a youthful and healthy colony, throw their energy into the development of the country's wealth—not the tame apportioned colonists of a Government, however paternal. *Quies non movetur*—Disturb not what is quiet—is a celebrated maxim for a rotten cause, but it will scarcely serve the interests of the people of British Columbia. They have a cumbersome load of officialdom, with its exhausting demand on the public purse, to shake off—they have a political system to build up—let them throw aside the mannikins that are enjoining quietude, and proceed like men to the never-ceasing work which is before them. Let them either rest on their laurels until they have obtained a Legislature in which it will at least be an honor to sit.

THE SAANICH ELECTION.

The return of Mr. Cochrane for Saanich is another victory for the Union party, and another blow to that unfortunate clique of politicians whose embrace to the aspiring candidate is political death. The anti-unionists have made the Saanich election the great test of their political creed—they were to stand or fall by the result—and they have fallen. We have no desire to rejoice over these unfortunate and misguided men. They have been weighed so often in the public balance and found wanting, that it would be charity to allow them to sink into political oblivion. Their vanity, however, urges them forward, and their short-sightedness precludes their discerning defeat until it has overwhelmed them. They have been laboring under some fanciful delusion all this while, and that they have a monopoly of political influence, and that no candidate can hope for success unless brought out under their protectingegis. Defeat after defeat has only increased the monomania, and they are just as ready to-day to patronize ambitious youth and promise it success, as they were before their vagaries and incompetency first drew down upon them the well-earned ridicule of the people. They and their candidates are again defeated—the union cause has received an endorsement of public opinion, and Mr. Cochrane takes his seat as the exponent of the more enlightened political doctrines which are now established by the bulk of the inhabitants.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY, October 31, 1864.
The Council met at 7:30 p.m. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors McDonald, Stronach, Wallace, Ewing and Bunting.
The following communication was received from the Treasurer:
Vancouver's Island, Treasury, 19th Oct. 1864.
Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th instant, requesting to be furnished with a statement of the amount received to date under the Victoria City Half-per cent Tax Act, 1864, and also how the same has been disposed of together with the entire indebtedness of the City to the Colonial Government, &c.
In reply I beg to transmit herewith a statement of accounts, showing a balance of seven thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-nine cents due to the Government on the 15th instant, after crediting the City with the amount collected to date under the Victoria City Half-per cent Tax Act, 1864.
I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALEX. WATSON, Treasurer.

COMMUNICATIONS.

His Worship the Mayor of Victoria.
The City of Victoria in account with the Government of Vancouver Island.
Dec. 31, 1863. Dr.
To Amount of Disbursements and Interest due thereon up to 31st Dec. 1863, paid under the authority of His Excellency the Governor, \$10,724.00
June 11, 1864. Cr.
To Amount of Advance under the authority of the Governor's Victoria City Aid Act, 1864, 6,000.00
\$16,724.00
Dec. 31, 1863. Cr.
By Amount paid into the Treasury on account, \$5,863.00
Oct. 18, 1864.
By Amount collected up to date under the Victoria City Half per cent Tax Act, 1864, \$4,079.21
Oct. 18, 1864.
Balance due to the Colonial Government, \$16,724.00
(Signed) ALEX. WATSON, Treasurer.

PROVISIONAL CORPORATION BILL.

On motion of the hon. Treasurer the Council went into committee on this bill, the hon. Attorney General in the chair. The bill was read in its entirety, and the amendments proposed in clauses II, III and IV were passed with clerical amendments.
In lieu of clause IV making the list of voters at the municipal election correspond with the list of voters for the House of Assembly.
The hon. Treasurer moved the insertion of a clause limiting the list of voters to those only who had paid taxes under the municipal By-Laws.
Some discussion ensued hereon. The hon. Attorney General thought it advisable to extend the number of voters who enjoyed the city franchise as much as possible, and to give all tax-payers a voice in the government of the city.
The hon. Chief Justice said this bill was only a provisional one. He agreed with the idea of all tax-payers having a vote, he did not think, however, that the present mode of raising taxes was contemplated when the original act was framed.
The hon. Treasurer said there was no doubt that if all paid up it would contribute several thousand dollars to the municipal revenue. He had still another amendment to introduce hereafter which would extend the privilege of the franchise in the city government to foreigners who paid taxes. He did not see that any danger could arise to the state from their admission to this privilege, and it would materially to the list of voters.
The hon. Attorney General was opposed to the amendment; he thought that it would give rise to endless disputes.
The hon. Chief Justice said if the voters were to be confined to those who had paid taxes it would diminish the list considerably.
The hon. Treasurer said it would increase it.
After some discussion the amendment was put and lost, and the original clause carried with clerical amendments.
The hon. Treasurer moved that clause VII be expanded. He thought it desirable that foreign residents should have a voice and interest in our municipal affairs, concerning which they had always manifested great intelligence. Our community was so small that he did not consider it advantageous that foreigners who contributed to the municipal revenue should be disfranchised in civic elections. The amendment not being seconded fell through.
The hon. Treasurer moved that clause VIII be amended so that it should be expanded and the following substituted for clause VII.
That each voter voting for a Mayor or Councillor or for a Councilor may be called upon by any voter qualified to vote at such election to take an oath in the form or to the effect of the schedule thereto.
The remainder of the clause and the preamble were passed with slight alterations, and the bill having been reported complete, the hon. President moved that the matter be of great importance, and he therefore moved that the standing rules of the House be suspended, and that the bill be read a third time—Carried—and bill accordingly read a third time, and passed.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. Wallace drew attention to the coming election and the nomination of returning officers, and it was agreed that a notice of the election be inserted in the Colonist (see advertisement).
The naming of returning officers was postponed to the next sitting, on Wednesday next, and the Council adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Oct. 31.
The Council met at 3:10 p.m. Present—The hon. President, Col. Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, Surveyor General, and Henry Rhodes.
On motion of the hon. Treasurer the Council went into committee on this bill, the hon. Attorney General in the chair. The bill was read in its entirety, and the amendments proposed in clauses II, III and IV were passed with clerical amendments.
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The Mayor said that he had never authorized this charge. Mr. Cary had been consulted; he considered, in his official capacity of Government adviser.

The Clerk was directed to write to Mr. Cary to that effect, and the letter was ordered to be filed.
A letter was read from Mr. Surveyor Green, stating that he prepared the city map and his charge thereon was \$100. After some discussion the amount was ordered to be paid.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

The report of Messrs. Thain and Mallandaine, the auditors appointed by the Council, was then read (a copy of which will be published in the Colonist in the course of the week) and adopted.
Mr. McDonald explained that the remuneration to the auditors, and other necessary charges, were inserted by the Finance Committee, but had not yet passed the Council. He, therefore, moved that they be paid.
Mr. Stronach said his only objection was that he thought the funds were already pledged to the government, and it would, therefore, not be legal to pay out the balance remaining, except in discharge of the debentures. He would rather pay the money out of his pocket than do anything irregular.

Mr. Wallace considered that the loan had been made by the Government for any purpose required by the Corporation. He was of opinion, moreover, that the \$5,000 was a gift. He knew that members of the House were of that opinion.

Mr. McDonald said that the money was not actually due, and it was preposterous to suppose that if the Council had a balance of \$1300 in the bank, and the debentures were not all paid for, two or three years, that the money was to remain idle in the interim.
Mr. Stronach said they could not certainly part with any of the \$1,300 received on account of real estate.

Mr. Ewing considered with Mr. Stronach that none of the \$1,300 need be taken from real estate tax could be touched, but the \$6,000 had always regarded as a loan to discharge all liabilities of the Council, and the present payments were therefore in order.

Mr. Bunting said the committee had taken the balance of the \$6,000 into consideration on framing their report.

The Mayor thought the Council had a perfect right to use the funds in hand.

Mr. Stronach said he hoped this would be a lesson to the House of Assembly in voting money for special purposes, to use that they were not devoted to other purposes. It would be a violation of the Incorporation act sufficient to take the act away from them.
Mr. McDonald said he for one was quite willing to take the responsibility of the payment. On the matter he had consulted Mr. McDonald, Bunting and Wallace *pro* and *con*, and Messrs. Stronach and Ewing *contra*.

It was then agreed that the report should be reconsidered at a special meeting and subsequently printed.

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The hon. Chief Justice said that although he did not endorse the language used, he voted for the clause, because it provided for the appointment of a barrister properly conversant with the common law of England, which he believed indispensable.

Clause II was objected to by the Attorney General, as it contained absolute contradictions, using the words "permanent" and "temporary" in connection, and he thought it really too bad that the Lower House should lead them into such scrapes. If, however, the bill could not be altered, it must go with all its imperfections on its head.
The hon. Treasurer moved that the word "permanent" be struck out. He thought cases were on record where similar alterations had been made by the Council, which did not affect the principle of the bill, and had been accepted by the House below.

The amendment was carried.
The preamble was again objected to by the hon. Attorney General, but eventually passed, and bill reported complete.

The hon. Treasurer gave notice of motion for the recommittal of the bill at next meeting, as hon. members had not had the opportunity of examining the wording of the bill to judge whether it contained language disrespectful to Her Majesty or not, and Council adjourned to Wednesday at 3 p.m.

THE SAN JUAN GOLD FIELDS.

Mr. Foley and party returned from San Juan river, on the West Coast, on Saturday evening, after a month's absence. They ascended the river to its head waters, a distance of sixty miles, prospecting all the way up. The river is a series of bars up to its source, in all of which the prospectors found pay. None of them would yield less than \$3 per day, and numbers \$5, while a few would average \$8. Gold was found extended over a distance of twenty miles on the river. The gold was fine, requiring the use of quibblers, by which, however, larger pay than first stated could be taken out. The piece would require to be worked by sluicing, for which there is plenty of water in the small streams running in from both sides. On the soft bed-rock prospects of coarse gold were obtained. Indications of silver ore were found, the quartz along the stream showing more signs of silver ore than Mr. Foley has seen on the island. On the main fork of the river which heads into the backbone of the island, abundance of iron ore was found. A stream emptying into the north-west corner of San Juan harbor, which Mr. Foley named Harris river, was ascended some 20 miles, and prospects of shot gold were obtained, becoming better and heavier as the party went up. From the appearance of the bed rock and gravel, and the country generally, Mr. Foley is of the opinion that Harris river will be the best paying stream in that region. A large stream which empties into San Juan river about 12 miles from the mouth, was named by Mr. Foley DeCombes Creek, and yielded prospects of 3 and 4 cent dirt on the bars. Another creek, about 20 miles from the mouth, was named Evans Creek, presenting similar prospects. None of the other tributaries contain any gold, the fall of the stream being so great that the bed rock was swept perfectly smooth and bare.

The banks of the San Juan and Harris rivers are covered with fine spars, and the country presents excellent facilities for lumbering. The timber extends down to the edge of the harbor, and any quantity could be floated down the streams. On the eastern side of the harbor is a beautiful landlocked cove, where the largest vessels could lie and load sheltered from all directions.

THE BARRISTER'S BILL.

Passed the third reading.
CHIEF JUSTICE SALARY BILL.
The House went into committee on this bill, the hon. Colonial Secretary in the Chair.
The hon. Attorney General said he had no objection to the Crown and could not lend his sanction to any language which he did not consider respectful to Her Majesty. The proposed bill evidently only implied a condition upon which the money would be voted, he thought it interfered with the Royal prerogative. The wishes of the colonists would doubtless be received with the greatest respect, but Her Majesty should be approached with a respectful request, and he should not consent to vote upon a bill which dictated what kind of Chief Justice was to be sent out. It was stated for instance that he must be a practicing Barrister in England. Why could not a competent Judge be found in India, for instance? There were highly competent Judges there, whose health could not stand the climate? If the Council would vote for the bill as it stood, he could not, and he had done his duty as an officer of the Crown in bringing objections forward to the House.

The Chief Justice said there were good grounds for the remarks of the Attorney General. He thought it very bold in the Lower House to vote upon a bill which dictated what kind of Chief Justice was to be sent out, and he had done his duty as an officer of the Crown in bringing objections forward to the House. He thought it very bold in the Lower House to vote upon a bill which dictated what kind of Chief Justice was to be sent out, and he had done his duty as an officer of the Crown in bringing objections forward to the House.

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From San Juan harbor running down to Cape Flattery and westward to Barclay Sound, are found extensive mud-banks, strewing with fish equal in every respect to those caught at Newfoundland. The Indians were catching them in large quantities and of great size. There are also plenty of halibut, and dog-fish in great numbers. Excellent wages could be made catching the last named fish for the sake of the oil they yield, and also for the sake of the blubber.

Hundreds of houses have been knocked down in Paris, in order to allow of a magnificent square being made round the Chapelle. The building on the spot where the residence of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were, in common with those of many other victims, thrown into a pit dug to receive the bones of a garden. At the restoration of the Bourbons search was made for the bodies of the king and queen, which were discovered, placed in coffins, and conveyed by torchlight to St. Denis in great pomp.

SAANICH ELECTION.

The polls were opened yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, but as there are only about 33 electors in the district the votes polled were like angels' visits "few and far between." At 12 o'clock Mr. Culverwell headed the poll with 5 votes. Mr. Piddwell and Mr. Cochrane being "nowhere." About 2 o'clock Mr. Cochrane registered 5 votes, and soon after the irrepressible Mr. Piddwell resigned, in a neat speech recommending the electors to vote for the man who, they thought, could best serve their interests.

At half-past two the poll stood 8 for Cochrane and 7 for Culverwell. At three o'clock the numbers were 15 for Cochrane, 10 for Culverwell, leaving only 4 to come in. At quarter past three Mr. Culverwell finding himself virtually beaten resigned in favor of Mr. Cochrane. In compliance with the law the returning officer announced that the polls would still remain open till 4 o'clock, at which hour he declared Mr. Cochrane duly elected.

On the poll being declared Mr. Cochrane proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Anderson, the returning officer, and made a short address, assuring the electors he should perform his duty faithfully and attend to the interests of Saanich particularly, whereupon three cheers were given for Mr. Cochrane and all hands adjourned to drink his health, shortly after which they went to their respective homes. The proceedings throughout the day were carried on with the utmost quietude, and the rejected candidate bearing his defeat manfully.

CRICKET MATCH.

The match of the season, between eleven Caribootes and eleven from the United Victoria Cricket Club came off yesterday on the Beacon Hill grounds, and resulted in an easy victory for the "hardy miners." The weather was splendid, and the ground in the condition, although never, at anytime a good cricket ground. The Victoria eleven, which was not by any means a strong team, was evidently overmatched from the first, the Caribootes having things all their own way. A large number of visitors were on the field, and took a warm interest in the progress of the game.

Below we give the score, showing the Caribootes the winners with eight wickets to go down.

U. V. C. FIRST INNINGS.
Cochran, c. Padden, b. Richardson, 1
Howard, b. Richardson, 6
Talbot, b. Richardson, 6
Donner, b. Richardson, 6
Burton, b. Richardson, 6
Levett, c. Danlow, b. Ballantyne, 6
Alport, b. Richardson, 6
Cope, run out, 6
Plummer, run out, 6
Thompson, b. Richardson, 6
Frost, b. Richardson, 6
Byes, 6; wide, 2; leg byes, 3.

U. V. C. SECOND INNINGS.
Levett, c. Barber, b. Richardson, 12
Cope, b. Ballantyne, 12
Howard, b. Richardson, 12
Plummer, c. Richardson, b. Ballantyne, 12
Burton, c. Danlow, b. Ballantyne, 12
Talbot, b. Richardson, 12
Donner, b. Richardson, 12
Clark, run out, 12
Alport, c. Ballantyne, b. Richardson, 12
Thompson, not out, 12
Frost, b. Richardson, 12
Byes, 4; wide, 1; leg byes, 3.

U. V. C. THIRD INNINGS.
Barston, c. Burton, b. Howard, 2
Barber, run out, 47
Weaver, c. b. Howard, 32
Richardson, b. Burton, 32
Ballantyne, c. Donner, b. Howard, 32
Dewdney, c. Howard, b. Burton, 32
Black, b. Burton, 32
Barston, not out, 32
Davis, run out, 32
Fegden, c. Levett, b. Howard, 32
Frost, b. Howard, 32
Byes, 3; wide 9.

U. V. C. FOURTH INNINGS.
Ballantyne, c. Levett, b. Howard, 1
Richardson, not out, 1
Dewdney, c. Plummer, b. Howard, 1
Coston, not out, 1

AN ERROR TAKEN BY COURT-MARTIAL.

The *British*, of Madrid, of the 27th of August, publishes in its first page, in large characters, the following notice: "Military Tribunal." The director and the editors of this journal announce to the inhabitants of Madrid, and to the whole nation, that, at half-past eight this morning, there will be held in the Barracks of the Montague-du-Prince-Pie, and under the presidency of the colonel of the regiment of Savoie, an ordinary military tribunal to try the journal. Our responsible editor, D. Innocente Ortiz y Casado, proprietor and proprietor, Deputy at Madrid, is about to be tried neither more nor less than a soldier would be who had committed a breach of discipline. The officers who compose the tribunal will have to take cognizance of offences which are not provided for by the military code. We request foreigners not to judge of us by these acts due exclusively to our bad governors, and whom our country has always rejected with dignity, and now does so with indignation. We protest, now and ever, against a proceeding which is unexampled either in the history of our own country or in that of any other civilized nation. The notice is followed by the order convokeing the military tribunal, and prescribes to all the chiefs and officers not being on duty to be present. A telegraphic despatch announces the acquittal of the *British*.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 1, 1864.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

House met at 3.15 p.m. Members present, Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Dickson, Southgate, Duncan, Deanes, Carswell, Bayley.

Mr. DeCosmos called attention to the report of the Commission, which stated that Mr. C. B. Young was seen approaching when the House was "counted out" yesterday.

Mr. DeCosmos was asked to see accuracy in the reports of the press, and hoped his colleagues would use his experience to rectify the errors which occasionally creep into the press.

THE NEW CITY SYSTEM. Mr. C. B. Young was duly sworn in as a member of the House and took his seat within the bar.

THE OTHER JURORS RESOLUTIONS. The Speaker read a communication from His Excellency stating that he had sent home the resolutions in regard to the new City Justice by the earliest available opportunity after their passage by the House.

CITY ELECTORS BILL. This bill will come up for a second reading to-morrow (Wednesday).

ROAD TO COMOX. Mr. DeCosmos moved that the House fix a day to go into committee on the advisability of making a road from Nanaimo to Comox.

Mr. Franklin said that it would be better to wait till the estimates came up.

Dr. Tolmie thought we were ready to take up the question of roads at any time.

Mr. Duncan thought it would be much better to make a road to Lake than Comox. Lake paid a great deal to the revenue, and Comox did not, while the road to Lake was almost impassable.

Mr. Young thought it better to find out the cost first before going into an undertaking, the cost of which might be stupendous.

Mr. Southgate differed from the hon. member who had just sat down. It would be much better to go into the question of trunk roads at once, and find out the cost before the estimates came down (hear, hear).

The House fixed Monday next.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the House fix a day to take into consideration the mode of developing the fisheries of the colony.

Mr. Southgate seconded.

Mr. Duncan rose to oppose the proposition entirely. He thought much more important questions were before the House than the fisheries.

Mr. Franklin supported the hon. member for Lake, and proceeded to reflect on his hon. colleague for not sitting in the late exploration of the movement, which he thought was ordered by the Speaker, who said the House had nothing to do with any extraneous matter. He would oppose the consideration of the question at present.

Mr. DeCosmos was surprised at the course of his hon. colleagues in thus endeavoring to obstruct the development of the resources of the colony. He was also astonished at the hon. member for Lake. He had thought that that hon. gentleman was in favor of progress, but he seemed to have turned a complete somersault of late and become a fossil member (laughter).

Mr. Duncan rose excitedly, and called on the hon. Speaker to protect him from the unparliamentary language of the senior member for the city.

The Speaker asked what was the expression referred to?

Mr. Duncan said he had been called a fossil (loud laughter).

The Speaker said the language was not parliamentary.

The House and Monday next for the consideration of the topic. Messrs. Franklin, Young and Duncan in the negative.

THE HOUSE FIXED MONDAY NEXT FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THIS SUBJECT.

LANDS ACQUISITION BILL. This bill will come up for a second reading on Thursday next.

CONVEYANCING BILL. Mr. Deanes gave notice of a bill to prevent unqualified persons from practicing conveyancing.

EDUCATION. The House went into committee on the Education Report. Dr. Dickson in the chair.

On clause 4, providing an annual appropriation for free schools from the colonial revenues.

Mr. C. B. Young moved that the word "free" be struck out and "common" inserted.

Dr. Powell stated that the word "free" had been used all through the report and could not be struck out now, on which Mr. Young withdrew his amendment, and the clause was passed.

On clause 5, providing that the Board of Education should consist of nine persons, appointed by the Governor.

By Powell said this plan had been proposed by the committee because they thought the country was not prepared for elective trustees.

Mr. DeCosmos thought the proposed number of the Board was too large. He thought five a more suitable number than nine. The report stated that there should be no trustees, a point to which he was decidedly opposed. There was not a district however remote where you could not find three persons fit for trustees. It was highly necessary to have some intermediary between the Superintendent and the teacher.

Dr. Tolmie thought the larger number preferable, as it would tend to obviate the difficulty of obtaining a quorum in the board (hear, hear). As to trustees he had the opinion of a gentleman well acquainted in one of the most populous great districts that it would

be hard to get trustees to act. He (Dr. Tolmie) was quite willing, however, to see a provision for trustees in the bill.

Mr. Franklin agreed with the hon. member in preferring a large number in the board. He would favor, however, the appointment of trustees.

Dr. Powell—The appointment of the selection? Mr. Franklin—The appointment, and would support the motion of his hon. colleague for the appointment of three trustees in each district.

Mr. DeCosmos was distinctly opposed to the appointment of trustees. They should be elected by the people.

Mr. Franklin had no objection to the election of the trustees, subject to the approval of the Governor.

Dr. Powell was in favor of having trustees in each school district but thought the country was not prepared for it. It would only be inaugurative of an elaborate system such as was last year found too extensive for the wants of the country.

Mr. Young strongly favored the election of trustees for the rural districts. There was no one so fit a guardian of the interests of the school as the parents themselves.

On the portion excluding clergymen from the board.

Mr. DeCosmos was decidedly opposed to excluding from the Board the best educated men in the country (hear, hear). He was opposed to any clergyman being precluded by his position from the rights of a man. He was quite prepared to leave the selection wholly to His Excellency.

Dr. Powell said the exclusion of the clergy had been proposed while the discussion of the religious question was before the committee; as that had now been settled, he saw no objection to their being admitted.

The clause passed.

Mr. DeCosmos moved a subsequent clause—that there be three school trustees elected for each district.

Dr. Helmecken thought this provision quite unnecessary. The Central Board could do all that was to be done.

Dr. Tolmie—How can the Central Board look after Nanaimo or Comox? (hear, hear).

The resolution was carried.

On the next clause, that there should be a paid superintendent appointed by the Governor.

Dr. Helmecken showed the great necessity for a paid Superintendent. There would be a great deal of work to do, and the cost would be no more than of an extra teacher.

Mr. DeCosmos objected to the appointment of the Superintendent by the Board and not by the Executive, which was an altogether more proper mode.

Mr. Southgate differed from the Superintendent elective than appointed by the Board of Education. He certainly agreed with the hon. member for the district, that the Superintendent should be paid, as on him would depend in great measure the success of the system.

Mr. Franklin opposed the appointment of a paid Superintendent, and thought it would be better to extend the money on the principal teacher, subject to the control of the Board of Education.

The clause was carried.

The next clause defining the powers of the Board of Education was passed, the words giving them power to apportion the money voted being struck out. Some debate arose on the point giving the Board the power of selecting the books, Dr. Powell showing that it was necessary to give uniformity in the class books used.

The report being passed.

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without their names being on the municipal assessment roll (hear, hear). He thought it would be wise for the House to follow the example of last year and pass this bill.

The second reading was carried 6 to 5. The bill will come up in committee to-morrow (Thursday).

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS. The House went into committee on the message of His Excellency on harbor improvements, Dr. Powell in the chair.

Mr. DeCosmos said he believed the mind of every hon. member was made up on the necessity of our harbor being improved forthwith, and all now to be done was to provide the funds to complete the machinery and carry it on for one year.

This, according to the statement of the hon. Surveyor-General, would cost to complete the apparatus \$23,000, and for one year's work, \$23,000, amounting to \$46,000 which must be provided before the end of the next year. The next point was the appointment of an inspecting engineer, which he thought was not at all necessary.

He had suggested to him that a commission of five or six leading citizens should be appointed to look after the work by turns, and he thought that by consulting with the Surveyor-General this commission might superintend the work properly and efficiently. He would therefore move the following resolutions—

Resolved, That this House after having had under consideration the message of His Excellency the Governor respecting the improvement of Victoria Harbor and the completion of the dredging apparatus, is of opinion,

1. That there should be no unnecessary delay in the completion of the dredger, &c., and in setting them to work improving the harbor.

2. That a sufficient sum to complete the dredger and to meet the current expense of carrying on the improvements of the Victoria Harbor for three years be put in the estimates for the next fiscal year.

3. That the entire management of the improvement of Victoria Harbor be placed in the hands of a commission of five persons, selected by the Governor from the inhabitants of Victoria City, and that such commission be empowered to call to their assistance the Surveyor-General for the time being in the capacity of an engineer.

4. That in the opinion of this House it is not expedient to appoint a superintending engineer.

5. That these resolutions be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. C. B. Young moved in amendment that one year be substituted for three. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Franklin was ready to support the general tenor of the resolutions, although he might offer amendments to them, *seriatim*. As to voting the sum for three years, he thought that course would not be parliamentary. Although he concurred with the principle of the resolutions, he thought it would be better to defer the consideration of them to give time to look into them.

Dr. Helmecken said he would be very sorry to go the length of the resolutions, or in fact to vote any money at all (a laugh), as it was impossible to tell how much money was wanted. If it was only \$5,000 the House would doubtless vote it at once, but if it were \$30,000 it required much more serious consideration than a mere resolution of the House. The House had not voted more money than it could afford, and there was really no need of it. He thought it would be well to see where the money was to come from. At any rate he was totally opposed to taxing the colony to improve Victoria harbor. Let Victoria furnish the money herself for this purpose.

Mr. Southgate would certainly be opposed to vote any large sum of money at present towards harbor improvements, but if only \$5,000 were wanted he thought the money should be voted.

Dr. Tolmie suggested that we should find out what would be enough to do the work. Mr. Franklin said the amount asked, \$23,000, was just the amount of the \$46,000 loan which had already been voted by the House, and he thought it probable that the Executive did not wish to expend this money in a new session till it came down in the regular way (hear, hear).

Mr. Duncan showed from the statements laid before the House that the sum of \$5,000 was all that was wanted.

The committee here rose and reported progress to enable hon. members to obtain further information on the subject.

Business for to-day (Thursday): The House will take up the Land Registry bill, and the Civic Elections bill.

House adjourned at 4:30 o'clock till to-morrow (Friday).

THURSDAY, October 27.

House met at 3.15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Young, Southgate, Carswell, Deanes, Bayley.

THE CROWN LANDS QUESTION. The Speaker read the following communication from His Excellency—

VANCOUVER ISLAND. VICTORIA, 24th October, 1864.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly: In reply to the resolution of the House, praying to be informed what steps have been taken by the Executive with respect to the settlement between the Hudson Bay Company and the Crown respecting the Crown Lands of this colony, I have to state for the information of the House that, owing to the delay in the receipt of the most important document connected with the subject, namely, the evidence taken before the committee of the House, reached my hands in a still imperfect condition on the 18th October only.

The sale of this important and complicated question is now under careful consideration, and the House will be informed as early as possible of the decision arrived at. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

A. E. KEENE, Governor.

LAND REGISTRY ACT. The House went into committee on this bill, and after a few remarks from Mr. Franklin, the bill was referred to a select committee.

CIVIC ELECTORS BILL. The bill providing for the election of a Mayor and Council came up before committee.

Dr. Helmecken said it would be better to prolong the services of the present council than to elect new ones, till a new bill was passed.

Mr. Young would like to ask what the duties of the present council were. If the press did not misinform them, the result of every meeting was an abortion.

Dr. Helmecken said the duties of a new council would be exactly those of the present one, unless a new bill were passed. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Franklin proposed that the 5th of November be substituted for the 8th. Lost.

The bill then passed as follows: Whereas by "The Provisional Act for the Election of Mayor and Councillors, 1863," provision was made for the election of a Mayor and Councillors for the City of Victoria, at the expiration of the period for which the Mayor and Councillors were elected, which said act was to remain in operation for one year only.

And whereas it is expedient to exceed the provisions of the said act for a further and longer period.

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, on Her Majesty's behalf, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Vancouver Island and its dependencies:

1. That the election of a Mayor and Councillors shall be held on the eighth day of November, 1864, in conformity with the provisions of the Victoria Incorporation Act, 1862, at such place as the Council shall, by due notice, as in the said last mentioned act, provide.

2. That so much of the said Victoria Incorporation Act, 1862, as provides that at the said election the qualification of voters shall be, being rated on the Municipal Assessment Roll of the said city, for freehold or leasehold estate, to the amount of £50, or upwards, is hereby repealed.

3. That so much of the said Victoria Incorporation Act, 1862, as provides that at the said election the qualification of the Mayor and Councillors shall be:

"Being at, and having been, for the calendar month next preceding the time of election, on the Municipal Assessment Roll of the same city, in respect of freehold to at least the value of £50, or in respect of leasehold to at least the value of £150," is hereby repealed.

4. That the voters entitled to vote at the said election, shall be the persons whose names are registered on the list of voters for the election of representatives to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the City of Victoria.

5. That each voter shall have one vote for Mayor and one for each Councillor to be elected; in and for every ward in which such voter has a proper qualification.

6. That the qualification of a Mayor and Councillor at the said next election, shall be the same as at the first election of 1862.

7. That Mr. Young moved in amendment to clause 4 that no M.P. should serve more than two years in succession; (cries of no, no! and laughter from all parts of the House).

8. That each voter voting for a Councillor, may be called upon by any qualified elector in the same ward to take the oath following: "I, A. B., do hereby swear that I am the said A. B. mentioned in the revised list of voters for the City of Victoria, and that I am entitled in my own right to vote for the election of two Councillors for the ward, in respect of (describe the nature of the qualification, specifying the block and lot, and where situated)."

A similar clause was added providing an oath for voters for Mayor.

9. That any person wilfully misrepresenting himself as being entitled to vote, or wilfully misrepresenting his qualification, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

10. Nothing in this Act shall be taken, or deemed to prevent the repeal or amendment of this Act, or the Victoria Incorporation Act of 1862, during the present session of the Legislature.

11. This Act may be cited as "The Provisional Act for the Election of Mayor and Councillors, 1864."

The Committee rose and reported progress.

The Standing Orders of the House were then suspended, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

House adjourned at half-past four o'clock till to-day (Friday).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, October 26.

The Council met at 3.25 p.m. Present, the hon. President, Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Surveyor-General, R. Finlayson, and Hy. Rhodes.

BARRISTERS' BILL. The Council went into committee of the whole on this bill, the hon. Treasurer in the chair. The hon. Attorney-General moved and the hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, that clause 1, with sections 1 to 4, be expunged, and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

"That the said Supreme Court is hereby authorized and empowered to approve and admit to practice therein such barristers as shall have been admitted as barristers-at-law in the Supreme Courts or Civil Justice in any of Her Majesty's colonies."

Considerable discussion took place on this motion. The hon. H. Rhodes and R. Finlayson stoutly opposed the amendments, and supported the original clause.

The hon. Chief Justice said if the words "advocates" added after "barristers," he would be in favor of the Attorney-General's amendment. He said the words were important. Colonial meant countries like Vancouver Island, which had been peopled by Her Majesty's subjects from the outset, in contradistinction to dominions, which included those countries belonging to the Crown, either by conquest or cession.

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finally moved an amendment in accordance with his views, which was seconded by hon. Mr. Rhodes.

Some discussion ensued on this proposed amendment. The hon. Attorney-General, seconded by the hon. Colonial Secretary, eventually moved as a sub-amendment that the words "colonial possessions" stand for "foreign dominions." The sub-amendment was lost, and the motion of the Chief Justice that his amendment do form part of the original motion was carried, and the amended clause passed.

On clause II, coming up, the hon. Attorney-General said, that this clause with its subdivisions was similar to the one just disposed of, only that it applied to solicitors instead of barristers. He therefore moved that they be expunged, and that the following clause be inserted in lieu thereof. (The clause was to the same effect as the clause referring to barristers, only that it added the words "of Scotland, or any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign dominions.")

After a short debate, the hon. Chief Justice moved that the House rise and adjourn progress, which was agreed to, and the Council adjourned till Friday next, at 2.30 p.m.

REGISTRATION OF LAND.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The bill for amending the Land Registry Act now before the House of Assembly, and for which I am responsible, presents some features which may be of interest to the public.

1. If passed, the bill will provide a remedy in the absence of which has been considered by many to be a defect in the present system, viz. for the copying of deeds in an official record. Every deed or instrument affecting the title to any registered land will be transcribed in appropriate books with cross-references to them in the register of title. It is proposed to confine the copying of documents to those which are or shall be registered, for the system of simply copying deeds of all kinds, whether formal or informal, valid or invalid, without attempting to perfect the title to land, is open to many serious objections; amongst others, it necessitates an ever increasing load of books, and tends to perpetuate and fossilize defects and errors; it renders a retrospective investigation of title necessary on the occasion of each dealing with the land; deeds may be suppressed, and there is no method whereby in this system titles can be ever rendered perfect and indefeasible—the grand objects which every system of registration ought to aim at.

The Commissioners appointed by the Queen in 1854 (consisting amongst others of the present Lord Chancellor and Chief Justice Cockburn) to investigate the subject of registration of land and the transfer thereof were unanimously of opinion that the proper objects of a system of registration could not be obtained by the mere record of the deeds as adopted in Canada and America, that the title only should be registered, so as to exhibit at a glance the actual ownership of land. This principle is adopted here, and also in New South Wales and Queensland, and has been found to work admirably. Still, after some consideration, I have come to the conclusion that if the system of copying deeds be engrained on and made auxiliary to that of a registry of *prima facie* good titles, and be confined to such as have passed the ordeal of examination and been registered, no harm will ensue, for the grand desideratum of perfecting titles will not thereby be endangered. It will be to the interest of all who have invalid titles to rectify them, and the court will grant an order of registration upon being satisfied of the bona fide nature of any claim to land, and then the documents will be copied into the register, but not till then. If it is desired to recur to the Canadian and American systems of registration and introduce them here, the present registry act must be repealed, for they are in direct opposition in principle and cannot stand together.

2. This bill, if passed, will tend much to simplify the transfer of land. At present registration for five years gives an absolute and unquestionable title, subject only to such charges as may then appear on the register. I have provided a form of certificate of indefeasible title and also a form for simple transfer of the land (occupying about four lines) which may be endorsed on the certificate, and will have the effect of a perfect conveyance. Upon the production solely of this certificate endorsed with a new registration will be made with name of the owner, and so on through any number of transfers. I am in hopes that in time this certificate will form the only title to land, and that then we shall be able to get rid of the present multiplicity of deeds which answer no useful purpose. The legal profession will trust concur in this most desirable improvement upon the present cumbersome and expensive system of conveying land.

3. The Declaration of Titles Act now before the Legislative Council has been drawn up by me on the basis of the English Act, for the purpose of assisting those persons who possess invalid titles to land and by which, by a proper investigation and with due caution, they will be enabled cheaply and expeditiously to obtain a declaration of their title and power to register the same.

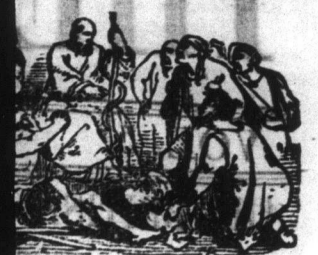
4. There are other points in these bills into which I will not now enter, but which will have the effect of rendering our system of registration more generally useful.

E. GRABAM ALSTON, Registrar-General, Victoria, 26th Oct. 1864.

SUSPECTED SUICIDE.—Mr. S. Pin, of the well known mercantile firm of Pin & Co. of Williams Creek, Cariboo, had at the date of the latest advices been missing for four days. A reward of \$250 was offered for his recovery by his partners, but inasmuch as he was reported to have left the creek with a bottle of strychnine in his pocket, and had previously intimated that he should make away with himself unless he could recover his losses in business, it was feared that the missing man had committed suicide. Mr. Pin was understood to be a large shareholder in the Bed Rock Flume Co.

A "BRUSH" WITH A MEXICAN.—A Mexican, named Acuña, was charged yesterday with being unlawfully possessed of a hearthbrush, the property of Mr. H. Nathan. The prisoner said he had picked up the brush on the side-walk, near the fire which took place yesterday morning. He was remanded for one day.

MADE EASY



Ointment.

Old Sores, Bad Breasts, Pains in the Back, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Eczema, Psoriasis, Scabies, Itch, Head-ache, Tooth-ache, Stomach-ache, Heart-ache, Lung-ache, Liver-ache, Gall-ache, Bladder-ache, Kidney-ache, Nerve-ache, Bone-ache, Muscle-ache, Joint-ache, Skin-ache, Hair-ache, Eye-ache, Ear-ache, Nose-ache, Throat-ache, Neck-ache, Shoulder-ache, Hip-ache, Leg-ache, Foot-ache, Hand-ache, Finger-ache, Toe-ache, Nail-ache, Hair-ache, Beard-ache, Whisker-ache, Eyebrow-ache, Eyelash-ache, Ear-ache, Nose-ache, Mouth-ache, Lips-ache, Chin-ache, Neck-ache, Back-ache, Chest-ache, Breast-ache, Arm-ache, Forearm-ache, Wrist-ache, Hand-ache, Finger-ache, Toe-ache, Nail-ache, Hair-ache, Beard-ache, Whisker-ache, Eyebrow-ache, Eyelash-ache, Ear-ache, Nose-ache, Mouth-ache, Lips-ache, Chin-ache, Neck-ache, Back-ache, Chest-ache, Breast-ache, Arm-ache, Forearm-ache, Wrist-ache, Hand-ache, Finger-ache, Toe-ache, Nail-ache, Hair-ache, Beard-ache, Whisker-ache, Eyebrow-ache, Eyelash-ache, Ear-ache, Nose-ache, Mouth-ache, Lips-ache, Chin-ache, Neck-ache, Back-ache

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 1, 1864.

AFFAIRS AT NANAIMO

[FROM OUR RESIDENT CORRESPONDENT.]

NANAIMO, V. I., Oct. 27th, 1864.

Your "regular" or "own correspondent" (as used to be), apologises for having been remiss in not writing to you so often as he ought to have done. His rather afraid you will think him an "undutiful servant" and hereafter designate him "our irregular," unless he makes up for delinquency this, however, he hopes to do in future.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS.

To the residents, or indeed to anyone who has a desire for the welfare and prosperity of Nanaimo, it must be exceedingly pleasing to witness the changes now being effected; every week some new feature is being added to the already pleasant aspect of the place. The V. C. M. Company are framing and grading streets leading to the outskirts of the town, by which ingress to suburban property is easily obtained, and thus is opening up for market some of the choicest and best locations for private residences. The new road to Herwood, also made by the V. C. M. Company, leads through a fine tract of country, and may some day be dotted with villas on either side from Nanaimo direct to the new works. At Herwood, the workmen are building neat little cottages for themselves, and ere long, no doubt, a village will spring up. It is really charming to see an old resident to see such a number of public and private improvements going on; new life, as it were, is being infused into the place altogether. Some of you editors, I think, might spend a day or two at Nanaimo with pleasure and profit.

A PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Having for its object the development of the musical talent in Nanaimo, it has been organized; the members of which purpose giving a series of musical treats during the winter. As lectures, by some, are considered "dry," this society will doubtless afford a series of amusement much required to enliven the dullness and monotony of the long winter evenings.

POLICE COURT.

Several cases have been disposed of this week. Among the number was the case of a man named Williams, who was fined \$100 for selling whiskey to Indians, in default of payment he had to "crack diamonds" or something of that kind for three months. Judging from the decision of the Magistrate in these "whiskey cases" he does not intend in the least to palliate the guilty of the offence. It is surprising that the trials which take place excite so little interest. Often cases of importance are adjudicated upon, and but few beside those directly concerned know anything about them.

AN INQUIRY.

Was yesterday held in the Court room on the body of an Indian woman supposed to have been murdered. The evidence adduced was so contradictory that the jury could not clearly see that anyone was directly implicated in causing death. A verdict "came to her death from causes unknown" was returned.

OUR JAIL.

The want of a proper jail at Nanaimo is now most severely felt. The old Bastion, now used as a school, perhaps served very well to overawe the Indians years ago, but it is wholly unsuited for a prison. It only contains two "cells" about seven by five feet, and in these there are looked up on Monday night four Indians and one white man! The constable, of course, has no other alternative but to put the white offender in with the Indians. I pity the poor fellow who has to pass a night in such a loathsome den, with dirty swine, and his olfactory nerves must be strong to stand the effect of the odor.

OUR M.P.

Your correspondent "A Miner," after inaugurating the fuss about Mr. P. P. did not show himself at the great public meeting called to consider the conduct of Mr. Bayley; hence I suppose our representative, if such he can be called, will "still pursue the even tenor of his way." Perhaps, however, "Miner" may discover, after rubbing up his "perceptions," a new phase of character in our M. P. The meeting, which was to overthrow Mr. Bayley, was a great farce; some thirteen persons attended, and the chairman, Mr. Dunsmuir, after loitering about half an hour or so, waiting for more comers, took his seat and delivered himself of something like the following:—"Gentlemen, it appears by the papers Mr. Bayley has commenced to attend to his duties in the House of Assembly, and I think at present we had better let the subject drop until he errs again." The "meeting," without any more specifying, dispersed in "a double quick step." "A Miner" is quite correct in his statements respecting the general dissatisfaction expressed at the conduct of Mr. Bayley. The magnanimity of himself and others should be heightened by the fact that we hold in our own hands the power to remedy the evil of which we have good reason to complain. With but few exceptions, the inhabitants would be happy to hear Mr. Bayley tendering his resignation. This would be by far the quietest way of disposing of the matter, and would obviate the necessity of his being called upon to resign by the folks here.

OUR POST OFFICE.

Your correspondent "A Sufferer" wants the post office removed to a store or some like place where a person may obtain his letters at any reasonable hour. So do I think it would be well if it were removed, believing that the school house is a very unsuitable place for the post office, and as the school master had not received any appropriation from the post office department during the six years he has attended to it, I think it time some other person should now be appointed; besides the duties of the schoolmaster must be incompatible with those of a postmaster for several reasons. But we did have the privilege of getting our letters at any time from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m., (reasonable hours) until a few months ago when the same hours were kept as at Victoria. The postmaster has removed since "A Sufferer's" letter was written, to some distance from the post office, so that "A Sufferer" says "the case is different" and makes the necessity for the appointment of another one more urgent. In the event of some one else being appointed to the office the present incumbent will no doubt feel as grateful as any other growing "Sufferer."

TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS.

[From the London Mechanic's Magazine.] In the year 1851, it is probable that the great length of all the telegraphic lines in existence did not exceed 7,000 miles. The system, then in its infancy, was not maintained without extreme difficulty and considerable expense. Except on the shortest and most direct routes, failures and interruptions were constantly occurring. Both receiving and transmitting instruments were imperfect; as a rule, they were deficient in minute matters of detail, and yet the perfection of detail is the essence of success in telegraphic operations. Of the best modes of securing insulation a very general ignorance existed. Gutta-serena could be had, but scarcely in the quantities, or of the quality, most desirable. Even that which we had, we hardly knew what to do with or how to manage. Obstacles were encountered even in such trifling matters as the fastening of post lines, the printing of the insulators, and the quality of wire. The only matter of wonder is, that these 7,000 miles or so were worked as well and as successfully as they were.

THE ALBERNI OUTRAGE.

The following depositions were taken yesterday at the Police Court, relative to the charge against the Indians for attacking white men in Alberni canal. Dr. Robert Brown deposed that during the present month, at Alberni, he heard the Captain of one of the ships then lying there, say that he had offered to the Indians the sum of \$20 for every deserter from his ship whom they might capture and bring back to the ship. Peter Francis, of Port San Juan, states that about the beginning of this month, five men, whose names I do not know, came to me as an interpreter, to express to some Indians that they were coming from Alberni they had put into a bay called Kletchers, on account of head winds; that Indians had attacked them there, and taken their canoe, clothing, money, tobacco, and all their property. They did not tell me how many Indians attacked them, and I did not ask the question. On one occasion, four years ago, Capt. Stamp made use of me as an interpreter, to express to some Indians that he would give them a certain sum as a reward for the capture of certain seamen who had deserted from the ship "Pocobantah." I interpreted to an Indian named Thomas Roberts.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

It has been resolved by the Irish Executive, in consequence of the recent disturbances, to again make Belfast the headquarters of a military district, of which Brigadier General Haines will take command. The depots now quartered there are to be removed, and the barracks will be immediately occupied by a full regiment, said to be the 74th. The general is to reside in the town. The observations made by Lord Donegall at the Masonic banquet in Belfast have been the subject of discussion in the Grand Lodge, where, it is understood, they were held to be altogether at variance with the principles of the order. His lordship is to be called upon for an explanation, either admitting or denying the accuracy of the reports of his remarks, on receipt of which the matter will be further discussed.

THE HUDSON BAY CO.

The Hudson Bay Co. in their report to the Chief Engineer Keenan Department for the year ended on the 31st of October last, state that Mr. A. Smith, who has fractured one of his legs, is endeavoring to climb a tree to get the fractured limb, doing well. Messrs. Peakes & Green, carpenters against Sergeant's Police force, holding him of \$750 to appear and of Smith vs. Willmer for master.

TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS.

It will be seen from this that nearly every nation on the face of the earth will be placed in direct communication with every other by the Russian scheme carried out, save Australia. Here, however, English enterprise takes the matter up. Already we are in communication with Bagdad, and ere long, it is probable that a line will be fully established between that town and Kurrachee, a distance of 1,400 miles. The Indian Government has consented to subsidize a line from Rangoon to Singapore, a distance of 1,000 nautical miles. In less than two years the Dutch Government will have fully established communication between Singapore and Batavia, and in connection with existing land lines, to the east end of Java. A glance at the map will show that the distance to be traversed between Australia and Asia presents no very alarming obstacles; and we may safely say that the day is not far distant when Melbourne will be in telegraphic communication with London, New York or St. Petersburg. The establishment of an Atlantic cable between Cape Clear and Cape Race is only wanting to complete, at this moment, a telegraphic circuit round the world between 42 degrees and 65 degrees north latitude, and no man living can say how soon this line may be duplicated or tripled.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at five minutes to three p.m. Present:—The Hon. President, Col. Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney General, R. Finlayson and H. Rhodes.

DECLARATION OF TITLES BILL.

The hon. Attorney General moved and hon. R. Finlayson seconded that the standing order be suspended and that the bill be read a second time. Carried.

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The House went into committee of the whole on this bill, the hon. Treasurer in the chair. The amendment introduced by the hon. Attorney General at the previous sitting respecting admissions to the bar was again introduced and passed.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, October 28th. House met at 3.15 p.m. Members present:—Messrs. Young, Tolmie, Dickson, Dennis, and Lusk. Present at the bar:—Messrs. Young, Tolmie, Dickson, Dennis, and Lusk.

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The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, November 1, 1884

THE FEDERAL RESOLUTIONS

There is an evident design with a portion of the press and a small minority of our people to mis-state the intent and meaning of the Union resolutions lately passed by the Assembly...

They have industriously circulated the report that the object of the Union party was to drive Gov. Kennedy out of the colony. But what is the fact? It is this: when the Federal resolutions were presented to His Excellency...

At the conclusion of the firing His Excellency the Governor, with Mrs. Kennedy, the Misses Kennedy and a number of spectators entered the enclosure, the band playing the National Anthem.

Everything having been arranged for the presentation of the prizes, Mrs. Kennedy addressed the Volunteers in an audible voice as follows:

THE RIFLE CONTEST. Yesterday morning at half-past 10 o'clock the firing for the three remaining prizes was continued at the Clover Point butte. The weather was as fine as could be expected at this season of the year...

THE UNION OF THE VOLUNTEERS. We understand it to be changed to rifle green with red lacing and patent leather. The emblem that worn by the 60th R.F.S.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Thursday, Oct. 27. On Swarcow—John McPhin was yesterday brought before the Police Magistrate, having been arrested by officer Metcalf...

THE RIFLE CONTEST. The following is the result of the firing: Range 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards. Three rounds at each.

HONORARY MEMBER'S PRIZE. A double-barrel Enfield Rifle in case complete. Range—250 and 300 yards; five rounds at each range.

THE RACE ROCKS LIGHTHOUSE. It is painted in alternate broad bands of black and white, and presents a much more conspicuous appearance than formerly.

THE RECENT FIRE. Accusis, the Mexican, charged with stealing a brush, during the removal of the furniture from the residence of Mr. Nathan...

DR. HOSIETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It renovates, strengthens, and purifies the system, and aids the stomach in the performance of its functions.

DR. HOSIETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It has often been remarked, that no one can minister to a mind diseased; but a mind diseased is frequently only the consequence of a disordered stomach...

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE VICTORIA POST OFFICE

- LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS FROM OCTOBER 14th, to 21st, 1884. Arthur, J. Anderson, H H. Austen, A T. Aldes, M. Aitken, J C.

- Delheue, Dr. Davidson, J. Deane, H. Douglas, B. Drake, S. Earle, E B. Earl, W.

- Henderson, B. Hillier, Mr. Hanser, J. Houghton, P. Henderson, D. Hunter, G. Hurley, J. Henley, H. Holloway, E. Holder, J. Harrison, E. Haskell, G. Hudson, W. Harbottle, R. Hutchinson, G. Holden, E C.

- King, Miss. Knight, W. Keier, Mrs. Knight, J. Kautz, D. Lawson, W. Louder, T. Love, J. Lamb, E S. Long, W H. Lidgate, J. Lyall, A.

- McCracken, W. McKay, H. Murray, H. Malatesta, S. Mannings, J M. Muller, G M. Mawdsley, E. McDonnell, A. North, M A. Nicholas, J T. Orwin, W. Oliver, H. Orr, J.

- Purvis, P A. Pryor, F. Pettersen, F. Parker, R. Pochin, Bro's. Parva, W. Phillips, E. Promis, G. Perkins, J. Root, A. Richardson, J. Rodes, M. Rogers, Mrs. Richardson, F. Smith, D T. Smith, W H 2.

REGISTERED LETTERS

- Hales, J. Honeyball, G. Mitchell, D C. Styles, G J. Watson, & Co. Henry Wootton, Post-master.

TOYS! TOYS!!

IMPORTANT NEWS

Mr. S. ZINN

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING the inhabitants of Victoria that he is constantly receiving direct from New York, San Francisco, and our own manufactures in Europe, a large quantity and well selected stock of

FANCY GOODS,

Willow & Wooden Ware,

BRUSHES AND TOYS,

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF

All Kinds of Toys!

S. ZINN

OSTEO EIDON

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION

WESS GABRIEL

DENTISTS

27, HARTLEY STREET, CAVERSHAM SQUARE, AND 54, LODGATE HILL (OVER BENSON'S), LONDON.

WESS GABRIEL'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE TEETH

GABRIEL'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE TEETH

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, November 1, 1884

British Columbia

LATER FROM CARIBOO

GOOD NEWS FROM KOOY

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster, with 120 p and 1200 lbs of Cariboo Express. A large amount of treasure on board of Diets and Nelson and in private estimated at fully \$130,000.

The weather on Williams Creek 16th instant was remarkably fine after year the summer sun seems little longer on Cariboo. The election companies are working the Williams and Lowhee creeks another 100 on the adjacent creeks.

The Aurora Co. still continued large dividends. One fortunate owner Edwards, a great favorite on account of a weekly dividend some time ago of \$4000. Mr. Devine, Mr. Heesh other gentlemen well known in Cariboo amongst the lucky owners.

On Lowhee Creek, The SAGE MILLER Co. are at pay. THE CRITTENDEN Co. still continue out of good pay. They found no different nuggets in their claim.

On Kooey Creek the Enterprise has been at the mouth of Quenneville owing shallowness of the water on the bar river. There is a large stock of merchandise Williams Creek and in all probability be consumed here ere it arrives.

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THEATRE.—The excellent comedy of "The Victims" was produced with much effect in the theatre last night, with Mr. Wheatleigh as "Joshua Butterfly," and Mr. Taylor as "Mr. Merryweather." The piece was very well played, his friend and humble adviser making an immense hit and "bringing down the house," repeatedly. The appearance of Mr. Taylor in the cast, for the first time with Mr. Wheatleigh, was a decided improvement and met with the approbation of the audience.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Dickson, Coroner, at the Steamboat Exchange, Equilmat, upon the body of the little child named Kabal, supposed to have died from starvation. A jury was empanelled with Mr. Wilby as foreman, and Dr. Wallace who made a post mortem examination of the body, having testified that death resulted from diarrhoea caused by the gross neglect of the mother in failing to provide for the child the common necessities of life, the jury returned a verdict accordingly without charging the mother with criminal responsibility.

DRAWING A KNIFE.—Thomas P. Fuller was charged yesterday in the Police Court with drawing a large bowie knife and threatening to stab Thomas Abson, a special officer. Mr. Bishop defended the accused, and alleged in defence that Fuller had lately arrived from Boise, where such weapons were openly carried. On the night in question he was knocking at the door next the French Hotel, thinking it was the hotel door, when Abson accosted him without saying he was an officer. The case was remanded for one day for evidence; bail being taken.

GEORGE ROBERTS' EFFRONS.—Charles Grammes, of the Louisiana Restaurant, Johnson street, yesterday appeared before the Police Magistrate to answer a charge preferred against him by Peter McQuade, Administrator of the estate of George Roberts, deceased, of being found in the possession of certain articles the property of the deceased, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. King defended the accused. Mr. Bishop, the prosecuting Attorney did not appear, and the case was remanded for one day.

THE TRADES LICENSE SUMMONSES.—A number of cases were called yesterday in the Police Court against the delinquent tax payers. In some cases payment was admitted by the Sheriff. A party of \$5 was inflicted by the Magistrate in addition to the costs in other cases, and a few were postponed for one week. Two summonses were dismissed for the omission of the christian name.

ALL HALLOW'S EVE.—Last night was the popular festival of All Hallows' Eve or "Hallow'-en," well remembered doubtless by most of our readers as a time of youthful delights, and still observed in the north of Ireland and some parts of Scotland. The occasion passed over without special notice in this city.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The notice proclaiming the election of Mayor and Councilors to serve for the ensuing Municipal year, to take place on the 8th inst., appears in our advertising columns.

AMUSE COURT.—A special Court of Amuse and general goal delivery will be holden in the Supreme Court on Thursday next.

A LITERARY GEM.

The following spicy production from the pen of an "anti-unionist" was found yesterday appended to the door of Fry's Hotel next Culverwell's polling booth during the election at Saanich. The authorship is attributed to a well known "iron-clad."

THE EXPORTATION OF ENGLISH HORSES.—King Victor Emmanuel seems to have the same taste for racing as Louis Napoleon. It is said that he has just purchased the celebrated stallion Canic, as well as General William. It seems strange that England should thus part with her best horses, and the result of her doing so has been plainly shown at the late races, both at home and in this country. Flying Dutchman, Cassack, Barco, and many other equally well-known animals, have been purchased by the French Government at enormous prices for breeding purposes. I saw Flying Dutchman the other day at the Imperial Harem of the Bois de Boulogne. He looked in splendid condition, and almost as fresh as ever. The French do not hesitate to give tremendous prices even for their carriage horses, which they bring over from England in numbers that would surprise you. One has only to walk down the Avenue de l'Imperatrice during the season to be convinced of the immense improvement which has taken place of latter years, not only in the style in which the equipages which crowd the drives are turned out, but in the breed of horses one sees, which bid fair to rival those so justly admired in Britain. Bow.—Paris Cor. of the Star.

AN ELECTION DIRGE.

Who killed Culverwell? "I," said old Young, "With my iron-clad, I killed Culverwell." Who saw him die? "I," said the Mayor, "For I was out there, I saw him die." Who made his shroud? "I," said H. Nathan, "I put a long face on, And made his shroud." Who dug his grave? "I," said Tom Frimble, "Although I'm not nimble, I dug his grave." Who toll'd the knell? "I," said A. D. Bell, "When the stars of J. Fell, I toll'd the knell."

Mr. Culverwell's party brought out poor Peter Lind to vote, although he is lying at the point of death; he was wrapped in blankets and brought to the polls, a distance of five miles, but on arriving there it was found that all their trouble was in vain, as Lind had not taken the oath of allegiance in this colony, as the act provides. Mr. Culverwell seeing that the election was against him, showed his good sense by resigning a little before three o'clock, and telling his supporters to vote for Mr. Cochrane. Mr. Selim Franklin who up to that time had refrained from voting, at this came forward and offered to vote, but Mr. Culverwell told him he did not want his vote now, and advised him, amid the laughter of the bystanders, to poll his vote for Cochrane. Mr. Pitwell sensibly took our advice of yesterday morning, and after making a nominal show of running for a few hours, during which time he did not poll a vote, withdrew from the field at two o'clock.

HOME AND FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Marshal MacMahon has been appointed governor of Algeria.

A Russian imperial decree permits the free export of horses from all parts of the kingdom.

Captain Kingsley swam across Lough Derg, in the Shannon, the other day. The distance is five miles.

The Marquis De Rivera has been appointed Spanish minister at the imperial court of Mexico.

A reporter's pew has been provided at one of the London churches where his hecabi weddings are celebrated.

As an instance of the plentiful supply in Ireland it is stated that potatoes of the best quality can be obtained in Limerick market at 8d. per stone.

The ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany has just been re-elected Mayor of Schackenworth, in Bohemia. The ex-Governor is philosophically content to act as mayor of his village.

Cost of the NATIONAL DEBT.—It appears that the amount paid to the Bank of England in the redempting the 31st March last for the management of the National Debt was £201,501, 16s. 5d.

The observations made by Lord Donegal at the masonic assembly recently held at Belfast, in reference to the late riots there, have attracted the attention and drawn down the animadversion of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

The statue of Father Matthew, in Cork, is to be inaugurated on the 10th October. Every effort is being made to divert the ceremonial of all party demonstration.

At Rome, on the 30th Aug., the Comica Cardinal Savelli, promoted to the purple by the reigning Pope in 1843, expired at the age of 72, after having held many important offices, among which the most conspicuous was that of governor of Rome.

According to rumor published by the Daily News, the Brazilian Government has rejected the proposals for a renewal of diplomatic relations with England, excepted by the Portuguese, and accepted by the English Cabinet.

A visit of Victor Emmanuel to Paris is again spoken of. The reason assigned is the christening of the children of his daughter. The eldest of these was born in July, 1862, and has as yet not undergone that ceremony.

On the 21st, Mr. William Alexander Mackinnon, M.P. for the borough of Eps, is about to be elevated to the Peerage. The hon. gentleman has been a member of the House of Commons with scarcely any intermission since June, 1840, and has been a steady supporter of the Whig party.

The following story is going the round of Paris.—A small German baron had occasion, it seems, to see Baron Rothschild, of Frankfurt. The great financier was writing away for bare life when Baron X. was announced. He did not even lift his eyes, but said, "Take a chair, sir." The baron, with true German touchiness about titles, said, "Sir, indeed! I think M. le Baron did not hear my name. I am a baron also—Baron X." "Ah! a thousand pardons," said the banker still writing; "you are a baron—take two chairs, then, if you will be so kind, and wait till I have finished this letter."

The city of Paris is just about to undertake a gigantic work, the supplying the city with pure water. To this end a reservoir, capable of supplying 40,000 cubic feet of water every twenty four hours, is now being constructed at Montmartre at an expense of 40,000,000 francs. The water is to be brought from the Marne.

NEW PAPERMAKING PROCESS.—We understand that a gentleman of this city has patented a process for making paper stock from flax, wool, or other fibrous materials, by which it is claimed that one-half the chemical now used will be saved, and that good stock may be made for less than six cents per pound.—Boston Transcript.

A correspondent of the Sheffield Independent states that one ounce of newly-burnt slaked lime will purify 16 gallons of the foulest water.

The Prussian war minister, Von Boon, has received from the hands of his imperial Majesty, the cross of the French Legion of Honor.

REMOVING THE BLOCKADE.—We have received advices from Bermuda on the 21st ult. Trade has been exceedingly brisk, and the arrivals of blockade-runners almost unpre-

cedented, 11 being reported by this mail. On the 21st, the steamers Lynn, Captain Reed, and Florio, Captain Gilmore, arrived from Wilmington. On the 6th, the steamer Alice, Captain Grant, arrived from the same port. On the 10th there were three arrivals, viz, the Little Hattie, Captain Leiby; the Flamingo, Captain Atkinson; and the Helen, Captain Wain. On the 12th the steamer Mary Bowers, Captain Horsey, arrived, having been chased by a Federal gunboat. She was obliged to throw overboard upwards of 60 bales of cotton, which were picked up by the Federal gunboat E. T. Caylor, and sold at Bermuda. The Old Dominion has also arrived with 1025 bales of cotton. The other arrivals reported were the Lat Her Re, Lat Her Rip, and the City of Petersburg, all with full cargoes of cotton. The Anne, Captain Taylor, arrived from Nassau on the 23rd ult. It is reported that the steamer Falcon Fisher has broken down when on her passage to Halifax, being bound to that port for repairs. The fine ship Storm King, 1500 tons register, was loading cotton for Liverpool. She had a cargo of 3000 bales, a large portion of which was on account of the Confederate Government, being part in liquidation of the loan. It was expected that she would leave Bermuda on the 22nd ult. Most of the bales were repacked and pressed for the vessel. The fine steamer Owl and Wild Rover (blockade runners) had arrived from England. The Little Hattie was chased and had to throw overboard upwards of 270 bales of cotton. The departures had also been large. The Mary Celestia, Old Dominion, Alice, Florio, Chicora, City of Petersburg, and Ella being reported as sailing for blockadeaded ports. The Annie, the North Heath, the Little Hattie, and the Helen, had sailed for Halifax, Nova Scotia, for it was supposed, repairs. A telegram was sent from Lloyd's on Thursday to the outposts stating that the steamer Lillian was captured on the 24th of July. This information is incorrect, as advices report her arrival at Bermuda. She subsequently sailed for Wilmington, arriving at that port about the 4th ult, and on entering she was chased by the Federal gunboat Slenadoah. No less than 267 shots were fired at her, but she escaped entirely, owing to the courage of her commander. Late advices report the blockade trade somewhat suspended, most of the steamers either having been injured, or their officers suffering from fever.—Eur Times.

HOW THE POOR LIVE IN LONDON.—The larger part of the poor women in London get a living by charring and laundry work. One of the husband will not pay the six shillings rent for two rooms, and the schooling of two or three boys and girls, and "keep the wolf from the door" as well. The wife, thinking she got out from the rent, is making up for the loss in her own neighborhood, or for those at the West End, makes from eighteen shillings to one pound per week; a laborer the same sum. This leaves a small surplus for clothes, to assure you, if you get it, after the rent is paid, and the food consumed at the end of the week. I know as a fact that most wives who are too delicate, or are unable for other reasons to go out to work, never eat meat themselves, and they and their children mainly subsist on bread and dripping, and the rent is paid. Sometimes a luxury is improvised in the way of a herring, or an ounce or two salt butter and a herring. This I know to be the fare of a poor family who, out of £1 5s. per week, have 6s. 6d. rent to pay, and to support five children. The husband may be a laborer, but he has had little to do in the week, or his health would decline for want of proper nourishment, and his work would flag wofully in consequence. On the return of the wife from the wash-tub or mangle they get only time to wash the children, and put them to bed. All day some of the children have been at the ragged or national schools; perhaps one boy has been carrying newspapers, and parcels, or doctor's medicine, for 8s. 6d. per week; another has had the care of the baby, as well as a small child, and has spent his time on different doctored, exposed to the temptation of marbles, pitch and toad, and countless perils to himself and charges in street raffra and meales of different kinds throughout the day.—Once a Week.

A collection of wild animals has just been presented to the French Government by the King of Siam, as well as two enormous ounces full of valuable seeds and vegetables. Among the presents are several deer, and said to be the best specimens of their kind that have reached Europe. These are a Thibet bear, a Cambage monkey, a Mongolian pheasant of extraordinary size and wondrously beautiful plumage; also a miniature deer from Pegu, a magnificent Malacca tiger, a black Siamese panther, remarkably for size and ferocity; a Burman peacock of singular beauty, two hooded pigeons of which the fecundity is so extraordinary that it is expected to make the fortune of the fancier who may be able to acclimatize them in Europe; and a black water-serpent, the bite of which is said to produce the same effect as a violent attack of apoplexy. To the above are to be added two Siamese buffaloes, which in that strange country are trained to run races, as horses are in England and France. A Cochinchinese Siamese carriage completes the list of those very original presents, which it is to be hoped we may soon see exhibited in Paris.—London Times Cor.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Marvellous cures of sciatica, stiff joints, paralysis of the limbs, and other crippling diseases of the bones, sinews, and muscles, which flow from the Ointment and Pills are said to be the best specimens of their kind that have reached Europe. These are a Thibet bear, a Cambage monkey, a Mongolian pheasant of extraordinary size and wondrously beautiful plumage; also a miniature deer from Pegu, a magnificent Malacca tiger, a black Siamese panther, remarkably for size and ferocity; a Burman peacock of singular beauty, two hooded pigeons of which the fecundity is so extraordinary that it is expected to make the fortune of the fancier who may be able to acclimatize them in Europe; and a black water-serpent, the bite of which is said to produce the same effect as a violent attack of apoplexy. To the above are to be added two Siamese buffaloes, which in that strange country are trained to run races, as horses are in England and France. A Cochinchinese Siamese carriage completes the list of those very original presents, which it is to be hoped we may soon see exhibited in Paris.—London Times Cor.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Liver complaints and the treatment of all affections of the liver or irritable bowels are the objects of these Pills, which are equally efficacious, but they should then be taken rather more sparingly, for every medicine in the form of an aperient, when taken in excess, is equally dangerous, though a gentle or more liberal dose may be made for less than six cents per pound.—Boston Transcript.

A correspondent of the Sheffield Independent states that one ounce of newly-burnt slaked lime will purify 16 gallons of the foulest water.

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COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday, Oct. 27.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday from Olympia and way ports, bringing about 30 passengers and freight as per manifest below.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday forenoon for New Westminster with about 26 passengers and a rather heavy freight.

FROM DUNGENESS.—The schooner Winged Racer, Captain Petersen, arrived yesterday with hogs, farm produce and shingles from Dungeness.

FOR SOOKS.—The steamer Calcedonia left yesterday morning for Sooks with a few passengers and a small quantity of freight.

FROM THE SOUND.—The schooner J. A. Wester arrived yesterday from Puget Sound with a cargo of produce valued at \$916.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster, yesterday afternoon at half past four o'clock with 120 passengers and \$180,000 in treasure.

SAILED.—The bark W. A. Banks sailed yesterday for Puget Sound to load with lumber for San Francisco.

FROM NANAIMO.—The sloop Alarm and Hamly arrived yesterday morning from Nanaimo with cargoes of coal to Kavanagh & Co.

Friday, Oct. 29.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Frances Palmer, Captain Lamb, arrived yesterday 16 days from San Francisco. She brings 23 passengers and a miscellaneous cargo, and is now discharging at the Hudson Bay Company's Wharf.

FOR PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson left yesterday morning for Olympia and way ports on the Sound with passengers and freight.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Victoria Packet arrived yesterday from Nanaimo with a cargo of coal to R. Brodrick.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning with twenty-five passengers, 5 head cattle and a large general freight.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Fiddler, Capt. Layton, arrived last night from Nanaimo and way ports with 20 passengers, 70 tons coal and some Cowichan produce.

FOR SITKA.—The Russian steamer Prince Constantine left Nanaimo on Tuesday last with a cargo of coal for Sitka.

Monday, Oct. 31.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster on Saturday evening with about 100 passengers and \$400,000 in treasure.

LOADING AT ALBERTA.—The Kong Ocar, Capt. Cooper, Buena Vista and Albert Edward, three English arrivals from San Francisco on the 25th.

FROM BURNARD'S ISLAND.—The schooner Amelia arrived yesterday with a cargo of shingles.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 29.

Business during the past week has been generally quiet; our wholesale importers are awaiting arrivals from England of which the Eavoy and Knight Bruce may be daily expected. In flour and feed there has been little doing, business being chiefly confined to local trade; prices remain about as per previous quotations.

THE ARRIVALS during the week have been the steamship Brother Jonathan and the bark W. A. Banks and Frances Palmer from San Francisco; the steamers Eliza Anderson and Jenny Jones with a number of coasters from Puget Sound, and the usual craft from Fraser river and the north coast.

THE IMPORTS were to the amount of \$50,426, of which \$44,510 in general merchandise was from San Francisco, and \$5,926 in stock and farm produce from the Sound.

THE IMPORTS of treasure from Cariboo during the week were \$170,000.

Jobbing rates of flour, grain, &c. are as follows: FLOUR—Extra, \$13 1/2 to 15 1/2; Superior, \$11 7/8 to 12 1/2; common, \$10 1/2 to 11 1/2; CORN MEAL—\$9 50 to 10 1/2; CORN MEAL—\$8 50 to 9 50; BUTTER—36¢ to 40¢; OATS—31¢ to 34¢; WHEAT—40¢ to 44¢; Ground do—4 1/2 to 5; MIDDINGS—3 1/2 to 4; RAY—1 1/2 to 2 for fall; TEA—24¢ to 40¢; COFFEE—22¢ to 26¢; SUGAR—56¢ to 60¢; BUTTER—36¢ to 40¢; HAMS—18¢ to 24¢; BACON—18¢ to 20¢.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Olympia, Abbot, Filson, Dawson, Dr Danvers, Seymour, Armstrong, Wilson, Harston, C Hubbs, P Hubbs, Jones, Hibcock, Smith, Miller.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Published every morning (Sundays Excepted) at Victoria, B. C.

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THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Young countries, like young people, are trying orders to pass through. No one is they out of one misfortune than they into another. Still, with a vitality and activity unknown in more mature years, a stake of misfortune as the spaniel does water, and are ready once more to plunge into trouble. As an infant colony, we had our share of the stumbles and falls of early life, and with the happy oblivion of past dangers—the utter defiance of an experience—which characterizes children still go on our unthinking way, as if world were a play-ground, and our chief occupation a hunt after butterflies. From our history is one of official mismanagement and abuse. Now it is defaulting, then boozing, and again gross neglect. What the mischief has grown too great for comment, it forces itself on public attention, for a time we wonder how such things be; but our dear-bought experience teaches us to amend. It is true we sometimes punish the guilty when they are covered, but we take no pains to guard against future misdeeds.

The evidence which has just been given our Police Court in the case against Superintendent of Police, unfolds a state of affairs as disgraceful to our police department as it is injurious to the public interest, although the abuses have probably existed in Victoria since the year 1859, by mere accident, we are first made acquainted with the facts in the Police Court in the autumn of 1864. It is not to be presumed however, that during all this period gamblers have been plying their vocation in the houses of the place, unknown to the police. On the contrary, everybody seemed to be aware of the matter but those whose duty it was to detect and bring the culprit to justice. Occasionally an unfortunate Chinaman would be brought up for winning his brother celestial's money, but it was quietly pointed out by the press, that it was much higher game to look after than Chinese. The "high game," however, remained unmolested. We do not intend here, to touch upon the merits of the case which was yesterday sent to a higher court than that of the Police, but we think it has been sufficient (added to what we know much our Police Department requires sweeping hand of reform. A department which has been a terror to only the influential evil-doer is not the sort of institution required in a colony like our own.

Playing a game of "faro" is, with doubt, morally no worse than betting horse-races; but so long as the former is prohibited by law, justice requires that supporters and abettors should be punished. We cannot afford to have the law wicked for the foundation of society depends on impartial and strict administration. Gambling is to be permitted, let it be done openly, under the control of and by those from the authorities; but let it not be a that we have laws in the country which cannot enforce. So far, we have got along peacefully and quietly. For a town got up originally by men of all nationalities, a migratory in their tendencies, Victoria has been peculiarly exempt from crimes of serious character; but this satisfactory result has been in no way owing to the extensions of the police. In their case, we have had the evil effects of ill-paid officers. We have had men set to watch over the public safety, who were paid the merest pittance, and that in the most irregular and fit manner. Can it be wondered that, under such circumstances, the guardianship of public should be subject to influences which eat at the very root of public safety? A members of the police presumed to be of higher order; of human nature than

IN THIS CITY, Oct. 29th, the wife of T. N. Hibben, Esq., Pandora street, of a son.

On the 25th inst. at Nanaimo, the wife of Chas. S. Nicol, Esq., of a son.

In this city, on Saturday, October 29th, the wife of A. J. Langley, Esq. of "Twin Oak" of a son.

In New Westminster, on the 23d inst., the wife of Mr. William Johnstone of a daughter.

At Christ's Church on Tuesday October 26th, by the Rev. E. Cridge, M. A., Thomas Ripley, Esq. of Dorchester, England, to Ellen Newman, only daughter of James Morphy, Esq. of Antrim Place, Cork, Ireland.

No Cards.

In this city on the 26th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Evans, W. M. Hicks to Eliza F. Duncan, Widow of the late Captain R. P. Duncan, of Dundee, Scotland.

No Cards.

DEED.

At Saanich on the 30th instant, Frances Maria the wife of Mr. John Stevens, aged 22 years and 7 months.

Friends are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, Saanich Road, on Wednesday next at 11 a.m., or from the bridge foot of Douglas street, at 2 p.m., and at Christ Church at 2 1/2 p.m.

In this city, on the 29th ult., at the California Boarding House, Thomas Thomas, a native of Wales, aged 28 or 30 years, recently from Fossilville, Penn. U. S., where he leaves a wife and family. He was entirely destitute of means at the time of his death, but was decently interred by a subscription raised by Allen Francis, U. S. Consul, from the American residents of this city.

AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. Brokenbrow & Evans, TO SELL At Public Auction! On SATURDAY NEXT, THE 5th NOVEMBER, Unless previously disposed of at private sale, The Good-will, Fixtures, Stock-in-Trade, &c., Of the business as Butchers, carried on by them on Columbia street, New Westminster; together with the SLAUGHTER HOUSE, And appurtenances.

ONE HORSE; ONE CART; ONE SET HARNESS; TWO TONS SALT; THIRTY HOGS; ONE CHAFF CUTTING MACHINE With BOILERS, PUMPS, &c., &c.

The Shop is fitted up with every convenience for doing a large trade, and offers a chance seldom to be met with. THOS. McMICKING, Agent. New Westminster, Oct. 29, 1864.